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New and Changed Feature Information

This section lists all the new and changed features for the Telemetry Configuration Guide for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers.

• New and Changed Telemetry Features, on page 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Changed in Release</th>
<th>Where Documented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for oc-lldp model for Event-driven Telemetry</td>
<td>The OpenConfig- Link Layer Discovery Protocol (oc-lldp) model defined by the OC community defines configuration and operational state data for the LLDP protocol.</td>
<td>Release 7.0.1</td>
<td>Obtain this data model from Github repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for oc-aft stats data model</td>
<td>The OpenConfig-Abstract Forwarding Table (oc-aft) model defined by the OC community collects statistics about traffic in a network. The statistics are extracted for: • Event-driven Telemetry (EDT) push mode • MPLS labels only (per IP-prefix stats is not supported) • Non-recursive MPLS labels (filter out BGP, VPN labels)</td>
<td>Release 7.0.1</td>
<td>Obtain this data model from Github repository.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## New and Changed Telemetry Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Changed in Release</th>
<th>Where Documented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Monitor MLDP using NETCONF | Event-driven telemetry support for monitoring Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP) using NETCONF and YANG data model. If there is a state change in mLDP, the router streams data about flow statistics for multicast labels, and control plane statistics for mLDP. Event-driven Telemetry does not support these paths:  
  - Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-ldp-mldp-oper:mpls-ldp/active/status  
  - Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-ldp-mldp-oper:mpls-ldp/active/lsm-ids/lsm-id  
  - Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-ldp-mldp-oper:mpls-ldp/active/vrfs/vrf/neighbor-addresses/neighbor-address  
  - Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-ldp-mldp-oper:mpls-ldp/active/default-context/neighbor-addresses/neighbor-address  
  - All standby paths | Release 7.0.1 | Get familiar with NETCONF using a use case. Establish a Model-Driven Telemetry Session from a Router to a Destination, on page 11 |
Scale-Up Your Network Monitoring Strategy Using Telemetry

Are you monitoring your network using traditional polling methods such as SNMP, Syslog, and CLI? If yes, does the data that you extract from your network help you answer these questions?

- What percentage of the network bandwidth does the network traffic currently consume?
- Do all the links in the network run at a hundred percent utilization rate?
- If an unmanned router fails, is the network operator notified in real time about the issue and its related consequences?
- Is the CPU over- or under-utilized?
- Can the efficiency of the network be calculated based on traffic and data loss?
- What are the possible performance issues that cause traffic loss or network latency?
- How do you proactively prevent issues that may arise? Does the data support the study of network patterns in real time?

These traditional methods use a pull model to request information at regular intervals. The data that you collect may help you to efficiently monitor your network of a manageable size. However, as your network grows in complexity and scale, the data that you poll may be insufficient for efficient and effective monitoring. Additionally, the polling methods are resource-intensive, and network operators face information gaps in the data that they collect. With the pull model, the network device (the server) sends data only when the data collector (the client) requests it. Initiating such requests requires continual manual intervention. This manual intervention makes the this model unsuitable, and limits automation and the ability to scale. It inhibits the visibility of the network and therefore provides inefficient control of the network. You need monitoring strategy that adds resiliency and stability to your network.

Telemetry does just that. Telemetry uses a push model that automatically streams data from a network device. Instead of a collector requesting data at periodic intervals, the network device streams operational data in real time.

Telemetry focuses on the power of scale, speed, and automation. With the power of flexibility, you can select data of interest from the routers and transmit it in a structured format to remote management stations for monitoring. Using the finer granularity and higher frequency of data available through telemetry, DevOps (development and operations) engineers in your organization can quickly locate and investigate issues as soon as they occur. They can, thus, collaborate to monitor and have better control over the network.
The following image shows the comparative benefits of streaming telemetry data using the telemetry push model over traditional pull models. The pull models create resource bottlenecks that prevent retrieving valuable operational data from the router. On the other hand, the push model is designed to remove such bottlenecks and deliver data efficiently.

Benefits of Shifting Network Monitoring from Pull Models to Telemetry Push Model

Real-time telemetry data is useful in:

- Managing network remotely: The primary benefit of telemetry is the ability it offers you as an end user to monitor the state of a network element remotely. After the network is deployed, you cannot be physically present at the network site to find out what works, and what is cumbersome. With telemetry, those insights can be analyzed, leveraged, and acted upon from a remote location.

Watch this video to see how telemetry data can unlock the intelligence of data in your network to proactively predict and troubleshoot issues.

