

# Quick Start

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## Juniper Apstra

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## Step 1: Begin

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In this guide, we provide a simple, three-step path, to quickly get you up and running with Juniper Apstra. We'll show you how to install and configure Apstra software release 4.1.1 onto a VMware ESXi hypervisor. From the Apstra GUI, we'll walk through the elements used to build a network in the Apstra environment. Then we'll show you how to build (stage) a network and deploy it. Depending on the complexity of your design, other tasks may be required in addition to the ones included in this workflow.

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## Meet Juniper Apstra

Juniper Apstra automates and validates the design, deployment, and operations of your data center network. Once you specify the outcomes you want Apstra will set up the network, assure that it's secure and runs as intended, alert you to anomalies, and manage changes and maintenance. Juniper Apstra intent-based software automates and validates your data center network design, deployment, and operations across a wide range of vendors. With support for nearly any network topology and domain, Apstra delivers built-in design templates for creating repeatable, continuously validated blueprints. It leverages advanced intent-based analytics to continually validate the network, thereby eliminating complexity, vulnerabilities, and outages resulting in a secure and resilient network.

## Get Ready

Apstra software comes pre-installed on a single virtual machine (VM). You'll need a server that meets the following specifications:

Resource	Recommendation
Memory	64 GB RAM + 300 MB per installed device off-box agent
CPU	8 vCPU
Disk Space	80 GB
Network	1 network adapter, initially configured with DHCP
VMware ESXi installed	Version 7.0, 6.7, 6.5, 6.0 or 5.5

## Install Apstra Server

1. As a registered support user, [download the latest OVA Apstra VM image from Juniper Support Downloads](#).

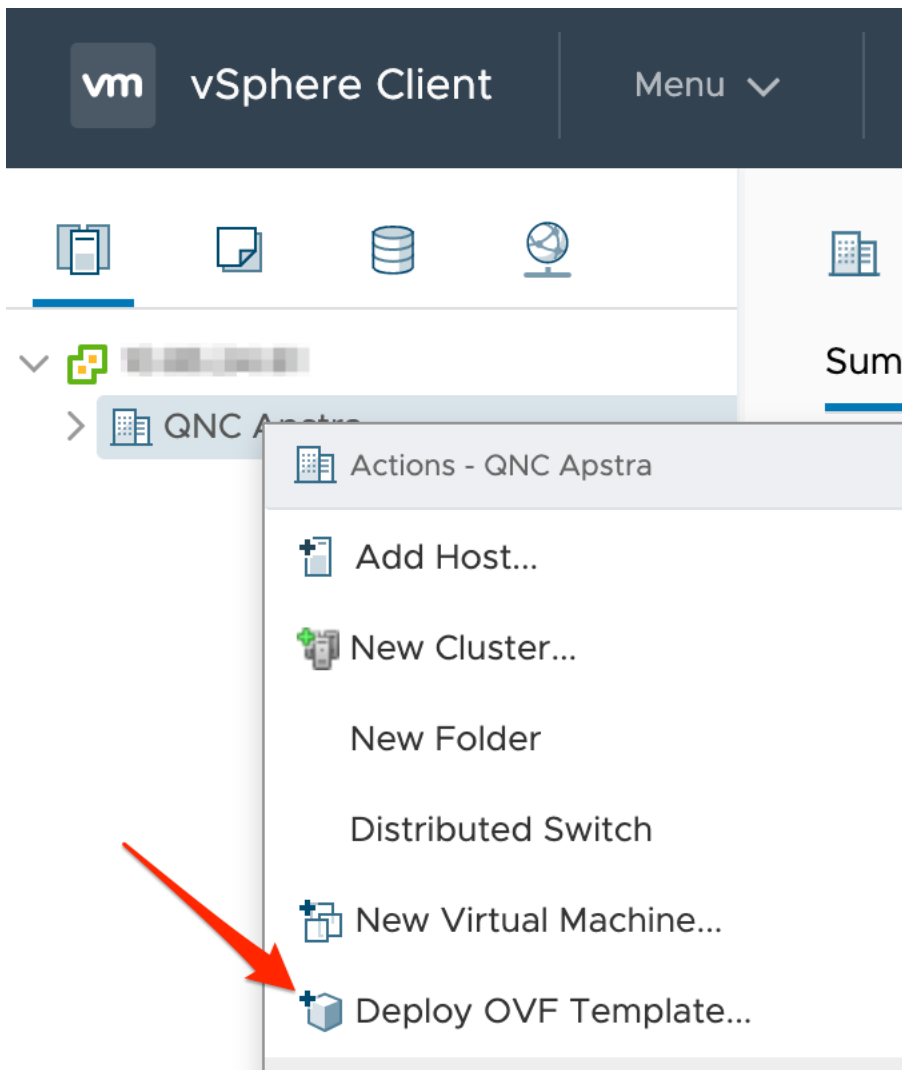
To download the image on your localhost, [CLICK HERE](#)

To download the image directly on your device, use the following URL:

