



Deploying Intent-based Capabilities for Network Automation

Role of Standards in Automating Intelligent Optical Networks

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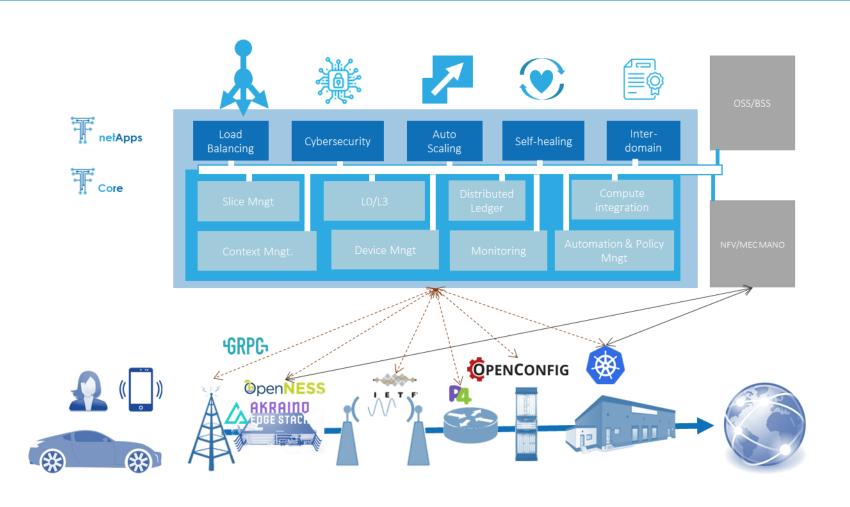






TeraFlow Overview





Project Partners



































What Is Intent?

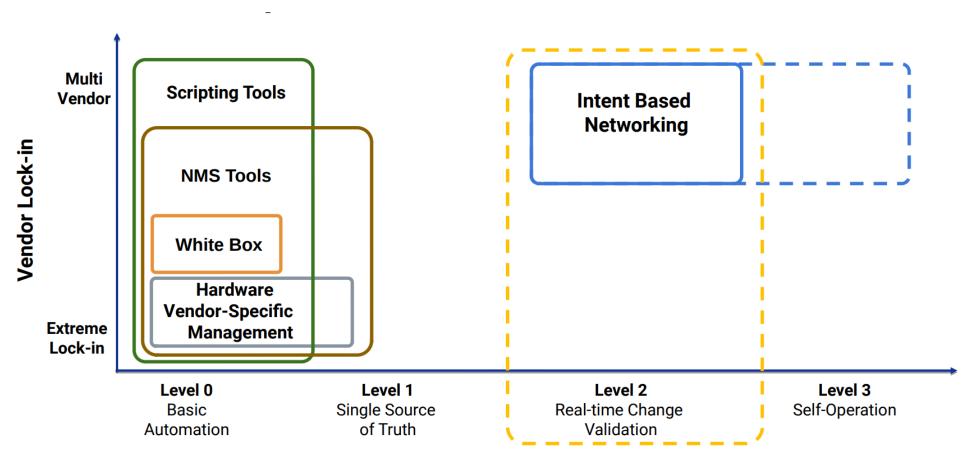


- An evolutionary step towards autonomous intelligent networks.
- Intent would enable the management of optical infrastructure as a whole.
- A Service to Network component that facilitates translation of "What you want" (intent) to "How to deploy it" (policy).
- This would facilitate:
 - Automating human-dependent decision-making processes about technology usage and service path layer and resource placement
 - Defining how best to utilise network and function resources and improve network maintenance and operation
 - Provide true automation of end-to-end services



Evolution of Intent





Intent Based Networking Maturity Levels

How Will We Use Intent?



Intelligent Service Deployment

- Intent-Based Service Deployment
- Service mapping
- Service DNA description

Intelligent Analysis and Prediction

- Network Monitoring
- Utilisation/Inventory Prediction
- Fault Prediction

Intelligent Policy Control

- Imperative Policy
- Declarative Policy
- Policy driven service/resource management

Intelligent Monitoring

- NFV & SDN Telemetry
- Network Event & State Collection
- Network Performance Metric Collection

