

# Asynchronous Management Architecture (AMA)

What makes it unique, Next steps to standardization

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## Challenged Network

- A network that has serious trouble maintaining what an application would today expect of the end-to-end IP model, e.g., by:
  - not being able to offer end-to-end IP connectivity at all,
  - exhibiting serious interruptions in end-to-end IP connectivity, or
  - exhibiting delay well beyond the Maximum Segment Lifetime (MSL) defined by TCP

from RFC 7228

# Delay/Disruption-Tolerant Networking (DTN)

Unique use cases have led to development of new protocols for transport, security, reliability, and routing

- BPv7: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-dtn-bpbis/>
- BPsec: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-dtn-bpsec/>
- BIBE: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-dtn-bibect/>
- TCP CLA: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-dtn-tcpclv4/>
- SABR/CGR: <https://public.ccsds.org/Pubs/734x3b1.pdf>

# What about Challenged Network Management?

## Services Needed

- Configuration
- Reporting
- Autonomous parameterized procedure calls
- Administration

## Desirable Properties

- Intelligent push of information
- Minimized message size
- Hierarchical absolute data identification
- Custom data definition
- Autonomous operation, rule-based execution of events

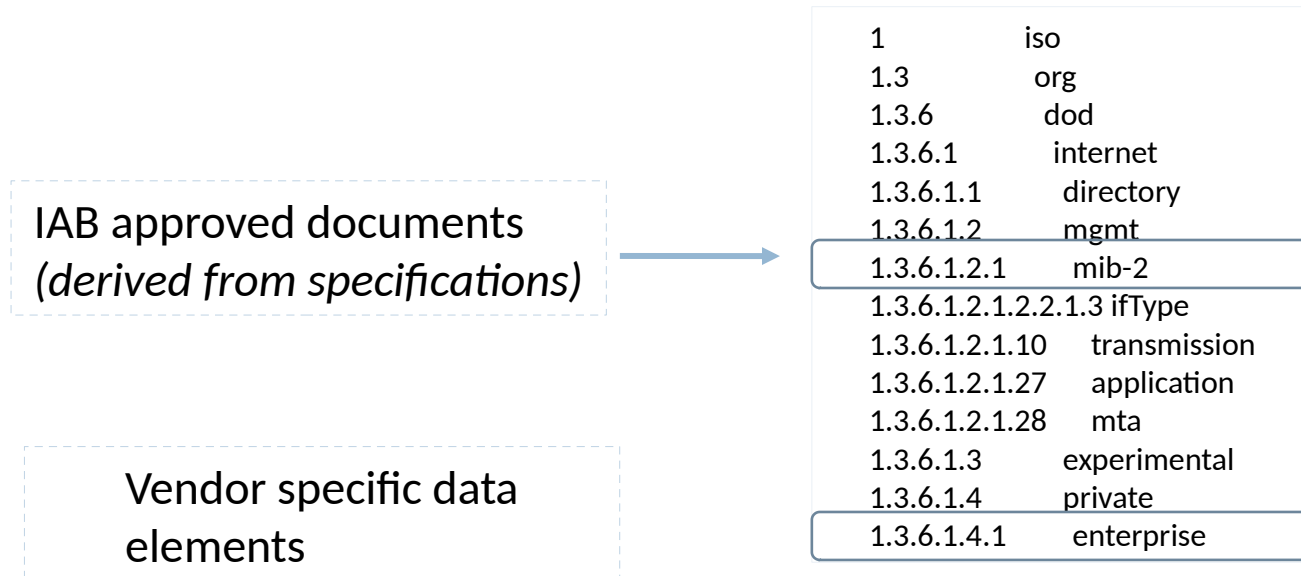
# Existing Network Management Protocols

- SNMP/MIBs
- YANG/Netconf/Restconf
- CoAP/Coreconf/YANG SIDs
- Autonomic  
Networking/Intent-based  
Networking

Note: These are each great protocols, but possibly not a good fit for challenged network management

# SNMP/MIBs

- RFC 2578 – Structure of Management Information Version 2 (SMIv2)
- IANA Registry: <https://www.iana.org/assignments/smi-numbers/smi-numbers.xhtml>



