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YANG Modules for Service Assurance

Abstract

This document proposes YANG modules for the Service Assurance for Intent-based Networking Architecture.

Status of This Memo

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1. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

The terms used in this document are defined in [[I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture](#)]

2. Introduction

The "Service Assurance for Intent-based Networking Architecture" [[I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture](#)], specifies the architecture and all of its components for service assurance. This document complements the architecture by providing open interfaces between components. More specifically, the goal is to provide YANG modules for the purpose of service assurance in a format that is:

- *machine readable
- *vendor independent
- *augmentable

3. YANG Models Overview

The main YANG module, `ietf-service-assurance`, defines objects for assuring network services based on their decomposition into so-called subservices. The subservices are hierarchically organised by dependencies. The subservices, along with the dependencies, constitute an assurance graph. This module should be supported by an agent, able to interact with the devices in order to produce a health status and symptoms for each subservice in the assurance graph. This module is intended for the following use cases:

- *Assurance graph configuration:
 - Subservices: configure a set of subservices to assure, by specifying their types and parameters.
 - Dependencies: configure the dependencies between the subservices, along with their type.
- *Assurance telemetry: export the health status of the subservices, along with the observed symptoms.

The second YANG module, `ietf-service-assurance-device`, extends the `ietf-service-assurance` module to add support for the subservice `DeviceHealthy`. Additional subservice types might be added the same way.

The third YANG module, `ietf-service-assurance-device`, is another example that extends the `ietf-service-assurance-device` module. This extension adds support for the subservice `InterfaceHealthy`.

The fourth YANG module, `example-service-assurance-device-acme`, extends the `ietf-service-assurance-device` module as an example to add support for the subservice `DeviceHealthy`, with specifics for the fictional ACME Corporation. Additional vendor-specific parameters might be added the same way.

Finally, the modules `ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity` and `ietf-service-assurance-is-is` are provided to completely model the example from the SAIN architecture draft [[I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture](#)].

4. Base `ietf-service-assurance` YANG module

4.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the `ietf-service-assurance` data model.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance
+--ro assurance-graph-version          yang:counter64
+--ro assurance-graph-last-change      yang:date-and-time
+--rw subservices
  +--rw subservice* [type id]
    +--rw type                          identityref
    +--rw id                            string
    +--ro last-change?                  yang:date-and-time
    +--ro label?                        string
    +--rw under-maintenance?            boolean
    +--rw maintenance-contact           string
    +--rw (parameter)?
    | +--:(service-instance-parameter)
    |   +--rw service-instance-parameter
    |     +--rw service                  string
    |     +--rw instance-name            string
    +--ro health-score?                 union
    +--ro symptoms-history-start?        yang:date-and-time
    +--rw symptoms
    | +--ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
    |   +--ro id                        string
    |   +--ro health-score-weight?      uint8
    |   +--ro description?              string
    |   +--ro start-date-time            yang:date-and-time
    |   +--ro stop-date-time?            yang:date-and-time
    +--rw dependencies
      +--rw dependency* [type id]
        +--rw type                      -> /subservices/subservice/type
        +--rw id                        -> /subservices/subservice[type=c
        +--rw dependency-type?          identityref

```

4.2. Concepts

The `ietf-service-assurance` YANG model assumes an identified number of subservices, to be assured independently. A subservice is a feature or a subpart of the network system that a given service instance might depend on. Example of subservices include:

*DeviceHealthy: whether a device is healthy, and if not, what are the symptoms. Potential symptoms are "CPU overloaded", "Out of RAM", or "Out of TCAM".

*ConnectivityHealthy: given two IP addresses owned by two devices, what is the quality of the connection between them. Potential symptoms are "No route available" or "ECMP Imbalance".

The first example is a subservice representing a subpart of the network system, while the second is a subservice representing a

feature of the network, In both cases, these subservices might depend on other subservices, for instance, the connectivity might depend on a subservice representing the routing mechanism and on a subservice representing ECMP.

The status of each subservice contains a list of symptoms. Each symptom is specified by a unique id and contains a health-score-weight (the impact to the health score incurred by this symptom), a label (text describing what the symptom is), and dates and times at which the symptom was detected and stopped being detected. While the unique id is sufficient as an unique key list, the start-date-time second key help sorting and retrieving relevant symptoms.

The relation between the health score and the health-score-weight of the currently active symptoms is not explicitly defined in this draft. The only requirement is that a non-maximal score must be explained by at least one symptom. A way to enforce that requirement is to first detect symptoms and then compute the health score based on the health-score-weight of the detected symptoms. As an example, this computation could be to sum the health-score-weight of the active symptoms, subtract that value from 100 and change the value to 0 if negative. The relation between health-score and health-score-weight is left to the implementor (of an agent [[I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture](#)]). To consider for implementing this relation: the health-score is mostly for humans, the symptoms are what the closed loop automation can build on.

The assurance of a given service instance can be obtained by composing the assurance of the subservices that it depends on, via the dependency relations.

A subservice declaration MUST provide:

- *A type: identity inheriting of the base identity for subservice,
- *An id: string uniquely identifying the subservice among those with the same identity,
- *One or more parameters, which should be specified in an augmenting model, as described in the next sections.

The type and id uniquely identify a given subservice. They are used to indicate the dependencies. Dependencies have types as well. Two types are specified in the model:

- *Impacting: such a dependency indicates an impact on the health of the dependent,
- *Informational: such a dependency might explain why the dependent has issues but does not impact its health.

To illustrate the difference between "impacting" and "informational", consider the subservice InterfaceHealthy, representing a network interface. If the device to which the network interface belongs goes down, the network interface will transition to a down state as well. Therefore, the dependency of InterfaceHealthy towards DeviceHealthy is "impacting". On the other hand, as a the dependency towards the ECMPLoad subservice, which checks that the load between ECMP remains stable throughout time, is only "informational". Indeed, services might be perfectly healthy even if the load distribution between ECMP changed. However, such an instability might be a relevant symptom for diagnosing the root cause of a problem.

Service instances MUST be modeled as a particular type of subservice with two parameters, a type and an instance name. The type is the name of the service defined in the network orchestrator, for instance "point-to-point-l2vpn". The instance name is the name assigned to the particular instance that we are assuring, for instance the name of the customer using that instance.

The "under-maintenance" and "maintenance-contact" flags inhibit the emission of symptoms for that subservice and subservices that depend on them. See Section 3.7 of [[I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture](#)] for a more detailed discussion.

By specifying service instances and their dependencies in terms of subservices, one defines the whole assurance to apply for them. An assurance agent supporting this model should then produce telemetry in return with, for each subservice: a health-status indicating how healthy the subservice is and when the subservice is not healthy, a list of symptoms explaining why the subservice is not healthy.

4.3. YANG Module

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance@2022-01-04.yang"

