

DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

Infoblox vDiscovery for GCP - Google Cloud Platform



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Overview

Introduction

Infoblox vDiscovery provides enhanced visibility of your networks and virtual machines, and automatic creation of DNS records for discovered IP addresses.

With Infoblox vDiscovery, you will find an easy to deploy and cost-effective solution that enables visibility, reporting and automation of your network and VM resources across multiple cloud platforms, including Google Cloud Platform, or GCP, and for multiple accounts/subscriptions, bringing all this data under a single pane of glass. In this guide, you will be introduced to Infoblox vDiscovery for GCP.

Prerequisites

The following are prerequisites for Infoblox vDiscovery with GCP:

- Valid subscription and login to GCP.
- Ability to create (or obtain) the key for a service account.
- The appropriate roles assigned to the service account used by vDiscovery.
- An existing VM instance, or appropriate permissions to create a new GCE instance (optional).
- TCP port 443 access from the Infoblox appliance that will run vDiscovery.
- Be able to resolve and access common resources from the Infoblox appliance that will run vDiscovery, such as:
 - accounts.google.com
 - oauth2.googleapis.com
 - www.googleapis.com
 - gserviceaccount.com

Note: The Cloud Network Automation (CNA) license in NIOS is optional.

Basic Workflow

The following bullet points outline the basic steps involved with creating a vDiscovery task for GCP:

- Sign in to the **GCP Console** (<https://console.cloud.google.com/>).
- Create/review your service account that will be used by vDiscovery and verify that the appropriate role(s) is assigned.
- Generate/obtain the key for the service account that will be used by vDiscovery.
- In NIOS, navigate to either the **Data Management** or **Cloud** tab.
- Create the vDiscovery task.
- Run the vDiscovery task.

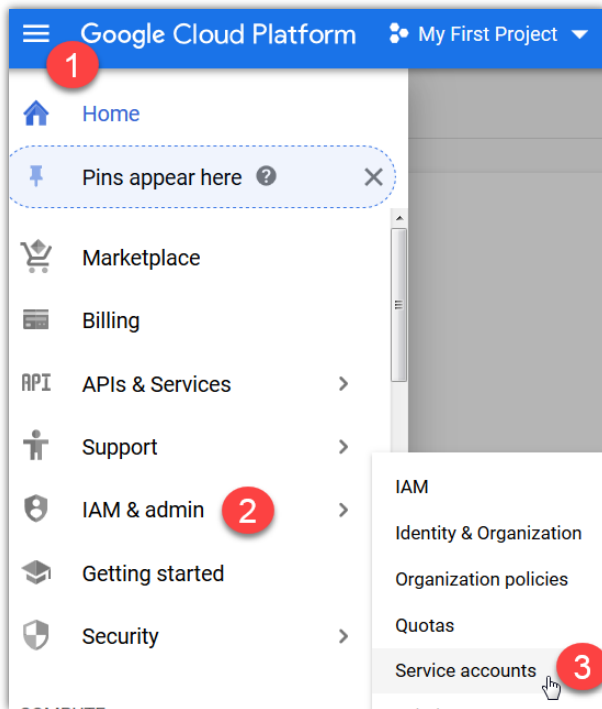
Enabling GCP for vDiscovery

Service Account

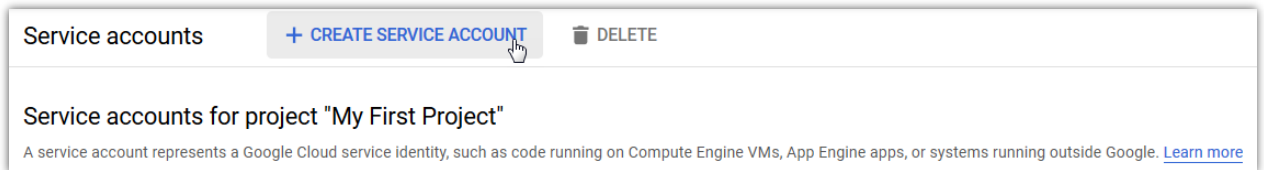
To enable the connection from vDiscovery to GCP and for it to work properly, you must use a service account with the appropriate permissions assigned to it. In GCP, this is done with roles and can be accomplished using the primitive role, predefined roles or custom roles. If in doubt, use the 'Viewer' (primitive) role, as is described below using a new account as an example.

To create a service account:

1. In the GCP Console, expand the navigation menu and navigate to **IAM & admin** -> **Service accounts**.



2. Click **CREATE SERVICE ACCOUNT**.



3. Enter a display name for your service account.
4. Review the Service account ID.

5. Optional: Enter a Service account description. Click **CREATE**.

Create service account

1 Service account details — 2 Grant this service account access to project (optional)
— 3 Grant users access to this service account (optional)

Service account details

Service account name
Display name for this service account

Service account ID @superb-flag-230804.iam.gserviceaccount.com X ↺

Service account description
Describe what this service account will do

CREATE CANCEL

6. Expand the **Select a role** menu.

Create service account

✓ Service account details — 2 Grant this service account access to project (optional)
— 3 Grant users access to this service account (optional)

Service account permissions (optional)

