

Network Automation with Event-Driven Architecture

in Agentic Era

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CISCO Live !

Agenda

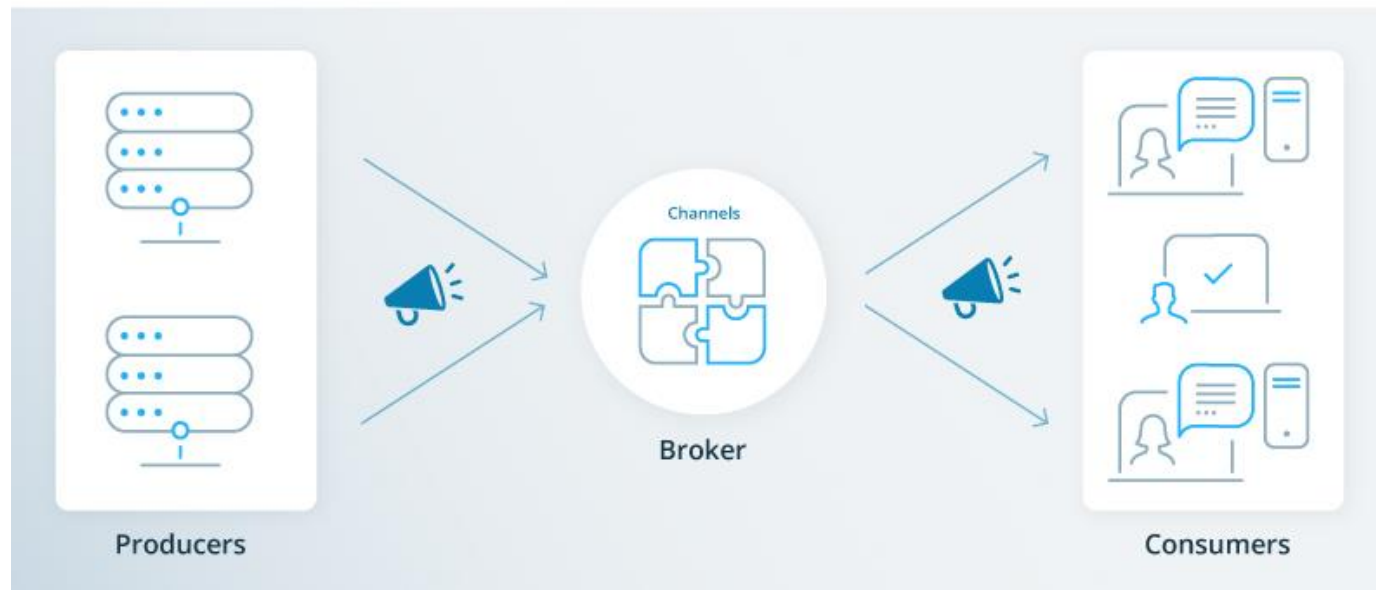
- 01 Introduction
- 02 Event-Driven Architectures
- 03 NetBox Events
- 04 Splunk HEC
- 05 Meraki Alerts
- 06 Automation with AI
- 07 Live Demo
- 08 Conclusion

Introduction

What is Event-Driven Architecture?

Event-Driven Architecture (EDA) is a software design pattern where decoupled components communicate through events.

Event-Driven Architecture



Event-Driven Architectures

Event-Driven Architecture (EDA)

Core Components

- **Event Producers:** Generate events when actions occur.
- **Event Brokers:** Transport events from Producers to Consumers.
- **Event Consumers:** Listen for and process events.