```

module ietf-service-assurance {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance";
  prefix service-assurance;

  import ietf-yang-types {
    prefix yang;
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:    <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf/>
    WG List:    <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
    Author:     Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author:     Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeu@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module defines objects for assuring network services based on
    their decomposition into so-called subservices, according to the SA
    (Service Assurance for Intent-based Networking) architecture.

```

The subservices hierarchically organised by dependencies constitute assurance graph. This module should be supported by an assurance agent able to interact with the devices in order to produce a health status and symptoms for each subservice in the assurance graph.

This module is intended for the following use cases:

- * Assurance graph configuration:
 - * subservices: configure a set of subservices to assure, by specifying their types and parameters.
 - * dependencies: configure the dependencies between the subservices along with their type.
- * Assurance telemetry: export the health status of the subservices, with the observed symptoms.

The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

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Relating to IETF Documents
(<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>).

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.

TO DO:

- Better type (IETF or OC) for device-id, interface-id, etc.
- Have a YANG module for IETF and one for OC?";

```
revision 2022-01-04 {
  description
    "Explicitely model a missing value";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}
revision 2021-06-28 {
  description
    "Made service-instance parameters mandatory.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}
revision 2020-01-13 {
  description
    "Added the maintenance window concept.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}
revision 2019-11-16 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}

identity subservice-idty {
  description
    "Root identity for all subservice types.";
}

identity service-instance-idty {
  base subservice-idty;
  description
    "Identity representing a service instance.";
}

identity dependency-type {
  description
    "Base identity for representing dependency types.";
}
```

```

identity informational-dependency {
    base dependency-type;
    description
        "Indicates that symptoms of the dependency might be of interest fo
        dependent, but the status of the dependency should not have any
        impact on the dependent.";
}

identity impacting-dependency {
    base dependency-type;
    description
        "Indicates that the status of the dependency directly impacts the
        of the dependent.";
}

grouping symptom {
    description
        "Contains the list of symptoms for a specific subservice.";
    leaf id {
        type string;
        description
            "A unique identifier for the symptom.";
    }
    leaf health-score-weight {
        type uint8 {
            range "0 .. 100";
        }
        description
            "The weight to the health score incurred by this symptom. The hi
            value, the more of an impact this symptom has. If a subservice
            score is not 100, there must be at least one symptom with a hea
            score weight larger than 0.";
    }
    leaf description {
        type string;
        description
            "Description of the symptom, i.e. text describing what the sympt
            be computer-consumable and be displayed on a human interface. "
    }
    leaf start-date-time {
        type yang:date-and-time;
        description
            "Date and time at which the symptom was detected.";
    }
    leaf stop-date-time {
        type yang:date-and-time;
        description
            "Date and time at which the symptom stopped being detected.";
    }
}

```

