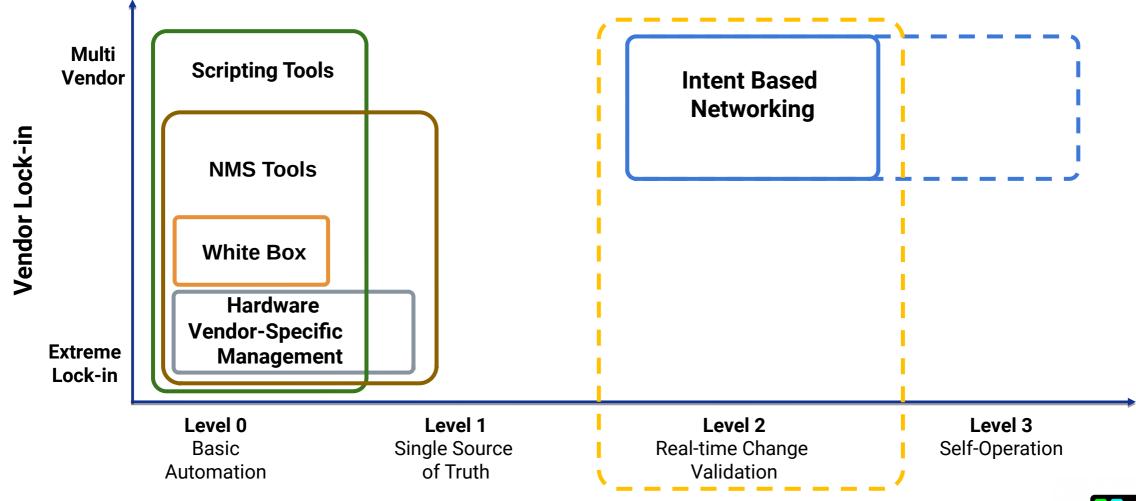
Intent Based Networking - the technology



Why nmrg?

- nmrg is the home for IBN
- Need to define how an IBN system interacts with the world:
 - SouthBound
 - IETF/OC did a great job on YANG models, Netconf, Restconf, gRPC
 - Fallback to "native" API's/CLI
 - Northbound (intent consumption) is not well defined, requires
 research and eventually standardization

IBN Landscape



Intent Based Networking Maturity Levels

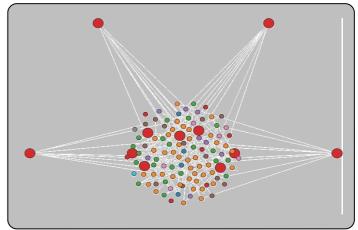


IBN Design Philosophy

Networks managed as a whole system, not individual components

Successful networks are defined by the outcomes produced by the whole system

Intent Based Networking is about "what" not "how"





Architectural Goals of IBN

Problems to be solved:

- Composition/decomposition @scale
- Dealing with changes:
 - Planned change can I achieve desired (future) state while preserving original intent
 - Unplanned change impact of the change, difference between intended and operational states, how to get to intended state



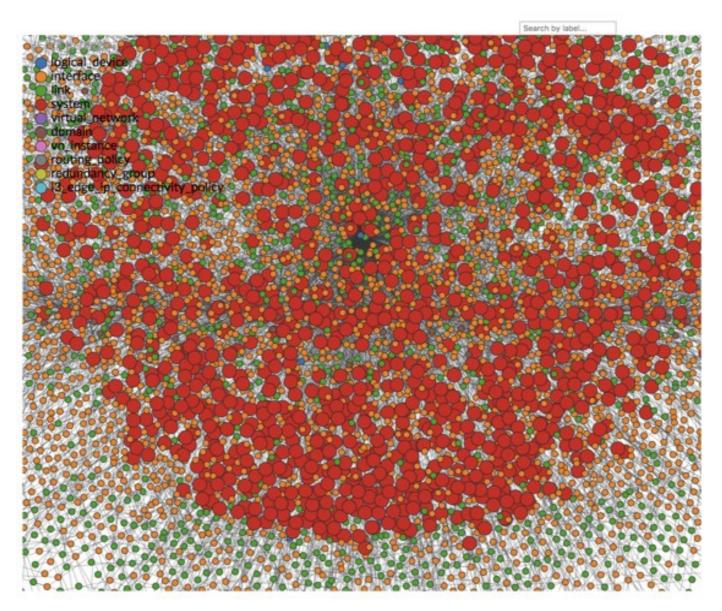
Architectural Goals of IBN

Problems to be solved:

- Closed loop validation:
 - continuously validate outcomes against the intent to ensure that the composition is working as intended
 - extract more knowledge by collecting less data (IBA)
 - highly optimized SNR (signal to noise ratio) in analytics



Dealing With Scale?





Composition



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Function composition (computer science)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with object composition.

In computer science, function composition is an act or mechanism to combine simple functions to build more complicated ones. Like the usual composition of functions in mathematics, the result of each function is passed as the argument of the next, and the result of the last one is the result of the whole.

Programmers frequently apply functions to results of other functions, and almost all programming languages with first-class functions make it easier.

The ability to easily compose functions encourages factoring (breaking apart) functions for maintainability and code reuse. More generally, big systems might be built by composing whole programs.





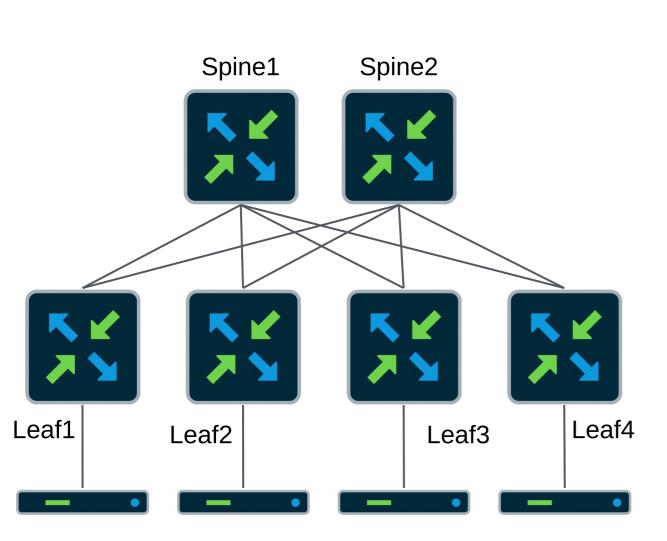
Why model a graph?

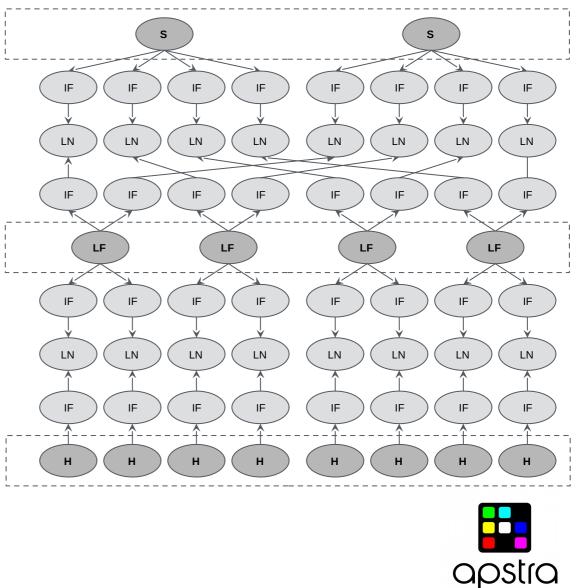
- Networks are intuitively the connected set of nodes and relationships
- As network requirements change the model can be easily extended
- Efficiently run queries that were not anticipated at model design time