Producers



Brokers

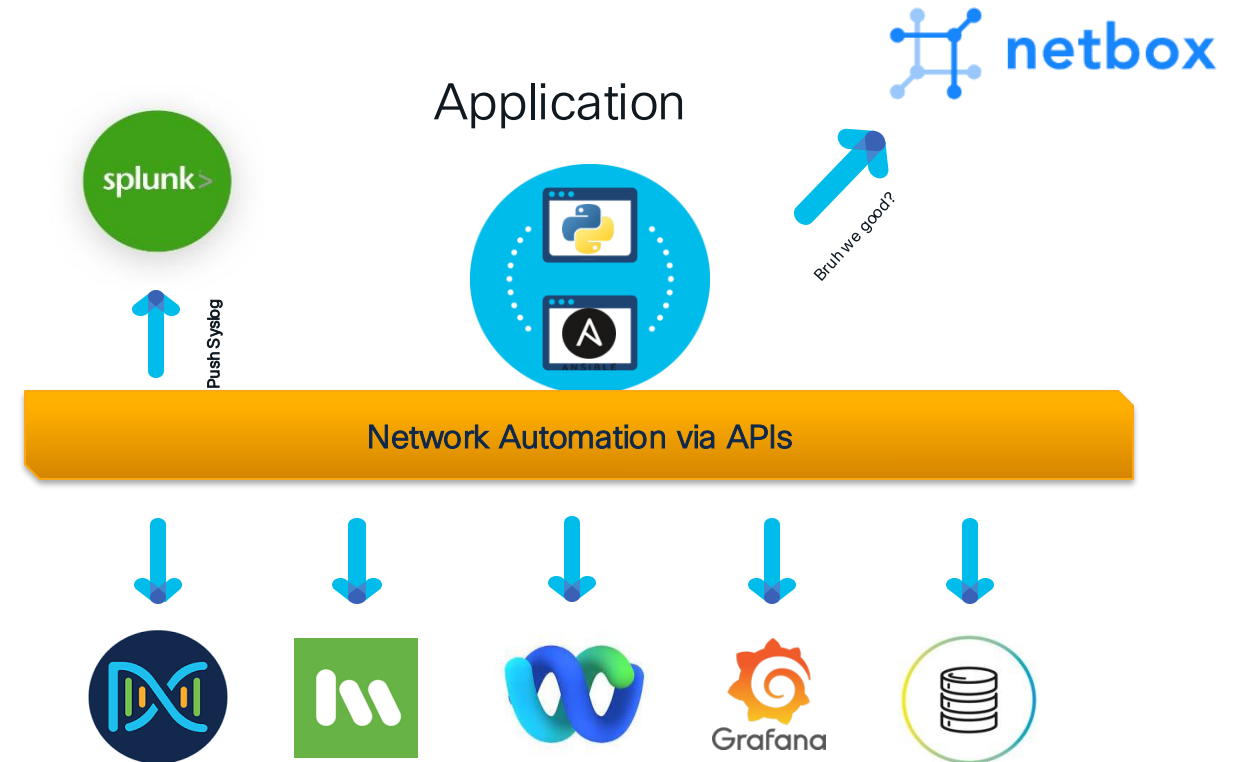


Consumers



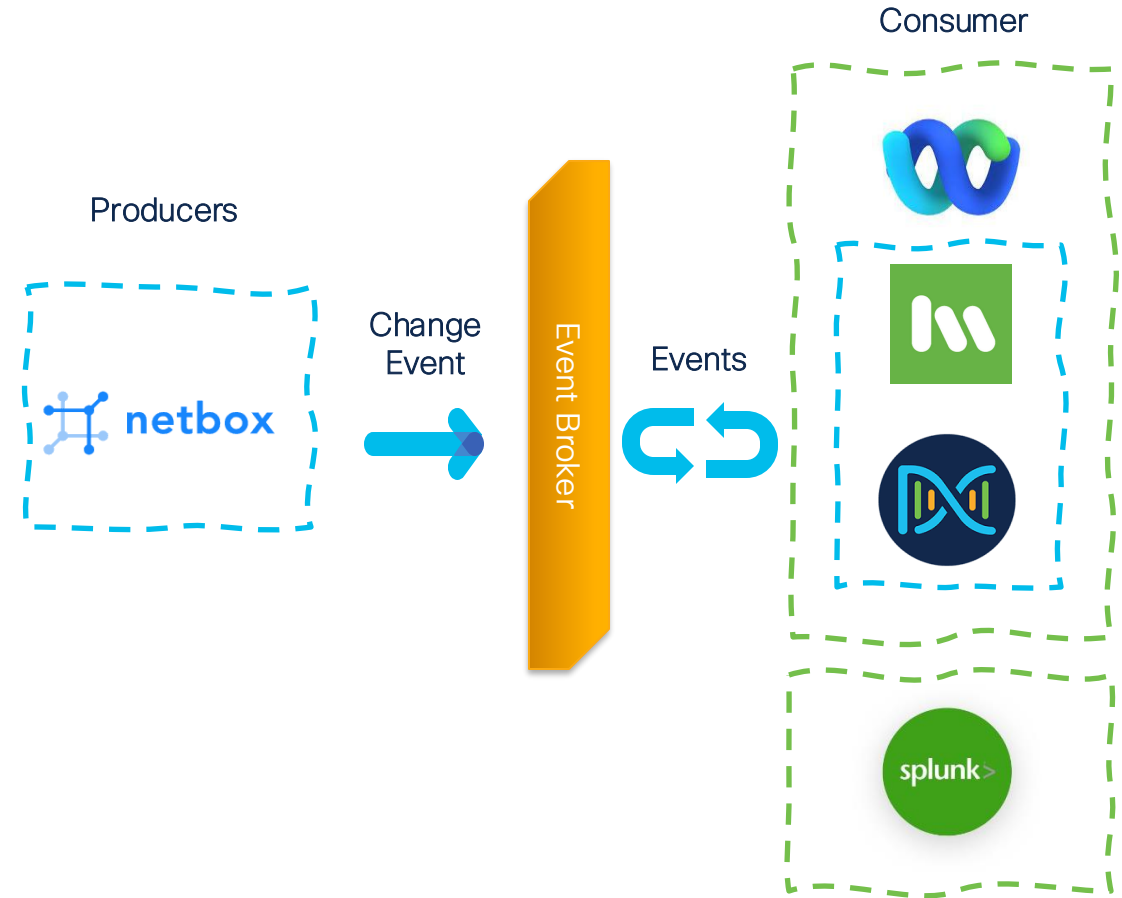
Network Automation - As we know it

- Automation Script
- Read from Source of Truth
- Check Network Devices
- Compare Changes or Make Changes
- Store Audit Log



Network Automation - Event Driven

- Change Events fired
- Broker receives events
- Directs messages to the recipient
- Consumer updates
- Some consumers are also producers



Use Case

Use Case

- Carl – Network Automation Engineer.
- Maintain **a single source of truth** for your network configuration.
- **Automate config changes** and prevent config drift.
- Security – **audit log of changes** in a single source