This article describes the benefits of using telemetry data and the various methods to stream meaningful data from you network device:

- Benefits of Shifting Network Monitoring from Pull Models to Telemetry Push Model, on page 4
- Review Mechanisms to Stream Telemetry Data from a Router to a Destination, on page 5
- Learn About the Elements that Enable Streaming Telemetry Data, on page 7
- Explore the Methods to Establish a Telemetry Session, on page 10

Benefits of Shifting Network Monitoring from Pull Models to Telemetry Push Model

The following image shows the comparative benefits of streaming telemetry data using the telemetry push model over traditional pull models. The pull models create resource bottlenecks that prevent retrieving valuable operational data from the router. On the other hand, the push model is designed to remove such bottlenecks and deliver data efficiently.
Optimizing traffic: When link utilization and packet drops in a network are monitored at frequent intervals, it is easier to add or remove links, re-direct traffic, modify policing, and so on. With technologies like fast reroute, the network can switch to a new path and re-route faster than the traditional SNMP poll interval mechanism. Streaming telemetry data helps in providing quick response time for faster transport of traffic.

Preventive troubleshooting: Network state indicators, network statistics, and critical infrastructure information are exposed to the application layer, where they are used to enhance operational performance and to reduce troubleshooting time. The finer granularity and higher frequency of data available through telemetry enables better performance monitoring and therefore, better troubleshooting.

Visualizing data: Telemetry data acts as a data lake that analytics toolchains and applications use to visualize valuable insights into your network deployments.

Monitoring and controlling distributed devices: The monitoring function is decoupled from the storage and analysis functions. This decoupling helps to reduce device dependency, while providing flexibility to transform data using pipelines. These pipelines are utilities that consume telemetry data, transform it, and forward the resulting content to a downstream, typically off-the-shelf, consumer. The supported downstream consumers include Apache Kafka, Influxdata, Prometheus, and Grafana.

Streaming telemetry, thus, converts the monitoring process into a Big Data proposition that enables the rapid extraction and analysis of massive data sets to improve decision-making.

Review Mechanisms to Stream Telemetry Data from a Router to a Destination

Telemetry data can be streamed using either cadence-driven or event-driven mechanisms.

Figure 1: Cadence-driven and Event-driven Telemetry
Cadence-driven Telemetry

Cadence-driven telemetry continually streams data (operational statistics and state transitions) at a configured cadence. The higher frequency of the data that is continuously streamed helps you closely identify emerging patterns in the network.

The following image shows a continuous stream of data after a configured time interval:

\[ \text{Figure 2: Cadence-driven Telemetry} \]

Event-driven Telemetry

Event-driven telemetry optimizes data that is collected at the receiver and streams data only when a state transition occurs and thus optimizes data that is collected at the receiver. For example, EDT streams data about interface state transitions, IP route updates, and so on. EDT is supported only for Interface events, Routing state (RIB events), and Syslog events.

The following image shows a stream of data after a state change:

\[ \text{Figure 3: Event-driven Telemetry} \]
Learn About the Elements that Enable Streaming Telemetry Data

These elements are the building blocks in enabling telemetry in a network.

Sensor Path

The sensor path describes a YANG path or a subset of data definitions in a YANG data model with a container. In a YANG model, the sensor path can be specified to end at any level in the container hierarchy.

A YANG module defines a data model through the data of the router, and the hierarchical organization and constraints on that data.

YANG defines four node types. Each node has a name. Depending on the node type, the node either defines a value or contains a set of child nodes. The nodes types for data modeling are:

- leaf node - contains a single value of a specific type
- leaf-list node - contains a sequence of leaf nodes
- list node - contains a sequence of leaf-list entries, each of which is uniquely identified by one or more key leaves
- container node - contains a grouping of related nodes that have only child nodes, which can be any of the four node types

For more information about data models, see the *Programmability Configuration Guide for Cisco Series Routers*.

The following table shows few examples of sensor paths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sensor Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>Cisco-IOS-XR-wdsysmon-fd-oper:system-monitoring/cpu-utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>Cisco-IOS-XR-nto-misc-oper:memory-summary/nodes/node/summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-statsd-oper:infra-statistics/interfaces/interface/latest/generic-counters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-statsd-oper:infra-statistics/interfaces/interface/data-rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical power levels</td>
<td>Cisco-IOS-XR-dwdm-ui-oper:dwdm/ports/port/info/optics-info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node summary</td>
<td>Cisco-IOS-XR-nto-misc-oper:memory-summary/nodes/node/summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding information</td>
<td>Cisco-IOS-XR-fib-common-oper:fib-statistics/nodes/node/drops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use specific paths to avoid streaming data that you may not be interested. For example, if you want to stream information about only the summary of MPLS-TE, use `sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-te-oper:mpls-te/autotunnel/mesh/summary` instead of `sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-te-oper:mpls-te` sensor path.

