

Status update
draft-clemm-nmrg-dist-intent-03
“Intent-Based Networking –
Concepts and Overview”

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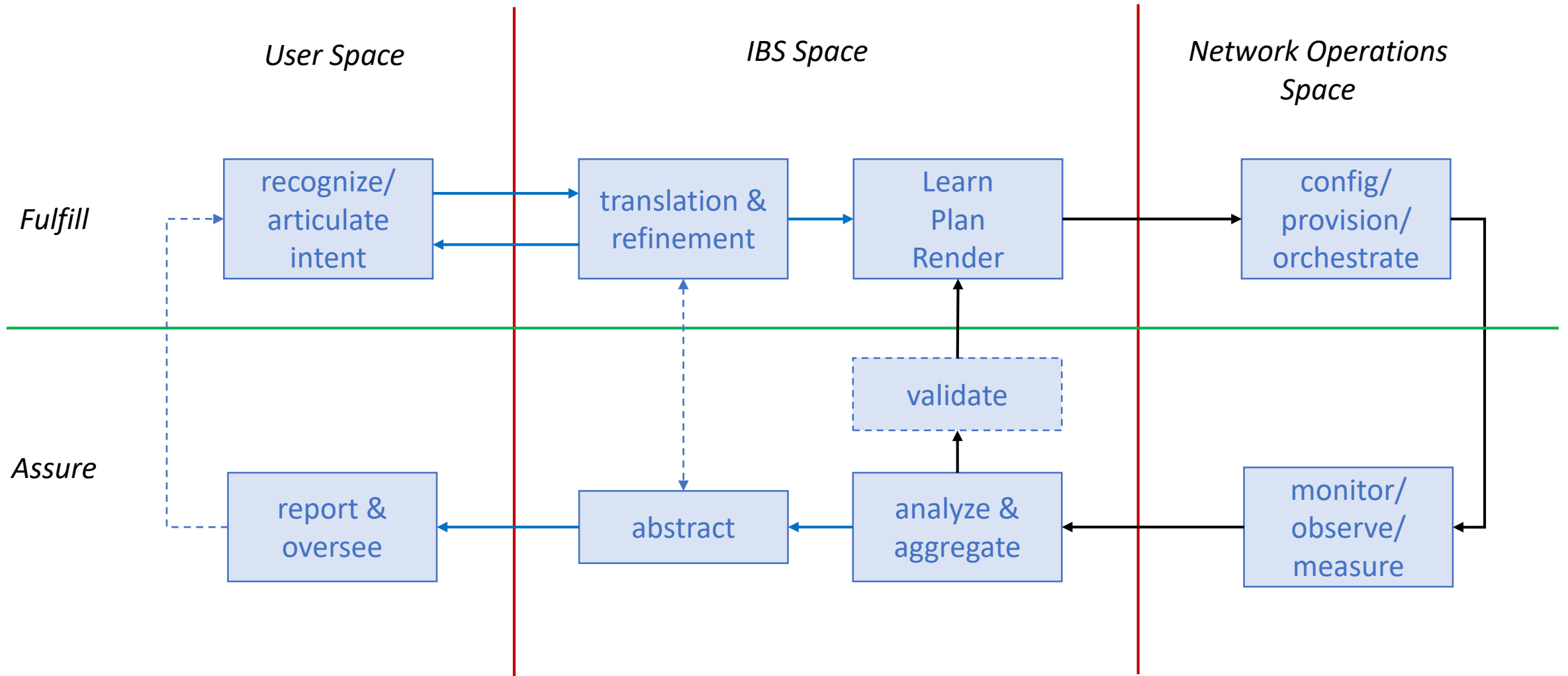
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Status update

- Draft updated from rev -02 to rev -03
- Updates:
 - Filled in gaps with regards to Intent Lifecycle discussion
 - Described lifecycle in greater detail, including intent fulfillment and intent assurance functions and their interactions
 - Removed research challenges

Intent lifecycle



Document structure

1-3. Introduction, Key Words,
Definitions and Acronyms

4. Introduction of Concepts

4.1. Intent and Intent-Based Management

4.2. Related Concepts

4.2.1. Service Models

4.2.2. Policy and Policy-Based Management

4.2.3. Distinguishing between
Intent, Policy, and Service Models

5. Principles

6. Lifecycle

7. Intent-Based Networking -
Functionality

7.1. Intent Fulfillment

7.2. Intent Assurance

8. Items for Discussion

9. IANA Considerations

10. Security Considerations

11. References

Open Items – next steps

- Consolidation of intent lifecycle (currently two diagrams)
- Section 7 Edits – Intent-Based Networking Functionality
 - Editorial alignment needed with section 6 (lifecycle)
 - Probably move section 6 material into 7
- Distinction between Intent Categories and Intent Granularity
 - Add here or leave for Intent Classification document?
 - Operational intent (general operational goals)
 - Rule intent
 - excluded now - this is related to ECA and policies
 - As “intent washing” of concepts occurs, may be good to include for completeness reasons
 - Service intent (intent for services and service instances – compare RFC 8309)
 - Flow intent (intents for individual flows)
- Add brief discussion of security implications and challenges (Security Considerations)

Positioning within IBN workplan in NMRG charter

- Document the problem statement, design goals and challenges

Goal: describe the problem and solution spaces; identify the limits of current technologies and methods and derive the associated research challenges.

- Document fundamental concepts, background, and terminology**
Goal: provide clarity and achieve a common understanding of the various concepts, definitions and terms of what constitutes an IBN system.

Main focus

- Develop a taxonomy and document suitable means to express intents

Goal: categorize the different forms of intents and define what constitutes a “well-formed” intent; describe how an intent can be expressed and what can be expressed using an intent with means such as information models, grammars, and languages.

**Also touches on /
refers to some
aspects of these**

- Design and specify a common architectural framework comprising requirements, functions and techniques to realize an archetypal IBN system; describe the lifecycle and theory of operations.

Goal: determine the elementary functional blocks of an IBN system, their interactions, inputs and outputs; propose different techniques applicable for the different functions.

Next steps

- Editorial updates (-04):
 - Section 7 edits (functionality), security considerations
 - We do not expect major additions and believe we are ready for decision on adoption decision
- Request adoption as NMRG work item

Thank you!

Intent concept clarifications

- Intent is outcome-oriented
 - “What outcomes does a network provider expect”, not “how those outcomes are achieved”
 - Intent system, not user, responsible for translating desired outcomes into courses of actions, policies, algorithms.
- On the relationship to Policy
 - “Intent-based” relates to “policy-based” like “AI and machine-learning” relate to “Expert Systems”
 - Intent defined by desired outcomes, not how to achieve them (one way of which might be means of rules)
 - Policy defined by rules (e.g. Events/Conditions/Actions) and what to do under which circumstance

Principles

Starter set of principles defined, subject to further discussion:

- **Single source and single version of truth (SSoT/SVoT)**
(Important to capture drift, ensure system convergence)
- **One touch but not one shot**
(It may take iterations and interactions to arrive at desired intent, resolve ambiguities, avoid unintended consequences)
- **Autonomy and oversight**
(System conducts tasks on its own; users are given the necessary tools to retain an understanding of current state and what is happening)
- **Learning**
(System is able to assess effectiveness of its own actions and improve in order to optimize outcomes and adapt to dynamic conditions and changing context)
- **Explainability**
(System is able explain its actions and reason about their effectiveness)
- **Abstraction**
(Users do not need to be concerned with how intent is mapped into lower-level artefacts)