[https://cdn.juniper.net/software/jafc/4.0.2/aos\\_server\\_4.0.2-142.ova?](https://cdn.juniper.net/software/jafc/4.0.2/aos_server_4.0.2-142.ova?)

copy

2. Log in to vCenter, right-click your target deployment environment, then click **Deploy OVF Template**.



3. Specify the URL or local file location for the downloaded OVA file, then click **Next**.

## Deploy OVF Template

### 1 Select an OVF template

#### 2 Select a name and folder

#### 3 Select a compute resource

#### 4 Review details

#### 5 Select storage

#### 6 Ready to complete

### Select an OVF template

Select an OVF template from remote URL or local file system

Enter a URL to download and install the OVF package from the Internet, or browse to a location accessible from your computer, such as a local hard drive, a network share, or a CD/DVD drive.

☐ URL

<http> | <https://remoteserver-address/filetodeploy.ovf> | .ova

☒ Local file

Choose Files

aos\_server\_4.0.2-142.ova

- Specify a unique name and target location for the VM, then click **Next**.

## Deploy OVF Template

### ✓ 1 Select an OVF template

### 2 Select a name and folder

#### 3 Select a compute resource

#### 4 Review details

#### 5 Select storage

#### 6 Ready to complete

### Select a name and folder

Specify a unique name and target location

Virtual machine name: aos\_server4.0.2-142

Select a location for the virtual machine.

- Select your destination compute resource, then click **Next**.

## Deploy OVF Template

### ✓ 1 Select an OVF template

### ✓ 2 Select a name and folder

### 3 Select a compute resource

#### 4 Review details

#### 5 Select storage

### Select a compute resource

Select the destination compute resource for this operation

- Review template details, then click **Next**.
- Select storage for the files, then click **Next**. We recommend thick provisioning for the Apstra server.

## Deploy OVF Template

- ✓ 1 Select an OVF template
- ✓ 2 Select a name and folder
- ✓ 3 Select a compute resource
- ✓ 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage**
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Ready to complete

### Select storage

Select the storage for the configuration and disk files




☐ Encrypt this virtual machine (Requires Key Management Server)

Select virtual disk format:

Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed ▾

VM Storage Policy:

**Datastore Default** ▾

Name	Capacity	Provisioned	Free	Type
 datastore1	215 GB	261.57 GB	81.84 GB	VM
 datastore1 (6)	215 GB	493.67 GB	78.11 GB	VM
 NFS-Datastore	2 TB	1.73 TB	1.79 TB	NF

8. Map the Apstra Management network to enable it to reach the virtual networks that the Apstra server will manage, then click **Next**.

## Deploy OVF Template

- ✓ 1 Select an OVF template
- ✓ 2 Select a name and folder
- ✓ 3 Select a compute resource
- ✓ 4 Review details
- ✓ 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks**
- 7 Ready to complete

### Select networks

Select a destination network for each source network.

Source Network	Destination Network
VM Network	topology1 ▾
1 items	

### IP Allocation Settings

IP allocation:

Static - Manual

IP protocol:

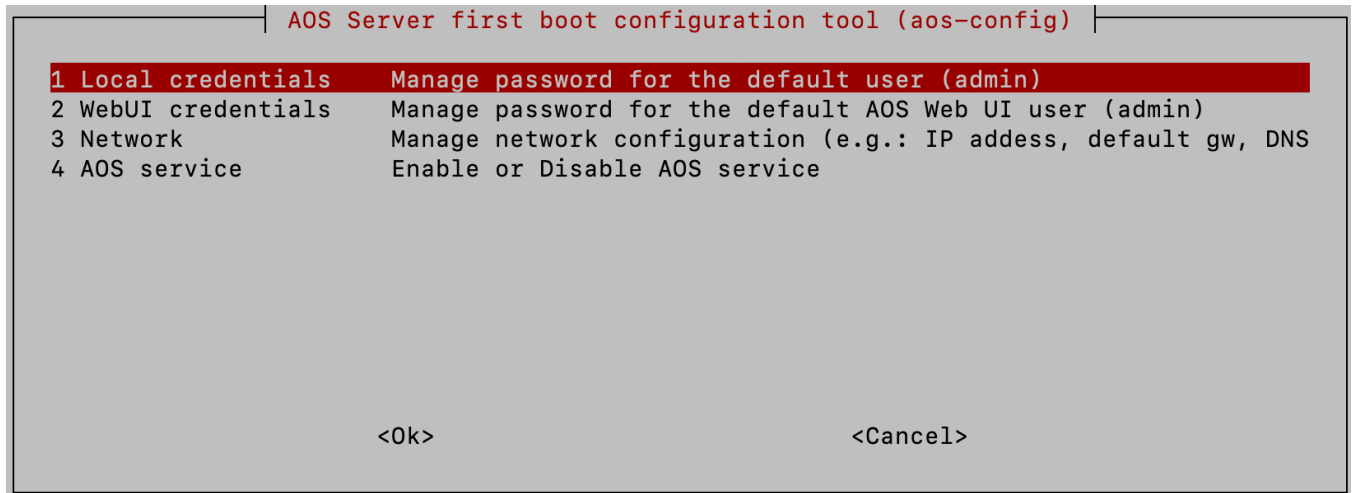
IPv4

9. Review your specifications, then click **Finish**.

## Configure Apstra Server

1. From the Apstra server CLI, run the command `sudo service aos status` to confirm that the service is up and running (Active: active).
2. If the Apstra server VM is not running (Active: inactive), start it with the command `sudo service aos start`.
3. The default credentials for the Apstra console are user=admin and password=admin. SSH into the Apstra server (`ssh admin@apstra-server-ip` where `apstra-server-ip` is the IP address of the Apstra server.) The first time you boot the Apstra server VM, a configuration tool opens to assist you with basic settings. (You can open this tool at any time with the command `aos_config`.)
4. You're asked to change the default administrator password. Select **<yes>** and follow the prompts to enter a secure password.

5. When you're prompted to start Apstra service, select **<yes>**.
6. Enter the admin password. You'll see a message that says the service is up and running.
7. Select **<OK>**. The configuration tool menu appears.



**NOTE:** You updated the default local credentials in the previous steps. To change the password again, select **Local Credentials** and follow the prompts. You can do this at any time.

8. Select **WebUI credentials**, then change the Apstra GUI user password for **admin** to a secure one. (To change this password, services must be up and running.)
9. Select **Network** to change the machine's network settings. By default DHCP is used. If you change the default to static you'll have the option to provide a CIDR IP address, gateway, primary / secondary DNS and domain values.
10. After you've completed the configuration, choose **<yes>** to restart the network service, Docker and Apstra service.

Now that you've installed and configured Apstra software, you're ready to build your network in the Apstra GUI.

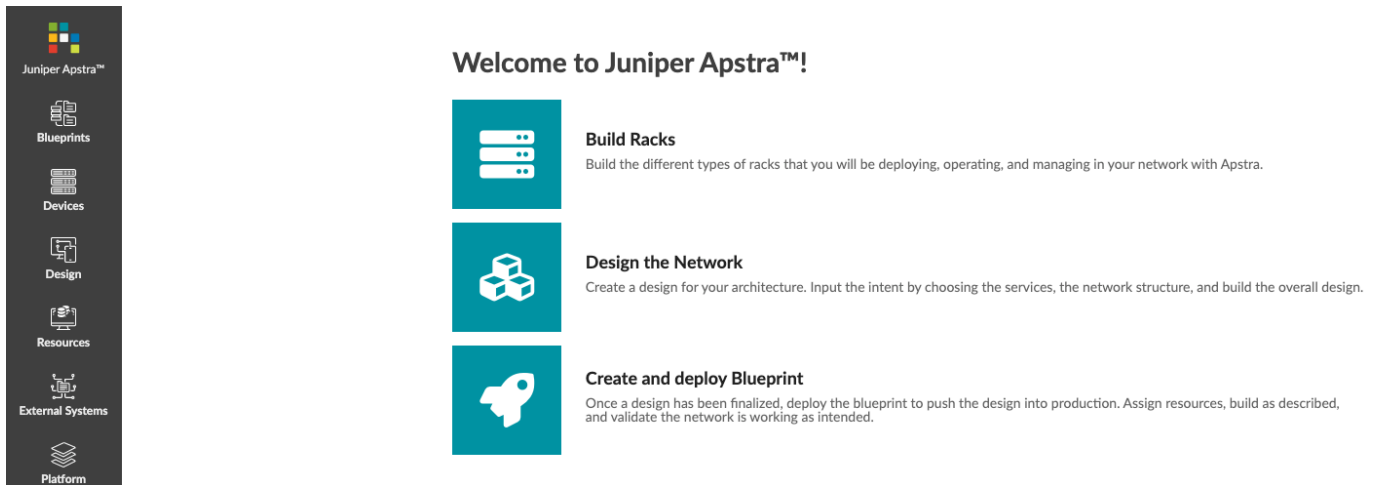
## Step 2: Up and Running

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- [Design Your Network | 7](#)
- [Build Your Network | 13](#)
- [Deploy the Network | 17](#)

## Access the Apstra GUI

1. From the latest web browser version of Google Chrome or Mozilla FireFox, enter the URL `https://<apstra_server_ip>` where `<apstra_server_ip>` is the IP address of the Apstra server (or a DNS name that resolves to the IP address of the Apstra server).
2. If a security warning appears, click **Advanced** and **Proceed to the site**. The warning occurs because the SSL certificate that was generated during installation is self-signed. We recommend that you replace the SSL certificate with a signed one.
3. From the log in page, enter the username and password. The username is **admin** and the password is the secure password that you created when configuring the Apstra server. The main Apstra GUI screen appears.



## Design Your Network

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Apstra Design Elements | 8](#)
- [Install Device System Agents | 10](#)
- [Create Resource Pools | 12](#)

The Apstra design process is highly intuitive because you base your design on physical building blocks such as ports, devices, and racks. When you create these building blocks and specify what ports are used, Apstra has all the information it needs to come up with a reference design for your fabric. Once your design elements, devices and resources are ready, you can start staging your network in a blueprint.

