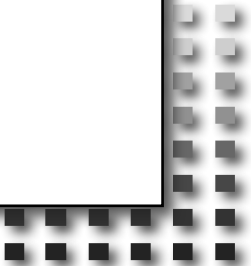




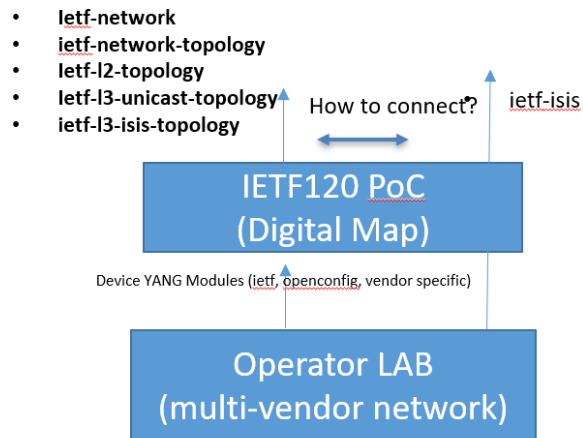
# Digital Map IETF Hackathon

IETF 121  
2–3 November 2024  
Dublin, Ireland



# Project Info

- The goal is to demonstrate how operators can use the IETF Topology Yang models to represent a real carrier IP/MPLS network.
- We start with one particular problem space: How to use IETF topology model to represent a real carrier network based on IS-IS and OSPF domains for planning/simulation purposes.
- We want to demonstrate if RFC8345 is the suitable standard for representing the multi-layered topology for Digital Map and show the models comparison with and without the identified gaps.
- What drafts/RFC's were involved (initial set)
  - <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8345> (ietf-network, ietf-network-topology)
  - <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8944> (ietf-l2-topology)
  - <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8346> (ietf-l3-unicast-topology)
  - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ogondio-nmop-isis-topology> (ietf-l3-isis-topology)
  - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc9130> (ietf-isis)
  - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-havel-nmop-digital-map-concept>
  - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-havel-nmop-digital-map>
  - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-davis-opsawg-some-refinements-to-rfc8345>



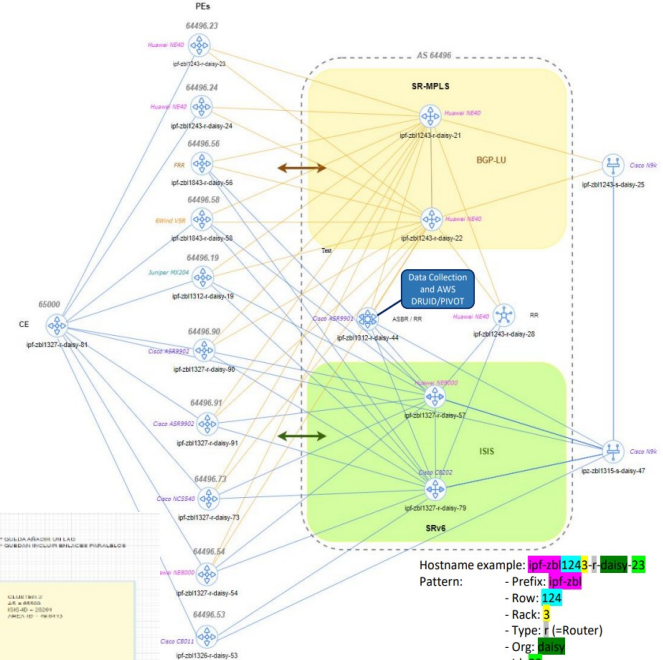
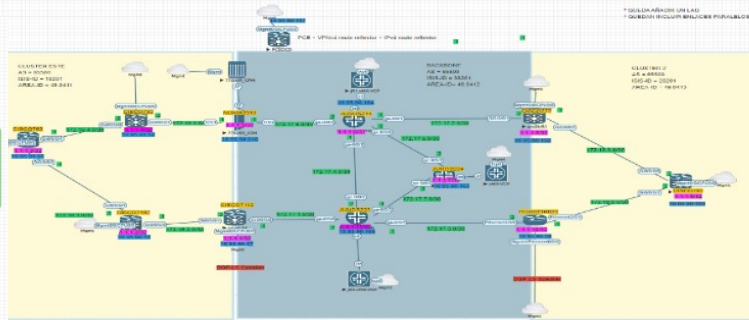
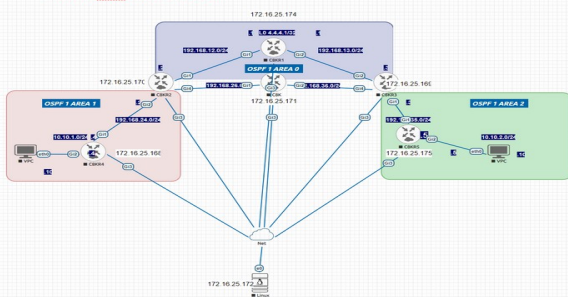
# Hackathon Plan