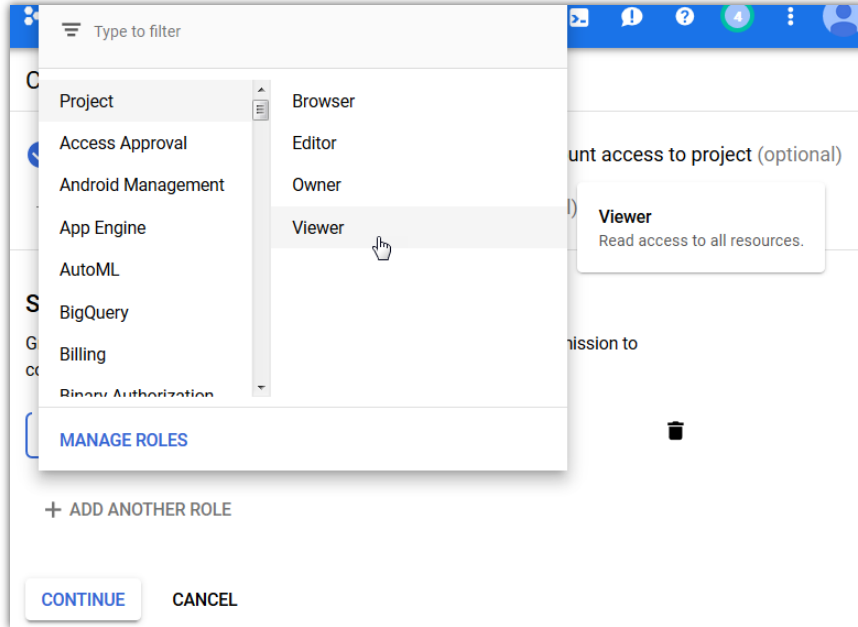
Grant this service account access to My First Project so that it has permission to complete specific actions on the resources in your project. [Learn more](#)

Select a role ▼

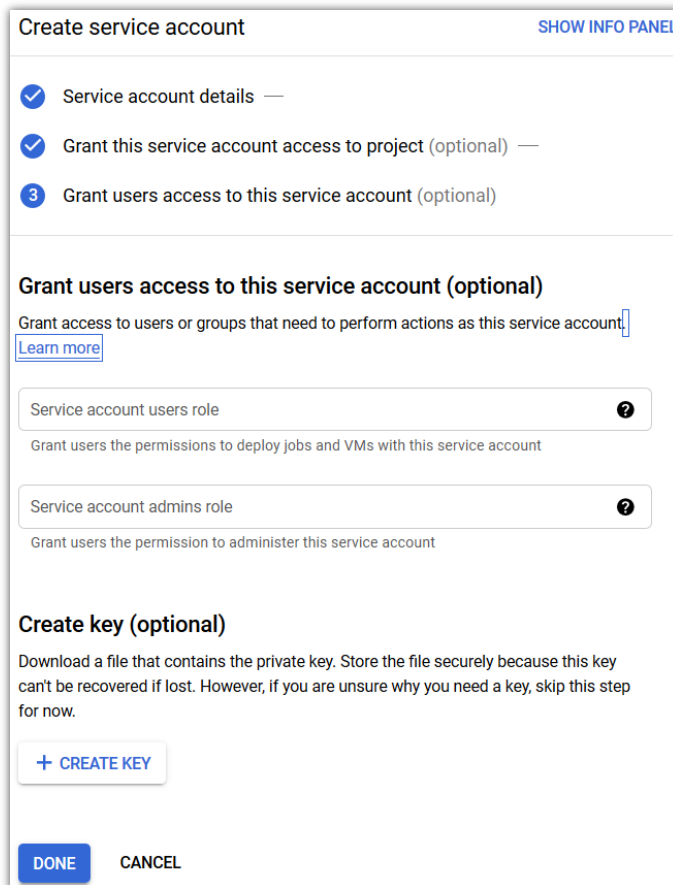
+ ADD ANOTHER ROLE

CONTINUE CANCEL

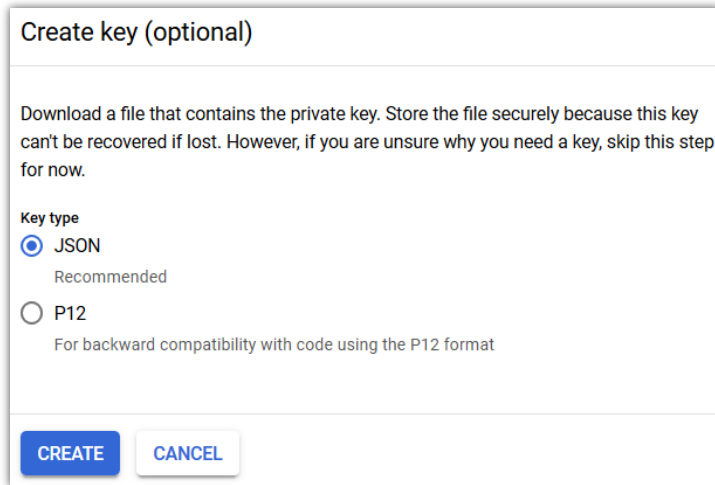
7. Select **Project** -> **Viewer** and click **Continue**.