- Organizational hierarchy is much needed in AMA
- SNMP Poll / SNMP Trap are each single data-element transmissions

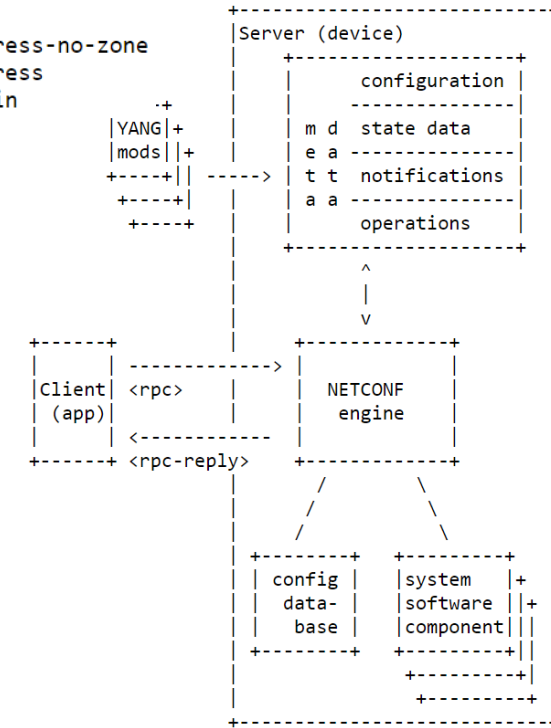
# YANG/Netconf/Restconf

- Yang Data Model: describes how data is represented and accessed
- Accessed using Netconf or Restconf protocols
  - Netconf requires synchronous sessions
  - Restconf requires HTTP and TLS

```

module: ietf-ip
augment /if:interfaces/if:interface:
  +--rw ipv4!
  |   +--rw enabled?      boolean
  |   +--rw forwarding?  boolean
  |   +--rw mtu?          uint16
  |   +--rw address* [ip]
  |   |   +--rw ip          inet:ipv4-address-no-zone
  |   |   +--rw (subnet)
  |   |   |   +--:(prefix-length)
  |   |   |   |   +--rw prefix-length?  uint8
  |   |   |   +--:(netmask)
  |   |   |   |   +--rw netmask?        yang:dotted-quad
  |   |   |   |   |   {ipv4-non-contiguous-netmasks}?
  |   |   +--no origin?      ip-address-origin
  |   +--rw neighbor* [ip]
  |   |   +--rw ip          inet:ipv4-address-no-zone
  |   |   +--rw link-layer-address  yang:phys-address
  |   |   +--no origin?      neighbor-origin
    
```

RESTCONF	NETCONF
OPTIONS	none
HEAD	<get-config>, <get>
GET	<get-config>, <get>
POST	<edit-config> (nc:operation="create")
POST	invoke an RPC operation
PUT	<copy-config> (PUT on datastore)
PUT	<edit-config> (nc:operation="create/replace")
PATCH	<edit-config> (nc:operation depends on PATCH content)
DELETE	<edit-config> (nc:operation="delete")



# Subscription to YANG Notifications and YANG Push

- Subscription require synchronous streaming of updates to the data model
- YANG Push allows for asynchronous subscription to updates but with limited features