## Apstra Design Elements

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- [Interface Maps | 9](#)
- [Rack Types | 9](#)
- [Templates | 10](#)

At first, you design your fabric using generic building blocks that don't have site-specific details or site-specific hardware. The output becomes a template that you later use in the build stage to create blueprints for all your data center locations. You'll use different design elements to build your network in a blueprint. Keep reading to learn about these elements.

## Logical Devices

Logical devices are abstractions of physical devices. Logical devices allow you to create a mapping of the ports you want to use, their speed, and their roles. Vendor-specific information is not included; this lets you plan your network based on device capabilities alone before selecting hardware vendors and models. Logical devices are used in interface maps, rack types and rack-based templates.

Apstra ships with many predefined logical devices. You can view them through the logical devices design (global) catalog. From the left navigation menu, navigate to **Design > Logical Devices**. Go through the table to find ones that meet your specifications.

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☆ 🏠 > Design > Logical Devices

Blueprints

Devices

Design

Resources

External Systems

Platform

Design

Logical Devices

Interface Maps

Rack Types

Templates

Configlets

Query: All

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Page Size: 25

Capabilities	Panels Count	Ports Count	Ports Summary	Actions
1 x 1 Gbps	1	1	AOS-1x1-1 1 x 1 Gbps Leaf • Access	



## Interface Maps

Interface maps link logical devices to device profiles. Device profiles specify hardware model characteristics. By the time you check the design (global) catalog for interface maps, you'll need to know which models you'll be using. You assign interface maps when you build your network in the blueprint.

Apstra ships with many predefined interface maps. You can view them through the interface maps design (global) catalog. From the left navigation menu, navigate to **Design > Interface Maps**. Go through the table to find ones that match your devices.

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☆ Home > Design > Interface Maps

Blueprints

Devices

Design

Resources

External Systems

Query: All

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Create Interface Map

Page Size: 25

Device Profile	Logical Device	Actions
Accton-AS5712-54X_SONIC_BRCM_BUZZNIK_PLUS	AOS-24x10-2	[Edit] [Copy] [Delete]

## Rack Types

Rack types are logical representations of physical racks. They define the type and number of leafs, access switches and/or generic systems (unmanaged systems) in racks. Rack types don't specify vendors, so you can design your racks before selecting hardware.

Apstra ships with many predefined rack types. You can view them in the rack type design (global) catalog: From the left navigation menu, navigate to **Design > Rack Types**. Go through the table to find ones that match your design.

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☆ Home > Design > Rack Types

Blueprints

Devices

Design

Resources

External Systems

Query: All

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Create Rack Type

Page Size: 25

Leaf Count	Access Switch Count	Generic System Count	Actions
1 single leaf	1 single switch	2	[Edit] [Copy] [Delete]
1 ESI group	None	2	[Edit] [Copy] [Delete]

## Templates

Templates specify a network's policy and structure. Policies can include ASN allocation schemes for spines, overlay control protocol, spine-to-leaf link underlay type and other details. The structure includes rack types, spine details and more.

Apstra ships with many predefined templates. You can view them in the template design (global) catalog. From the left navigation menu, navigate to **Design > Templates**. Go through the table to find ones that match your design.

The screenshot shows the Juniper Apstra web interface. On the left, the navigation menu is open, showing the path **Design > Templates** highlighted. A red arrow labeled '1.' points to the 'Design' menu item, and another red arrow labeled '2.' points to the 'Templates' sub-item. The main content area displays a table of predefined templates. The table has columns for 'Type', 'Overlay Control Protocol', and 'Actions'. There are three templates listed, all with 'MP-EBGP EVPN' as the overlay control protocol. The first two are 'Collapsed' and the third is 'Rack Based'.

Type	Overlay Control Protocol	Actions
Collapsed	MP-EBGP EVPN	[Edit] [Copy] [Delete]
Collapsed	MP-EBGP EVPN	[Edit] [Copy] [Delete]
Rack Based	MP-EBGP EVPN	[Edit] [Copy] [Delete]

## Install Device System Agents

Device system agents manage devices in the Apstra environment. They manage configuration, device-to-server communication, and telemetry collection. We'll use Juniper Junos devices with off-box agents for our example.