An MDT-capable device, such as a router, associates the sensor path to the nearest container path in the model. The router encodes and streams the container path within a single telemetry message. A receiver receives data about all the containers and leaf nodes at and below this container path. The router streams telemetry data, for one or more sensor-paths, at the configured frequency (Cadence-driven Telemetry, on page 6), or when an event occurs (Event-driven Telemetry, on page 6), to one or more collectors through subscribed sessions.

### Subscription

A subscription binds one or more sensor paths and destinations.

The collector uses the subscription to receive updates about the state of data on the router. A subscription can consist of one or more sensor paths. The data for the paths that you have subscribed starts streaming until the session is terminated by the collector or the telemetry subscription configuration is removed to cancel the subscription.

### Encoder

Data that is streamed from a router can be encoded using one of these formats:
• **GPB encoding:** Configuring for GPB encoding requires metadata in the form of compiled .proto files. A .proto file describes the GPB message format which is used to stream data. The .proto files are available at Cisco Network Telemetry Proto in Github.

• **Compact GPB encoding:** Data is streamed in a compressed format and not in a self-descriptive format. A .proto file corresponding to each sensor-path must be used by the collector to decode the streamed data.

• **Self-describing GPB encoding:** Data streamed for each sensor path is in a self-describing and ASCII text format. A single .proto file, telemetry.proto, is used by the collector to decode any sensor path data. Self-describing GPB encoding is easier to manage because it needs single .proto file to decode any sensor path data, even though the message size is large.

• **JSON encoding:** Data is streamed in strings of keys and its values in a human-readable format.

**Transport**

In the telemetry push model, the router streams telemetry data using a transport protocol. The generated data is encapsulated into the desired format using encoders.

Model-Driven Telemetry (MDT) data is streamed through these supported transport protocols:

• Google Protocol RPC (gRPC): used for both dial-in and dial-out modes.

• Transmission Control Protocol (TCP): used for only dial-out mode.

• User Datagram Protocol (UDP): used for only dial-out mode. Because UDP is connectionless, the UDP destination is shown as Active irrespective of the state of the collector. This is not ideally suitable for a busy network. If a message is dropped by the network before it reaches the collector, the protocol does not resend the data.

**TLS Authentication**

The gRPC protocol supports Transport Layer Security (TLS) for encrypting data. By default, model-driven telemetry uses TLS to dial-out.

When TLS is enabled, the server sends a certificate to authenticate it with the collector. The collector validates the certificate verifying which certificate authority has signed it and generates session keys to encrypt the session.

The TLS certificate must be copied at the /misc/config/grpc/dialout/ path. If only the protocol grpc command is configured, by default, TLS is enabled and the hostname defaults to the IP address of the destination. In addition, in the certificate, configure the Common Name (CN) as protocol grpc tls-hostname <>

The following output shows the certificate that gRPC uses to establish a dialout session:

```
Router#run
[node:]$ ls -l /misc/config/grpc/dialout/
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4017 dialout.pem
```

To bypass the TLS option, use protocol grpc no-tls command.
Explore the Methods to Establish a Telemetry Session

A telemetry session can be initiated using: either the dial-out mode or the dial-in mode. Although the modes to establish a telemetry session are different, both modes use the same data model and stream the same data.

Dial-Out Mode

In a dial-out mode, the router dials out to the receiver to establish a subscription-based telemetry session. Because the router initiates the connection, there is no need to manage the ports for inbound traffic. In this default mode of operation, the protocols you use to establish a session gives you the flexibility to chose between simplicity (TCP) and security (gRPC). A simple protocol requires only accessibility to the socket on the collector. A secure protocol, additionally, offers security capabilities to authenticate and encrypt the session. You can, therefore, secure your collector, and establish a much advanced method of communication with the router. If the connection between the router and the destination is lost, the router re-establishes the connection with the destination and continues to push data again. However, data transmitted during the time of reconnection is lost.

To explore the dial-out mode, and to create a dial-out session, see Establish a Model-Driven Telemetry Session from a Router to a Destination, on page 11.