Hint: you **will not** know all the queries at model definition time



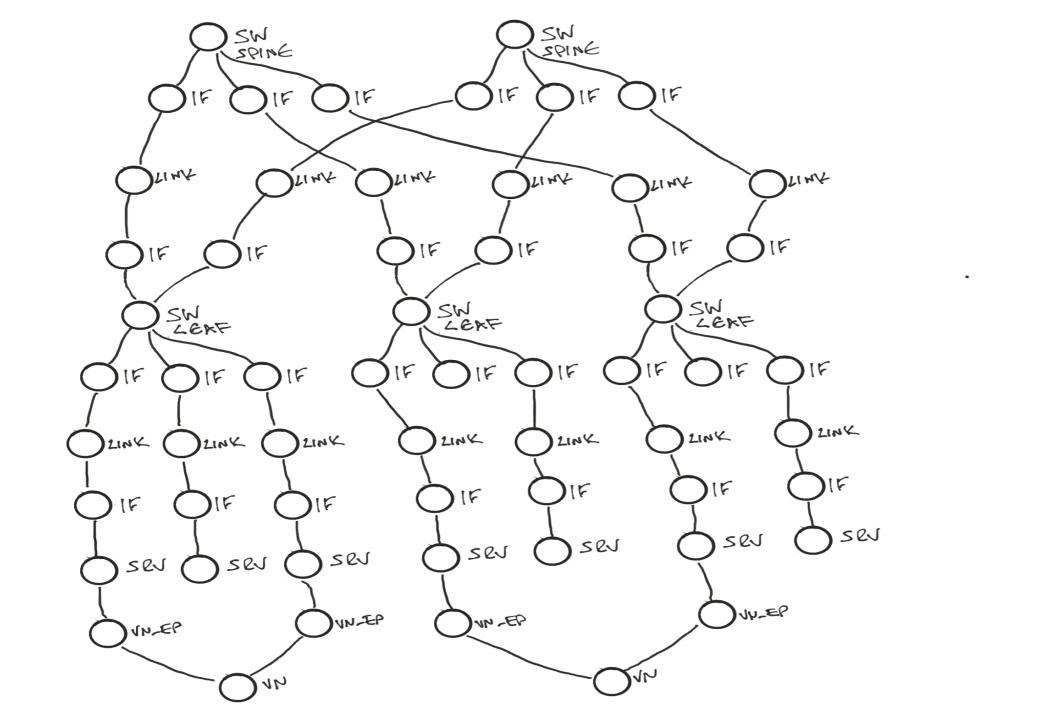
Intent-> Graph composition

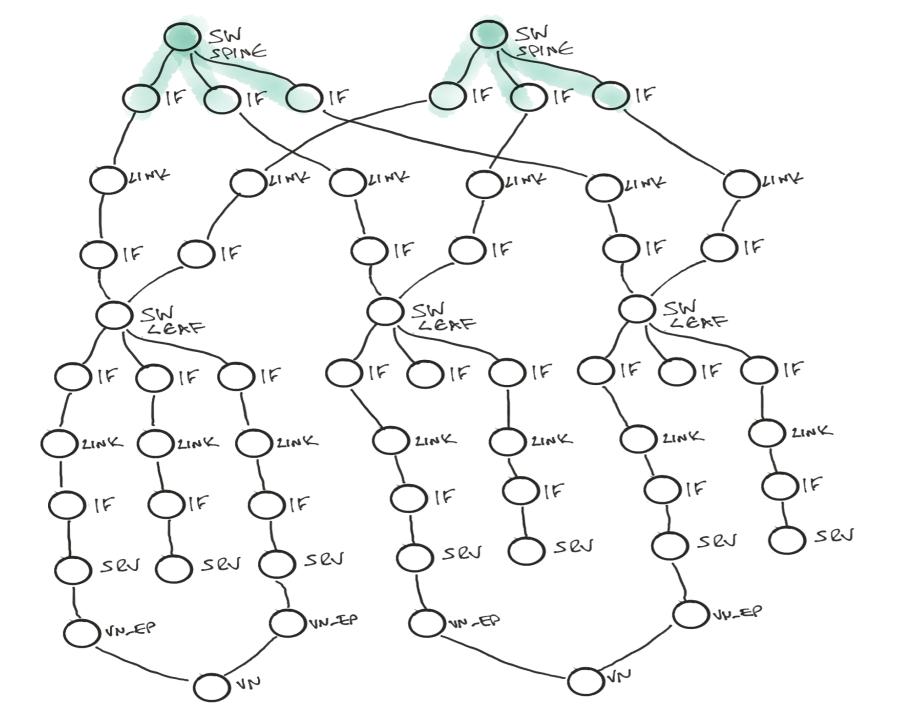




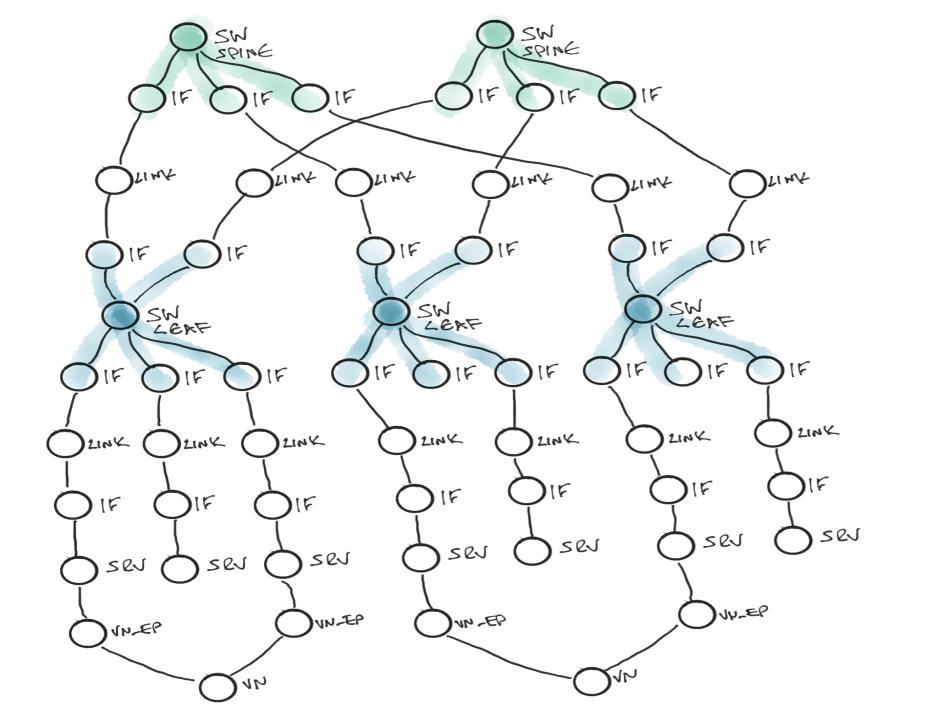
Function composition





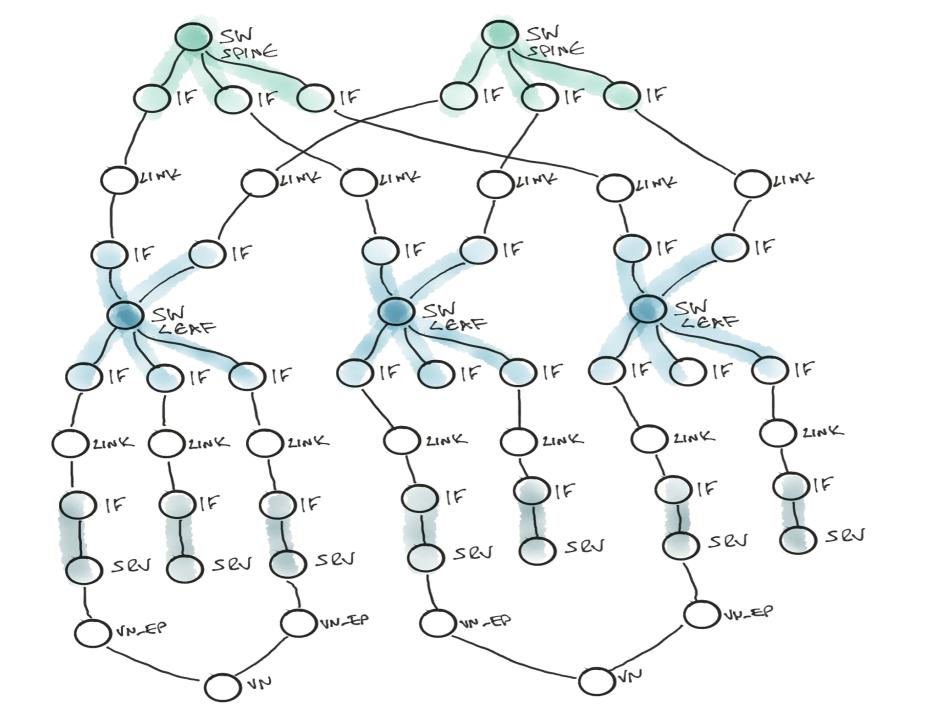


SPINE



SPINE VALLATOR

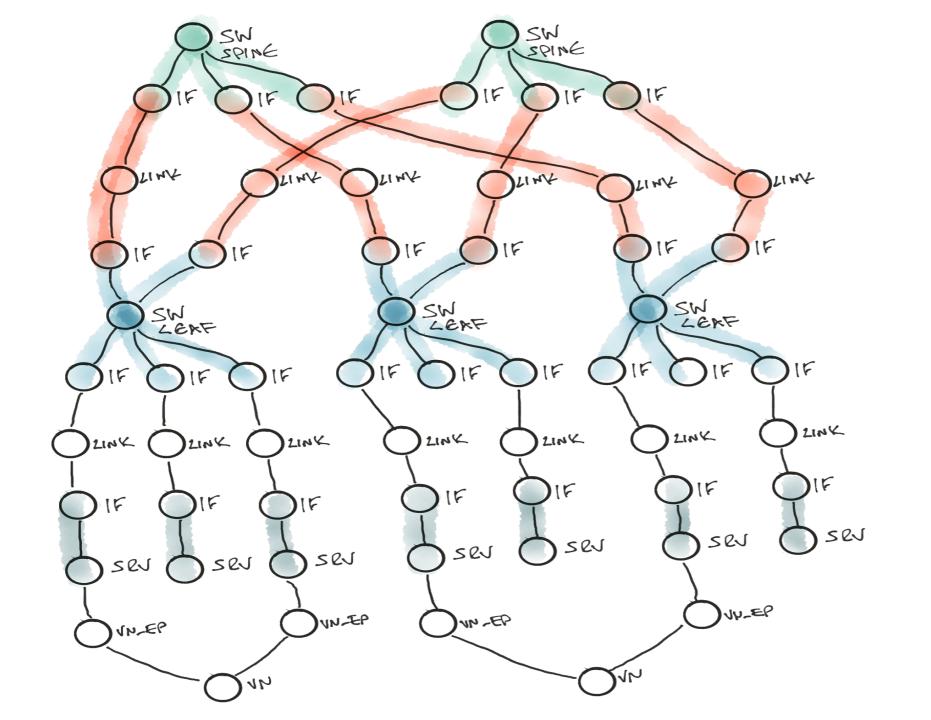
LEAF VALIDATE



SPINE VALUATOR

LEAF VALIDATEL

SERVER

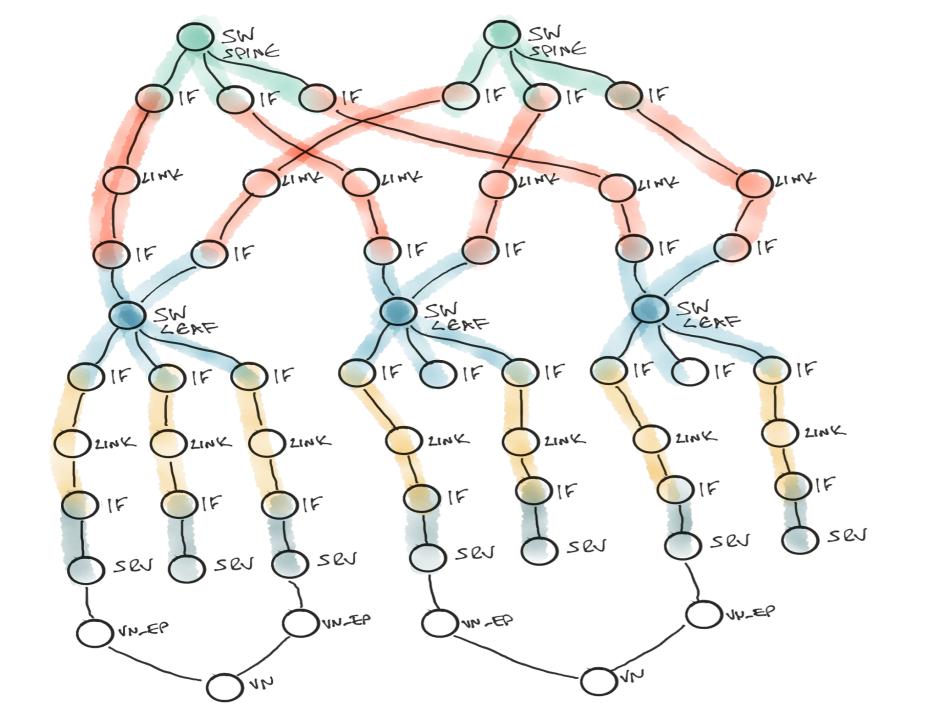


SPINE VALLDATOR

LEAF VALIDATEL

SERVERL

FAGRIC CINK



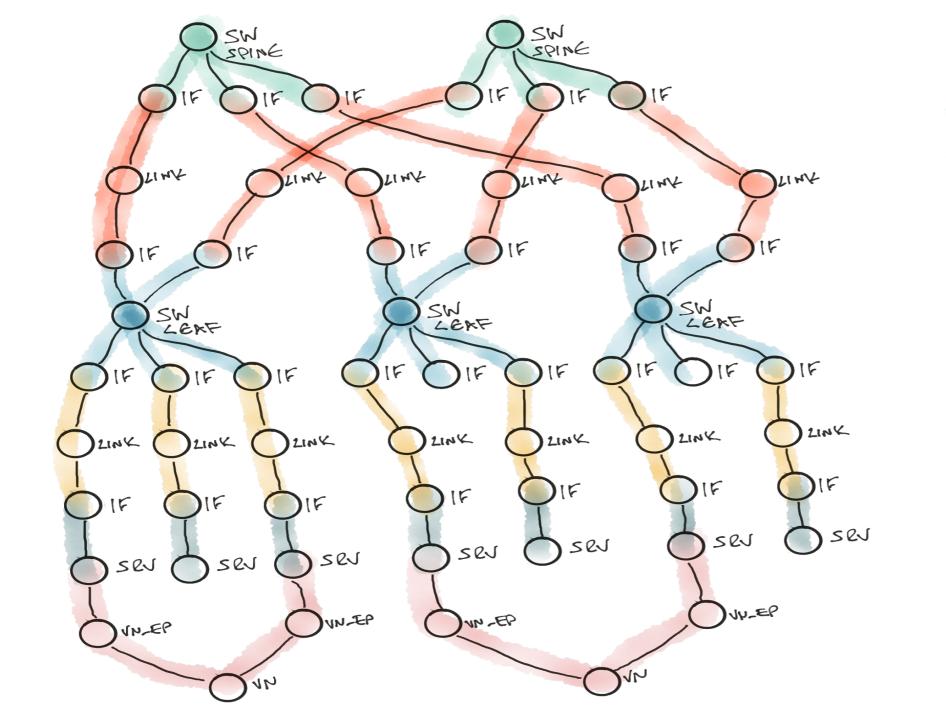
SPINE VALLATOR

LEAF

SERVERL

FAGRIC CINK

SERVER LINK VAZUATOL



SPINE VACIDATOR

LEAF

SERVERL

FAGRIC CINK

VALUATOL

NEINE MELMOTE