```

    }
}

grouping subservice-dependency {
    description
        "Represent a dependency to another subservice.";
    leaf type {
        type leafref {
            path "/subservices/subservice/type";
        }
        description
            "The type of the subservice to refer to (e.g. DeviceHealthy).";
    }
    leaf id {
        type leafref {
            path "/subservices/subservice[type=current()/../type]/id";
        }
        description
            "The identifier of the subservice to refer to.";
    }
    leaf dependency-type {
        type identityref {
            base dependency-type;
        }
        description
            "Represents the type of dependency (i.e. informational, impactin
    }
    // augment here if more info are needed (i.e. a percentage) dependin
}

leaf assurance-graph-version {
    type yang:counter64;
    config false;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "The assurance graph version, which increases by 1 for each new ve
        (dependencies and/or maintenance windows parameters) are applied
    }
    leaf assurance-graph-last-change {
        type yang:date-and-time;
        config false;
        mandatory true;
        description
            "Date and time at which the assurance graph last changed after the
            and/or maintenance windows parameters) are applied to the subserv
            must be more recent or equal compared to the more recent value of
            last-change";
    }
}
container subservices {

```

```

description
  "Root container for the subservices.";
list subservice {
  key "type id";
  description
    "List of subservice configured.";
  leaf type {
    type identityref {
      base subservice-idty;
    }
    description
      "Name of the subservice, e.g. DeviceHealthy.";
  }
  leaf id {
    type string;
    description
      "Unique identifier of the subservice instance, for each type."
  }
  leaf last-change {
    type yang:date-and-time;
    config false;
    description
      "Date and time at which the assurance graph for this subservic
        instance last changed, i.e. dependencies and/or maintenance w
  }
  leaf label {
    type string;
    config false;
    description
      "Label of the subservice, i.e. text describing what the subser
        be displayed on a human interface.";
  }
  leaf under-maintenance {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "An optional flag indicating whether this particular subservic
        maintenance. Under this circumstance, the subservice symptoms
        symptoms of its dependencies in the assurance graph should no
        into account. Instead, the subservice should send a 'Under Ma
        single symptom.

      The operator changing the under-maintenance value must set th
        maintenance-contact variable.

      When the subservice is not under maintenance any longer, the
        under-maintenance flag must return to its default value and
        the under-maintenance-owner variable deleted.";
  }
}

```

```

leaf maintenance-contact {
    when "../under-maintenance = 'true'";
    type string;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "A string used to model an administratively assigned name of t
        resource that changed the under-maintenance value to 'true.'

        It is suggested that this name contain one or more of the fol
        IP address, management station name, network manager's name,
        or phone number. In some cases the agent itself will be the o
        an entry. In these cases, this string shall be set to a strin
        starting with 'monitor'.";
}
choice parameter {
    description
        "Specify the required parameters per subservice type.";
    container service-instance-parameter {
        when "derived-from-or-self(..../type, 'service-assurance:service
        description
            "Specify the parameters of a service instance.";
        leaf service {
            type string;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "Name of the service.";
        }
        leaf instance-name {
            type string;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "Name of the instance for that service.";
        }
    }
}
// Other modules can augment their own cases into here
}
leaf health-score {
    type union {
        type uint8 {
            range "0 .. 100";
        }
        type enumeration {
            enum missing {
                value -1;
                description
                    "Explicitly represent the fact that the health score is
                    missing. This could be used when metrics crucial to
                    establish the health score are not collected anymore.";
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
  }
  config false;
  description
    "Score value of the subservice health. A value of 100 means th
    subservice is healthy. A value of 0 means that the subservice
    broken. A value between 0 and 100 means that the subservice i
    degraded.";
}
leaf symptoms-history-start {
  type yang:date-and-time;
  config false;
  description
    "Date and time at which the symptoms history starts for this
    subservice instance, either because the subservice instance
    started at that date and time or because the symptoms before
    were removed due to a garbage collection process.";
}
container symptoms {
  description
    "Symptoms for the subservice.";
  list symptom {
    key "start-date-time id";
    config false;
    description
      "List of symptoms the subservice. While the start-date-time
      necessary per se, this would get the entries sorted by star
      for easy consumption.";
    uses symptom;
  }
}
container dependencies {
  description
    "configure the dependencies between the subservices, along wit
  list dependency {
    key "type id";
    description
      "List of soft dependencies of the subservice.";
    uses subservice-dependency;
  }
}
}
}
}
}

```

<CODE ENDS>

5. Subservice Extension: ietf-service-assurance-device YANG module

5.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance-device data model.