Dial-In Mode

In a dial-in mode, a collector dials in to the router, and subscribes dynamically to one or more sensor paths specified in a subscription. The router is open for connections from the collector. This mode is useful to establish a single channel of communication with the router. Because the collector establishes the session, there is no need to create destinations in the configuration. Additionally, the protocol (gRPC) used to establish a session provides advanced security capabilities to authenticate and encrypt the session. If the connection between the router and the collector is lost, the session is cancelled. The collector must reconnect to the router to restart streaming data. Only gRPC supports dial-in session.

To explore the dial-in mode, and to create a dial-in session, see Establish a Model-Driven Telemetry Session from a Destination to a Router, on page 21.

Identify the Telemetry Session Suitable for Your Network

The transport protocols and encoding formats in your network help you determine which mode is suitable for your needs. The encoding efficiency is determined by the space that data occupies on the wire, memory utilization, and the amount of data that you plan to stream from the router.

• Use TCP dial-out mode if you plan to stream telemetry data using a simple setup with a single router and collector. It is simple to configure and does not require extensive knowledge about protocols. It removes the need to manage ports for inbound connections.

• Use gRPC dial-out mode if your setup involves scaling out to many devices or needs encryption of your data. This mode removes the need to manage ports for inbound connections.

• Use gRPC dial-in mode if you are already using gRPC in your network and you want your sessions to be dynamic without having the data streamed to fixed destinations. This mode is convenient if you prefer a centralized way configuring your network and requesting operational data.
Streaming telemetry is a new paradigm in monitoring the health of a network. It provides a mechanism to efficiently stream configuration and operational data of interest from Cisco IOS XR routers. This streamed data is transmitted in a structured format to remote management stations for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes.

With telemetry data, you create a data lake. Analyzing this data, you proactively monitor your network, monitor utilization of CPU and memory, identify patterns, troubleshoot your network in a predictive manner, and devise strategies to create a resilient network using automation.

Telemetry works on a Subscription model where you subscribe to the data of interest in the form of Sensor Path. The sensor paths describe OpenConfig data models or native Cisco data models. You can access the OpenConfig and Native data models for telemetry from Github, a software development platform that provides hosting services for version control. You choose who initiates the subscription by establishing a telemetry session between the router and the receiver. The session is established using either a Dial-Out Mode or a Dial-In Mode, described in the Scale-Up Your Network Monitoring Strategy Using Telemetry article.

Watch this video to discover the power of real-time network management using model-driven telemetry.

This article describes the dial-out mode where the router dials out to the receiver to establish a telemetry session. In this mode, destinations and sensor-paths are configured and bound together into one or more subscriptions. The router continually attempts to establish a session with each destination in the subscription, and streams data to the receiver. The dial-out mode of subscriptions is persistent. Even when a session terminates, the router continually attempts to re-establish a new session with the receiver at regular intervals.

The following image shows a high-level overview of the dial-out mode:
This article describes, with a use case that illustrates the monitoring of CPU utilization, how streaming telemetry data helps you gain better visibility of your network, and make informed decisions to stabilize your network.

- Monitor CPU Utilization Using Telemetry Data to Plan Network Infrastructure, on page 12

## Monitor CPU Utilization Using Telemetry Data to Plan Network Infrastructure

The use case illustrates how, with the Dial-Out Mode, you can use telemetry data to proactively monitor CPU utilization. Monitoring CPU utilization ensures efficient storage capabilities in your network. This use case describes the tools used in the open-sourced collection stack to store and analyse telemetry data.

Watch this video to see how you configure model-driven telemetry to take advantage of data models, open source collectors, encodings and integrate into monitoring tools.

Telemetry involves the following workflow:

- **Define**: You define a subscription to stream data from the router to the receiver. To define a subscription, you create a destination-group and a sensor-group.

- **Deploy**: The router establishes a subscription-based telemetry session and streams data to the receiver. You verify subscription deployment on the router.

- **Operate**: You consume and analyse telemetry data using open-source tools, and take necessary actions based on the analysis.
Before you begin
Make sure you have L3 connectivity between the router and the receiver.

Define a Subscription to Stream Data from Router to Receiver
Create a subscription to define the data of interest to be streamed from the router to the destination.

Step 1 Create one or more destinations to collect telemetry data from a router. Define a destination-group to contain the details about the destinations. Include the destination address (ipv4 or ipv6), port, transport, and encoding format in the destination-group.