Decomposition



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Interaction

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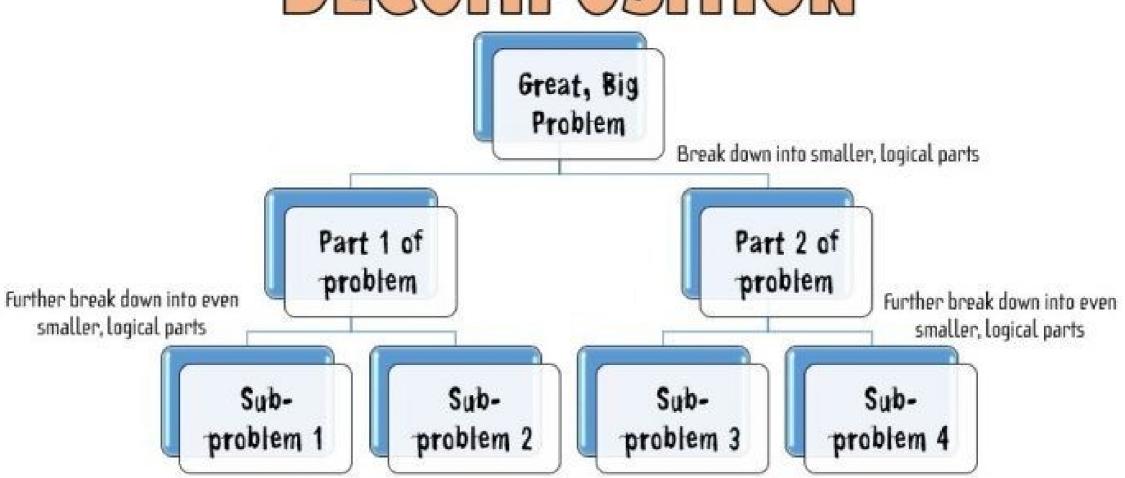
Decomposition (computer science)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Decomposition in computer science, also known as **factoring**, is breaking a complex problem or system into parts that are easier to conceive, understand, program, and maintain.

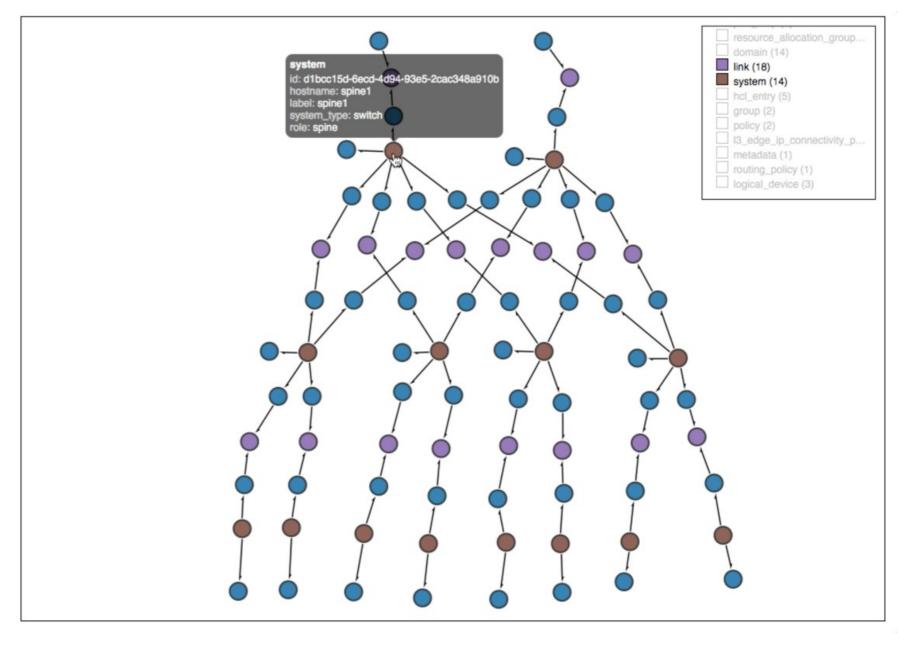
Contents [hide]

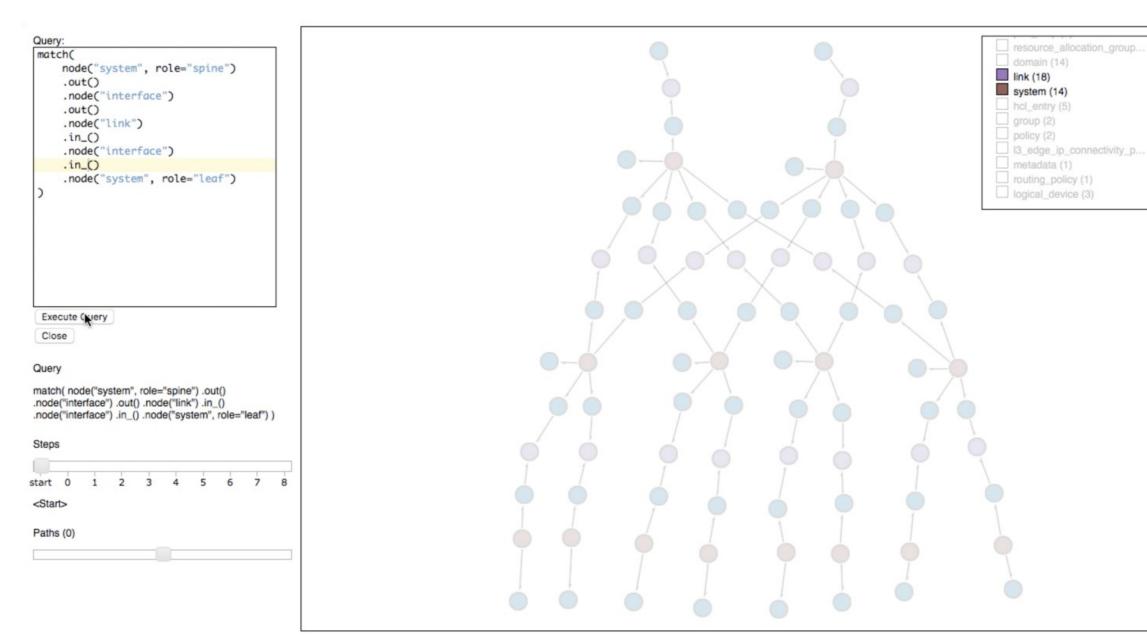
- 1 Overview
- 2 Decomposition topics
 - 2.1 Decomposition paradigm
 - 2.2 Decomposition diagram
- 3 See also
- 4 References
- 5 External links