```
module: ietf-service-assurance-device
```

```
augment /service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/se
  +--rw parameters
    +--rw device    string
```

5.2. Complete Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance and ietf-service-assurance-device data models.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance
  +--ro assurance-graph-version          yang:counter64
  +--ro assurance-graph-last-change      yang:date-and-time
  +--rw subservices
    +--rw subservice* [type id]
      +--rw type                          identityref
      +--rw id                            string
      +--ro last-change?                  yang:date-and
      +--ro label?                        string
      +--rw under-maintenance?            boolean
      +--rw maintenance-contact           string
      +--rw (parameter)?
      | +--:(service-instance-parameter)
      | | +--rw service-instance-parameter
      | |   +--rw service                  string
      | |   +--rw instance-name            string
      | +--:(service-assurance-device:parameters)
      |   +--rw service-assurance-device:parameters
      |   +--rw service-assurance-device:device string
      +--ro health-score?                  union
      +--ro symptoms-history-start?        yang:date-and
      +--rw symptoms
      | +--ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
      |   +--ro id                          string
      |   +--ro health-score-weight?        uint8
      |   +--ro description?                string
      |   +--ro start-date-time              yang:date-and-time
      |   +--ro stop-date-time?              yang:date-and-time
      +--rw dependencies
        +--rw dependency* [type id]
          +--rw type                        -> /subservices/subservice/type
          +--rw id                          -> /subservices/subservice[type=c
          +--rw dependency-type?            identityref

```

5.3. Concepts

As the number of subservices will grow over time, the YANG module is designed to be extensible. A new subservice type requires the precise specifications of its type and expected parameters. Let us illustrate the example of the new DeviceHealthy subservice type. As the name implies, it monitors and reports the device health, along with some symptoms in case of degradation.

For our DeviceHealthy subservice definition, the new identity device-idty is specified, as an inheritance from the base identity for subservices. This indicates to the assurance agent that we are now assuring the health of a device.

The typical parameter for the configuration of the DeviceHealthy subservice is the name of the device that we want to assure. By augmenting the parameter choice from ietf-service-assurance YANG module for the case of the device-idty subservice type, this new parameter is specified.

5.4. YANG Module

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance-device@2021-06-28.yang"

```

module ietf-service-assurance-device {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-device";
  prefix service-assurance-device;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix service-assurance;
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:   <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf/>
    WG List:   <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
    Author:    Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author:    Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance module to add
    support for the subservice DeviceHealthy.

    Checks whether a network device is healthy.

    The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
    'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
    'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
    are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
    (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all
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    Relating to IETF Documents
    (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
    This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
    RFC itself for full legal notices.  ";

  revision 2021-06-28 {
    description
      "Renamed the container for parameters.";
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
  }
  revision 2020-01-13 {
    description

```

```

        "Added the maintenance window concept.";
    reference
        "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}
revision 2019-11-16 {
    description
        "Initial revision.";
    reference
        "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}

identity device-idty {
    base service-assurance:subservice-idty;
    description
        "Network Device is healthy.";
}

augment "/service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/s
    description
        "Specify the required parameters for a new subservice type";
    container parameters {
        when "derived-from-or-self(..../service-assurance:type, 'device-idty
        description
            "Specify the required parameters for the device-idty subservice
        leaf device {
            type string;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "The device to monitor.";
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

<CODE ENDS>

6. Subservice Extension: ietf-service-assurance-interface YANG module

6.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance-interface data model.

module: ietf-service-assurance-interface

```
augment /service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/se
  +--rw parameters
    +--rw device      string
    +--rw interface   string
```

6.2. Complete Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance, ietf-service-assurance-device, and ietf-service-assurance-interface data models.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance
+--ro assurance-graph-version          yang:counter64
+--ro assurance-graph-last-change      yang:date-and-time
+--rw subservices
  +--rw subservice* [type id]
    +--rw type                          identityref
    +--rw id                            string
    +--ro last-change?                  yang:date-
    +--ro label?                        string
    +--rw under-maintenance?            boolean
    +--rw maintenance-contact           string
    +--rw (parameter)?
      | +--:(service-instance-parameter)
      | | +--rw service-instance-parameter
      | |   +--rw service                string
      | |   +--rw instance-name          string
      | +--:(service-assurance-interface:parameters)
      | | +--rw service-assurance-interface:parameters
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-interface:device    string
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-interface:interface  string
      | +--:(service-assurance-device:parameters)
      |   +--rw service-assurance-device:parameters
      |   +--rw service-assurance-device:device          string
    +--ro health-score?                  union
    +--ro symptoms-history-start?         yang:date-
    +--rw symptoms
      | +--ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
      |   +--ro id                        string
      |   +--ro health-score-weight?      uint8
      |   +--ro description?              string
      |   +--ro start-date-time           yang:date-and-time
      |   +--ro stop-date-time?           yang:date-and-time
    +--rw dependencies
      +--rw dependency* [type id]
        +--rw type                        -> /subservices/subservice/type
        +--rw id                          -> /subservices/subservice[type=c
        +--rw dependency-type?            identityref

```

6.3. Concepts

For our InterfaceHealthy subservice definition, the new interface-
idty is specified, as an inheritance from the base identity for
subservices. This indicates to the assurance agent that we are now
assuring the health of an interface.