1. Before creating the agent, install the following minimum required configuration on the Juniper Junos devices:

```
system {
  login {
    user aosadmin {
      uid 2000;
      class super-user;
      authentication {
        encrypted-password "xxxxx";
      }
    }
  }
  services {
    ssh;
    netconf {
      ssh;
    }
  }
  management-instance;
}
```

```

interfaces {
  em0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address <address>/<cidr>;
      }
    }
  }
}

routing-instances {
  mgmt_junos {
    routing-options {
      static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop <management-default-gateway>;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- From the left navigation menu in the Apstra GUI, navigate to **Devices > Managed Devices** and click **Create Offbox Agent(s)**.

The screenshot shows the Juniper Apstra GUI interface. On the left, a dark navigation menu contains icons for Blueprints, Devices, Design, Resources, External Systems, and Platform. The 'Devices' menu item is highlighted, and a sub-menu is visible with 'Managed Devices' selected. A red arrow labeled '1.' points to the 'Devices' icon in the main menu, and another red arrow labeled '2.' points to 'Managed Devices' in the sub-menu. The main content area shows the breadcrumb 'Devices > Managed Devices' and two large teal buttons: 'Create Onbox Agent(s)' and 'Create Offbox Agent(s)'. A red arrow labeled '3.' points to the 'Create Offbox Agent(s)' button. Below the buttons, there are filters for 'all', 'selected only', and 'unselected only'. A table with columns for 'Device Information' and 'Agent Information' is shown, but it contains no data rows, with the text 'No items' at the bottom.

- Enter device management IP addresses.
- Select **FULL CONTROL**, then select **Junos** from the platform drop-down list.
- Enter a username and password.
- Click **Create** to create the agent and return to the managed devices summary view.
- Select the check boxes for the devices, then click the **Acknowledge selected systems** button (first one on the left).
- Click **Confirm**. The fields in the **Acknowledged** column change to green check marks indicating that those devices are now under Apstra management. You'll assign them to your blueprint later.

☆ 🏠 > **Devices** > Managed Devices

[+ Create Onbox Agent\(s\)](#)
[+ Create Offbox Agent\(s\)](#)
[Advanced Settings](#)

Query: All 1-5 of 5

Device ☒ Agent ☐

Acknowledge selected systems ☒ selected only ☐ unselected only

Device Information										Agent Information					
	Management IP	Device Key	Device Profile	Hostname	OS	State	Comms	Acknowledged?	Blueprint	Type	Agent Profile	Apstra Version	Last Job Type	Job State	Actions
5 selected															
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	172.20.24.13	525400138EB9	Juniper vQFX		Junos 21.2R2-S2.3	OOS-QUARANTINED	🟢	🔴	Not assigned	OFFBOX	profile_vqfx	AOS_4.1.0_OB.115	INSTALL	SUCCESS	⋮
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	172.20.24.14	525400019A39	Juniper vQFX		Junos 21.2R2-S2.3	OOS-QUARANTINED	🟢	🔴	Not assigned	OFFBOX	profile_vqfx	AOS_4.1.0_OB.115	INSTALL	SUCCESS	⋮
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	172.20.24.15	5254004F8BD0	Juniper vQFX		Junos 21.2R2-S2.3	OOS-QUARANTINED	🟢	🔴	Not assigned	OFFBOX	profile_vqfx	AOS_4.1.0_OB.115	INSTALL	SUCCESS	⋮
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	172.20.24.11	5254008AB1FA	Juniper vQFX		Junos 21.2R2-S2.3	OOS-QUARANTINED	🟢	🔴	Not assigned	OFFBOX	profile_vqfx	AOS_4.1.0_OB.115	INSTALL	SUCCESS	⋮
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	172.20.24.12	525400B11086	Juniper vQFX		Junos 21.2R2-S2.3	OOS-QUARANTINED	🟢	🔴	Not assigned	OFFBOX	profile_vqfx	AOS_4.1.0_OB.115	INSTALL	SUCCESS	⋮

## Create Resource Pools

You can create resource pools, then when you're staging your blueprint and you're ready to assign resources, you can specify which pool to use. Apstra will pull resources from the selected pool. You can create resource pools for ASNs, IPv4, IPv6 and VNIs. We'll show you the steps for creating IP pools. The steps for the other resource types are similar.