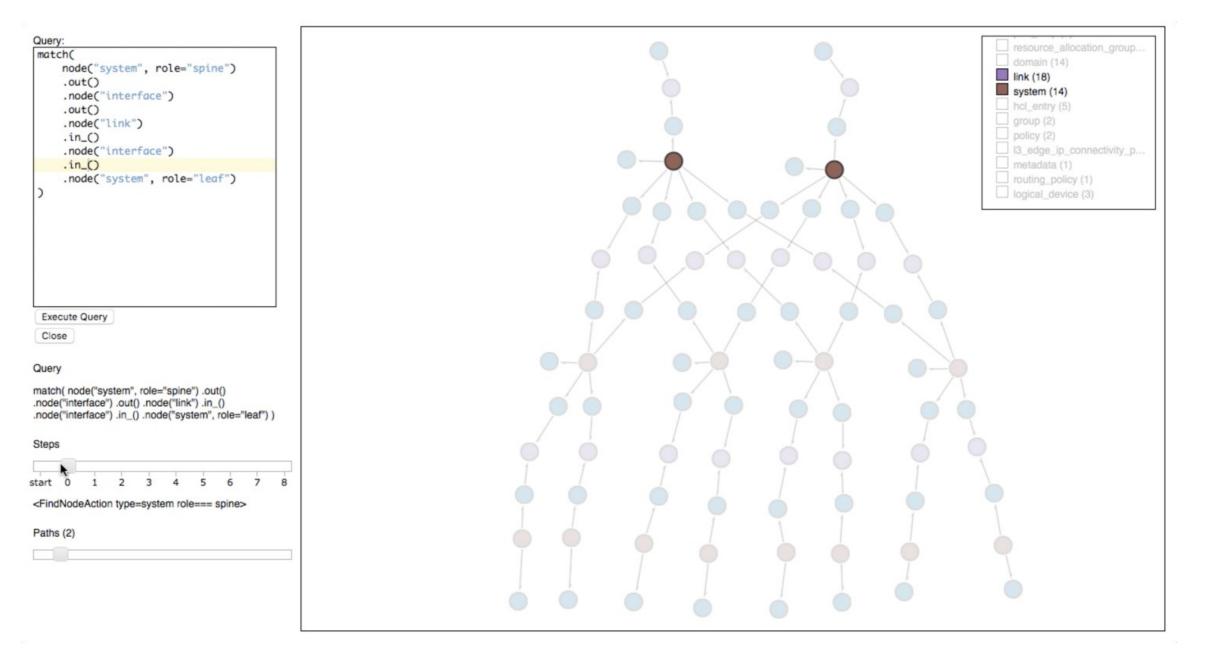


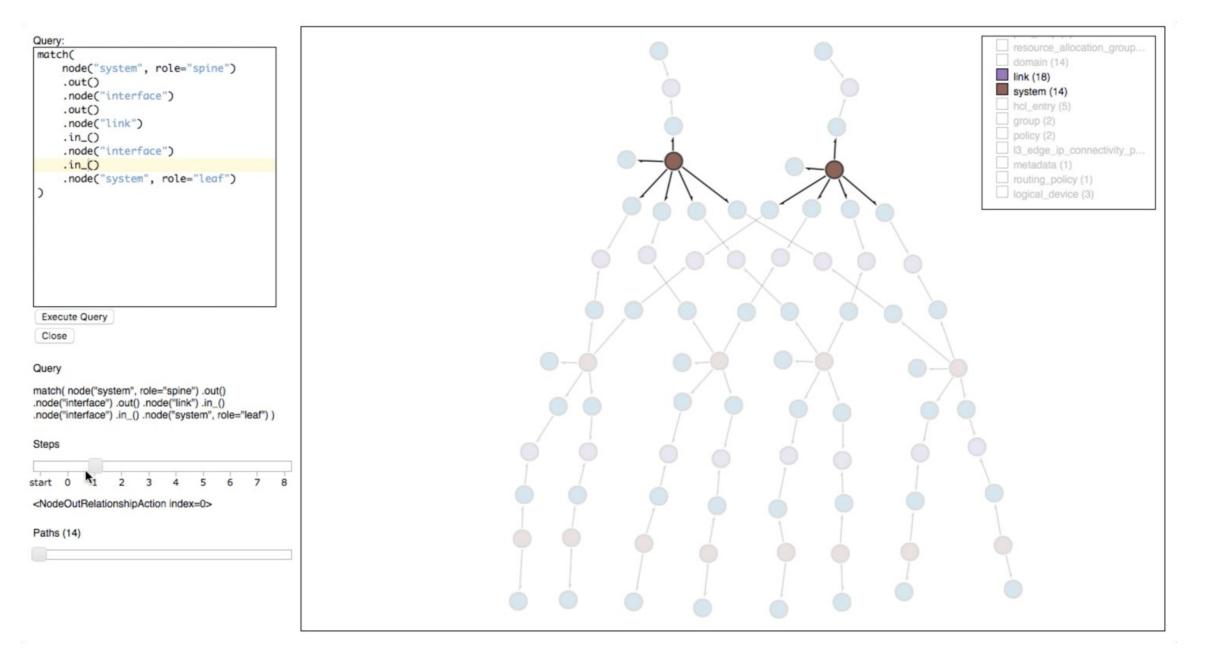
Decomposition: walking the graph

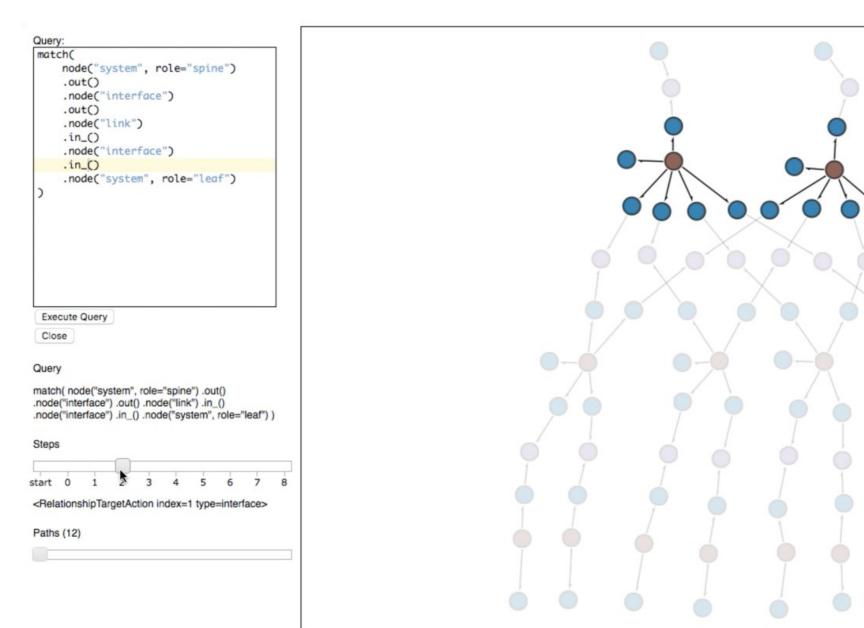
Query: match(node("system", role="spine") .out() .node("interface") .out() .node("link") .in_() .node("interface") .in_() .node("system", role="leaf")) Execute Query











resource_allocation_group...
domain (14)

13_edge_ip_connectivity_p...

link (18)

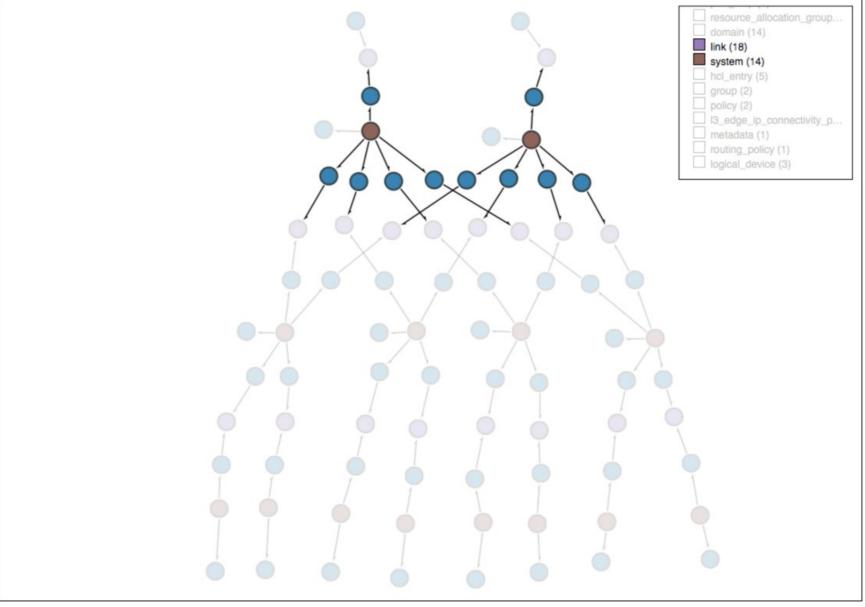
system (14)

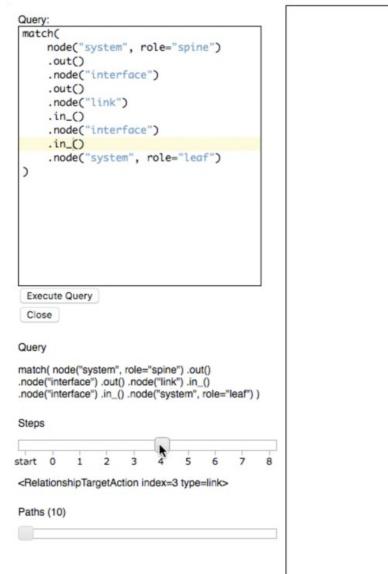
hcl_entry (5)
group (2)
policy (2)