The typical parameters for the configuration of the InterfaceHealthy
subservice are the name of the device and, on that specific device,
a specific interface. By augmenting the parameter choice from ietf-

service-assurance YANG module for the case of the interface-idty subservice type, those two new parameter are specified.

6.4. YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance-  
interface@2021-06-28.yang"
```

```

module ietf-service-assurance-interface {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interfac
  prefix service-assurance-interface;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix service-assurance;
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:   <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>
    WG List:  <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>
    Author:   Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author:   Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance module to add
    support for the subservice InterfaceHealthy.

    Checks whether an interface is healthy.

    The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
    'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
    'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
    are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
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    This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
    RFC itself for full legal notices.  ";

  revision 2021-06-28 {
    description
      "Regroup parameters in a container.";
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
  }
  revision 2020-01-13 {
    description

```

```

        "Initial revision.";
    reference
        "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}

identity interface-idty {
    base service-assurance:subservice-idty;
    description
        "Checks whether an interface is healthy.";
}

augment "/service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/s
description
    "Specify the required parameters for the interface-idty subservice
container parameters {
    when "derived-from-or-self(..../service-assurance:type, 'interface-i
description
    "Required parameters for the interface-idty subservice type";
    leaf device {
        type string;
        mandatory true;
        description
            "Device supporting the interface.";
    }
    leaf interface {
        type string;
        mandatory true;
        description
            "Name of the interface.";
    }
}
}
}
}

```


<CODE ENDS>

7. Vendor-specific Subservice Extension: example-service-assurance-device-acme YANG module

7.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the example-service-assurance-device-acme data model.

module: example-service-assurance-device-acme

```
augment /service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/se
  +--rw parameters
    +--rw device          string
    +--rw acme-specific-parameter  string
```

7.2. Complete Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance, ietf-service-assurance-device, and example-service-assurance-device-acme data models.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance
+--ro assurance-graph-version          yang:counter64
+--ro assurance-graph-last-change      yang:date-and-time
+--rw subservices
  +--rw subservice* [type id]
    +--rw type
    +--rw id
    +--ro last-change?
    +--ro label?
    +--rw under-maintenance?
    +--rw maintenance-contact
    +--rw (parameter)?
    | +--:(service-instance-parameter)
    | | +--rw service-instance-parameter
    | |   +--rw service          string
    | |   +--rw instance-name    string
    | +--:(service-assurance-device:parameters)
    | | +--rw service-assurance-device:parameters
    | |   +--rw service-assurance-device:device    string
    | +--:(example-service-assurance-device-acme:parameters)
    | | +--rw example-service-assurance-device-acme:parameters
    | |   +--rw example-service-assurance-device-acme:device
    | |   +--rw example-service-assurance-device-acme:acme-specif
    | +--:(service-assurance-interface:parameters)
    |   +--rw service-assurance-interface:parameters
    |     +--rw service-assurance-interface:device    string
    |     +--rw service-assurance-interface:interface  string
    +--ro health-score?
    +--ro symptoms-history-start?
    +--rw symptoms
    | +--ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
    |   +--ro id          string
    |   +--ro health-score-weight?  uint8
    |   +--ro description?  string
    |   +--ro start-date-time      yang:date-and-time
    |   +--ro stop-date-time?      yang:date-and-time
    +--rw dependencies
      +--rw dependency* [type id]
        +--rw type          -> /subservices/subservice/type
        +--rw id            -> /subservices/subservice[type=c
        +--rw dependency-type?  identityref

```

7.3. Concepts

Under some circumstances, vendor-specific subservice types might be required. As an example of this vendor-specific implementation, this section shows how to augment the `ietf-service-assurance-device`

module to add support for the subservice DeviceHealthy, specific to the ACME Corporation. The new parameter is acme-specific-parameter.

7.4. YANG Module

```

module example-service-assurance-device-acme {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:example:example-service-assurance-device-acme";
  prefix example-service-assurance-device-acme;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix service-assurance;
  }
  import ietf-service-assurance-device {
    prefix service-assurance-device;
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:    <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf/>
    WG List:    <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
    Author:     Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author:     Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance-device module to add
    support for the subservice DeviceHealthy, specific to the ACME Corp

    ACME Network Device is healthy.

    The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
    'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
    'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
    are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
    (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all
    capitals, as shown here.

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    (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

    This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
    RFC itself for full legal notices. ";

  revision 2021-06-28 {
    description
      "Renamed the parameters container.";
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
  }
}

```

```

}
revision 2020-01-13 {
  description
    "Added the maintenance window concept.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}
revision 2019-11-16 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}

identity device-acme-idty {
  base service-assurance-device:device-idty;
  description
    "Network Device is healthy.";
}

augment "/service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/s
  description
    "Specify the required parameters for a new subservice type";
  container parameters {
    when "derived-from-or-self(../service-assurance:type, 'device-acme
  description
    "Specify the required parameters for the device-acme-idty subser
  leaf device {
    type string;
    mandatory true;
    description
      "The device to monitor.";
  }
  leaf acme-specific-parameter {
    type string;
    mandatory true;
    description
      "The ACME Corporation sepcific parameter.";
  }
}
}
}
}