Example:
Create a destination-group using data model

This example uses the native data model Cisco IOS XR um telemetry model driven cfg.yang.

```xml
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">  
<get-config>  
<source>  
<candidate/>  
</source>  
<filter>  
<destination-groups>  
<destination-group>  
<destination-id>CPU-Health</destination-id>  
<ipv4-destinations>  
<ipv4-destination>  
<ipv4-address>172.0.0.0</ipv4-address>  
<destination-port>57500</destination-port>  
<encoding>self-describing-gpb</encoding>  
<protocol><protocol>tcp</protocol>  
</protocol>  
</ipv4-destination>  
</ipv4-destinations>  
</destination-group>  
</destination-groups>  
</telemetry-model-driven>  
</filter>  
</get-config>  
</rpc>
```

Create a destination group using CLI

```bash
##Configuration with tls-hostname##
Router(config)##telemetry model-driven
Router(config-model-driven)##destination-group CPU-Health
Router(config-model-driven-dest)#address family ipv4 172.0.0.0 port 57500
Router(config-model-driven-dest-addr)#encoding self-describing-gpb
Router(config-model-driven-dest-addr)#protocol tcp
Router(config-model-driven-dest-addr)#commit
```

where -

- CPU-Health is the name of the destination-group
172.0.0.0 is the IP address of the destination where data is to be streamed
57500 is the port number of the destination
self-describing-gpb is the format in which data is encoded and streamed to the destination
tcp is the protocol through which data is transported to the destination.

**Step 2**
Specify the subset of the data that you want to stream from the router using sensor paths. The Sensor Path represents the path in the hierarchy of a YANG data model. Create a sensor-group to contain the sensor paths.

**Example:**
Create a sensor-group for CPU utilization using data model

```xml
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
  <edit-config>
    <target>
      <candidate/>
    </target>
    <config>
        <sensor-groups>
          <sensor-group>
            <sensor-group-identifier>Monitor-CPU</sensor-group-identifier>
            <sensor-paths>
              <sensor-path>
                <telemetry-sensor-path>Cisco-IOS-XR-wdsysmon-fd-oper:system-monitoring/cpu-utilization</telemetry-sensor-path>
              </sensor-path>
            </sensor-paths>
          </sensor-group>
        </sensor-groups>
      </telemetry-model-driven>
    </config>
  </edit-config>
</rpc>
```

Create a sensor-group for CPU utilization using CLI

```
Router(config)#telemetry model-driven
Router(config-model-driven)#sensor-group Monitor-CPU
Router(config-model-driven-snsr-grp)# sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-wdsysmon-fd-oper:system-monitoring/cpu-utilization
Router(config-model-driven-snsr-grp)# commit
```

where -

- Monitor-CPU is the name of the sensor-group
- Cisco-IOS-XR-wdsysmon-fd-oper:system-monitoring/cpu-utilization is the sensor path from where data is streamed.

**Step 3**
Subscribe to telemetry data that is streamed from a router. A Subscription binds the destination-group with the sensor-group and sets the streaming method. The streaming method can be Cadence-driven Telemetry or Event-driven Telemetry.

**Example:**
The configuration for event-driven telemetry is similar to cadence-driven telemetry, with only the sample interval as the differentiator. Configuring the sample interval value to 0, zero, sets the subscription for event-driven telemetry, while configuring the interval to any non-zero value sets the subscription for cadence-driven telemetry.

**Create a subscription using data model**

```xml
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
  <edit-config>
    <target>
      <candidate/>
    </target>
    <config>
        <subscriptions>
          <subscription>
            <subscription-identifier>CPU-Utilization</subscription-identifier>
            <sensor-profiles>
              <sensor-profile>
                <sensorgroupid>Monitor-CPU</sensorgroupid>
                <sample-interval>30000</sample-interval>
              </sensor-profile>
            </sensor-profiles>
            <destination-profiles>
              <destination-profile>
                <destination-id>CPU-Health</destination-id>
              </destination-profile>
            </destination-profiles>
            <source-interface>Interface1</source-interface>
          </subscription>
        </subscriptions>
      </telemetry-model-driven>
    </config>
  </edit-config>
</rpc>
```

**Create a subscription using CLI**

```
Router(config)#telemetry model-driven
Router(config-model-driven)#subscription CPU-Utilization
Router(config-model-driven-subs)#sensor-group-id Monitor-CPU sample-interval 30000
Router(config-model-driven-subs)#destination-id CPU-Health
Router(config-model-driven-subs)#source-interface Interface1
Router(config-model-driven-subs)#commit
```

where -

- **CPU-Utilization** is the name of the subscription
- **Monitor-CPU** is the name of the sensor-group
- **CPU-Health** is the name of the destination-group
- **Interface1** is the source interface that is used for establishing the telemetry session. If both the VRF and source interface are configured, the source interface must be in the same VRF as the one specified in the destination group.
- **30000** is the sample interval in milliseconds. The sample interval is the time interval between two streams of data. In this example, the sample interval is 30000 milliseconds or 30 seconds.
Verify Deployment of the Subscription

The router dials out to the receiver to establish a session with each destination in the subscription. After the session is established, the router streams data to the receiver to create a data lake.