Use Case - Components

Source of
Truth



Network
Controller



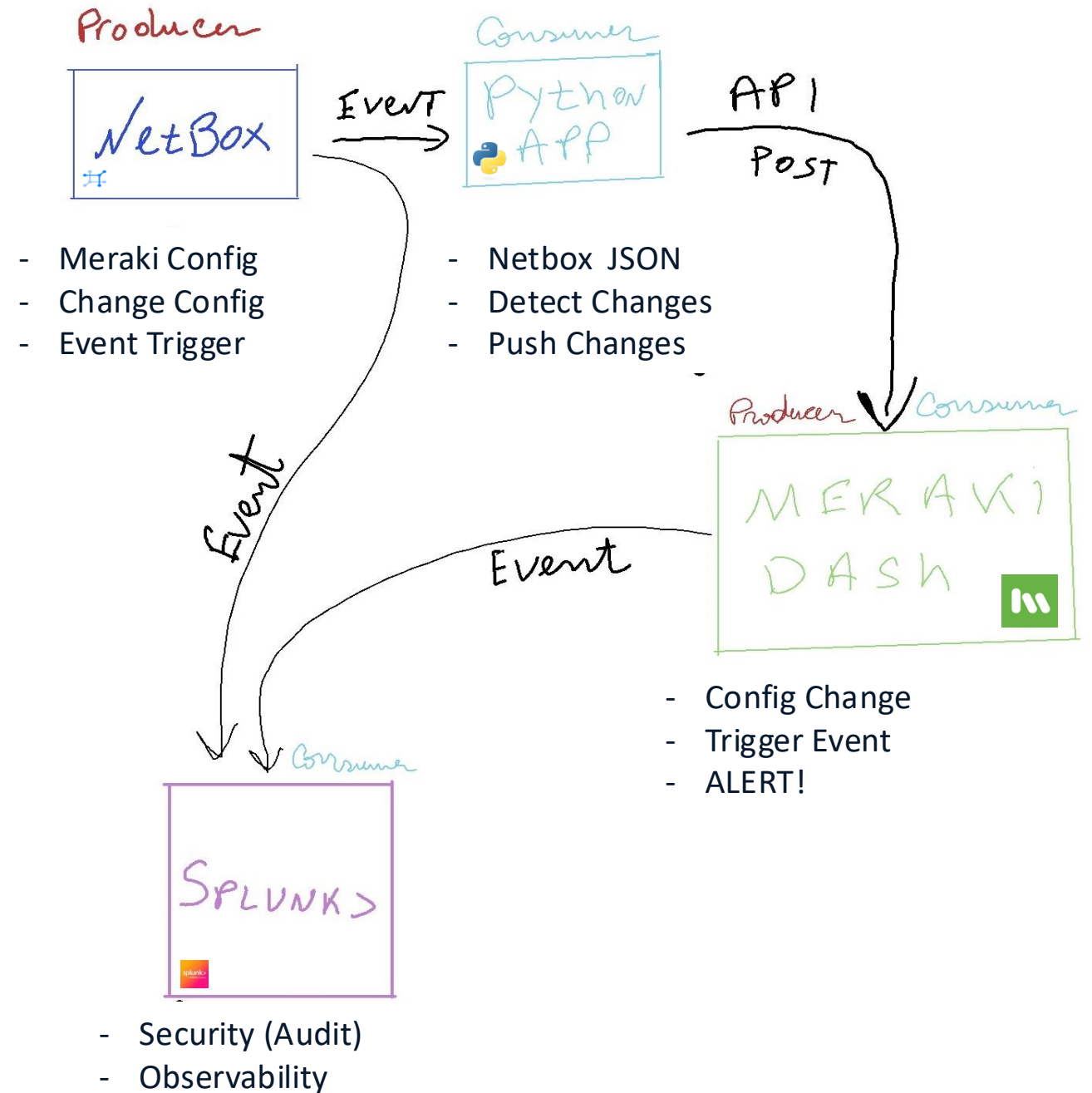
Middleware



Observability



Architecture Design

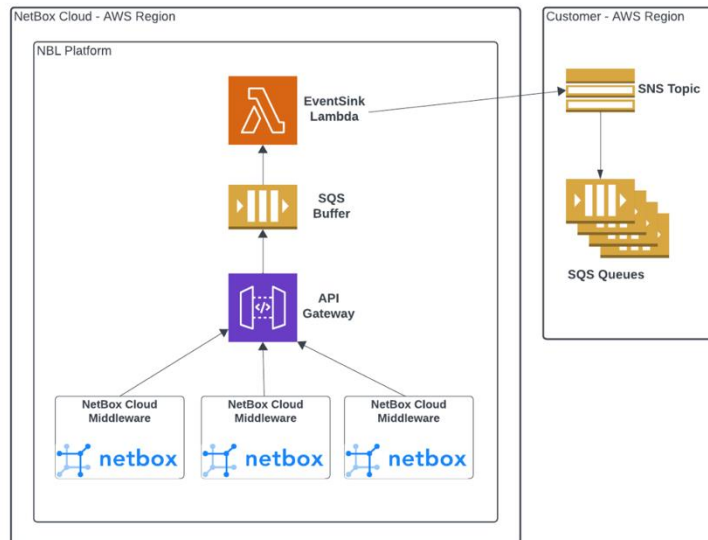


NetBox Events

NetBox Events

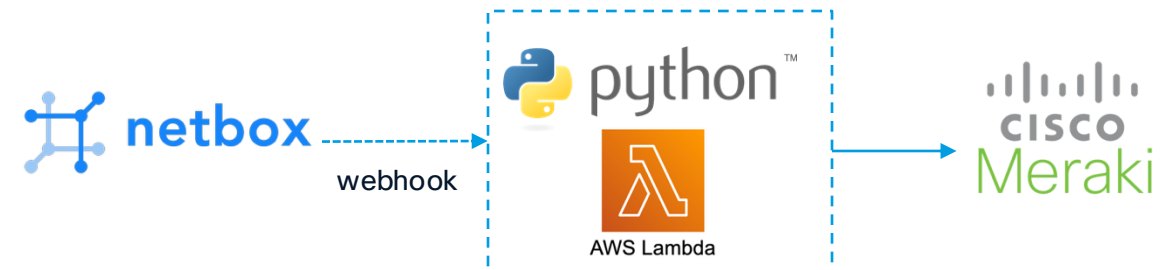
Event Streams

- Available for NetBox Cloud
- Continuously broadcast **all** NetBox changes in real time
- Requires a backend setup



Webhooks

- Available on all NetBox platforms
- Trigger HTTP POST requests for **specific** NetBox changes
- Can be setup through the UI



NetBox Webhooks + Event Rules

Event Rules

+ Add

+ Import

+ Export

Results 1

Filters

Quick search

Configure Table

NAME	ENABLED	TYPE	OBJECT	OBJECT TYPES	EVENT TYPES
Device Update	✓	Webhook	Devices Update Webhook	Interface Device	Object updated

Showing 1-1 of 1

Per Page

Webhooks

+ Add

+ Import

+ Export

Results 1

Filters

Quick search

Configure Table

NAME	HTTP METHOD	URL	DESCRIPTION
Devices Update Webhook	POST		Python Flask Webhook

Showing 1-1 of 1

Per Page

JSON Payload

```
{
  "event": "updated",
  "model": "device",
  "timestamp": "2025-01-28T12:34:56Z",
  "data": {
    "name": "SW-1",
    "serial": "QBSB-XYZ-1234",
    "primary_ip4": {
      "address": "192.168.X.X/24"
    },
    "custom_fields": {
      "gateway_ip": "192.168.X.1"
    }
  }
}
```