Intelligent Resource Management

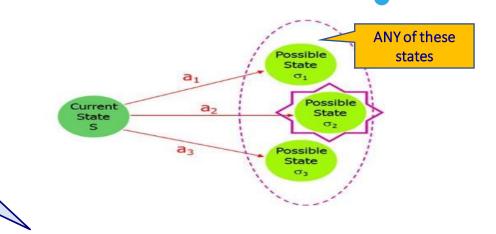
- On-demand resource allocation
- 3rd party resource API
- Intent based resource management



Intent Applied

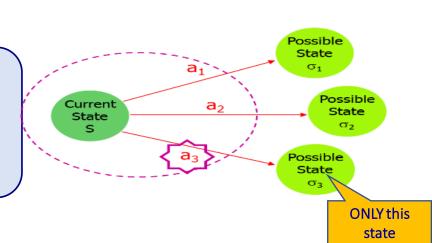


Declarative: Goal- or Intent-based
Express What should be done,
not How to do it
Specifies criteria for choosing
acceptable
states, each of which has a binary value



Intent to Policy Mapping

Imperative: Event-Condition-Action (ECA)
IF the Event clause evaluates to TRUE
IF the Condition clause evaluates to TRUE
THEN Execute Actions in Action Clause
ENDIF





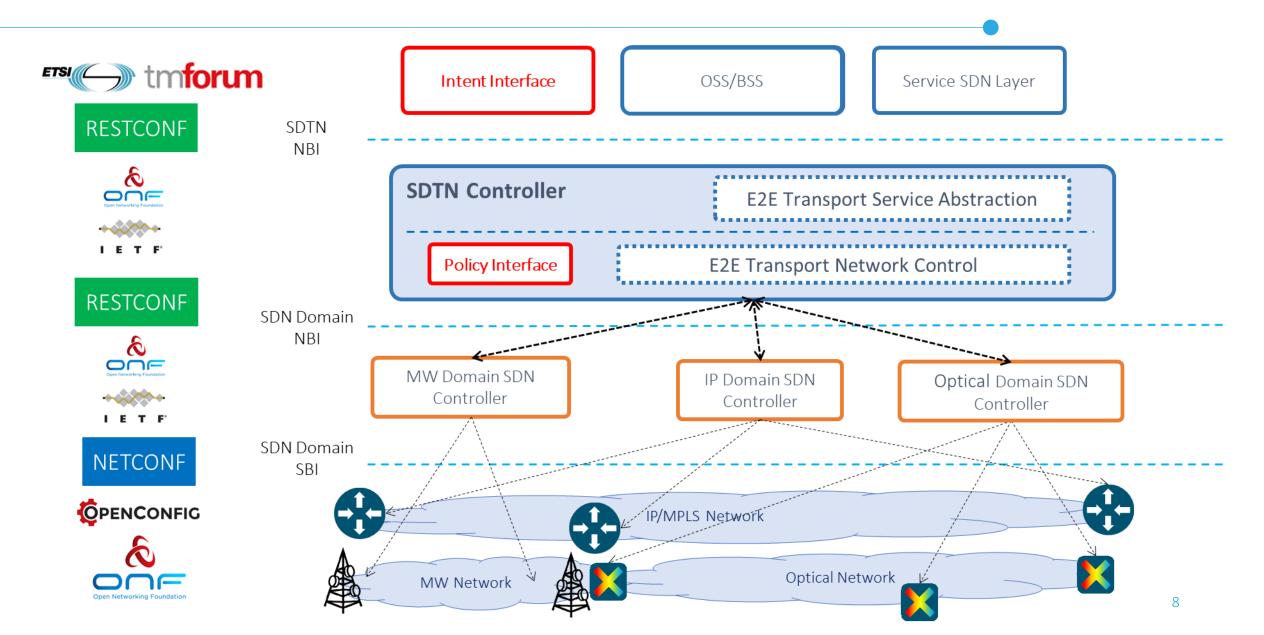
Intent to Event Condition Action Mapping