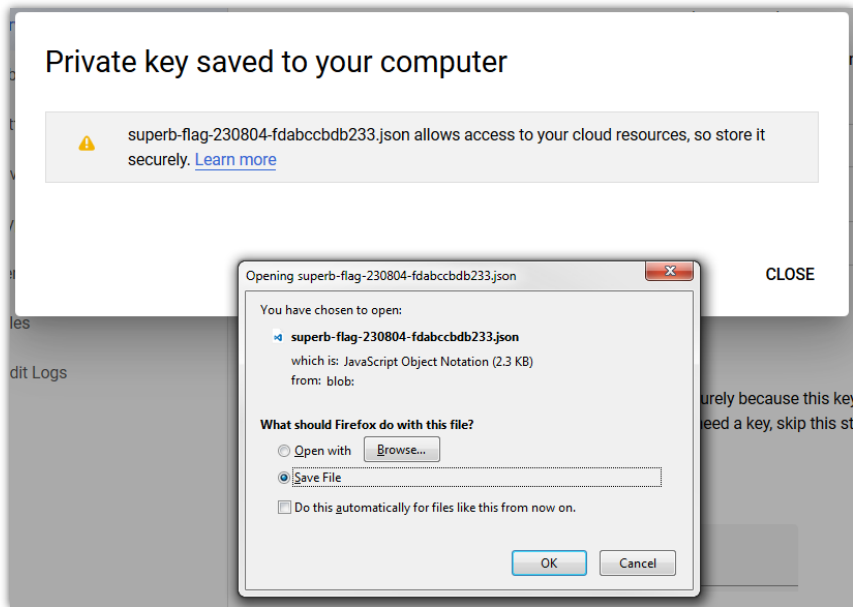
8. Click **CREATE KEY**.



9. Select **JSON** and click **CREATE**.

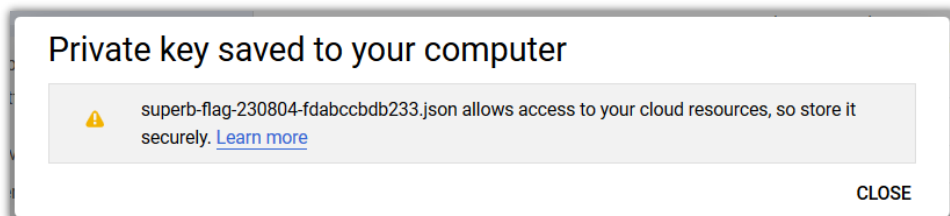


10. If prompted, complete any steps to save the resulting file.



Note: This key will contain all connection details, including endpoint addresses (URLs) and the keys required to authenticate with GCP. This will be downloaded as a file, so you may need to check your popup blocker settings if the download fails or you never see this happen.

11. Click **Close**.

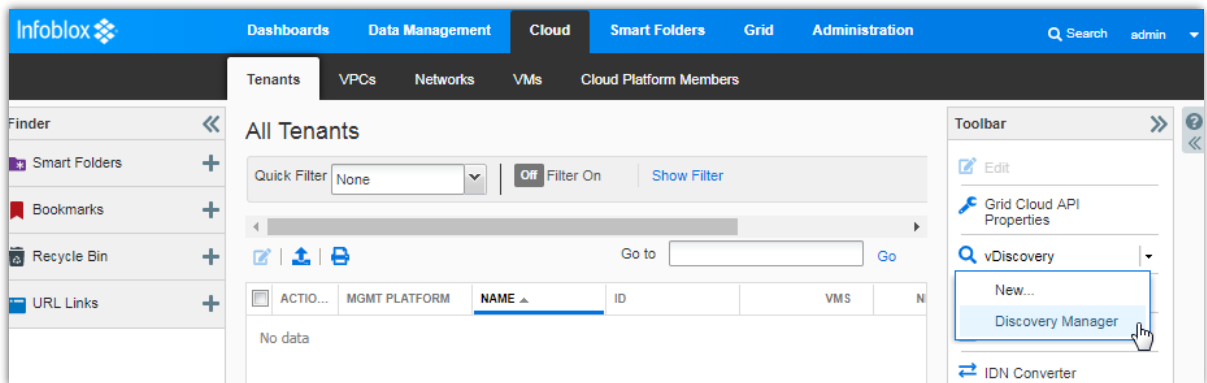


Infoblox vDiscovery Task

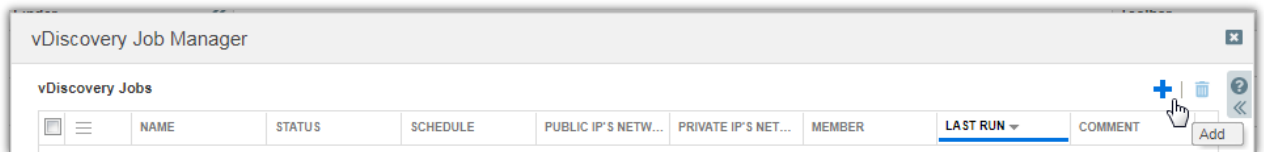
Infoblox vDiscovery can work with or without the Cloud Network Automation (CNA) license. CNA provides enhanced visibility for your cloud resources, greatly extending your searching, reporting and monitoring capabilities. When deployed without CNA, vDiscovery will help you keep your IPAM data up to date.