You can verify the deployment of the subscription on the router.

---

Step 1
View the model-driven telemetry configuration on the router.

**Example:**

```
Router# show running-config telemetry model-driven
telemetry model-driven
destination-group CPU-Health
address-family ipv4 172.0.0.0 port 57500
encoding self-describing-gpb
protocol tcp
!
sensor-group Monitor-CPU
sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-wdsysmon-fd-oper:system-monitoring/cpu-utilization
!
subscription CPU-Utilization
sensor-group-id Monitor-CPU sample-interval 30000
destination-id CPU-Health
!
```

---

Step 2
Verify the state of the subscription. An **Active** state indicates that the router is ready to stream data to the receiver based on the subscription.

**Example:**

```
Router# show telemetry model-driven subscription CPU-Utilization
Subscription: CPU-Utilization State: ACTIVE
----------
Sensor groups:
Id Interval(ms) State
Monitor-CPU 30000 Resolved

Destination Groups:
Id Encoding Transport State Port IP
CPU-Health self-describing-gpb tcp Active 57500 172.0.0.0
```

The router streams data to the receiver using the subscription-based telemetry session and creates a data lake in the receiver.

---

Operate on Telemetry Data for In-depth Analysis of the Network

You can start consuming and analyzing telemetry data from the data lake using an open-sourced collection stack. This use case uses the following tools from the collection stack:

- Pipeline is a lightweight tool used to collect data. You can download [Network Telemetry Pipeline](#) from Github. You define how you want the collector to interact with routers and where you want to send the processed data using `pipeline.conf` file.
• Telegraph (plugin-driven server agent) and InfluxDB (a time series database (TSDB)) stores telemetry data, which is retrieved by visualization tools. You can download InfluxDB from Github. You define what data you want to include into your TSDB using the **metrics.json** file.

• **Grafana** is a visualization tool that displays graphs and counters for data streamed from the router.

In summary, Pipeline accepts TCP and gRPC telemetry streams, converts data and pushes data to the InfluxDB database. Grafana uses the data from InfluxDB database to build dashboards and graphs. Pipeline and InfluxDB may run on the same server or on different servers.

Consider that the router is streaming data of approximately 350 counters every 5 seconds, and Telegraf requests information from the Pipeline at 1 second intervals. The CPU usage is analysed in three stages using:

• a single router to get initial values
• two routers to find the difference in values and understand the pattern
• five routers to arrive at a proof-based conclusion

This helps you make informed business decisions about deploying the infrastructure; in this case, the CPU.

---

**Step 1**  
Start Pipeline, and enter your router credentials.  
*Note*  
The IP address and port that you specify in the destination-group must match the IP address and port on which Pipeline is listening.

**Example:**

```
$ bin/pipeline -config pipeline.conf
```

Startup pipeline  
Load config from [pipeline.conf], logging in [pipeline.log]  
CRYPT Client [grpc_in_mymdtrouter], [http://172.0.0.0:5432]  
Enter username: <username>  
Enter password: <password>  
Wait for ^C to shutdown

**Step 2**  
In the Telegraph configuration file, add the following values to read the metrics about CPU usage.

**Example:**

```
[[inputs.cpu]]  
  ## Whether to report per-cpu stats or not  
  percpu = true  
  ## Whether to report total system cpu stats or not  
  totalcpu = true  
  ## If true, collect raw CPU time metrics.  
  collect_cpu_time = false  
  ## If true, compute and report the sum of all non-idle CPU states.  
  report_active = false
```

**Step 3**  
Use Grafana to create a dashboard and visualize data about CPU usage.

**One router**  
The router pushes the counters every five seconds.  
All CPU cores are loaded equally, and there are spikes up to approximately 10 or 11 percent.
Two routers

The second router is added at 14:00 in the timeline, and shows an increase in the spikes to around 25 percent with midpoint value at 15 percent.

