



A Solution for Goal-oriented Policy Refinement in NFV-MANO Systems

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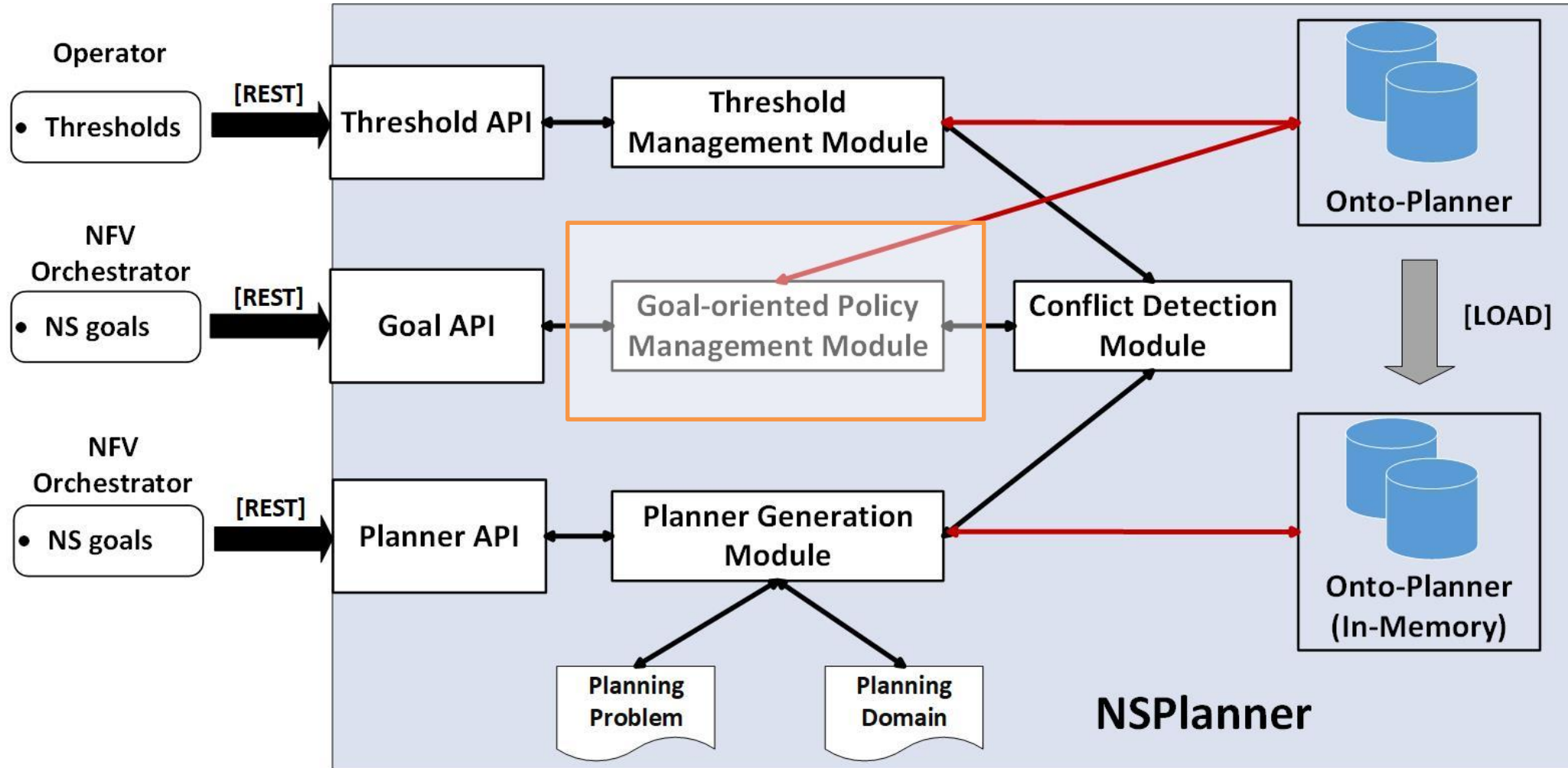


Introduction

- **Policy Refinement:** the process of transforming high-level policies into directly enforceable, low-level policies.
- **Problem Statement:** A fully automated refinement process in NFV systems is still an **open issue**.
- **NSPlanner:** A goal-oriented policy refinement procedure for NFV-MANO systems.
 - It uses a well-funded **HTN planner** to perform Goal-oriented policy refinement procedures.
 - It proposes the use of one ontology in OWL 2, called **Onto-Planner**.