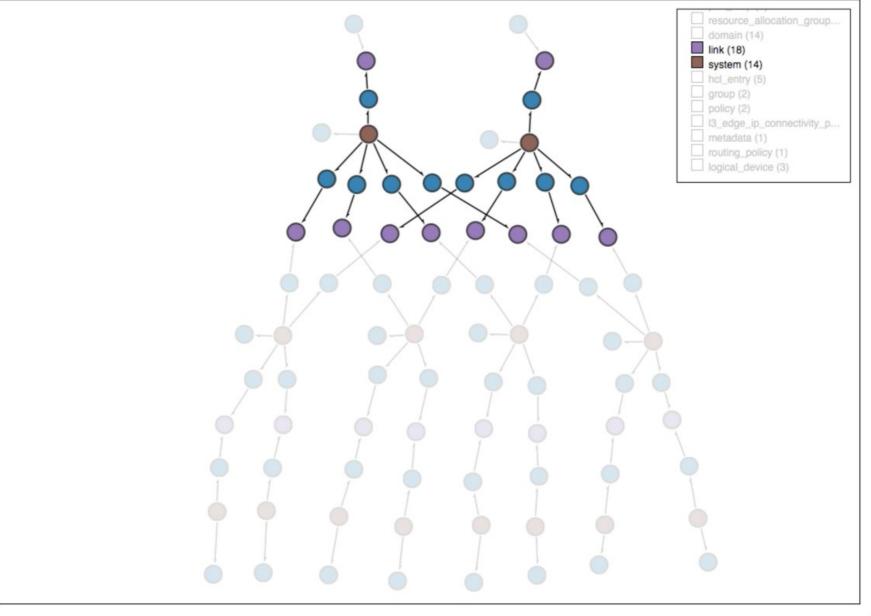
metadata (1)
routing_policy (1)

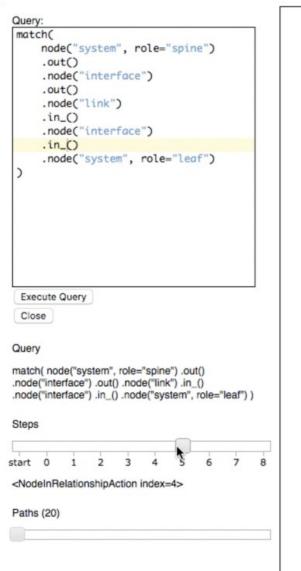
logical_device (3)

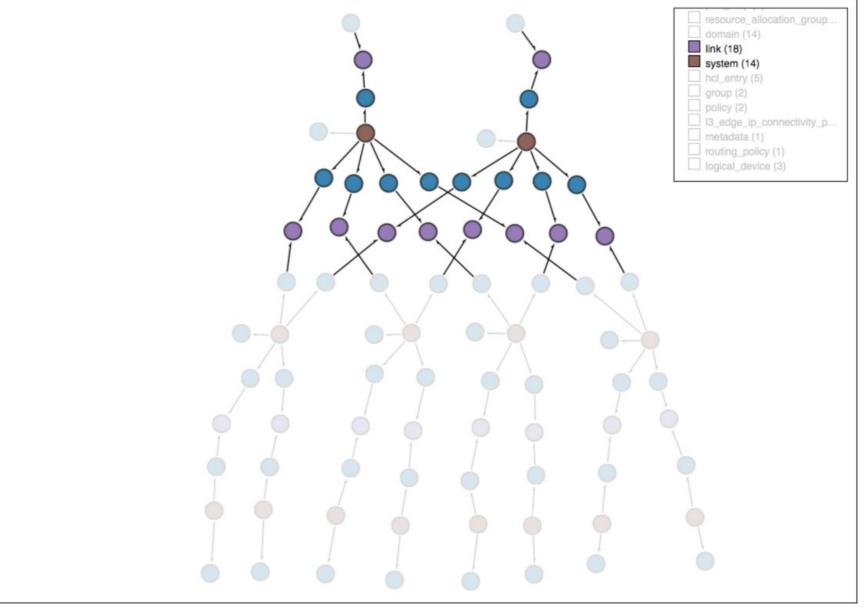
Query: match(node("system", role="spine") .out() .node("interface") .out() .node("link") .in_() .node("interface") .in_() .node("system", role="leaf") Execute Query Close Query match(node("system", role="spine") .out() .node("interface") .out() .node("link") .in_() .node("interface") .in_() .node("system", role="leaf")) Steps <NodeOutRelationshipAction index=2> Paths (10)