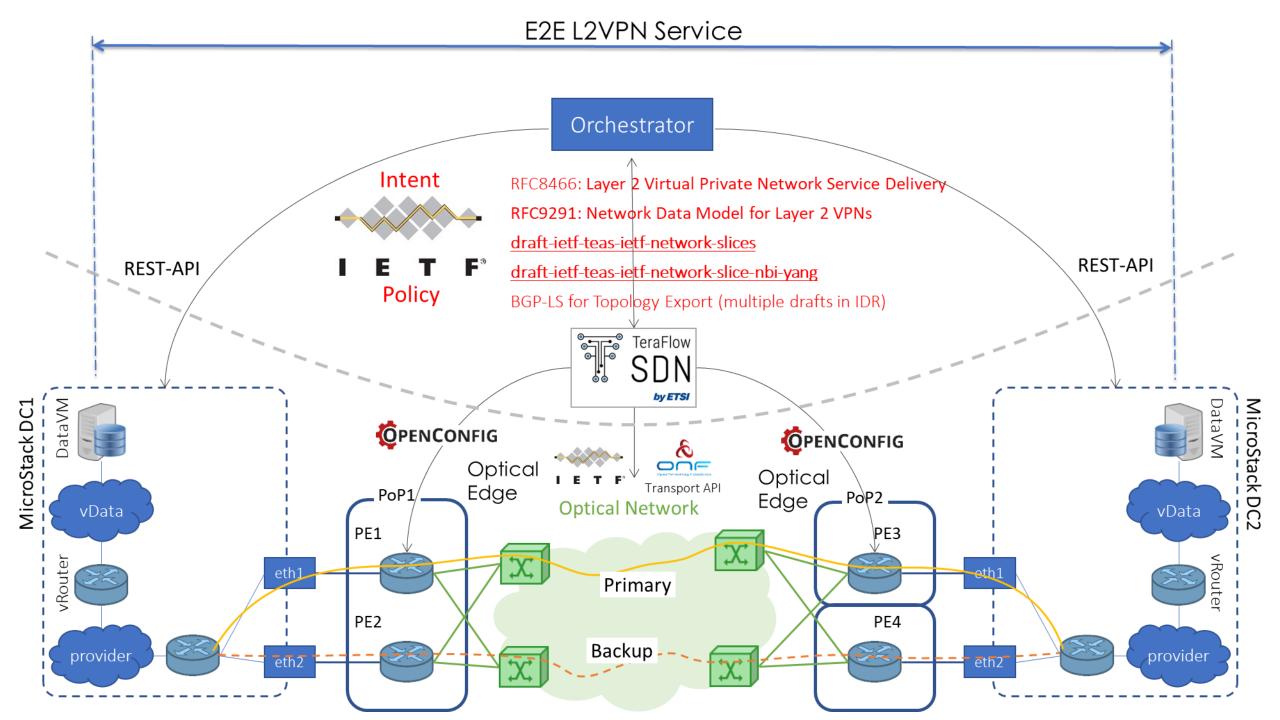


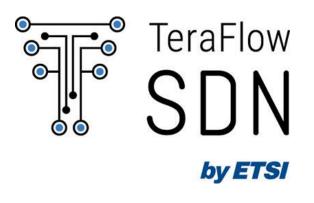
- ECA Enables event-based management
 - provide a useful method to monitor state change of managed objects
- It uses YANG to express network policy and provides rapid autonomic responses to specific conditions,
 - enabling self-management behaviors, including, self-configuration, self-healing, self-optimization, and self-protection.
 - Four type events are discussed, i.e., server event, datastore event, timer event, diagnostic event;
- ECA May be realized in two ways:
 - Centralized network management has its limitations
 - Huge resource consumption due to massive data collection and processing
 - Slow reaction to the network changes
 - Lack control on malfunction device
 - Scalability
 - Device Self Management: Move network management function to servers in the network
 - Provide continuous performance monitoring in the server
 - Detect defects and failures and take corrective action in the server.
 - Might require state management and "Computational Logic"

TeraFlow Architecture and SDO Relevance









- ETSI TeraFlowSDN (TFS) Controller
 - Cloud-native and microservice-based SDN controller.
 - Community-driven, open-source, scalable, flexible, and extensible.
 - Origins in the EU H2020 "TeraFlow" project
 - https://teraflow-h2020.eu/teraflowsdn
 - Supports multiple technologies and standardized protocols and interfaces.
 - IP-over-DWDM, Inter-domain, Security, etc.
 - NBI: IETF L2VPN, <u>IETF Slice Framework</u>, <u>IETF Service Models</u>
 - SBI: OpenConfig, P4, ONF Transport API,
 - Future support planned
 - IETF Optical Device Models
 - IETF Inventory Models
 - Purpose is proof of concept
 - This enables "product specification by software example"
 - Not intended to be the foundation of a product
- Project Overview and Project Signup
 - http://tfs.etsi.org
- ETSI TFS GitHub
 - https://labs.etsi.org/rep/tfs/controller