```

8. Further Extensions: IP Connectivity and IS-IS subservices

8.1. IP Connectivity Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity data model.

```
module: ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity
```

```
augment /service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/se
  +--rw parameters
    +--rw device1      string
    +--rw address1     inet:ip-address
    +--rw device2      string
    +--rw address2     inet:ip-address
```

To specify the connectivity that we are interested in, we specify two IP addresses and two devices. The subservice assures that the connectivity between IP address 1 on device 1 and IP address 2 on device 2 is healthy.

8.2. IS-IS Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance-is-is data model.

```
module: ietf-service-assurance-is-is
```

```
augment /service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/se
  +--rw parameters
    +--rw instance-name  string
```

The parameter of this subservice is the name of the IS-IS instance to assure.

8.3. Global Tree View

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance, ietf-service-assurance-device, example-service-assurance-device-acme, ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity and ietf-service-assurance-is-is data models.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance
+--ro assurance-graph-version          yang:counter64
+--ro assurance-graph-last-change      yang:date-and-time
+--rw subservices
  +--rw subservice* [type id]
    +--rw type
    +--rw id
    +--ro last-change?
    +--ro label?
    +--rw under-maintenance?
    +--rw maintenance-contact
    +--rw (parameter)?
      | +--:(service-instance-parameter)
      | | +--rw service-instance-parameter
      | |   +--rw service          string
      | |   +--rw instance-name    string
      | +--:(service-assurance-ip-connectivity:parameters)
      | | +--rw service-assurance-ip-connectivity:parameters
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-ip-connectivity:device1    str
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-ip-connectivity:address1   ine
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-ip-connectivity:device2    str
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-ip-connectivity:address2   ine
      | +--:(service-assurance-is-is:parameters)
      | | +--rw service-assurance-is-is:parameters
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-is-is:instance-name        string
      | +--:(service-assurance-device:parameters)
      | | +--rw service-assurance-device:parameters
      | |   +--rw service-assurance-device:device              string
      | +--:(example-service-assurance-device-acme:parameters)
      | | +--rw example-service-assurance-device-acme:parameters
      | |   +--rw example-service-assurance-device-acme:device
      | |   +--rw example-service-assurance-device-acme:acme-specif
      | +--:(service-assurance-interface:parameters)
      |   +--rw service-assurance-interface:parameters
      |     +--rw service-assurance-interface:device            string
      |     +--rw service-assurance-interface:interface          string
    +--ro health-score?
    +--ro symptoms-history-start?
    +--rw symptoms
      | +--ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
      |   +--ro id          string
      |   +--ro health-score-weight?  uint8
      |   +--ro description?  string
      |   +--ro start-date-time      yang:date-and-time
      |   +--ro stop-date-time?     yang:date-and-time
    +--rw dependencies
      +--rw dependency* [type id]
        +--rw type          -> /subservices/subservice/type
        +--rw id            -> /subservices/subservice[type=c

```


+-rw dependency-type? identityref

8.4. IP Connectivity YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance-ip-  
connectivity@2021-06-28.yang"
```

```

module ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-ip-conne
  prefix service-assurance-ip-connectivity;

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix inet;
  }
  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix service-assurance;
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:    <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>
    WG List:    <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>
    Author:     Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author:     Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance module to add
    support for the subservice ip-connectivity.

    Checks whether the ip connectivity between two ip addresses
    belonging to two network devices is healthy.

    The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
    'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
    'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
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    RFC itself for full legal notices. ";

  revision 2021-06-28 {
    description
      "Initial revision.";
    reference

```

```

    "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
}

identity ip-connectivity-idty {
    base service-assurance:subservice-idty;
    description
        "Checks connectivity between two IP addresses.";
}

augment "/service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/s
description
    "Specify the required parameters for the ip-connectivity-idty subs
container parameters {
    when "derived-from-or-self(..../service-assurance:type, 'ip-connecti
description
    "Required parameters for the ip-connectivity-idty subservice typ
leaf device1 {
    type string;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "Device at the first end of the connection.";
}
leaf address1 {
    type inet:ip-address;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "Address at the first end of the connection.";
}
leaf device2 {
    type string;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "Device at the second end of the connection.";
}
leaf address2 {
    type inet:ip-address;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "Address at the second end of the connection.";
}
}
}
}
}

```

<CODE ENDS>

8.5. IS-IS YANG Module

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance-is-is@2021-06-28.yang"

```

module ietf-service-assurance-is-is {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-is-is";
  prefix service-assurance-is-is;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix service-assurance;
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf/>
    WG List:  <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
    Author:   Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author:   Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance module to add
    support for the subservice IS-ISHealthy.

    Checks whether an IS-IS instance is healthy.

    The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
    'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
    'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
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    (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
    This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
    RFC itself for full legal notices.  ";

  revision 2021-06-28 {
    description
      "Initial revision.";
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: Title to be completed";
  }

  identity is-is-idty {
    base service-assurance:subservice-idty;
  }