Create a vDiscovery Task

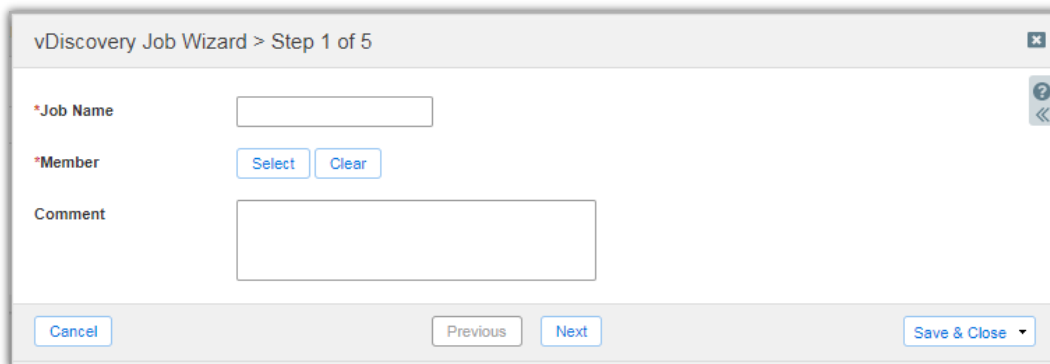
1. Login to the Infoblox Grid Manager GUI.
2. Switch to the **Cloud** or **Data Management** -> **IPAM** tab.
3. Expand the **vDiscovery** menu and select **Discovery Manager**.



4. Click on the **+** (**Add**) button.



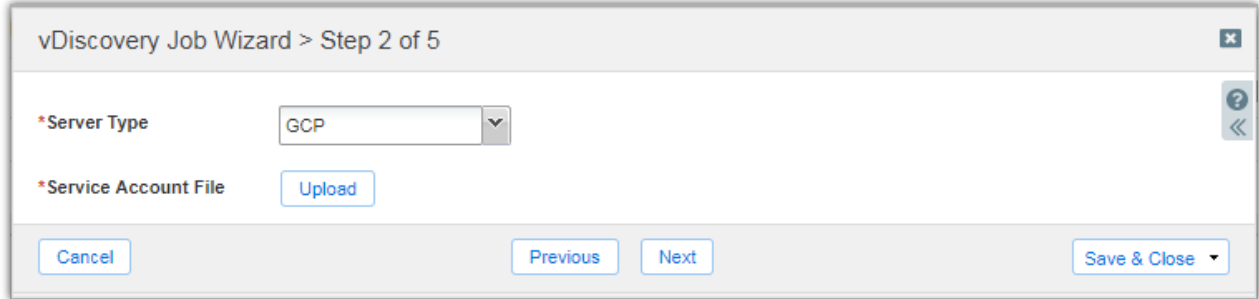
5. Enter a descriptive name.
6. Click **Select** to assign a Grid member to the vDiscovery task.
7. Click **Next**.



8. In the **Server Type*** menu, select **GCP**.

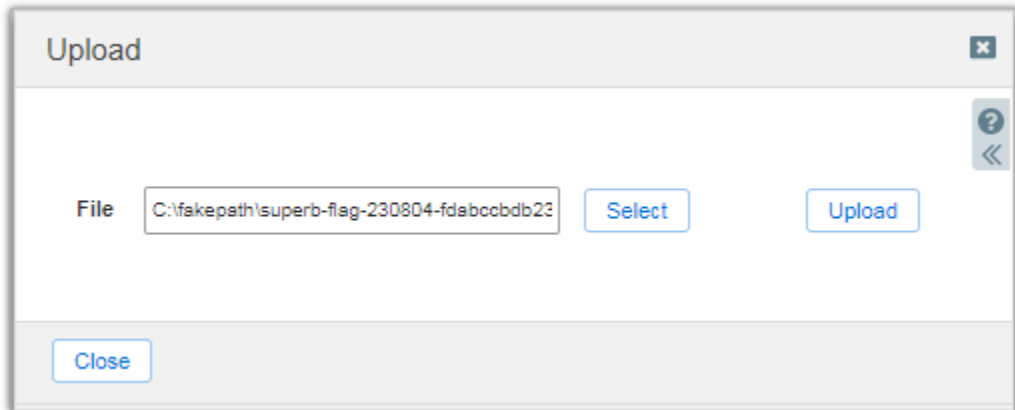
Note: This guide is intended as an introduction to Infoblox vDiscovery for GCP; however, vDiscovery also supports other services.

9. Click on the **Upload** button.

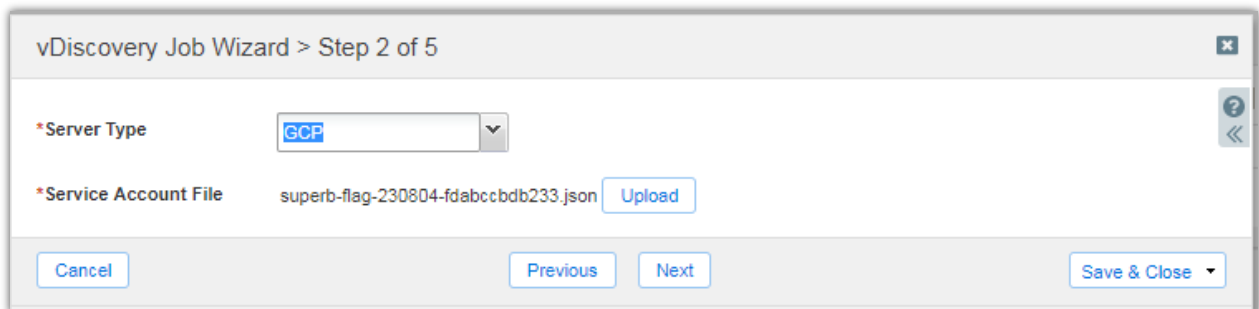


Note: The file name for the service account file must be unique.