1. From the left navigation menu, navigate to **Resources > IP Pools** and click **Create IP Pool**.

☆ 🏠 > **Resources** > IP Pools

[+ Create IP Pool](#)

Query: All 1-4 of 4

☒ ☐ Page Size: 25

Name	Total Usage	Per Subnet Usage	Status	Actions
10.0.0.0/8	0%	0% 10.0.0.0/8	● NOT IN USE	🔍 🗑️
172.16.0.0/12	0%	0% 172.16.0.0/12	● NOT IN USE	🔍 🗑️
192.168.0.0/16	0%	0% 192.168.0.0/16	● NOT IN USE	🔍 🗑️
203.0.113.0/24	0%	0% 203.0.113.0/24	● NOT IN USE	🔍 🗑️

2. Enter a name and valid subnet. To add another subnet, click **Add a Subnet** and enter the subnet.
3. Click **Create** to create the resource pool and return to the summary view.

## Build Your Network

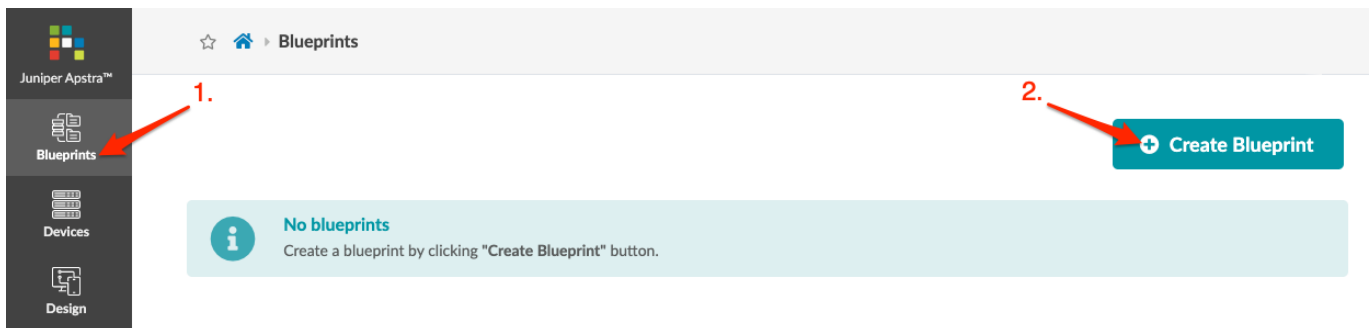
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- Assign Interface Maps | 15
- Assign Devices | 15
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When you've got your design elements, devices and resources ready, you can start staging your network in a blueprint. Let's create one now.

### Create a Blueprint

1. From the left navigation menu, click **Blueprints**, then click **Create Blueprint**.



2. Type a name for the blueprint.
3. Select **Datacenter** reference design.
4. Select a template type (all, rack-based, pod-based, collapsed).
5. Select a template from the **Template** drop-down list. A preview shows template parameters, a topology preview, network structure, external connectivity, and policies.
6. Click **Create** to create the blueprint and return to the blueprint summary view. The summary view shows the overall status and health of your network. When you meet all the requirements for building the network, the build errors are resolved and you can deploy the network. We'll start by assigning resources.

## Assign Resources

1. From the blueprint summary view, click the blueprint name to go to the blueprint dashboard. After you deploy your blueprint, this dashboard will show details about the status and health of your networks.
2. From the top navigation menu of the blueprint, click **Staged**. This is where you'll build your network. The **Physical** view appears by default, and the **Resources** tab in the **Build** panel is selected. Red status indicators mean that you need to assign resources.
3. Click one of the red status indicators, then click the **Update assignments** button.

4. Select a resource pool (that you created earlier), then click the **Save** button. The required number of resources are automatically assigned to the resource group from the selected pool. When the red status indicator turns green, the resources are assigned. Changes to the staged blueprint aren't pushed to the fabric until you commit your changes. We'll do that when we're done building the network.
5. Continue assigning resources until all status indicators are green.

## Assign Interface Maps

Now it's time to specify the characteristics for each of your nodes in the topology. You'll assign the actual devices in the next section.

1. In the **Build** panel, click the **Device Profiles** tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Device Profiles' tab in the 'Build' panel. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'Blueprints', 'Blueprint1', 'Staged', 'Physical', 'Build', and 'Device Profiles'. Below this are tabs for 'Physical', 'Virtual', 'Policies', 'Catalog', 'Tasks', and 'Connectivity Templates'. A 'Nodes: All' and 'Links: All' filter is present. The 'Topology' section shows a 2D view of a network diagram with nodes 'spine1' and 'spine2' connected to leaf nodes. A 'Layer' dropdown is set to 'Build: Device Profiles - slicer-7x10-1'. On the right, a 'Manage Interface Maps' panel is open, showing a table of interface maps and their assignment status. Red arrows indicate the steps: 1. Click the 'Build' tab, 2. Click the 'Change interface maps assignments' button, and 3. Select the appropriate interface map for each node.