\$ python app.py

AWS Lambda



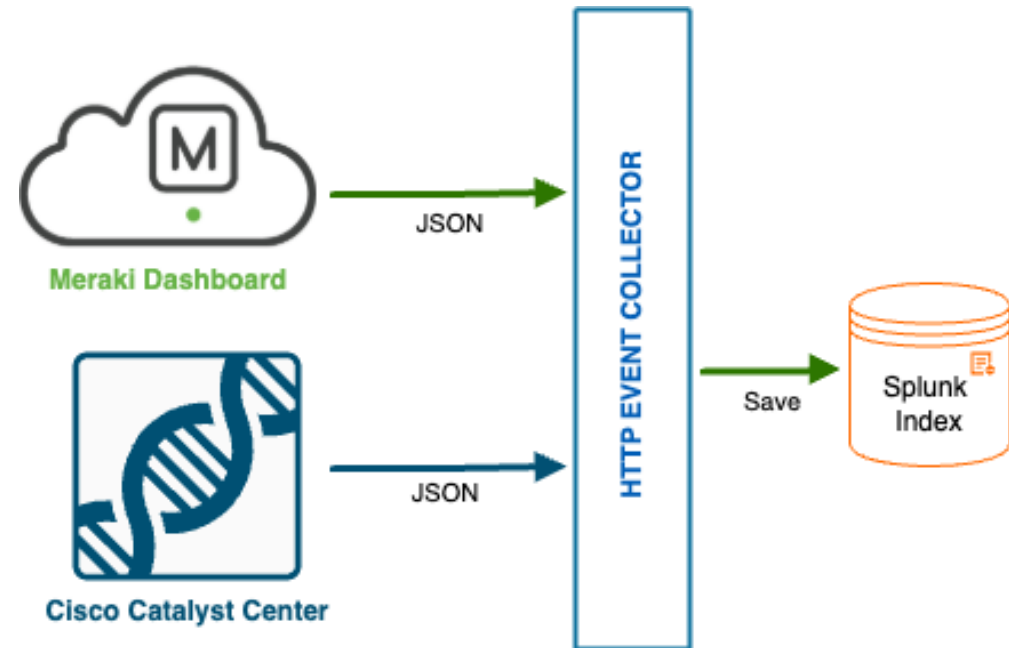
Splunk Events

Webhooks | Understanding Splunk HEC



HTTP Event Collector (HEC)

- Splunk Service that allows clients to send event data to Splunk via HTTP(S)
- Useful for Devices where forwarders can't be installed (Cloud Managed Devices)
- Token-based authentication ensures that only authorized clients send data
- Works with JSON-formatted event data
- Link to a Splunk Index
- Data is available in the Search Head



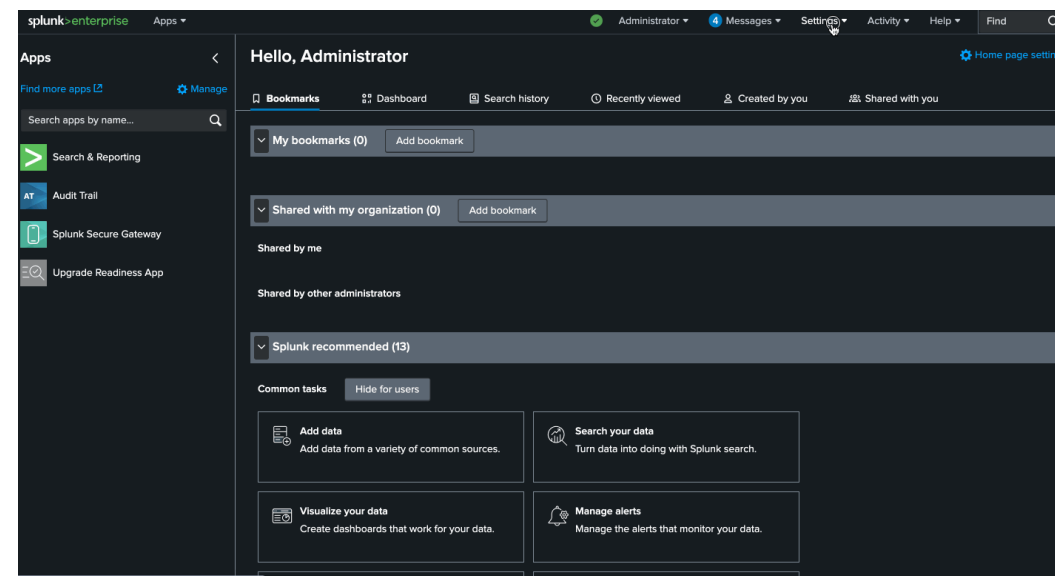
Configuring the HEC out of Splunk



It's Easy as 1 , 2 , 3

1. Create **New Token** to Authenticate Webhook
2. Configure and Connect to an **Indexer**
3. Generate and Capture HEC URL

<https://<splunk server>:8088/services/collector/event>



HEC | The Good, The Bad & The Ugly

1. Security Risks Without Proper Configuration

If **SSL encryption** is not used, data is sent in plaintext.

2. Reliance on Custom Clients

Developers must implement logic to format data in **JSON**, handle **HTTP headers**,

3. Limited Retry Logic Without Acknowledgment

Without **Indexer Acknowledgment** enabled, there's **no guarantee** that data was successfully indexed.