- The project has started at IETF120 Hackathon, where we focused on generic topology queries and addressed subset of gaps we identified for [RFC8345](#) using IS-IS scenario in the operator LAB
- The objective for this hackathon is to improve the IETF120 Hackathon prototype, including:
  - How to retrieve performance metrics or configuration attributes (defined in [RFC9030](#) or [RFC9129](#) and retrieved via device API) northbound from the Controller via [RFC8345](#) API and its IS-IS and OSPF Augmentation.
  - Start addressing simulation/emulation scenario.
  - Run Digital Map discovery on labs from Swisscom and Telefonica

# Labs used

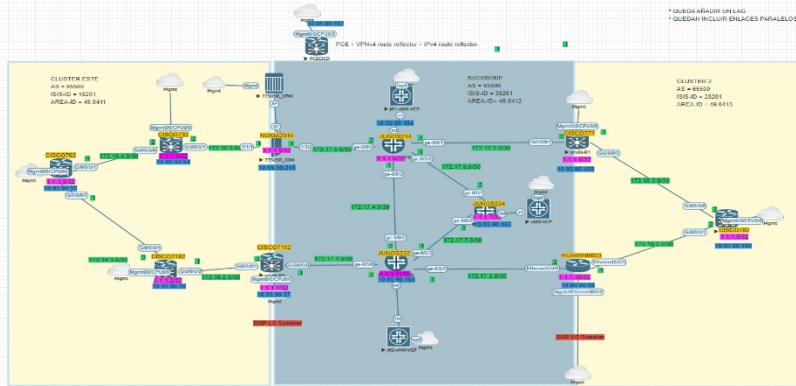
- Collaborated with Swisscom and Telefonica to connect to their labs and map different technologies to topology using RFC8345
- Created in-house virtual labs for mapping OSPFv3 and ISIS.

Multi-Area OSPF Lab 172.16.25.128



Hostname example: pf-zb1243-r-12-25  
Pattern:  
- Prefix: pf-zb  
- Row: 124  
- Rack: 3  
- Type: r (=Router)  
- Org: 25  
r.t.

# Hackathon LAB



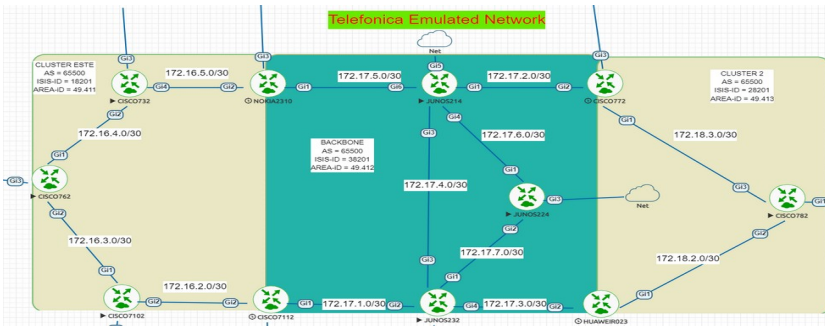
Real Net

We used this multi-vendor ISIS **Telefonica** Operator LAB for real-time discovery

Real Topology & configs were used to build the emulated network (all discovered before the Hackathon and simulated for this Hackathon)

emulated

Emulated Network is used in the context to run what-if scenario and demonstrate



# Hackathon what-if Scenario

## State#1

- The real network as exists (L2 with OSPF network or L2 with ISIS network)