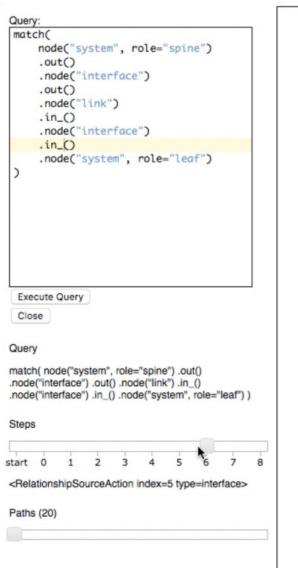


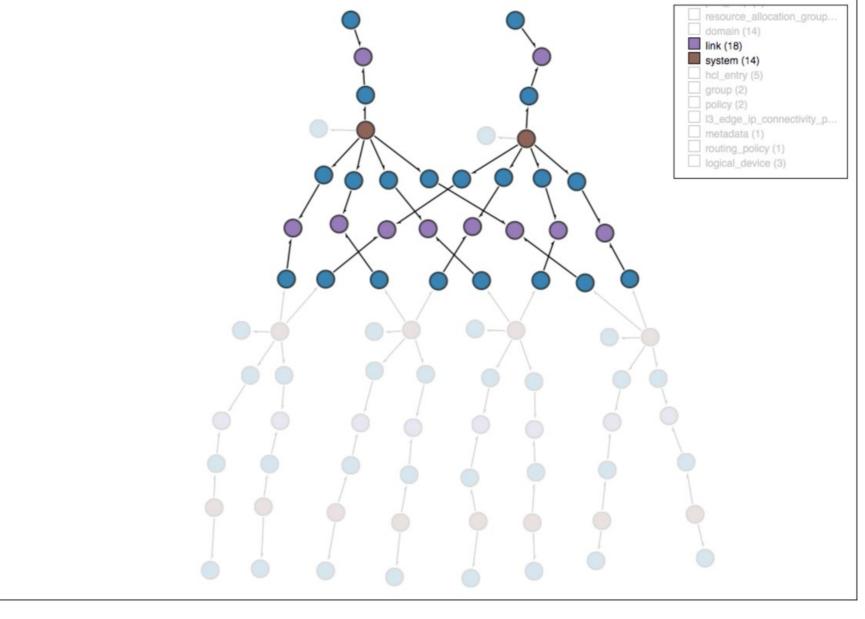


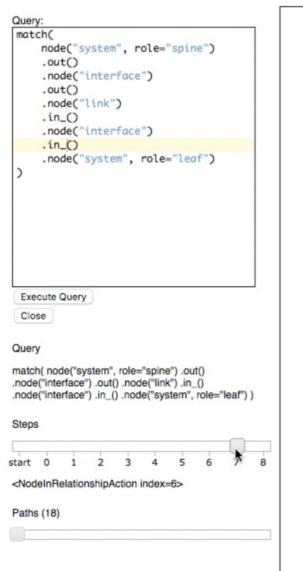


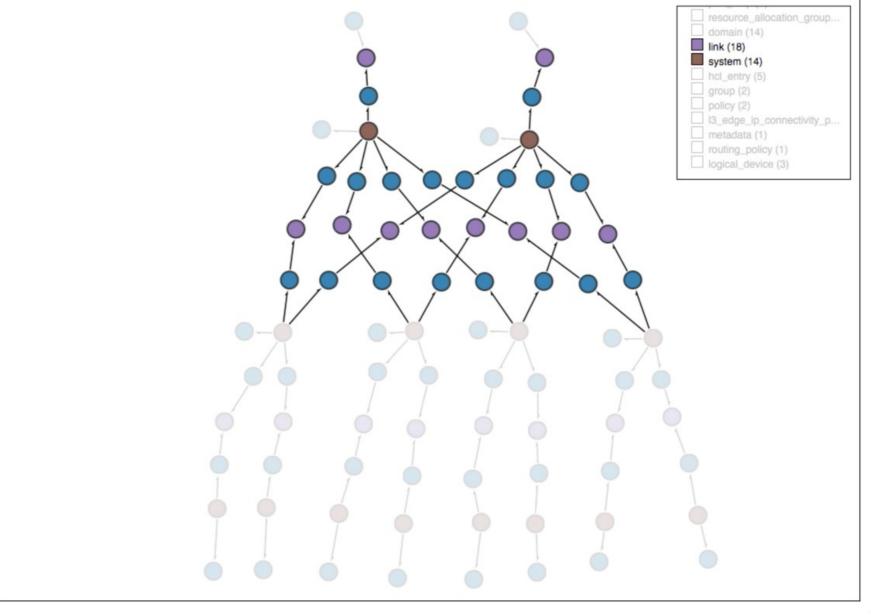


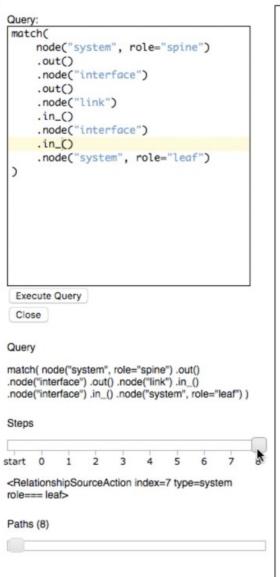


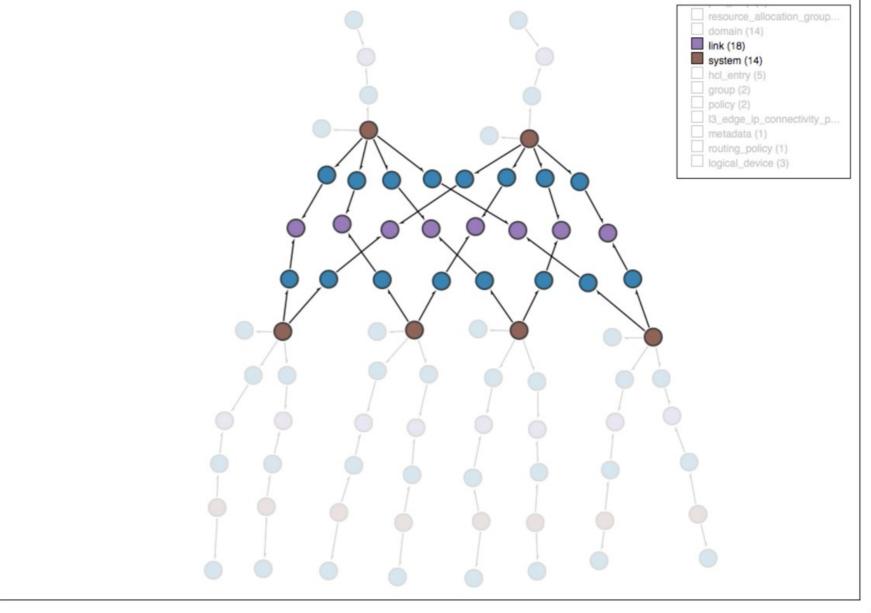


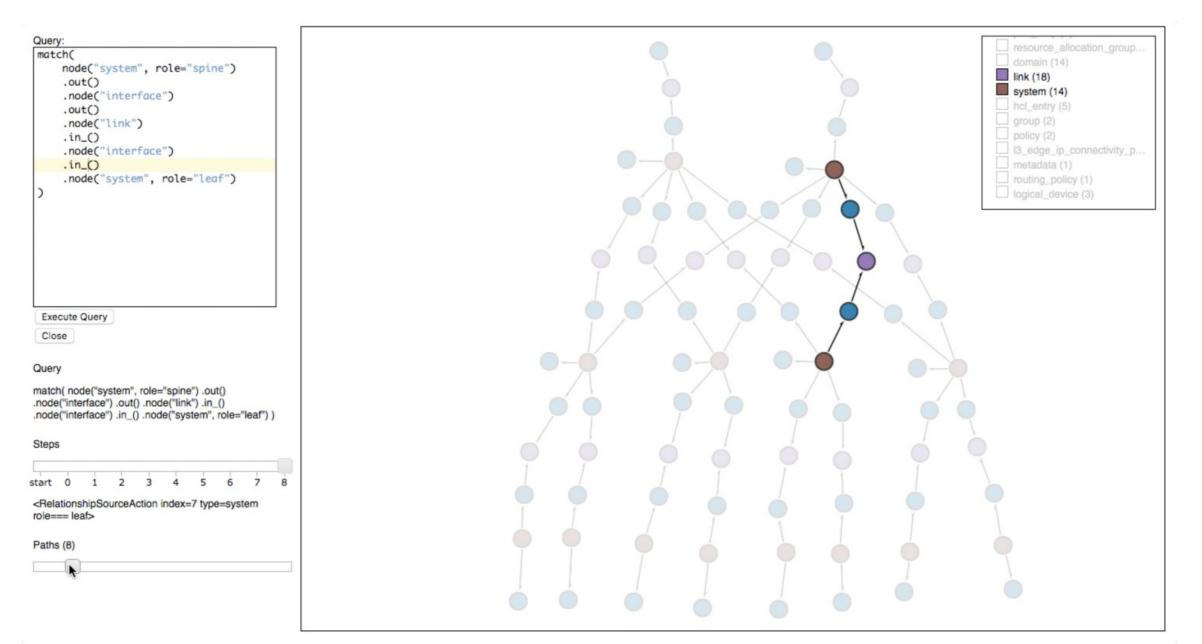


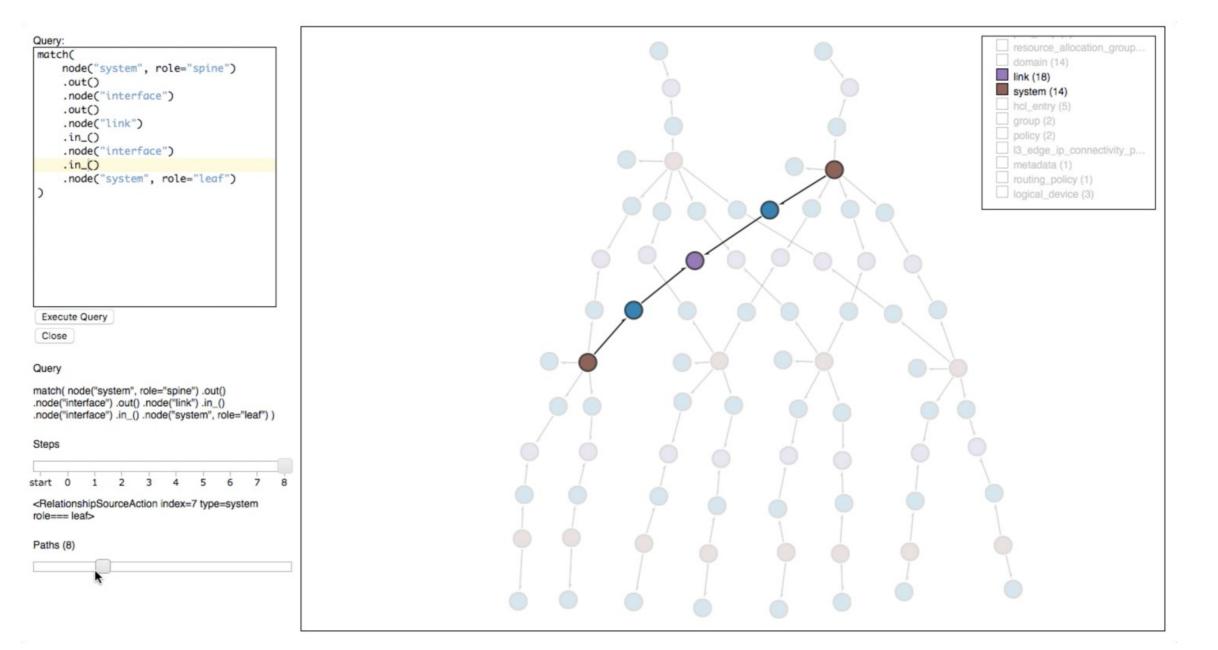


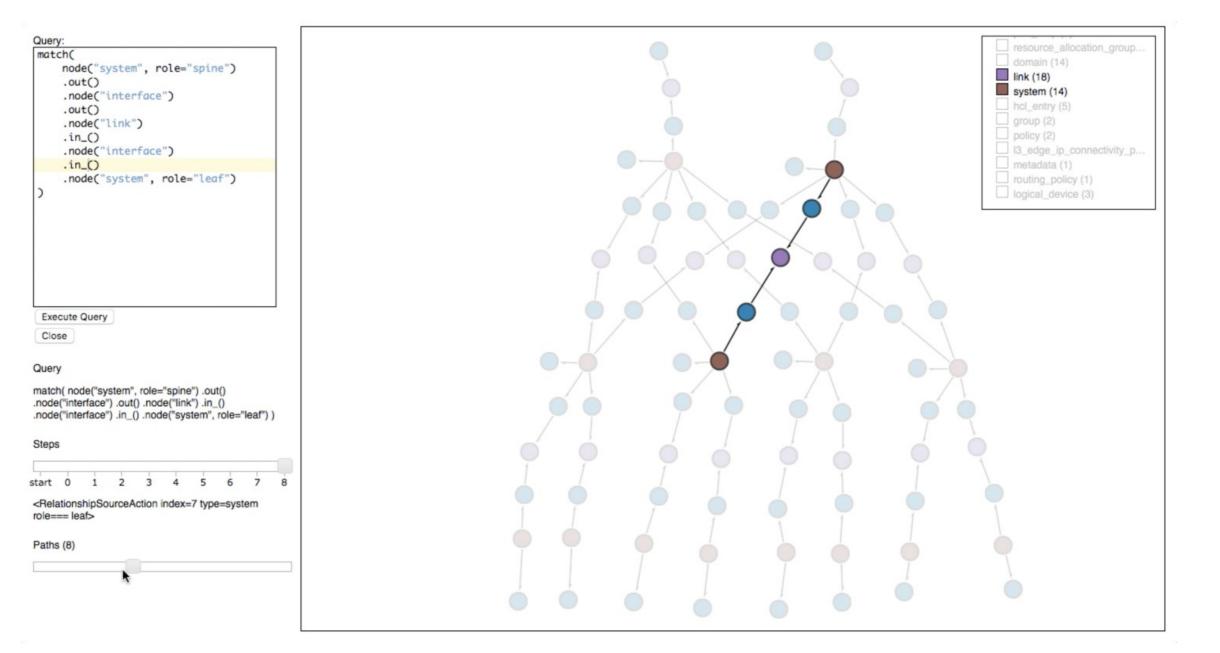


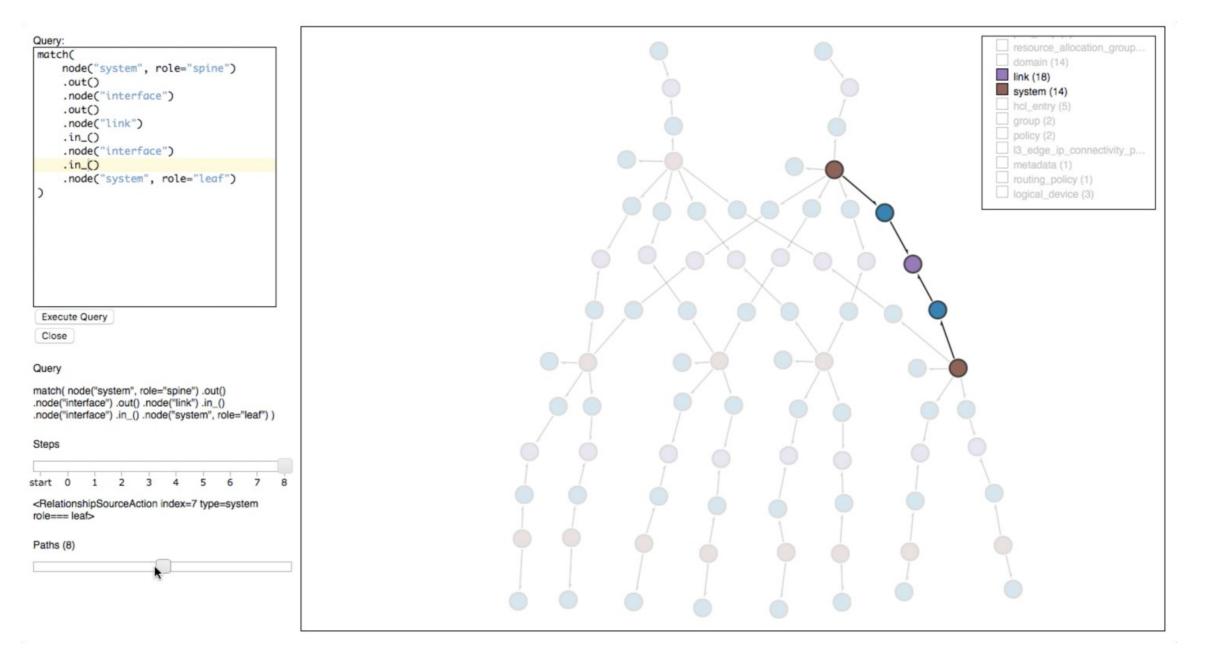


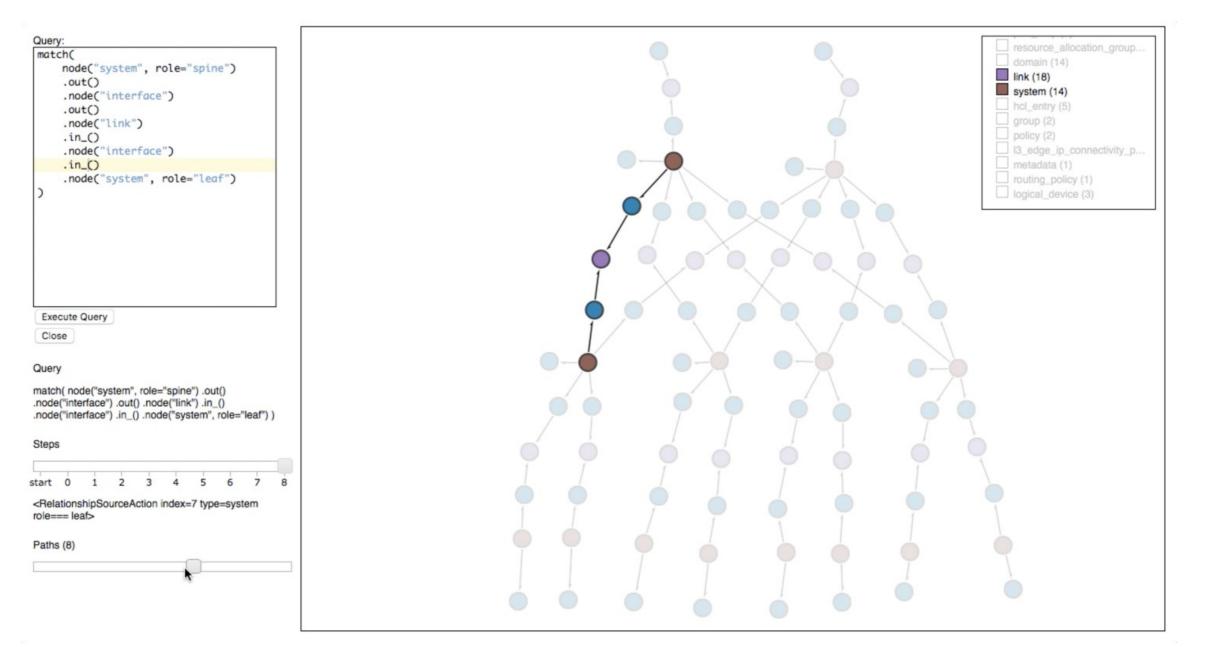


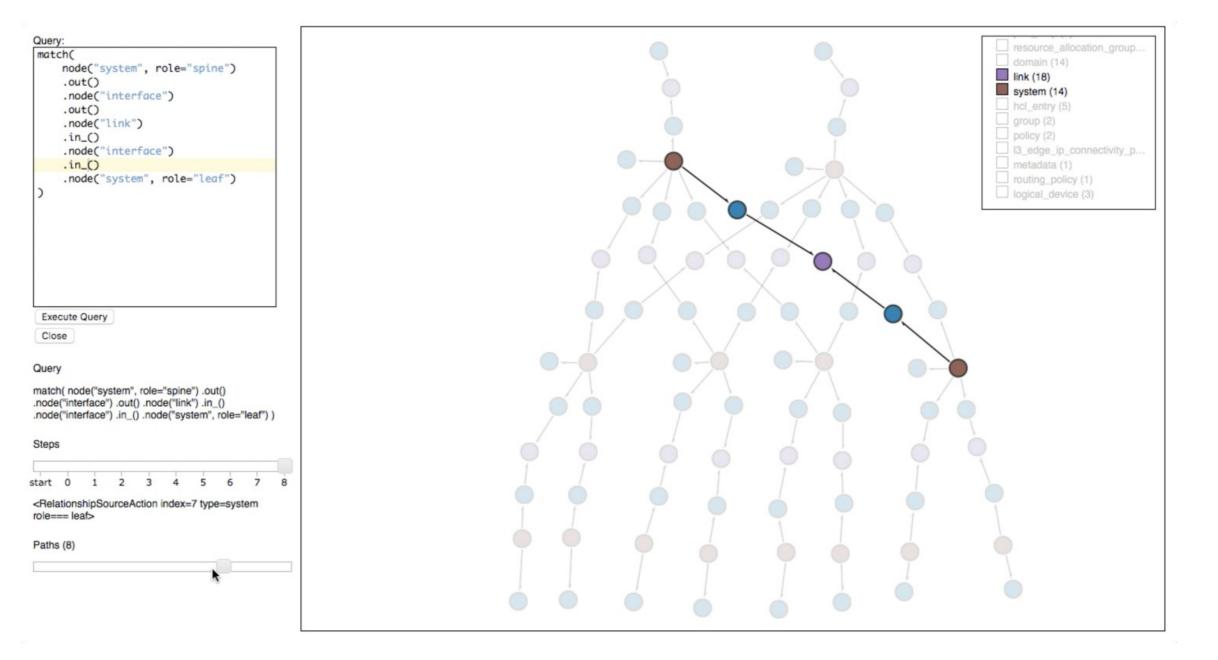


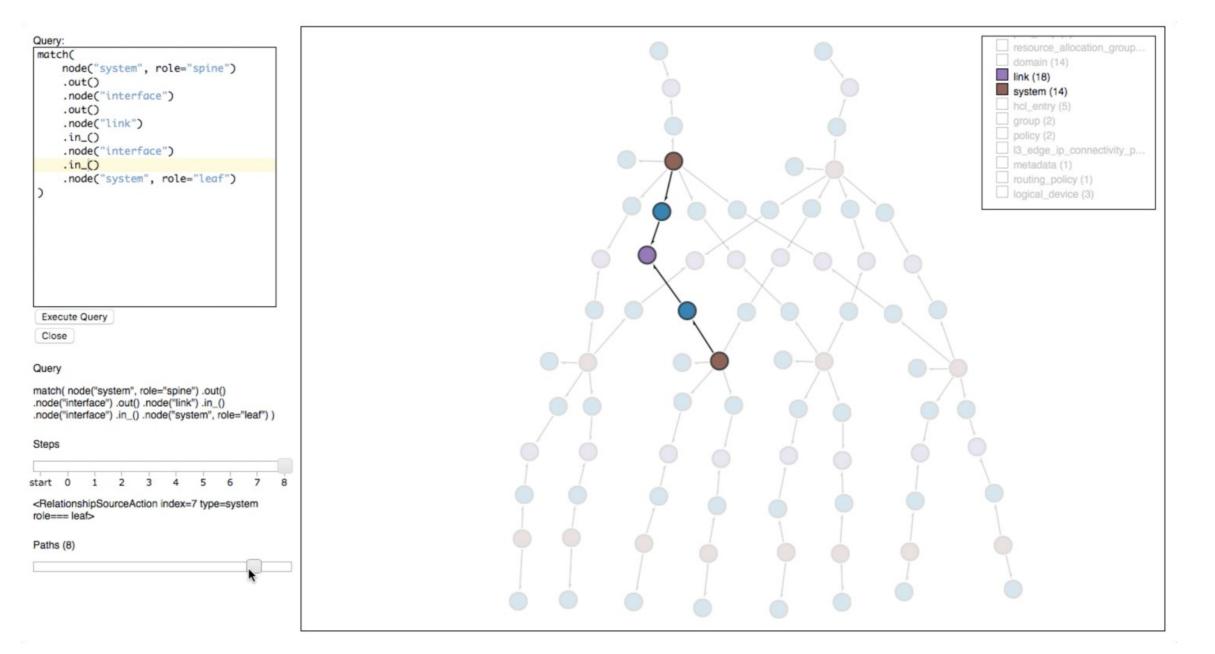