10. Follow the prompts to select and upload your service account key file.
11. Click **Close**.



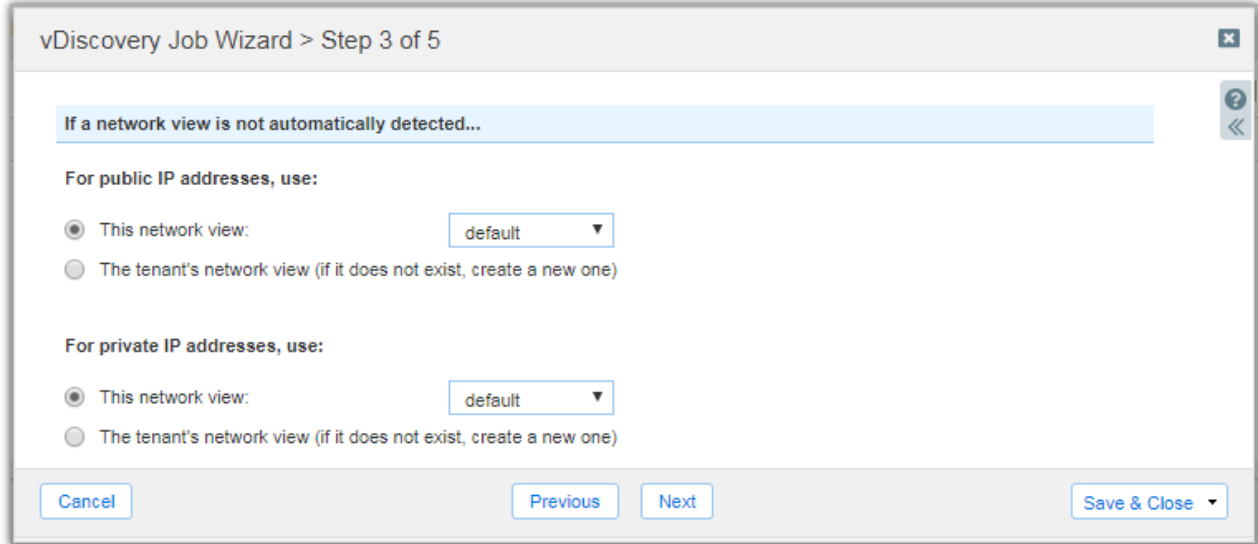
12. Click **Next**.



13. Review the configuration available for Network Views.

Note: The most common cause for vDiscovery to fail to import any data is a “Sync Error” due to overlapping/conflicting address space. To account for any address space conflicts that are encountered during the vDiscovery process or with your existing IPAM data, you may need to select the option to use “**The tenant’s network view (if it does not exist, create a new one)**”.

14. Click **Next**.



15. For automatic creation of DNS records, enable the option **“For every newly discovered IP address, create:”**.

- A. Select the desired DNS record object type. If in doubt, stick with the default (Host) option. For zones integrated with the Microsoft Management feature, use the A & PTR Record option.
 - B. The name for DNS records that are created is controlled with a macro, with the most commonly used macro being `#{vm_name}`. In the text box, type the desired macro, followed by the zone that you want to use. Example: `#{vm_name}.mycompany.com`
- The zone must be created separately from the vDiscovery task, though this can be done after the vDiscovery has already been created. If vDiscovery runs before the zone is created, any discovered objects will be marked as ‘unmanaged’ until the zone is created, and it runs again.
 - If a different format is desired for the DNS record name, a full list of available macros can be found in the **Help** panel. To view this, click on the question mark at the top-right hand corner of the window and scroll down to the section titled **“The DNS name will be computed from the formula”**.

16. Click **Next**.

vDiscovery Job Wizard > Step 4 of 5

When inserting discovered data into NIOS

- Merge the discovered data with existing data
- Update discovered data for managed objects
- For every newly discovered IP address, create:
 - Host
 - A & PTR Record

The DNS name will be computed from the formula: For example,

Select the DNS view to which the DNS records are being added:

- Use this DNS view for public IPs:
- Use this DNS view for private IPs:

If you did not select either option, all DNS records are created in the DNS view to which the zone belongs. No updates are performed if the zone is associated with multiple DNS views.