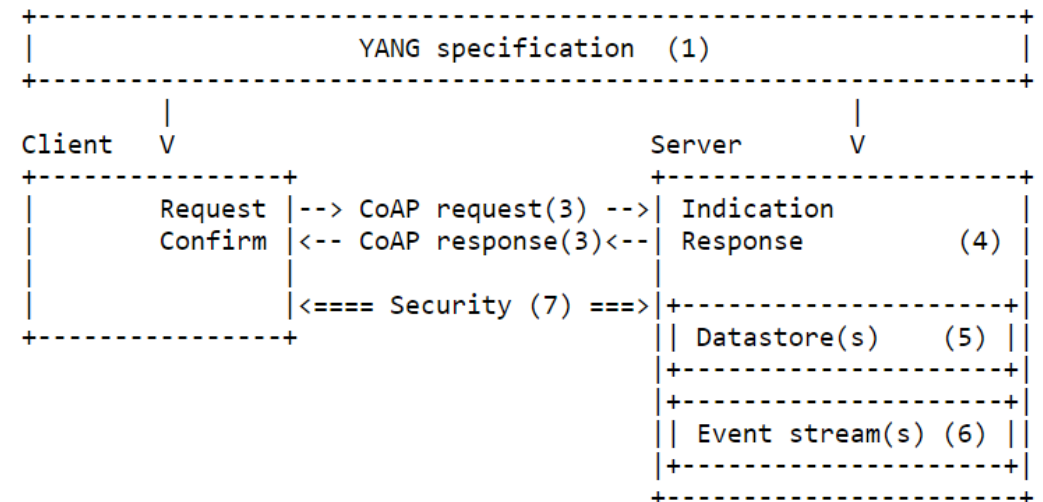
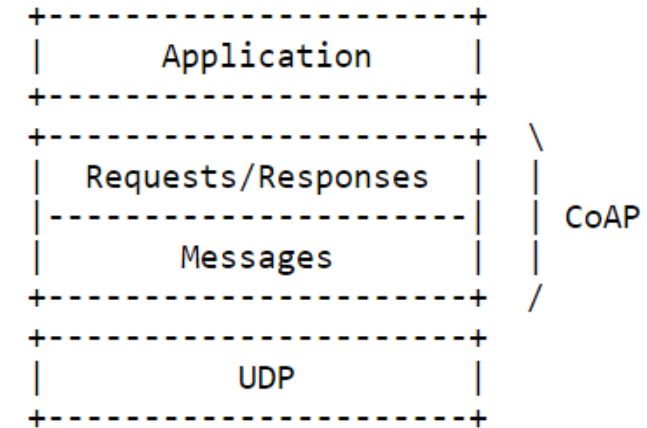
- Periodic push
- On-change push

```
+---w (yp:update-trigger)
+--:(yp:periodic)
| +---w yp:periodic!
|   +---w yp:period          centiseconds
|   +---w yp:anchor-time?   yang:date-and-time
+--:(yp:on-change) {on-change}?
+---w yp:on-change!
+---w yp:dampening-period?  centiseconds
+---w yp:sync-on-start?     boolean
+---w yp:excluded-change*   change-type
```



## CoAP/Coreconf/YANG SIDs

- Constrained Application protocol (CoAP): REST messaging protocol for constrained nodes and networks
- Coreconf: Network management protocol for constrained nodes and networks, using constrained YANG data models, CBOR encoding, and YANG Schema Item iDentifiers (SIDs)
  - Dependent on UDP/Secure transport
  - Bound to YANG functionality



# Autonomic Networking/Intent-based Networking

- Autonomic Networking: self-managing, decentralized, coexistence with traditional management but not dependent on solutions
  - Autonomic Control Plane (ACP): a virtual out-of-band channel for operations, administration, and management
  - GeneRic Autonomic Signaling Protocol (GRASP): enables autonomic nodes and service agents to dynamically discovery peers, synchronize state, and negotiate parameter settings
- Intent-based Networking: description of operational goals and objectives without prescriptive commands

Highly autonomous approaches, depends heavily on synchronous architecture, orchestration, and node complexity

# Do we agree, that AMA is different and challenged network management needs its own approach?

- Updated AMA spec (Work in progress)
  - Increased scope of “data model” to include custom data definition, custom reporting
  - Emphasis and rule-based autonomy
  - Clarify need for hierarchal and moderated absolute data definition
  - Independent of underlying transport, network layer, and security protocols (to take advantage of new DTN protocols)
  - Contrast with existing protocols

## Next Steps

- Continue to assess overlap, and work with other IETF WGs
  - Netmod, Netconf
  - CORE
  - Anima
  - Nmrg
- Updates to Application Data Models (ADMs) and Asynchronous Management Models (AMMs)
- New draft for AMM Resource Identifiers and approach to moderation
- Updates to Asynchronous Management Protocol (AMP)

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Thank you

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