NSPlanner Architecture





High-level Goal Language

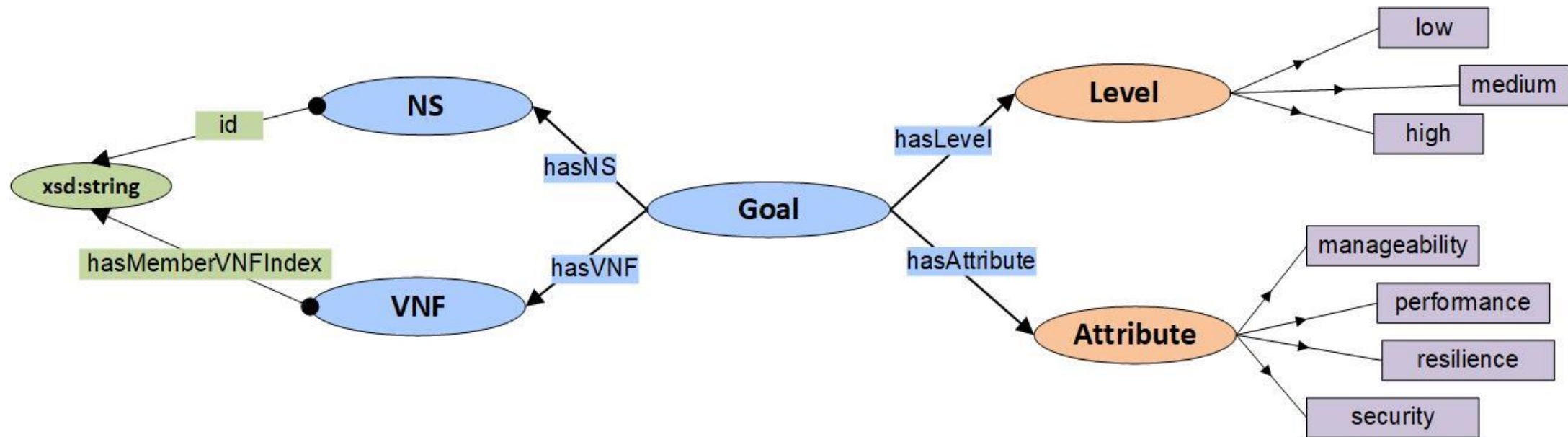
```
1 Language -> <Elements> must receive <Level> <Attributes>
  Elements -> <Element> | <Element><Connective><Elements>
3 Element -> vnf-member-index
  Level -> high | medium | low
5 Attributes -> <Attribute> | <Attribute><Connective><Attributes>
  Attribute -> resiliency | manageability | security | performance
7 Connective -> and
```

EXAMPLE:

1 and 2 must receive high performance and resilience



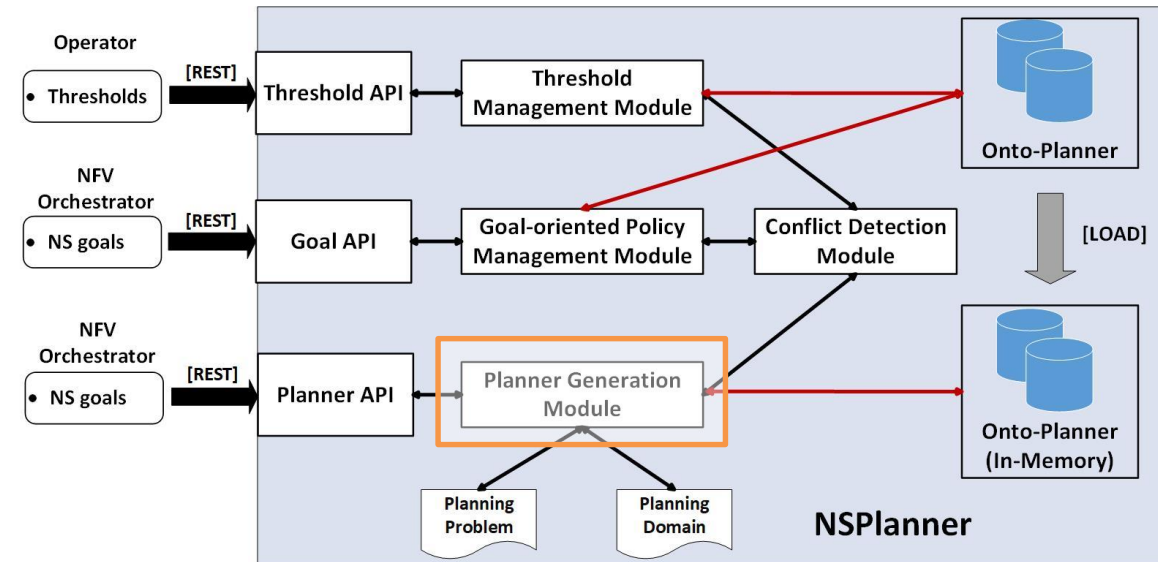
Describing Goals





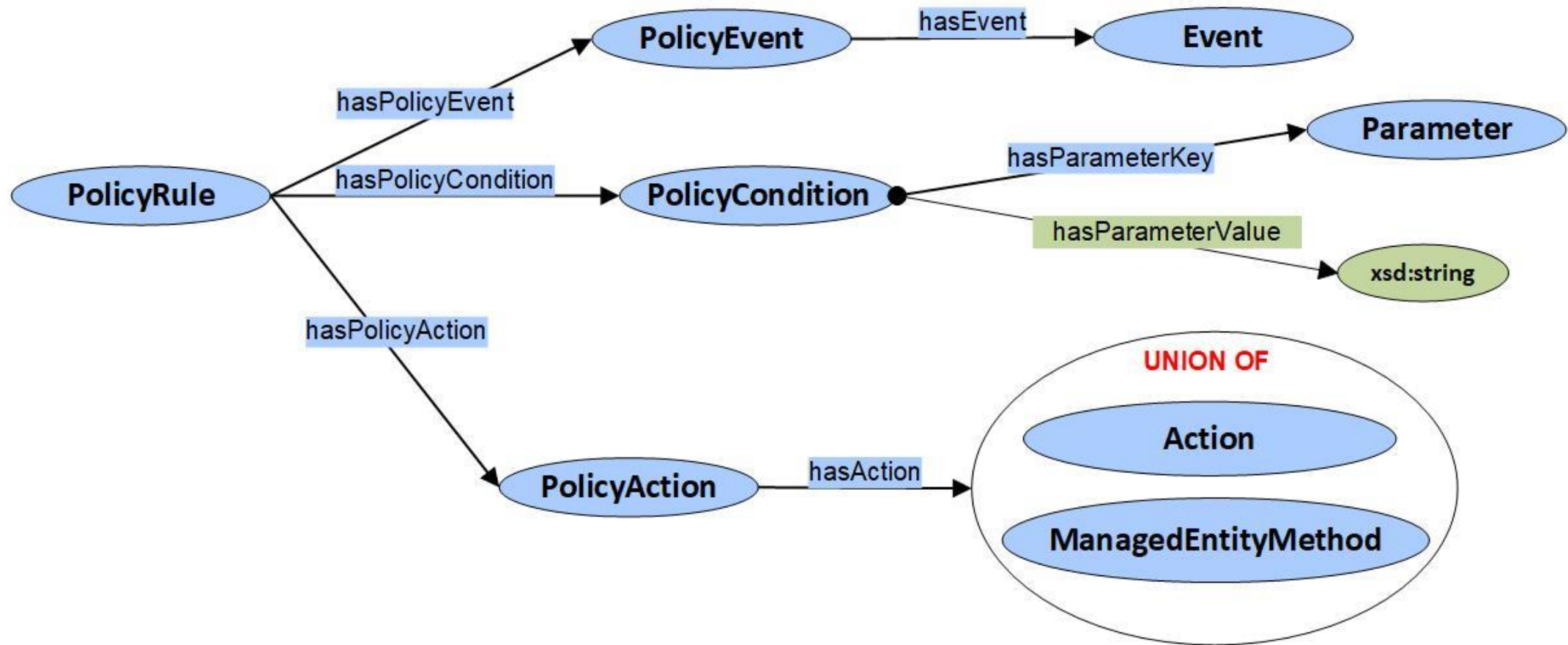
Policy Refinement Procedure

1. It instantiates a copy of Onto-Planner in memory;
2. It extracts the current state of the domain (actions, metrics, alarms) and requested goal information;
3. It builds the planning problem document from above data;
4. It performs the policy refinement;
5. It creates the enforceable policies (ECA rules) and enforceable alarms descriptions into the Onto-Planner copy;
6. It performs DL reasoning to provide inconsistency verification in Onto-Planner copy.