When discovered data is associated with managed data

- Auto-consolidate properties for managed tenants
- Auto-consolidate properties for managed VMs
- Auto-consolidate cloud EA values for managed objects

Help

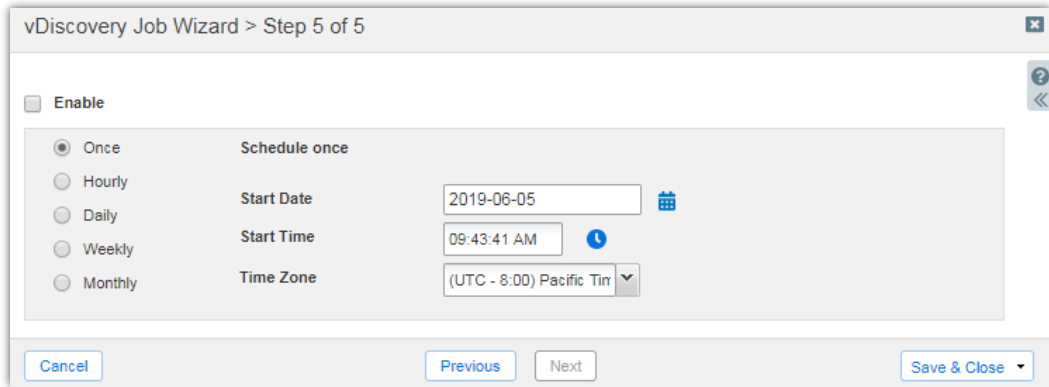
name) for the formula. For AWS, OpenStack, and VMware cloud platforms, this field supports the following parameters: vm_id, vm_name, discovered_name, tenant_ID, tenant_name, subnet_id, subnet_name, network_id, network_name, vport_name, ip_address, ip_address_octet1 or 1, ip_address_octet2 or 2, ip_address_octet3 or 3, ip_address_octet4 or 4. Note that it does not support IPv6 addresses. For example, when you enter `$(vm_name).corp100.com` and the discovered `vm_name = XYZ`, the DNS name for this IP becomes `XYZ.corp100.com`. When you enter `$(discover_name)` here and the discovered name for the IP is `ip-172-31-1-64.us-west-1.compute.internal`, the DNS name for this IP is `ip-172-31-1-64.us-west-1.compute.internal`.

— Under **Select the DNS view to which the DNS**

17. Optional: Configure a schedule to automatically run the vDiscovery task.

Note: The scheduler enables you to run the vDiscovery task as frequently as once an hour. If this must be run more frequently, this can be accomplished using the API. Refer to the Infoblox REST API guide for examples and guidelines on this process.

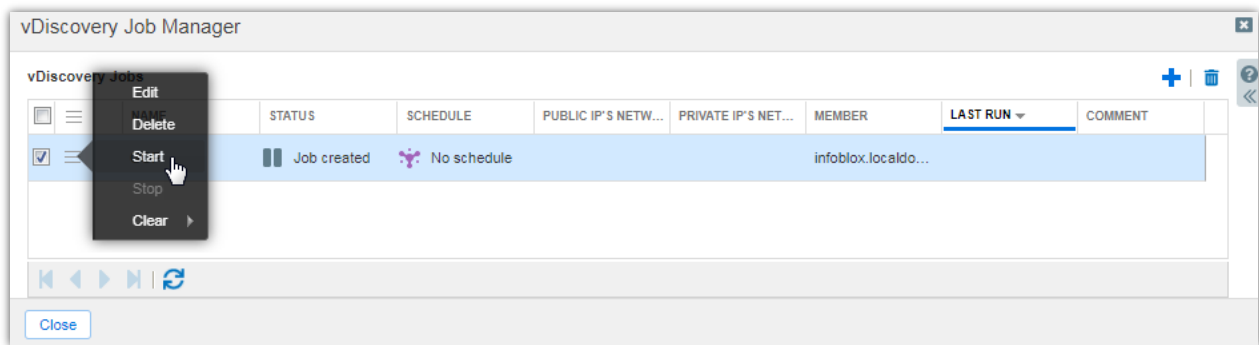
18. Click **Save & Close**.



Run the vDiscovery Task

To manually start the vDiscovery task:

1. In the vDiscovery Job Manager, click on the gear wheel and select **Start**.

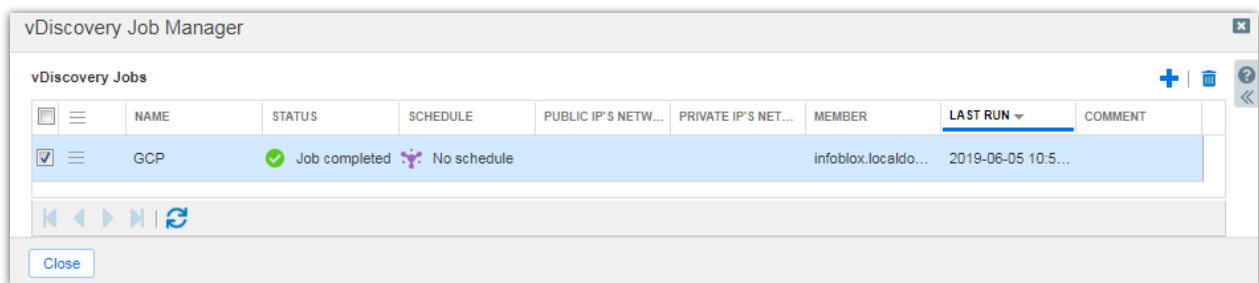


2. Click **Yes** to start the vDiscovery job.

3. Click the **Refresh** button at the bottom of the window until the Status shows **Job completed**.

Note: The status may show the vDiscovery task completed but with warnings. This can happen if objects are skipped, including if the name for a VM is in an invalid format (vDiscovery does not support dotted VM names), for any instances that have been terminated, or if the zone configured in the vDiscovery task cannot be found.