Five routers

With five routers, the spikes peak up to approximately 40 percent with midpoint in the range of 22 to 25 percent.
In conclusion, telemetry data shows that the processes are balanced almost equally across the CPU cores. There is no linear increase on a subset of cores. This analysis helps in planning the CPU utilization based on the number of counters that you stream.
Operate on Telemetry Data for in-depth Analysis of the Network
Establish a Model-Driven Telemetry Session from a Destination to a Router

Streaming telemetry is a new paradigm in monitoring the health of a network. It provides a mechanism to efficiently stream configuration and operational data of interest from Cisco IOS XR routers. This streamed data is transmitted in a structured format to remote management stations for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes.

With telemetry data, you create a data lake. Analyzing this data, you proactively monitor your network, monitor utilization of CPU and memory, identify patterns, troubleshoot your network in a predictive manner, and devise strategies to create a resilient network using automation.

Telemetry works on a Subscription model where you subscribe to the data of interest in the form of Sensor Path. The sensor paths describes OpenConfig data models or native Cisco data models. You can access the OpenConfig and Native data models for telemetry from Github, a software development platform that provides hosting services for version control. You choose who initiates the subscription by establishing a telemetry session between the router and the receiver. The session is established using either a either a Dial-Out Mode or Dial-In Mode, described in the Scale-Up Your Network Monitoring Strategy Using Telemetry article.

Watch this video to discover the power of real-time network management using model-driven telemetry.

This article describes the dial-in mode where a receiver dials in to the router to establish a telemetry session. In this mode, the receiver dials in to the router, and subscribes dynamically to one or more sensor paths specified in a subscription. The router streams telemetry data through the same session that is established by the receiver. The dial-in mode of subscriptions is dynamic. This dynamic subscription terminates when the receiver cancels the subscription or when the session terminates.

The following image shows a high-level overview of the dial-in mode:
This article describes, with a use case that illustrates the simultaneous monitoring of various parameters in the network, how streaming telemetry data helps you gain better visibility of the network, and make informed decisions to stabilize it.

- Monitor Network Parameters Using Telemetry Data for Proactive Analysis, on page 22

### Monitor Network Parameters Using Telemetry Data for Proactive Analysis

The use case illustrates how, with the Dial-In Mode, you can use telemetry data to stream various parameters about your network. You use this data for predictive analysis where you monitor patterns, and proactively troubleshoot issues. This use case describes the tools used in the open-sourced collection stack to store and analyse telemetry data.

Watch this video to see how you configure model-driven telemetry to take advantage of data models, open source collectors, encodings and integrate into monitoring tools.

**Note**

Telemetry involves the following workflow:

- **Define**: You define a subscription to stream data from the router to the receiver. To define a subscription, you create a sensor-group.

- **Deploy**: The receiver initiates a session with the router and establishes a subscription-based telemetry session. The router streams data to the receiver. You verify subscription deployment on the router.

- **Operate**: You consume and analyse telemetry data using open-source tools, and take necessary actions based on the analysis.
Before you begin

Ensure you meet these dependencies:

- Make sure you have L3 connectivity between the router and the receiver.
- Enable gRPC server on the router to accept incoming connections from the receiver.

```bash
Router#configure
Router(config)#grpc
Router(config-grpc)#port <port-number>
Router(config-grpc)#commit
```

The port-number ranges from 57344 to 57999. If a port number is unavailable, an error is displayed.

The following example shows the output of the gRPC configuration with TLS enabled on the router.

```bash
Router#show grpc
Address family : ipv4
Port : 57300
VRF : global-vrf
TLS : enabled
TLS mutual : disabled
Trustpoint : none
Maximum requests : 128
Maximum requests per user : 10
Maximum streams : 32
Maximum streams per user : 32
TLS cipher suites
Default : none
Enable : none
Disable : none
Operational enable : ecdhe-rsa-chacha20-poly1305
: ecdhe-ecdsa-chacha20-poly1305
: ecdhe-rsa-aes128-gcm-sha256
 : ecdhe-ecdsa-aes128-gcm-sha256
: ecdhe-rsa-aes128-sha
Operational disable : none
```

Define a Subscription to Stream Data from Router to Receiver

Create a subscription to define the data of interest to be streamed from the router to the destination.

**Step 1**

Specify the subset of the data that you want to stream from the router using sensor paths. The Sensor Path represents the path in the hierarchy of a YANG data model. This example uses the native data model `Cisco-IOS-XR-um-telemetry-model-driven-cfg.yang`. Create a sensor-group to contain the sensor paths.