Interface Map	Device Profile	Status
evpn_esl_001_leaf1	evpn_esl_001	Not assigned
evpn_esl_001_leaf2	evpn_esl_001	Not assigned
evpn_single_001_leaf1	evpn_single_001	Not assigned
spine1	spine1	Not assigned
spine2	spine2	Not assigned

2. Click a red status indicator, then click the **Change interface maps assignments** button (looks like an edit button).
3. Select the appropriate interface map for each node from the drop-down list, then click **Update Assignments**. When the red status indicator turns green, the interface maps have been assigned.
4. Continue assigning interface maps until all the required status indicators are green.

## Assign Devices

1. In the **Build** panel, click the **Devices** tab.

Dashboard N/A Analytics N/A Staged Uncommitted Active N/A Time Voyager

Physical Virtual Policies Catalog Tasks Connectivity Templates Find by tags

Nodes: All Links: All

Topology Nodes Links Racks Pods Layer Build: System IDs

2D 3D

Selected Rack: All Selected Node: All

Expand Nodes? Show Links?

spine1 spine2

evpn\_esl\_001

evpn\_esl\_001\_leaf1  
evpn\_esl\_001\_leaf2

evpn\_esl\_001\_sys001  
evpn\_esl\_001\_sys002  
evpn\_esl\_001\_sys003

evpn\_single\_001

evpn\_single\_001\_leaf1

evpn\_single\_001\_sys001

Assigned System IDs

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Change System IDs assignments

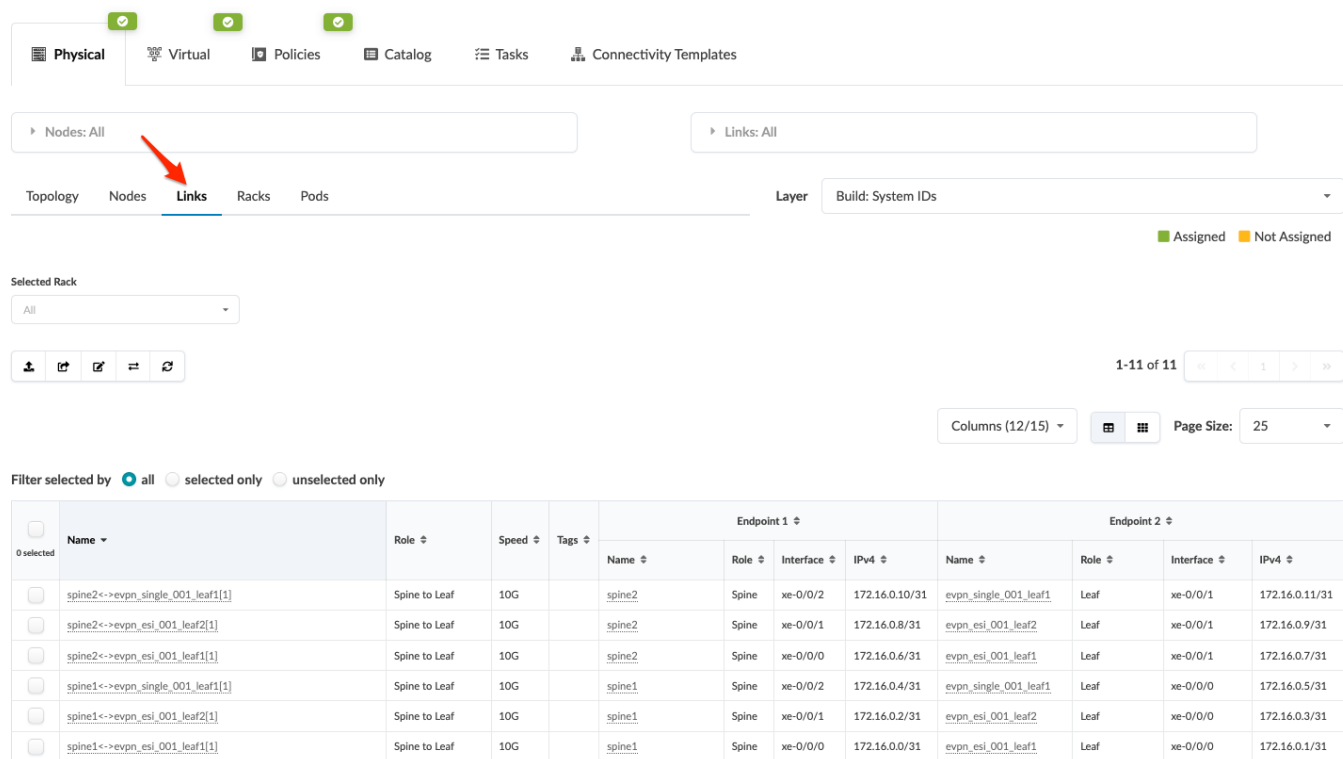
System ID	Status
spine1	Not assigned
spine2	Not assigned
evpn_esl_001_leaf1	Not assigned
evpn_esl_001_leaf2	Not assigned
evpn_single_001_leaf1	Not assigned
evpn_esl_001_sys001	Not assigned
evpn_esl_001_sys002	Not assigned
evpn_esl_001_sys003	Not assigned
evpn_single_001_sys001	Not assigned

2. Click the status indicator for **Assigned System IDs** (if the nodes list is not already displayed). Unassigned devices are indicated in yellow.
3. Click the **Change System IDs assignments** button (below Assigned System IDs) and, for each node, select system IDs (serial numbers) from the drop-down list.
4. Click **Update Assignments**. When the red status indicator turns green, system IDs have been assigned.

## Cable Up Devices

1. Click **Links** (towards the left of the screen) to go to the cabling map.





Physical Virtual Policies Catalog Tasks Connectivity Templates

Nodes: All Links: All

Topology Nodes **Links** Racks Pods

Layer Build: System IDs

Assigned Not Assigned

Selected Rack: All

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Columns (12/15) Page Size: 25

Filter selected by ☒ all ☐ selected only ☐ unselected only

	Name	Role	Speed	Tags	Endpoint 1				Endpoint 2			
					Name	Role	Interface	IPv4	Name	Role	Interface	IPv4
<input type="checkbox"/>	spine2<->evpn_single_001_leaf1[1]	Spine to Leaf	10G		spine2	Spine	xe-0/0/2	172.16.0.10/31	evpn_single_001_leaf1	Leaf	xe-0/0/1	172.16.0.11/31
<input type="checkbox"/>	spine2<->evpn_esi_001_leaf2[1]	Spine to Leaf	10G		spine2	Spine	xe-0/0/1	172.16.0.8/31	evpn_esi_001_leaf2	Leaf	xe-0/0/1	172.16.0.9/31
<input type="checkbox"/>	spine2<->evpn_esi_001_leaf1[1]	Spine to Leaf	10G		spine2	Spine	xe-0/0/0	172.16.0.6/31	evpn_esi_001_leaf1	Leaf	xe-0/0/1	172.16.0.7/31
<input type="checkbox"/>	spine1<->evpn_single_001_leaf1[1]	Spine to Leaf	10G		spine1	Spine	xe-0/0/2	172.16.0.4/31	evpn_single_001_leaf1	Leaf	xe-0/0/0	172.16.0.5/31
<input type="checkbox"/>	spine1<->evpn_esi_001_leaf2[1]	Spine to Leaf	10G		spine1	Spine	xe-0/0/1	172.16.0.2/31	evpn_esi_001_leaf2	Leaf	xe-0/0/0	172.16.0.3/31
<input type="checkbox"/>	spine1<->evpn_esi_001_leaf1[1]	Spine to Leaf	10G		spine1	Spine	xe-0/0/0	172.16.0.0/31	evpn_esi_001_leaf1	Leaf	xe-0/0/0	172.16.0.1/31

- Review the calculated cabling map and cable up the physical devices according to the map. If you have a set of pre-cabled switches, ensure that you have configured interface maps according to the actual cabling so that calculated cabling matches the actual cabling.