## State#2

- No change to real network.
- Shut L2Link from Emulated Network

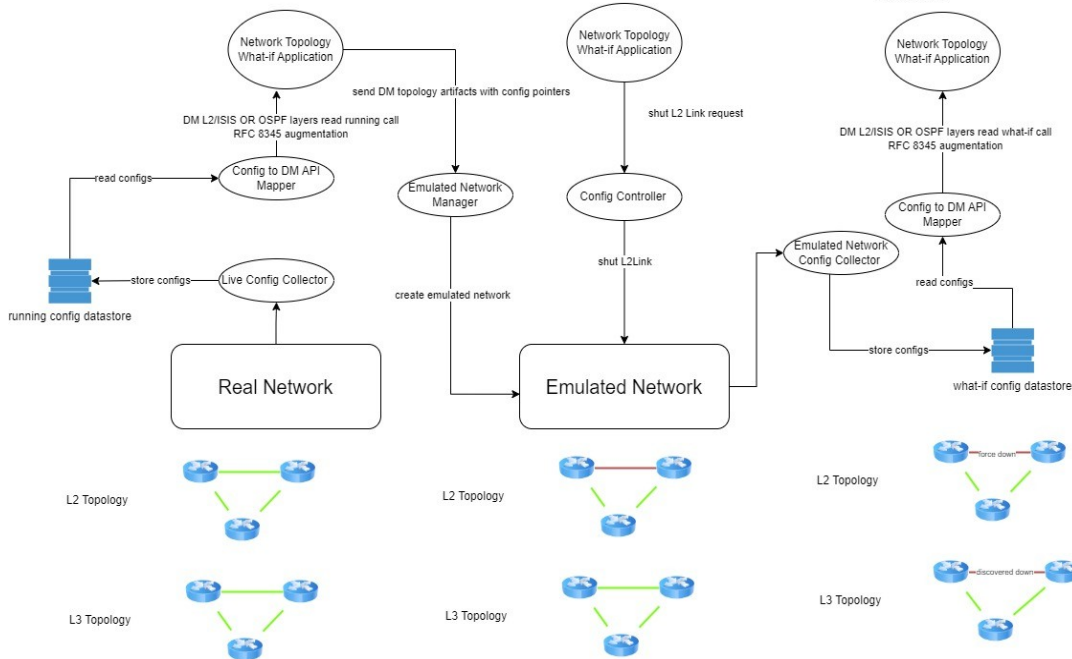
## State#3

- No change to real network.
- Run DM read call on L2/ISIS or L2/OSPF and detects missing OSPF/ISIS neighbor. I.e. simulating the effect of losing L2Link on L3 neighborhood

**Scenario:** Find impact on topology upon changing interface state

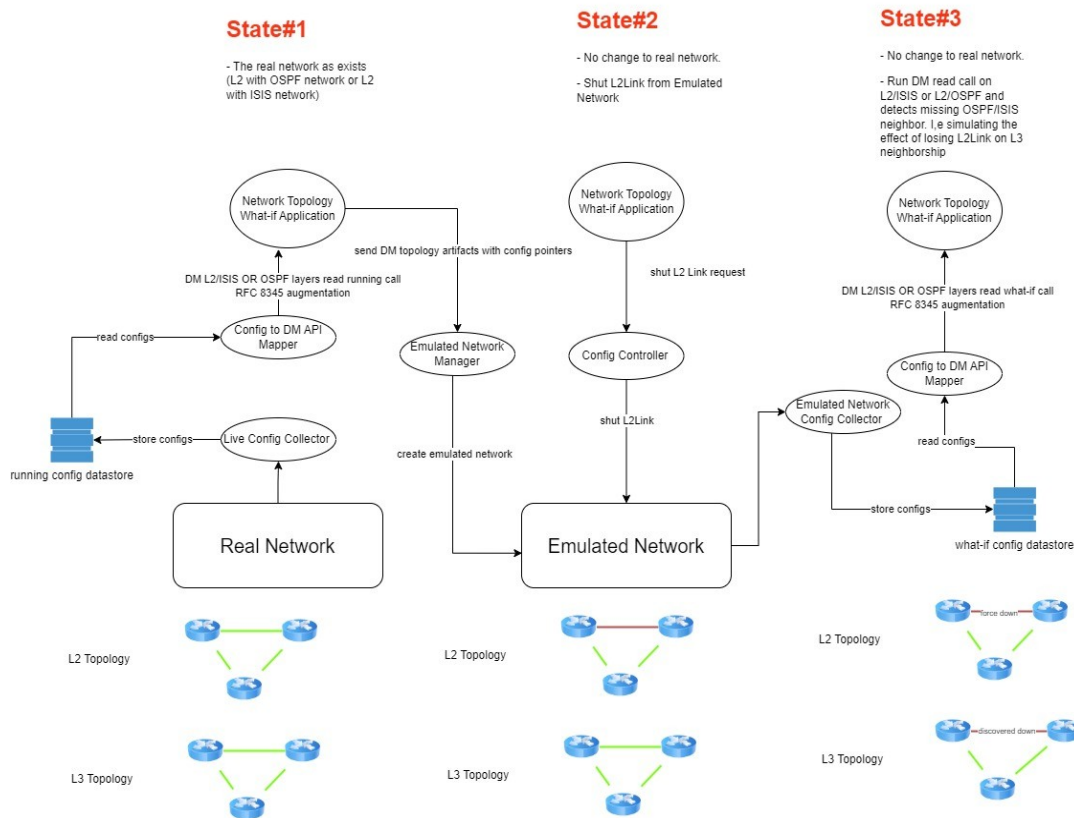
**Data Collection:** using the Digital Map, we extract comprehensive data from a real network, including details of nodes, links, networks, and interfaces. Each element would be associated with its configuration metadata (e.g., XPath, categories, and other properties).