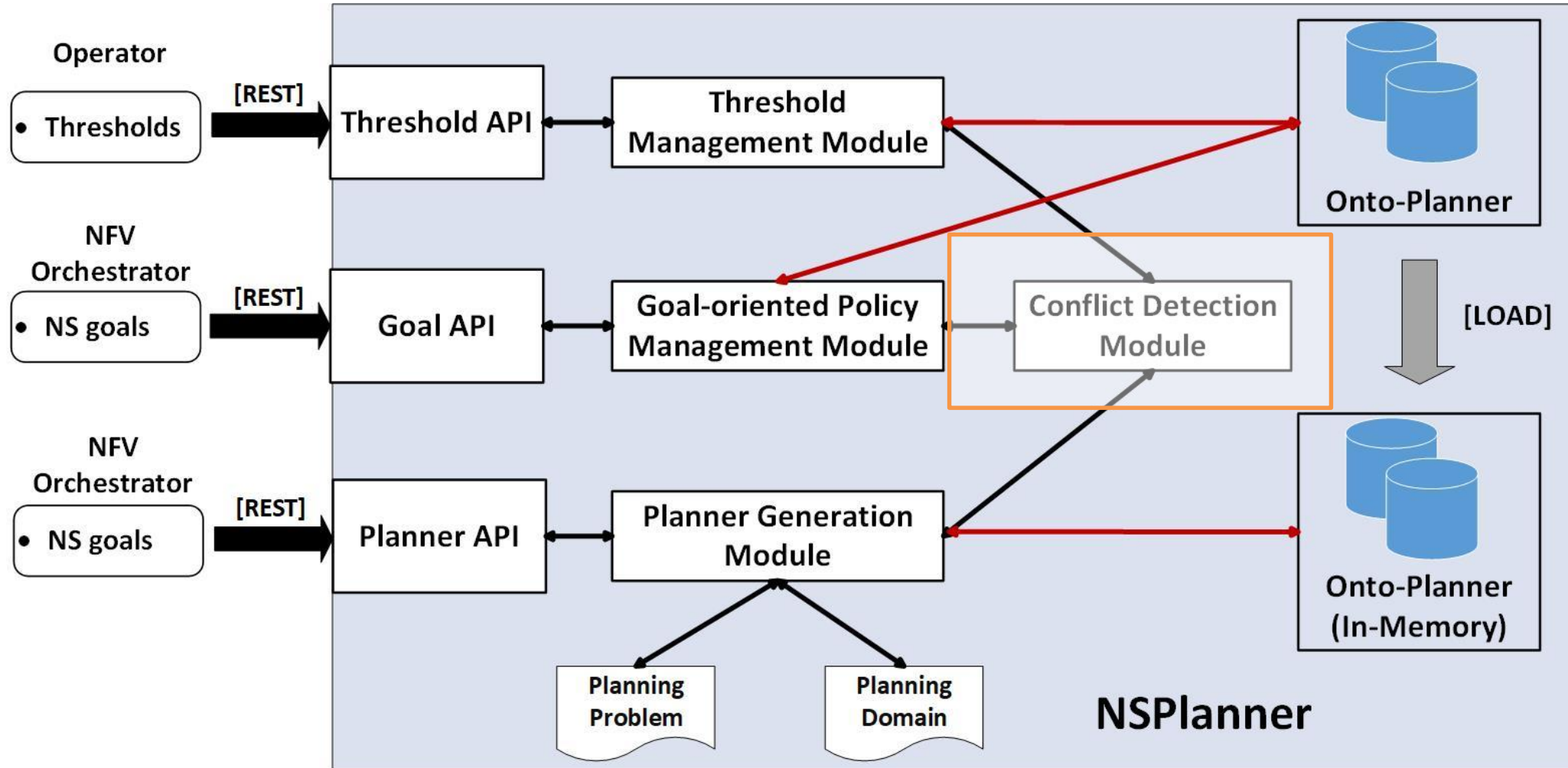


Describing Policy Rules





Managing Policy Conflicts





Managing Policy Conflicts

- **Goal Conflicts:**

$$\begin{aligned} & Goal(g1) \wedge Goal(g2) \wedge differentFrom(g1, g2) \\ & \wedge hasNS(g1, ns1) \wedge hasNS(g2, ns2) \wedge id(ns1, idt) \wedge id(ns2, idt) \\ & \wedge hasVNF(g1, vnf1) \wedge hasVNF(g2, vnf2) \\ & \wedge hasMemberVNFIndex(vnf1, index) \wedge hasMemberVNFIndex(vnf2, index) \\ & \wedge Attribute(a) \wedge hasAttribute(g1, a) \wedge hasAttribute(g2, a) \\ & \rightarrow intersectsWith(g1, g2) \end{aligned}$$

- **ECA Rule Conflicts:**

$$\begin{aligned} & PolicyRule(r1) \wedge PolicyRule(r2) \\ & \wedge hasPolicyEvent(r1, pe1) \wedge hasPolicyEvent(r2, pe2) \\ & \wedge hasEvent(pe1, e) \wedge hasEvent(pe2, e) \\ & \wedge hasPolicyCondition(r1, pc1) \wedge hasPolicyCondition(r2, pc2) \\ & \wedge hasParameterKey(pc1, key) \wedge hasParameterKey(pc2, key) \\ & \wedge hasParameterValue(pc1, value) \wedge hasParameterValue(pc2, value) \\ & \wedge hasPolicyAction(r1, pa1) \wedge hasPolicyAction(r2, pa2) \\ & \wedge hasAction(pa1, a1) \wedge hasAction(pa2, a2) \wedge conflictsWith(a1, a2) \\ & \rightarrow conflictsWith(a2, a1) \end{aligned}$$