## Deploy the Network

When you've assigned everything that needs to be assigned and the blueprint is error-free, all status indicators are green. Let's deploy the blueprint to push the configuration to the assigned devices.

- From the top navigation menu, click **Uncommitted** to review staged changes. To see details of changes, click one of the names in the table.

The screenshot shows the Apstra interface with the 'Uncommitted' tab selected. The breadcrumb trail is: Blueprints > Blueprint1 > Uncommitted > Logical Diff. The top navigation bar includes Dashboard, Analytics, Staged, Uncommitted, Active, and Time Voyager. The 'Uncommitted' tab has an orange warning icon. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for Logical Diff, Full Nodes Diff, Build Errors, and Warnings. A search bar shows 'Query: All'. On the right, there are pagination controls showing '1-25 of 30' and a 'Page Size' dropdown set to '25'. The main table lists changes:

Type	Action	Name
Link	ADDED	spine2<->evpn_single_001_leaf1[1]
Link	ADDED	spine2<->evpn_esl_001_leaf2[1]
Link	ADDED	spine2<->evpn_esl_001_leaf1[1]
System Node	ADDED	spine2

2. Click **Commit** to go to the dialog where you can add a description and commit changes.
3. Add a description. When you need to roll back a blueprint to a previous revision, this description is the only information available regarding what has changed.
4. Click **Commit** to push the staged changes to the active blueprint and create a revision.

Congratulations! Your physical network is up and running.

## Step 3: Keep Going

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Congratulations! You've designed, built, and deployed your physical network with Apstra software. Here are some things you can do next:

## What's Next?

If you want to	Then
Replace the SSL certificate with a secure one	See the <a href="#">Juniper Apstra Installation and Upgrade Guide</a>
Configure user access with user profiles and roles	See the <b>User/Role Management</b> section in the <a href="#">Juniper Apstra User Guide</a>
Build your virtual environment with virtual networks and routing zones	See the <b>Virtual Networks</b> section in the <a href="#">Juniper Apstra User Guide</a>
Learn about Apstra telemetry services and how you can extend them	See the <b>Telemetry</b> section in the <a href="#">Juniper Apstra User Guide</a>
Learn how to leverage Intent-Based Analytics (IBA) with apstra-cli	See <b>Intent-Based Analytics with apstra-cli Utility</b> in the <a href="#">Juniper Apstra User Guide</a>

## General Information

If you want to	Then
See all Juniper Apstra documentation	Visit <a href="#">Juniper Apstra</a> documentation
Stay up-to-date about new and changed features and known and resolved issues in Apstra 4.1.1	See <a href="#">release notes</a> .

## Learn With Videos

Our video library continues to grow! We've created many videos that demonstrate how to do everything from install your hardware to configure advanced network features. Here are some great video and training resources that will help you expand your knowledge of Apstra and other Juniper products.

If you want to	Then
Watch short demos to learn how to use Juniper Apstra to automate and validate the design, deployment, and operation of data center networks, from Day 0 through Day 2+.	See <a href="#">Juniper Apstra Demos</a> and <a href="#">Juniper Apstra Data Center videos</a> on Juniper Networks Product Innovation YouTube page
Get short and concise tips and instructions that provide quick answers, clarity, and insight into specific features and functions of Juniper technologies	See <a href="#">Learning with Juniper</a> on Juniper Networks main YouTube page
View a list of the many free technical trainings we offer at Juniper	Visit the <a href="#">Getting Started</a> page on the Juniper Learning Portal