**Example:**

```bash
sensor-group health
  sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-wdsysmon-fd-oper:system-monitoring/cpu-utilization
  sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-nto-misc-oper:memory-summary/nodes/node/summary
  sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-nto-misc-oper:memory-summary/nodes/node/summary
! sensor-group interfaces
sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-Infra-statsd-oper:infra-statistics/interfaces/interface/latest/generic-counters
  sensor-path Cisco-IOS-XR-Infra-statsd-oper:infra-statistics/interfaces/interface/latest/generic-counters
! sensor-group optics
```
Step 2  
Subscribe to telemetry data that is streamed from a router. A Subscription binds the sensor-group, and sets the streaming method. The streaming method can be Cadence-driven Telemetry or Event-driven Telemetry. Separating the sensor-paths into different subscriptions enhances the efficiency of the router to retrieve operational data at scale.

Example:

Note  
The configuration for event-driven telemetry is similar to cadence-driven telemetry, with only the sample interval as the differentiator. Configuring the sample interval value to 0, zero, sets the subscription for event-driven telemetry, while configuring the interval to any non-zero value sets the subscription for cadence-driven telemetry.

subscription health
  sensor-group-id health strict-timer
  sensor-group-id health sample-interval 30000
!
subscription interfaces
  sensor-group-id interfaces strict-timer
  sensor-group-id interfaces sample-interval 30000
!
subscription optics
  sensor-group-id optics strict-timer
  sensor-group-id optics sample-interval 30000
!
subscription routing
  sensor-group-id routing strict-timer
  sensor-group-id routing sample-interval 30000
!
subscription mpls-te
  sensor-group-id mpls-te strict-timer
  sensor-group-id mpls-te sample-interval 30000
!

Verify Deployment of the Subscription

The receiver dials into the receiver to establish a dynamic session based on the subscription. After the session is established, the router streams data to the receiver to create a data lake.

You can verify the deployment of the subscription on the router.
Verify the state of the subscription. An *Active* state indicates that the router is ready to stream data to the receiver based on the subscription.

**Example:**

Router#show telemetry model-driven subscription

The router streams data to the receiver using the subscription-based telemetry session and creates a data lake in the receiver.

---

**Operate on Telemetry Data for In-depth Analysis of the Network**

You can start consuming and analyzing telemetry data from the data lake using an open-sourced collection stack. This use case uses the following tools from the collection stack:

- **Pipeline** is a lightweight tool used to collect data. You can download *Network Telemetry Pipeline* from Github. You define how you want the collector to interact with routers, and where you want to send the processed data using `pipeline.conf` file.

- **Telegraph or InfluxDB** is a time series database (TSDB) that stores telemetry data, which is retrieved by visualization tools. You can download *InfluxDB* from Github. You define what data you want to include into your TSDB using the `metrics.json` file.

- **Grafana** is a visualization tool that displays graphs and counters for data streamed from the router.

In summary, Pipeline accepts TCP and gRPC telemetry streams, converts data and pushes data to the InfluxDB database. Grafana uses the data from InfluxDB database to build dashboards and graphs. Pipeline and InfluxDB may run on the same server or on different servers.

Consider that the router is monitored for the following parameters:

- Memory and CPU utilization
- Interface counters and interface summary
- Transmitter and receiver power levels from optic controllers
- ISIS route counts and ISIS interfaces
- BGP neighbours, path count, and prefix count
- MPLS-TE tunnel summary
- RSVP control messages and bandwidth allocation for each interface

---

**Step 1**

Start Pipeline, and enter your router credentials.

**Example:**

$ bin/pipeline -config pipeline.conf

Startup pipeline
Load config from [pipeline.conf], logging in [pipeline.log]

CRYPT Client [grpc_in_mymdtrouter], [http://172.0.0.0:5432]
Enter username: <username>
Enter password: <password>
Wait for ^C to shutdown

The streamed telemetry data is stored in InfluxDB.

**Step 2**
Use Grafana to create a dashboard and visualize the streamed data.

*Figure 9: Visual Analysis of Network Health using Telemetry Data*

*Figure 10: Visual Analysis of System Monitoring using Telemetry Data*
In conclusion, telemetry data shows that various parameters of the network can be monitored simultaneously. This data is streamed in near real-time without affecting the performance of the network. With this data, you gain better visibility into your network.
Operate on Telemetry Data for In-depth Analysis of the Network