

Motivation of I2NSF Analytics Interface

- The conditions of servers and networks are not stable and can change quickly in any circumstances.
 - A server can go down or an attack can happen at any given time.
- It is important to have an analyzer to monitor and analyze the activity and performance of NSFs for a closed-loop security control.
 - It enhances network security through the analysis of monitoring data.
- The addition of the I2NSF Analyzer and Analytics Interface allows Security Management Automation in the I2NSF Framework.
 - It supports an automatic adaptation to the current network condition.

Analytics Interface

- Two Roles of Analytics Interface:
 - **1. Policy Reconfiguration**
 - 2. Feedback Information
- Three fields for Analytics Interface:
 - **1. NSF Name:** A name or an IP address of the NSF for identifying the NSF with problems.
 - **2. Problem:** Issue(s) in the NSF that needs to be handled.
 - **3. Solution:** Possible solution(s) for the problem.



Policy Reconfiguration

- NSFs provide their monitoring data to I2NSF Analyzer.
- I2NSF Analyzer analyzes the monitoring data including NSF Events (e.g., DDoS attack) and makes (re)configuration of a security policy.
- Solutions suggested by I2NSF Analyzer are delivered to the appropriate NSFs through NSF-Facing Interface.



Feedback Information

- Feedback Information is used to tackle the problem(s) of an NSF system itself (e.g., system resource over-usage and malfunction).
- Since the feedback information is not a security policy, Security Controller takes an action to handle the reported problem(s).
- The action includes both the report to I2NSF User and the query for system resource management of the NSF(s) to DMS.



Next Step

Analytics Interface is an interface for Security Management Automation with Closed-loop Security Control.

Its YANG data model is based on with the existing I2NSF YANG data models (i.e., NSF-Facing and Monitoring Interfaces).

•How to proceed with its standardization in IETF?

- Independent Submission or Another WG (e.g., OPSAWG)?