Prototype Implementation



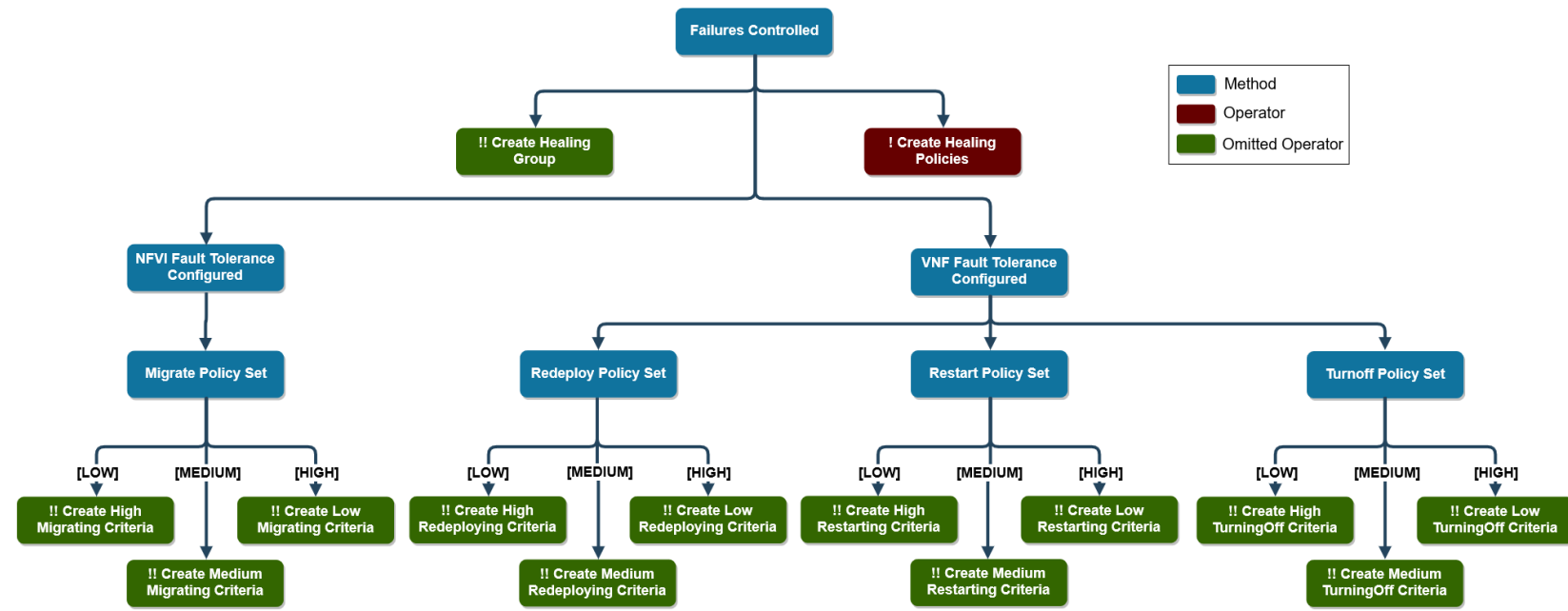
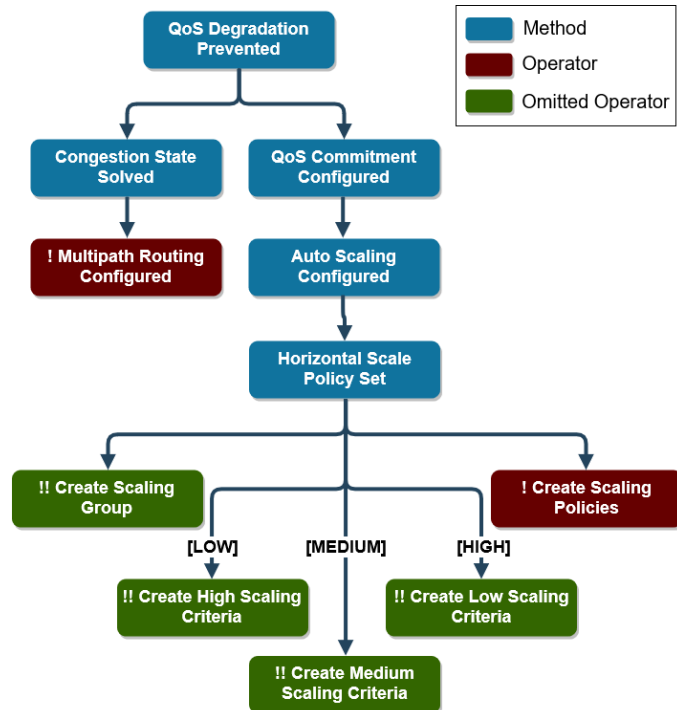
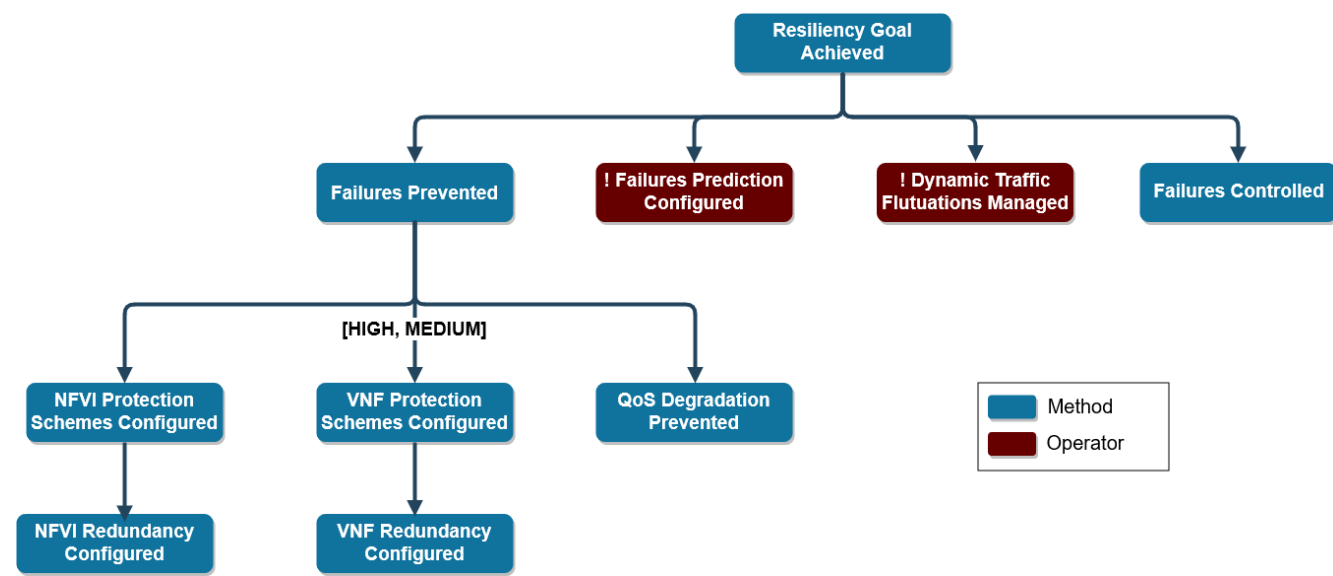
- We developed an NSPlanner prototype in **Java**:
 - We use **Spring Boot** to implement the **RESTful APIs**;
 - We use **OWL API**.