4. Port and Firewall Dependencies

HEC typically uses **port 8088**

Meraki Events

Meraki + Splunk



Syslog Protocol

- Send Log Data from various devices on the Network (e.g., switches, access points)
- Ideal to use Universal Forwarder to Splunk

Webhooks

- Filter on specific Alerts
- Flexibility with Templating (Liquid Template)
- Push Alerts to Splunk
- Ideal to use Heavy Forwarders to Splunk
- Use HEC

Configure Meraki Events

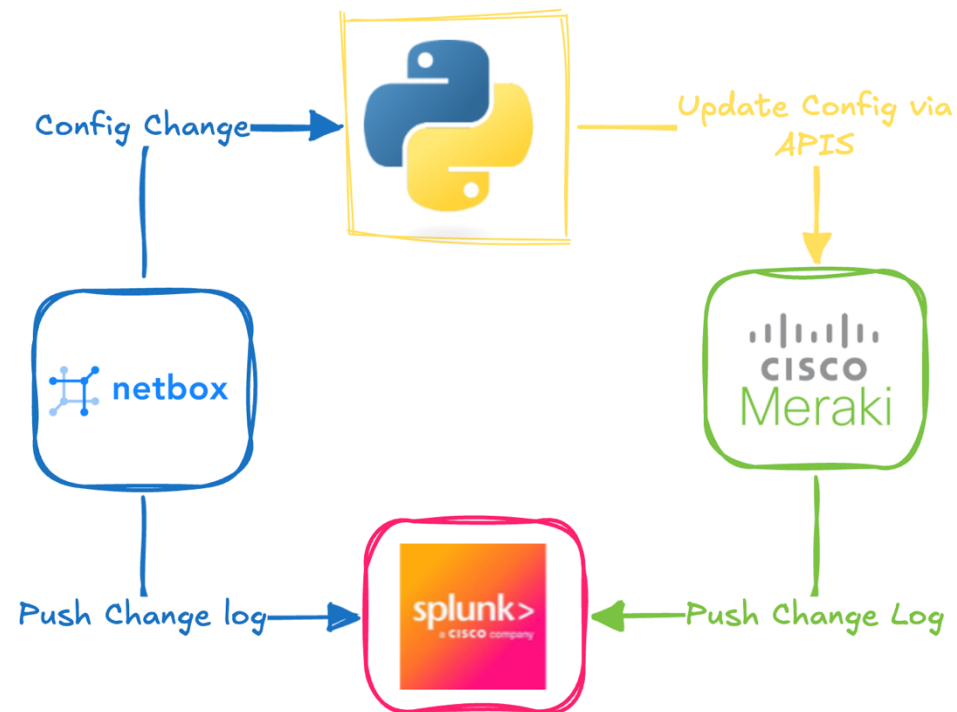


1. Build a [Webhook template in Meraki Dashboard](#), using Liquid Templates to format the data.
2. Configure a Receiver, in this case, [Splunk HEC](#), to send the data.
 - URL: <https://<splunk-server>:8088/services/collector/event/raw> make sure you use /raw at the end of the URL
 - Shared Secret: HEC Token
3. Select the [Alerts](#) that we want to send to Splunk.

Putting It All Together

In a perfect world ...

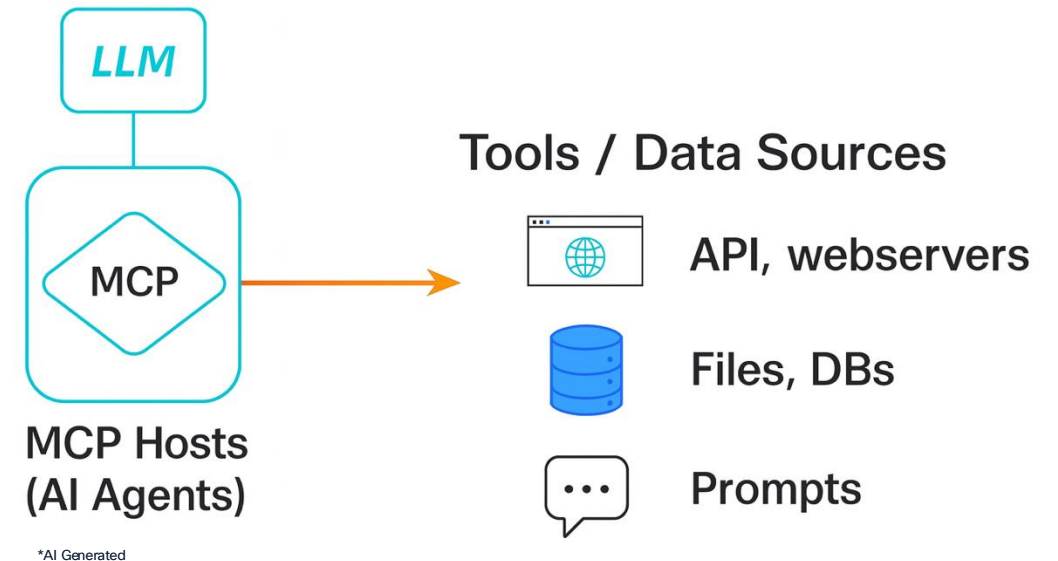
- All config changes start in **NetBox**
- **NetBox** fires off a Webhook
- **Middleware** updates config
- **Meraki** pushes change log
- **Splunk** stores logs