4. Click **Close**.



vDiscovery Data

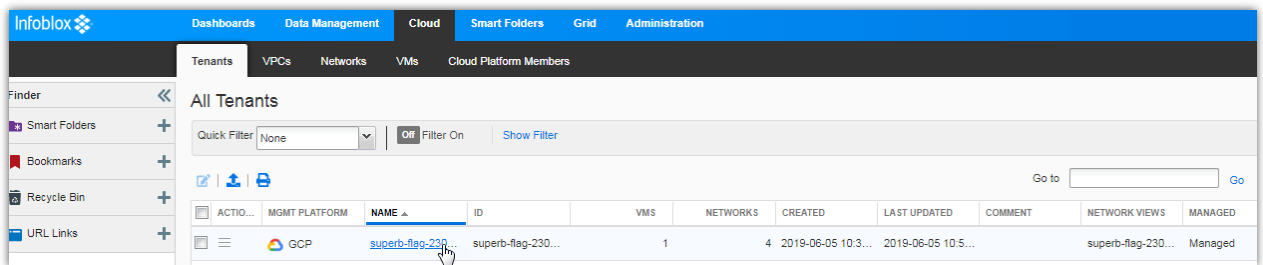
Data collected by vDiscovery can be tracked through Data Management (IPAM, DHCP and DNS) and if the CNA license is installed, additional details will be found under the Cloud tab. Objects created by vDiscovery will automatically include metadata in their properties or extensible attributes (EA's), a useful addition that enables you to easily identify, locate and report on your resources deployed in the cloud.

Cloud Network Automation

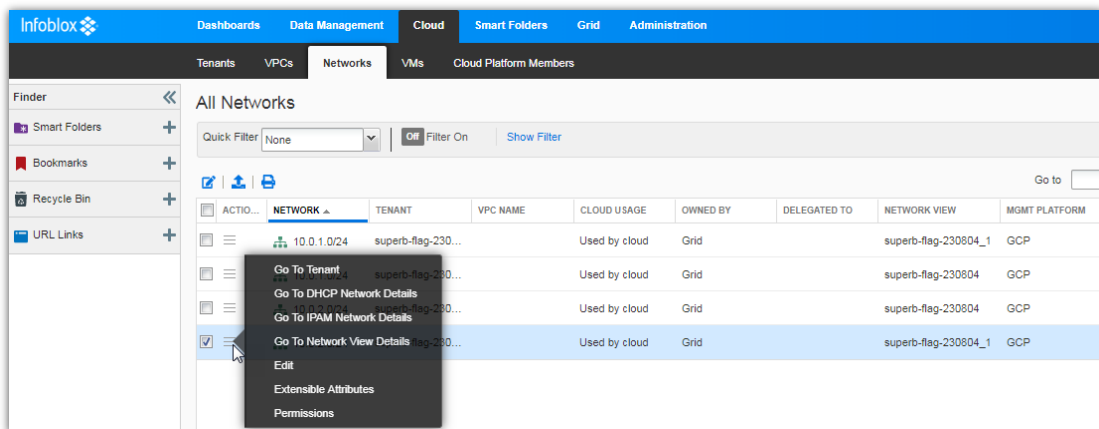
When the CNA license is installed, you will find the Cloud tab in your Grid Manager GUI. With the Cloud tab come four additional tabs and each of these provide different perspectives for viewing your cloud data, making it easy to see what is running in your cloud environment based on different parameters.

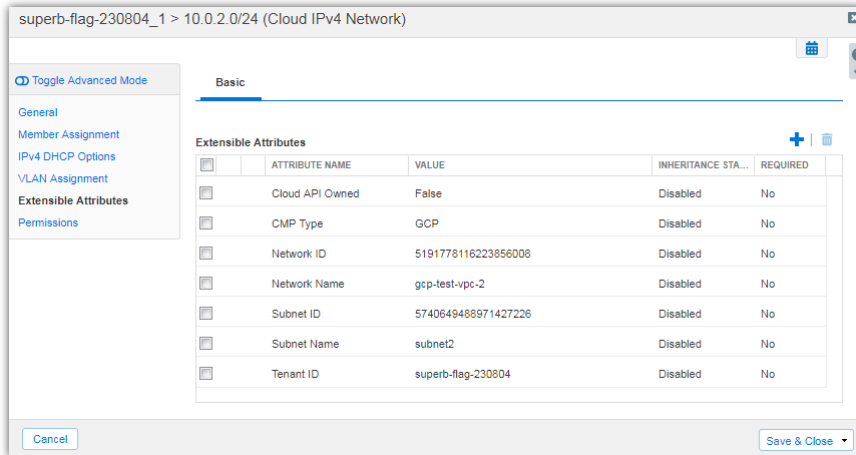
These tabs include:

- **Tenants:** A global overview of all data through a single discovery source. This may correspond to an individual vDiscovery task or plugin/adapter. You can drill down to review all subnets and VMs that have been discovered under that tenant.