```

```

    description
      "Health of IS-IS routing protocol.";
  }

augment "/service-assurance:subservices/service-assurance:subservice/s
  description
    "Specify the required parameters for a new subservice type";
  container parameters {
    when "derived-from-or-self(..../service-assurance:type, 'is-is-idty'
    description
      "Specify the required parameters for the IS-IS subservice type";
    leaf instance-name {
      type string;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The instance to monitor.";
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

<CODE ENDS>

9. Guidelines for Specific Subservice Extension

The base YANG module defined in [Section 4.3](#) only defines a single type of subservices that represent service instances. As explained above, this model is meant to be augmented so that a variety of subservices can be used in the assurance graph. In this section, we propose some guidelines in order to build these extensions.

First, the specific subservice must be given an adequate unique short name that will be used to form longer names (e.g. module name, prefix ...) appearing in the YANG module. The short name identifies the type of subpart of feature that the subservice will represent, for instance if the subservice will assure the health of a network interface then "interface" is an adequate short name. If the subservice will assure the IS-IS routing protocol, then "is-is" is an adequate short name. The short name must be in kebab-case.

In this section, by subservice YANG module, we mean "YANG module that extends ietf-service-assurance in order to define a specific subservice".

9.1. Module Name

For subservice YANG modules vetted by the IETF, the module name should be "ietf-service-assurance-" followed by the short name. For instance, "ietf-service-assurance-interface" or "ietf-service-assurance-is-is".

For subservice YANG module that are directly provided by vendors, we propose that they use the company in the prefix. For example, the prefix for the company "acme" would be "acme-assurance-" and the YANG modules would be "acme-assurance-interface", "acme-assurance-is-is", etc.

9.2. Module Namespace

For subservice YANG modules vetted by the IETF, the module namespace should be "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-" followed by the short name. For instance, "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interface" or "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-is-is".

For subservice YANG module that are directly provided by vendors, a similar pattern can be used with the prefix being a namespace controlled by the vendor.

9.3. Module Prefix

For subservice YANG modules vetted by the IETF, the module prefix should be "service-assurance-" followed by the short name. For instance, "service-assurance-interface" or "service-assurance-is-is".

For subservice YANG module that are directly provided by vendors, the same pattern can be used provided it does not conflict with an imported prefix.

9.4. Subservice Specific Identity

Each augment specific to a subservice must define an identity representing the type of subpart or features of the network system that are assured by the subservice. As required in the "ietf-service-assurance" module (see [Section 4.3](#)), that identity must be based on the "subservice-idty" identity.

For subservice YANG modules vetted by the IETF, the subservice specific identity should be the short name of the subservice followed by "-idty". For instance, "interface-idty" or "is-is-identity".

For subservice YANG module that are directly provided by vendors, the same pattern can be used.

9.5. Parameters

For subservice YANG modules vetted by the IETF, the parameters specific to the subservice should be placed in a container named "parameters". That container must be used to augment the "parameter" choice from the module "ietf-service-assurance" (see [Section 4.3](#) and that augment must be guarded so that it is effective only for subservice instance whose type is the subservice specific identity from [Section 9.4](#).

For subservice YANG module that are directly provided by vendors, the same pattern can be used.

10. Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as NETCONF [[RFC6241](#)] or RESTCONF [[RFC8040](#)]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) [[RFC6242](#)]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS [[RFC8446](#)].

The Network Configuration Access Control Model (NACM) [[RFC8341](#)] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content.

There are a number of data nodes defined in this YANG module that are writable/ creatable/deletable (i.e., config true, which is the default). These data nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations (e.g., edit-config) to these data nodes without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

`*/subservices/subservice/type`

`*/subservices/subservice/id`

`*/subservices/subservice/under-maintenance`

`*/subservices/subservice/maintenance-contact`

11. IANA Considerations

11.1. The IETF XML Registry

This document registers two URIs in the IETF XML registry [[RFC3688](#)]. Following the format in [[RFC3688](#)], the following registrations are requested:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance

Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-device

Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interface

Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

11.2. The YANG Module Names Registry

This document registers three YANG modules in the YANG Module Names registry [[RFC7950](#)]. Following the format in [[RFC7950](#)], the the following registrations are requested:

name: ietf-service-assurance
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance
prefix: inc
reference: RFC XXXX

name: ietf-service-assurance-device
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-device
prefix: inc
reference: RFC XXXX

name: ietf-service-assurance-interface
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interfa
prefix: inc
reference: RFC XXXX

12. Open Issues

-None

13. References

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Appendix A. Example of YANG instances

This section contains examples of YANG instances that conform to the YANG modules. The validity of these data instances has been checked using [yangson](#). Yangson requires a YANG library [[RFC7895](#)] to define the complete model against which the data instance must be validated. We provide in [Appendix B](#) the JSON library file, named "ietf-service-assurance-library.json", that we used for validation.

We provide below the contents of the file "example_configuration_instance.json" which contains the configuration data that models the Figure 2 of [[I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture](#)]. The instance can be validated with yangson by using the invocation "yangson -v example_configuration_instance.json ietf-service-assurance-library.json", assuming all the files (YANG and JSON) defined in this draft reside in the current folder.

<CODE BEGINS> file "example_configuration_instance.json"

