

# Pydantify

## Making Model-Driven Network Automation Pythonic

### Students



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**Introduction:** YANG is a data modelling language used to define data structures transmitted over either the NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol. Such models can be used to perform so-called Model Driven Network Automation.

The goal of this project is to create a proof-of-concept to show how YANG models could be translated to Python data structures based on pydantic. These data structures can in turn be initialized with configuration values, serialized into a RESTCONF payload and sent to a network device, applying the configuration. If successful, this would facilitate configuring network devices through Python code without requiring the user to have prior knowledge of YANG.

**Approach:** We started by analysing the Python ecosystem surrounding YANG, including projects such as Pyang, pyangbind, yangson and Pyang-Pydantic, as well as pydantic and datamodel-code-generator. Our analysis revealed that most of the projects in the ecosystem have either been abandoned for years or are nowhere near robust or reliable enough to be used in a productive environment.

After some consideration, we settled on Pyang as our YANG parser and used the Pyang-Pydantic plugin as a starting point for our project. We then proceeded to gradually add features designed to make the generated Python models as intuitive and convenient to work with as possible.

**Result:** This resulted in the creation of Pydantify, a tool for translating YANG models into executable Python code, which can in turn generate valid RESTCONF payloads. On top of validating the

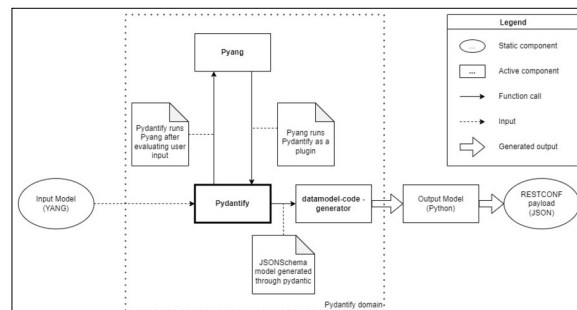
**Output:**  
**Pydantic model**  
Own presentation

```
11 class AddressLeaf(BaseModel):
12     root_: str
13     """A simple IPv4 address."""
14
15 class PortLeaf(BaseModel):
16     __root__: Annotated[int, Field(ge=0, le=65535)]
17     """A simple port number."""
18
19 class InterfaceContainer(BaseModel):
20     """A simple container with 2 leaf nodes."""
21
22     address: Annotated[AddressLeaf, Field(alias='model:address')]
23     """A simple IPv4 address."""
24     port: Annotated[PortLeaf, Field(alias='model:port')]
25     """A simple port number."""
26
27 class Model(BaseModel):
28     interface: Annotated[
29         Optional[InterfaceContainer], Field(alias='model:interface')
30     ] = None
31
32 if __name__ == "__main__":
33     model = Model(interface=InterfaceContainer(address="192.168.1.1",port=23))
34     restconf_payload = model.json(exclude_defaults=True, by_alias=True, indent=2)
35     restconf_patch_request(url='...', user_pw_auth=('usr', 'pw'), data=restconf_payload)
```

concept as feasible, we successfully managed to implement a large section of the YANG specification, enabling some real-world models to be converted without issue.

### Pydantify Component Overview

Own presentation



### Input:

**YANG sample model**  
Own presentation

```
1 module model {
2     namespace 'http://hsr.ch/';
3     prefix md;
4     description 'A hello-world test model to validate the usability of Pydantify.';
5
6     container interface {
7         description 'A simple container with 2 leaf nodes.';
8
9         leaf address {
10            type string;
11            mandatory 'true';
12            description 'A simple IPv4 address.';
13        }
14
15        leaf port {
16            type uint16;
17            mandatory 'true';
18            description 'A simple port number.';
19        }
20    }
21 }
```

### Advisor

Urs Baumann

**Subject Area**  
Software, Internet  
Technologies and  
Applications