- The Conflict Detection Module uses **Hermit Reasoner**;
- The Planner Management Module uses **SHOP2** as **HTN Planner**:

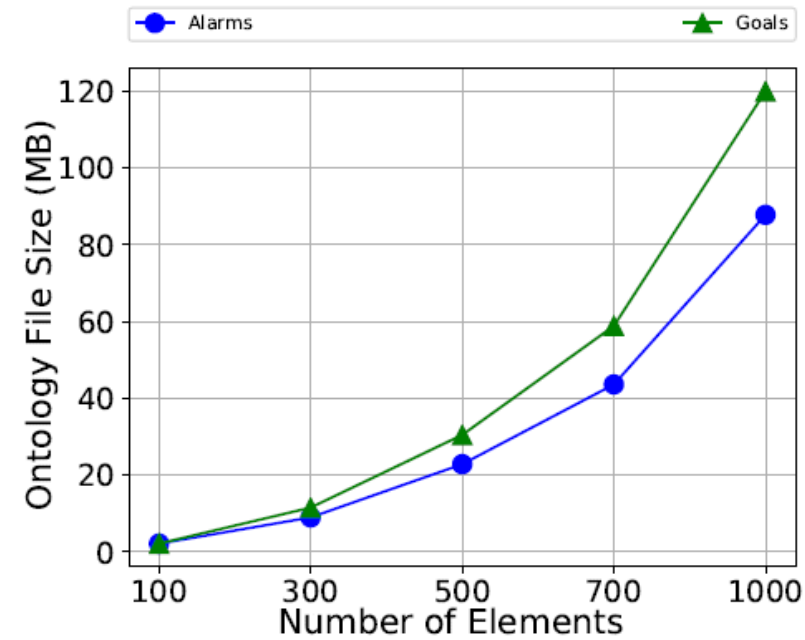
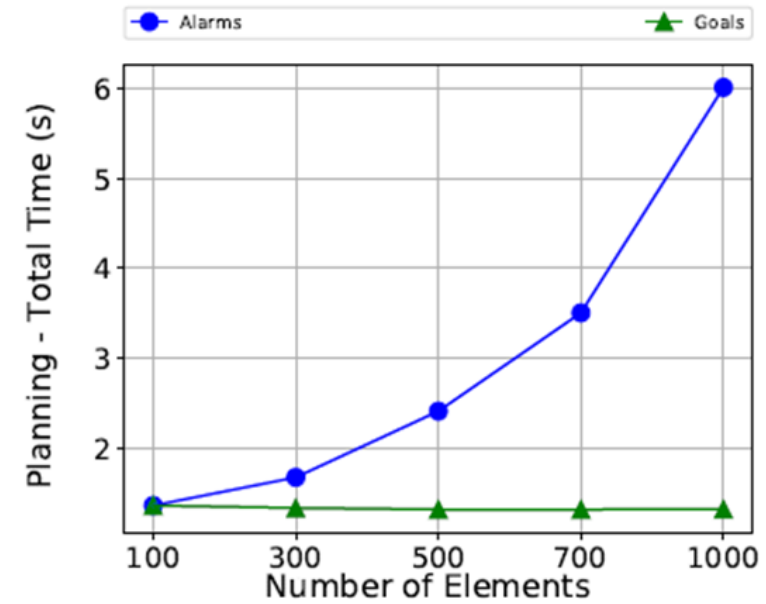
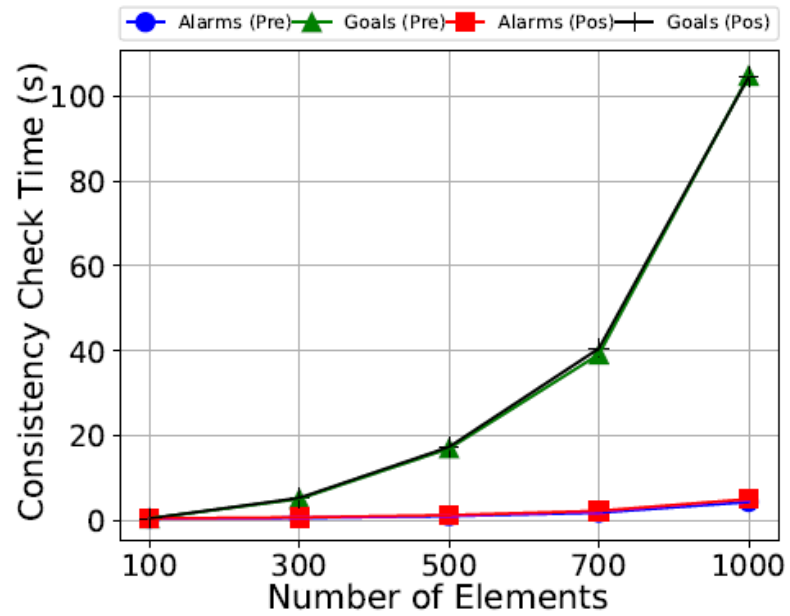


- <http://www.cs.umd.edu/projects/shop/>
- **Use case:** we implemented a planning domain model for the **Resilience Attribute**





NSPlanner performs and scales well





Contributions to NMRG

1. Enables goal-oriented policy management:
 - NSPlanner focus on intent-* specific aspects, since goal policies describe desired states in an environment, not a sequence of actions.
2. Provides a decomposition logic to resolve intent to relevant service and select appropriate mgmt function(s).



Thank you! Questions?

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