Network Automation with MCP

MCP - The USB-C for AI Agents

- **Model Context Protocol (MCP):**
 - Open standard developed by Anthropic
 - Connects AI Agents with external data & tools
 - Defines a simple **Host-Protocol-Server** architecture
 - Exposes **primitives**: Tools (actions), Resources (data), Prompts (templates)



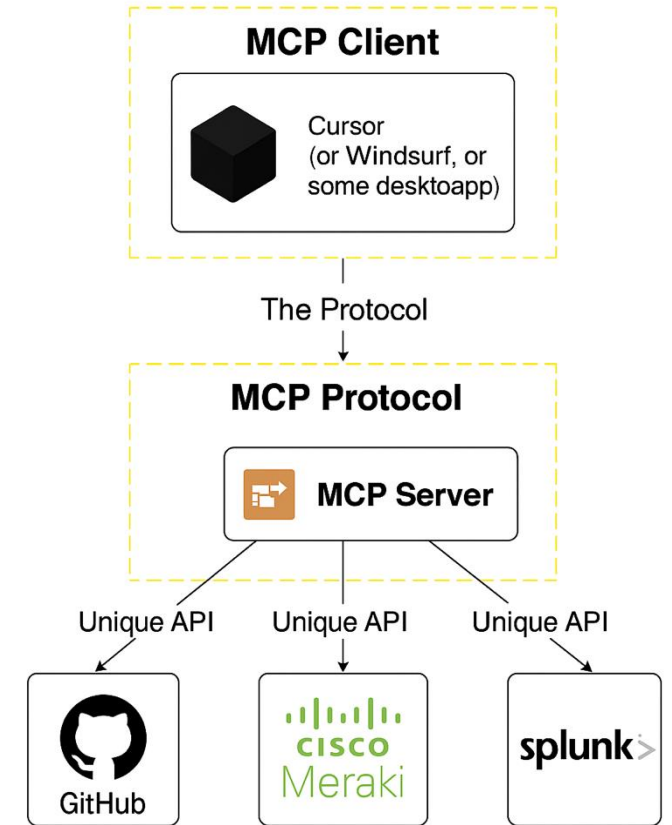
Quick Introduction to MCP

MCP – Model Context Protocol

- **Model Context Protocol (MCP)** is an **open standard** that standardizes how applications provide context to large language models (LLMs).

Three Key Components:

- **MCP Hosts:** Applications like Claude Desktop or IDEs that initiate connections to MCP Servers.
- **MCP Clients:** Components within the host application that maintain connections with MCP Servers.
- **MCP Servers:** Programs that provide context, tools, and prompts to clients
 - **Resources** – Provides access to data (files, code, messages, etc.)
 - **Tools** – Offers callable functions (e.g., search, API calls)
 - **Prompts** – Supplies context-specific instructions or templates



*AI Generated

Demo Time!

The background of the slide is an abstract design featuring flowing, wavy lines in various shades of blue and white. A large, solid white rectangular box is positioned on the left side of the slide, serving as a backdrop for the main text.

Thank you