**Network Emulation:** construct a virtualized, emulated version of the real network using the collected topology and configuration



# Hackathon what-if Scenario

(Cont)



## Configuration

**Management:** The network application will have the capability to send write requests, such as shutting a specific L2 link, which would automatically trigger corresponding configuration changes on the emulated network device.

**Result Validation:** After making changes to the emulated network, re-read the network state using the Digital Map API, validating that higher-layer elements (like an OSPF link/ISIS link) are impacted as expected by the

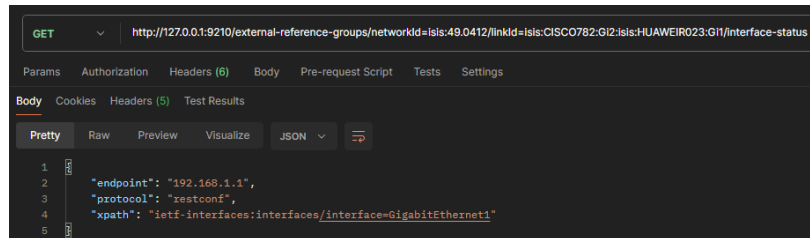
# Hackathon what-if Scenario (before change)

Digital Map API [draft-ogondio-nmop-isis-topology](#)  
1. Use the refs to get isis links under network "isis:49.0413"



```
[
  {
    "link-id": "isis:CISCO782:Gi2:isis:HUAWEIR023:Gi1"
  },
  {
    "link-id": "isis:CISCO782:Gi3:isis:CISCO772:Gi1"
  }
]
```

2. Get the refs to retrieve link status



```
GET http://127.0.0.1:9210/external-reference-groups/networkId=isis:49.0412/linkId=isis:CISCO782:Gi2:isis:HUAWEIR023:Gi1/interface-status

Body
Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON
1 ["endpoint": "192.168.1.1",
2 "protocol": "restconf",
3 "xpath": "ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet1"]
```

3. Use the refs from (2) to build REST request to get interface status

```
### sample CONFIG API call to get interface GigabitEthernet1 status for 192.168.1.1
POST http://localhost:9220/configmanager/device/mock-operations/run
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "operation_type": "get_interface",
  "xpath": "ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet1",
  "endpoint": "192.168.1.1"
}
```

4. Interface u response

```
{
  "ietf-interfaces:interface": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
        "address": [
          {
            "ip": "172.17.7.1",
            "netmask": "255.255.255.252"
          }
        ]
      },
      "ietf-ip:ipv6": {},
      "name": "GigabitEthernet1",
      "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd"
    }
  ]
}
```





# Hackathon what-if Scenario (after change)

Digital Map API [draft-ogondio-nmop-isis-topology](#) call to get isis links under network "isis:49.0413"