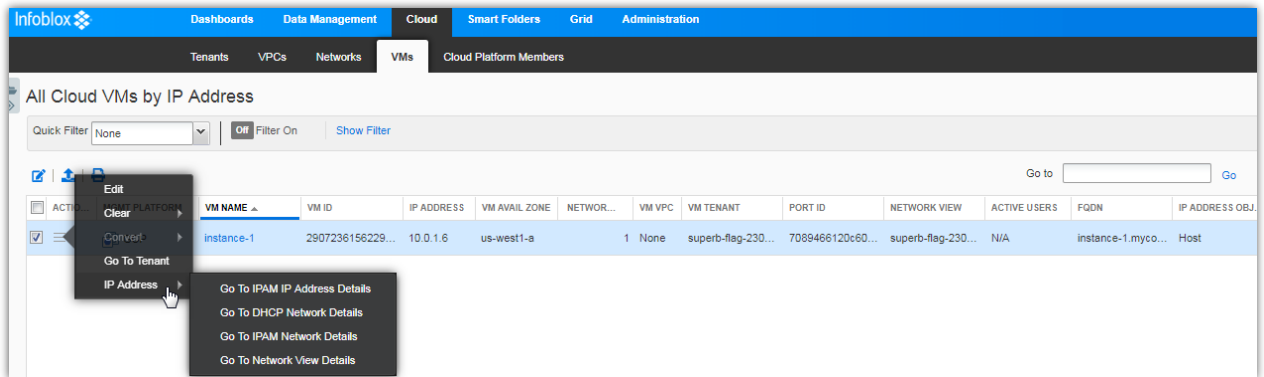


- **VPCs:** This is not used for GCP but will display any discovered AWS VPCs and Azure vNets. You can drill down to review all subnets and VMs that have been discovered under an individual VPC/vNet.
- **Networks:** A global overview of all subnets that have been discovered. Easily jump to IPAM or other perspectives to view additional details for a subnet. Searches, Smart Folders and reports can also leverage the metadata stored as EAs for each subnet.





- VMs:** A global overview of all virtual machines that have been discovered and displayed per IP address. Metadata is stored in the properties for each VM, and you can readily jump to other perspectives to view and manage additional resources, including any DNS records that may have been created for the VM.



IPAM

IPAM, or IP Address Management, provides an easy view of all data from an IP address perspective. If you are looking for an object based on its IP address, this can be one of the easiest ways to drill down and see everything there is for that IP, including all objects that are associated with it.

Infoblox Dashboards Data Management Cloud Smart Folders Grid Administration

superb-flag-230804 IPAM VLANs Super Host DHCP DNS File Distribution

IPAM Home > 10.0.1.0/24
10.0.1.6 IPv4 Address

Type: Host MAC Address: 42:01:0a:00:01:06
 Comment: Auto-created by vdiscovery Name: instance-1.mycompany.com

Discovered Data

NetBIOS Name: OS: debian-9-stretch-v20190514
 Discovered MAC Address: 42:01:0a:00:01:06 Last Discovered: 2019-06-05 10:56:13 PDT
 Task Name: GCP

Cloud

Cloud Usage: Used by cloud
 Delegated To:

Related Objects Audit History

NAME	TYPE	COMMENT	SITE
instance-1.mycompany.com	Host	Auto-created by vdiscovery	

EA's for the DNS record

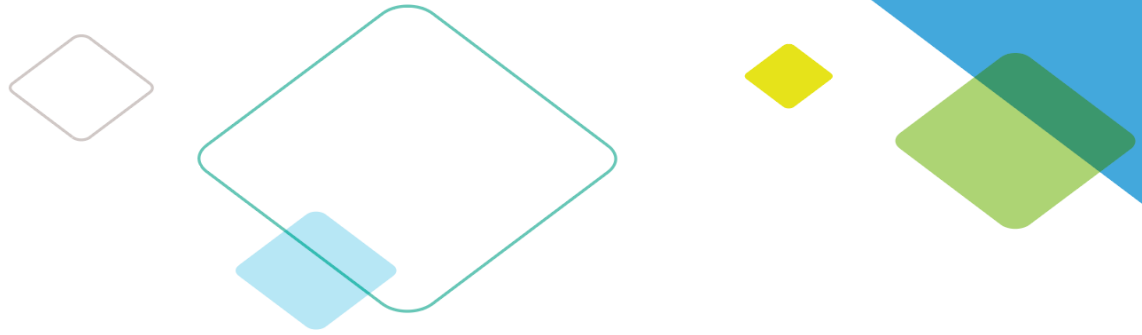
superb-flag-230804 > default.superb-flag-230804 > instance-1.mycompany.com (Host)

Basic

General
 TTL
 Aliases
 Updates
 IPV4 Discovered Data
 IPV6 Discovered Data
 Extensible Attributes
 Permissions

ATTRIBUTE NAME	VALUE	INHERITANCE STATE	REQUIRED
Availability zone	us-west1-a	Disabled	No
Cloud API Owned	False	Disabled	No
CMP Type	GCP	Disabled	No
IB Discovery Owned	GCP	Disabled	No
Interface Name	nic0	Disabled	No
IP Type	Private	Disabled	No
Port ID	7089466120c60a000106	Disabled	No

Cancel Save & Close



Infoblox is leading the way to next-level DDI with its Secure Cloud-Managed Network Services. Infoblox brings next-level security, reliability and automation to on-premises, cloud and hybrid networks, setting customers on a path to a single pane of glass for network management. Infoblox is a recognized leader with 50 percent market share comprised of 8,000 customers, including 350 of the Fortune 500.

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