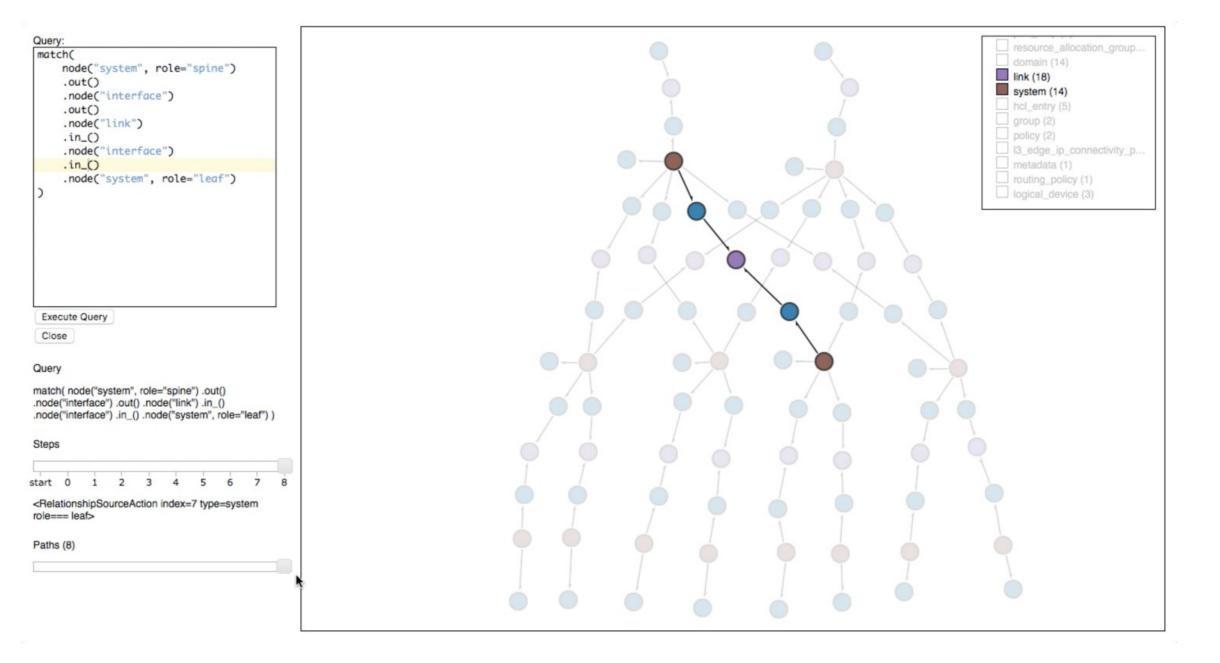












Intent Based Analytics

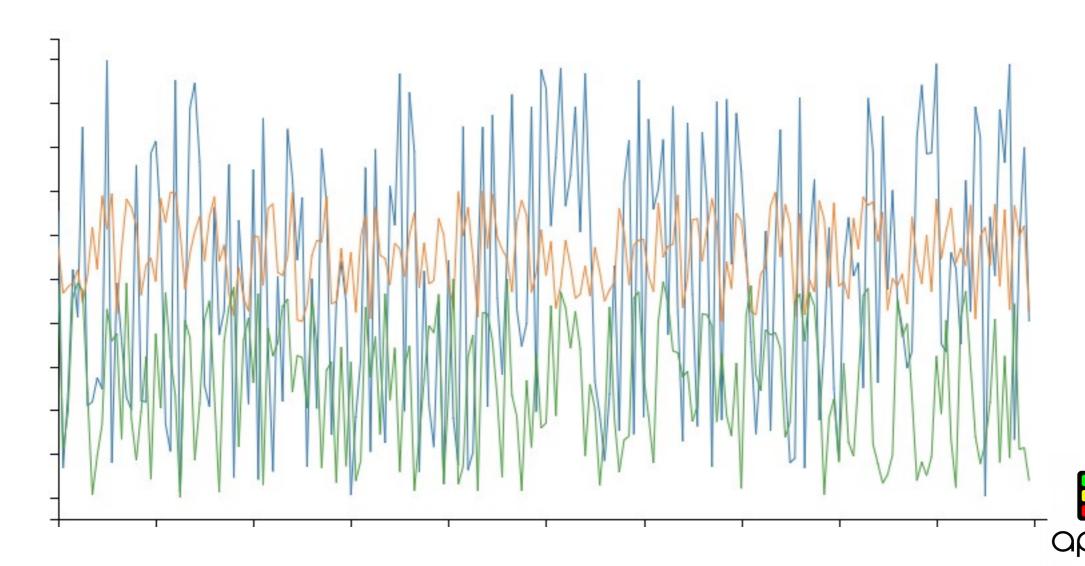
Extract more knowledge by collecting less data (orders of magnitude less)

Was I looking for something?

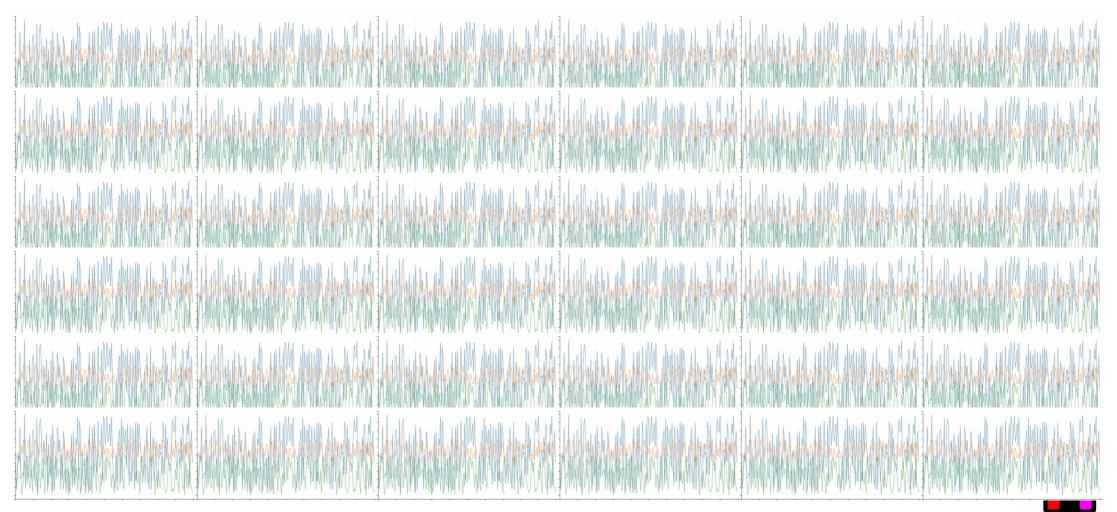




Gathering high def telemetry

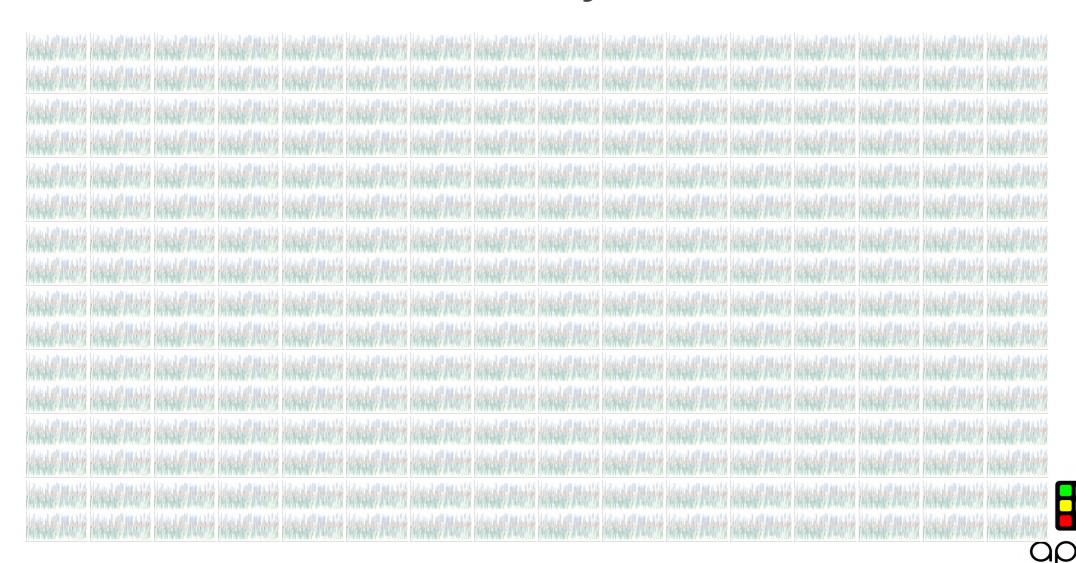


For all my leaf1 interfaces





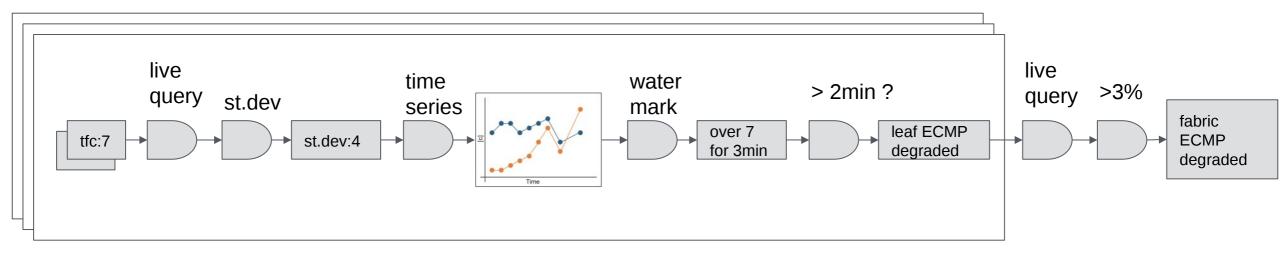
For all my leafs



So that I have insight

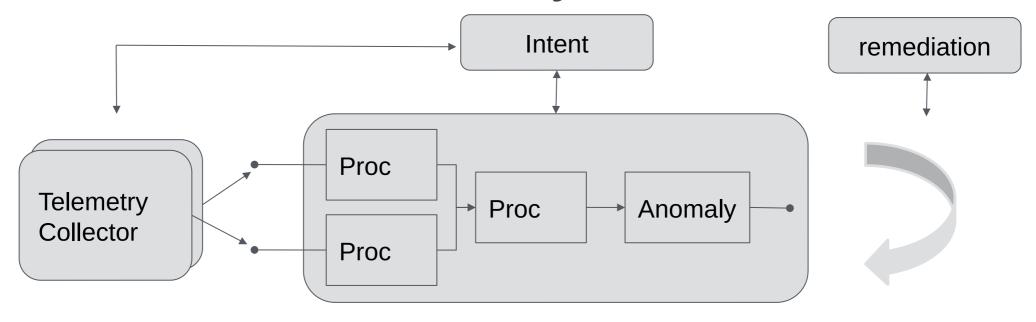


IBA: ECMP fabric health





IBA – context aware analytics



Declaratively specified

Once specified, is in constant sync with intent

Extracts knowledge out of the raw telemetry – context drives the content

New telemetry is "wired-in"

Conclusion

- Basic automation, while hot topic is the easiest step in the IBN journey
- Single source of truth is mandatory to be able to reason about any change
- Day 2 operations @scale:
 - context aware continues validation
 - dealing with changes
 - configuration drift
 - remediation

is a much more complicated area to deal with



Questions





Thank You!

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