Information Model of NSFs Capabilities Up date Plan draft-ietf-i2nsf-capability-00

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Agenda

- Introduction
- The New Information Model Structure with D ecorator Pattern
- Further Planning Updates

Introduction

- This draft is for:
 - Defining the concept of NSF <u>Capability</u> and its sema ntics (through an information model)
 - Defining NSF <u>Policy Rule</u> and its semantics (through an information model)
 - The goal:
 - Manage NSFs simply and effectively using Capabilities an d Policy Rules
 - Provide an extensible definition of Capabilities and Policy Rules
 - Realize multi-vendor interoperability

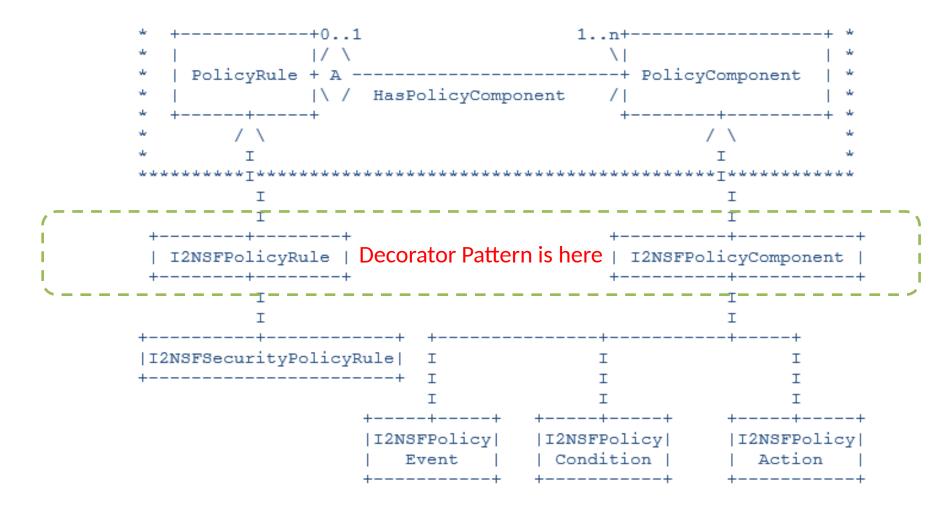
ECA Model We Are Using

- The Current Model Uses ECA Policy Rules
 - **Events:** significant occurrences the NSF is able to react to
 - Conditions: how the NSF decides which actions to apply
 - Actions: what operations to execute
 - PolicyRule: a container that aggregates an Event Boolean clause, a
 Condition Boolean clause, a set of Actions, and metad

ata

- Behavior
 - Actions MAY execute if Event and Condition (Boolean) clauses BOT H evaluate to TRUE
 - Controlled by resolution strategy and metadata
 - **Capability Algebra** used to make **resolution strategy** decidable
 - > **Default actions** MAY be specified

Information Model Structure with Decorat or Pattern Design



Switching to the Decorator Pattern

Features are created using subclasses

- Pros: intuitive, simple, easy to design
- Cons: not very elegant, requires non-trivial maintenance at every minor update, does not work at run-time since new classes need to be recompiled and redeployed

The Decorator Pattern

- Defined in 1995 (!), used in java and windowing toolkits
- Much more expressive
- Reduces number of objects at runtime
- Provides dynamic behavior (composition) instead of fragile, inheritance-based behavior (which is static)

Other Planned Updates

- Improvements / extensions to consider for the next revision of this draft
 - Event clause / Condition clause representation
 - e.g., CNF vs. DNF for Boolean clauses
 - Event clause / Condition clause evaluation function
 - More complex expressions than simple Boolean expressions to be used
 - Action clause evaluation strategies
 - e.g., execute first action only, execute last action only, execute all action ns, execute all actions until an action fails
 - More on metadata
 - Authorship, time periods, (+ priorities)
 - More elaborate behavior description and specification

Revisit the IM and DM Drafts Relation and De sign



Per RFC 3444:

IMs are primarily useful for designers to describe the managed environment, for operators to understand the modeled objects, and for implementors as a guide to the functionality that must be described and coded in the DMs.

Data Model:

draft-hares-i2nsf-capability-data-model-03 Base Model (subset) draft-kim-i2nsf-nsf-facing-interface-data-model-02

draft-jeong-i2nsf-consumer-facing-interface-dm-02

draft-hyun-i2nsf-registration-interface-dm-01

draft-hong-i2nsf-monitoring-data-model-00

Next Step

- An update I2NSF-Capability draft will be submitted in <u>2~3 weeks</u> after this meeting, which ba sically includes the aforementioned contents
- Provide our help to make the <u>alignment betwe</u> en capability model and other IM/DM drafts

Thanks!

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