```

{
  "ietf-service-assurance:subservices": {
    "subservice": [
      {
        "type": "service-instance-idty",
        "id": "simple-tunnel/example",
        "service-instance-parameter": {
          "service": "simple-tunnel",
          "instance-name": "example"
        },
        "dependencies": {
          "dependency": [
            {
              "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
              "id": "interface/peer1/tunnel0",
              "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            },
            {
              "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
              "id": "interface/peer2/tunnel9",
              "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            },
            {
              "type": "ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity:ip-connect",
              "id": "connectivity/peer1/2001:db8::1/peer2/2001:db8::2",
              "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            }
          ]
        }
      },
      {
        "type": "ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity:ip-connectivity-",
        "id": "connectivity/peer1/2001:db8::1/peer2/2001:db8::2",
        "ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity:parameters": {
          "device1": "Peer1",
          "address1": "2001:db8::1",
          "device2": "Peer2",
          "address2": "2001:db8::2"
        },
        "dependencies": {
          "dependency": [
            {
              "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
              "id": "interface/peer1/physical0",
              "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            },
            {
              "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
              "id": "interface/peer2/physical5",

```

```

        "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
    },
    {
        "type": "ietf-service-assurance-is-is:is-is-idty",
        "id": "is-is/instance1",
        "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
    }
]
}
},
{
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-is-is:is-is-idty",
    "id": "is-is/instance1",
    "ietf-service-assurance-is-is:parameters": {
        "instance-name": "instance1"
    }
},
{
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer1/tunnel0",
    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
        "device": "Peer1",
        "interface": "tunnel0"
    },
    "dependencies": {
        "dependency": [
            {
                "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
                "id": "interface/peer1/physical0",
                "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            }
        ]
    }
},
{
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer1/physical0",
    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
        "device": "Peer1",
        "interface": "physical0"
    },
    "dependencies": {
        "dependency": [
            {
                "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
                "id": "interface/peer1",
                "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            }
        ]
    }
}
]

```

```

    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer1",
    "ietf-service-assurance-device:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer1"
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer2/tunnel9",
    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer2",
      "interface": "tunnel9"
    },
    "dependencies": {
      "dependency": [
        {
          "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
          "id": "interface/peer2/physical5",
          "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer2/physical5",
    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer2",
      "interface": "physical5"
    },
    "dependencies": {
      "dependency": [
        {
          "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
          "id": "interface/peer2",
          "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer2",
    "ietf-service-assurance-device:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer2"
    }
  }
}

```

```
}  
  }  
]
```


<CODE ENDS>

Appendix B. YANG Library for Service Assurance

This section provides the JSON encoding of the YANG library [[RFC7895](#)] listing all modules defined in this draft and their dependencies. This library can be used to validate data instances using yangson, as explained in the previous section.

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance-library.json"

```

{
  "ietf-yang-library:modules-state": {
    "module-set-id": "ietf-service-assurance@2020-01-13",
    "module": [
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance",
        "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance",
        "revision": "2021-06-28",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance-device",
        "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance",
        "revision": "2021-06-28",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance-interface",
        "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance",
        "revision": "2021-06-28",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "example-service-assurance-device-acme",
        "namespace": "urn:example:example-service-assurance-device-acme",
        "revision": "2021-06-28",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance-is-is",
        "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance",
        "revision": "2021-06-28",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance-ip-connectivity",
        "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance",
        "revision": "2021-06-28",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-yang-types",
        "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-types",
        "revision": "2021-04-14",
        "conformance-type": "import"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-inet-types",
        "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-inet-types",

```

```
    "revision": "2021-02-22",  
    "conformance-type": "import"  
  }  
]  
}  
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

Appendix C. Changes between revisions

v02 - v03

- *Change counter32 to counter64 to avoid resetting too frequently

- *Explain why relation between health-score and symptom's health-score-weight is not defined and how it could be defined

v01 - v02

- *Explicitly represent the fact that the health-score could not be computed (value -1)

v00 - v01

- *Added needed subservice to model example from architecture draft

- *Added guideline section for naming models

- *Added data instance examples and validation procedure

- *Added the "parameters" container in the interface YANG module to correct a bug.

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