1



```
{
  "link-id": "isis:CISCO782:Gi2:isis:HUAWEIR023:Gi1"
}
```

2

Get the refs to retrieve link status

```
GET http://127.0.0.1:9210/external-reference-groups/networkId=isis:49.0412/linkId=isis:CISCO782:Gi2:isis:HUAWEIR023:Gi1/interface-status

Body
Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

1
2
3
4
5
6
{"endpoint": "192.168.1.1",
 "protocol": "restconf",
 "xpath": "ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet1"}
```

Use the refs from (2) to build REST request to get interface status

3

```
### sample CONFIG API call to get interface GigabitEthernet1 status for 192.168.1.1
POST http://localhost:9220/configmanager/device/mock-operations/run
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "operation_type": "get_interface",
  "xpath": "ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet1",
  "endpoint": "192.168.1.1"
}
```

4

Interface down response

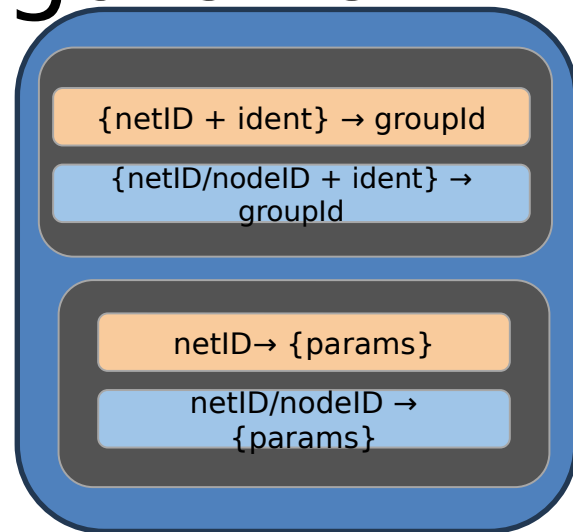


```
{
  "ietf-interfaces:interface": [
    {
      "enabled": false,
      "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
        "address": [
          {
            "ip": "172.17.7.1",
            "netmask": "255.255.255.252"
          }
        ]
      },
      "ietf-ip:ipv6": {},
      "name": "GigabitEthernet1",
      "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd"
    }
  ]
}
```

# Linking Topology to Configuration

Retrieve config using RFC8345

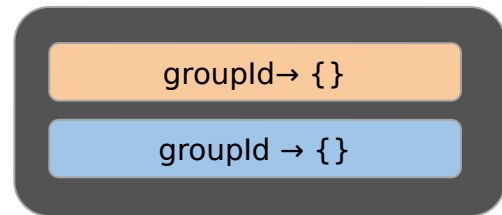
```
"mapping": {  
  "networkId=isis:49.0412/linkId=isis:CISCO782:6i2:isis:HUAWEI023:6i1/interface-status": {  
    "groupId": "groupId=1",  
    "params": {  
      "interface-name": "GigabitEthernet1"  
    }  
  },  
  "networkId=isis:49.0413/linkId=isis:CISCO782:6i2:isis:HUAWEI023:6i1/interface-status": {  
    "groupId": "groupId=1",  
    "params": {  
      "interface-name": "GigabitEthernet1"  
    }  
  }  
}
```



App

Digital Map

```
"groups": {  
  "groupId=1": {  
    "protocol": "restconf",  
    "xpath": "ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface={interface-name}",  
    "endpoint": "192.168.1.1"  
  }  
},
```



# What was achieved

- Discovered L2 and ISIS topology for multi-vendor network and built relationship between different layers
  - ISIS Areas modelled as ietf-networks (not currently supported in RFC8345 as it does not allow for links between network)
- Built an emulated lab and did a what-if scenario showing impact of config change on topology.
- Explored candidate options to link topology to other domains
  - In this hackathon we used “configuration” domain.
- Mapped different device models to the network wide topology models and retrieved them via IETF Topology API
- [digital-map-exp/digital-map-public \(github.com\)](https://github.com/digital-map-exp/digital-map-public)

# What next (IETF 122)

- Add more layers:
  - BGP, SRv6
  - Explore other candidate options to other domains (config, inventory, etc)
- Add more operator LABs (already started collaboration with Bell Canada)

# Team members

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