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B. Claise
J. Quilbeuf
Huawei
P. Lucente
NTT
P. Fasano
TIM S.p.A
T. Arumugam
Cisco Systems, Inc.
29 April 2022

YANG Modules for Service Assurance
draft-ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-yang-05

Abstract

This document specifies YANG modules for representing assurance graphs.

These graphs represent the assurance of a given service by decomposing it into atomic assurance elements called subservices. A companion RFCdocument, Service Assurance for Intent-based Networking Architecture, presents an architecture for implementing the assurance of such services.

The YANG data models in this document conforms to the Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) defined in RFC 8342.

Status of This Memo

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1. Introduction

The "~~Service Assurance for Intent-based Networking Architecture~~" [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture], specifies ~~the an~~ architecture and ~~all a set of of its involved~~ components for service assurance. This document complements the architecture by ~~providing opens~~ specifying a ~~data model for the~~ interfaces

between components. More specifically, ~~the goal is to~~ the document provides YANG modules for the purpose of service assurance in a format that is:

- * machine readable
- * vendor independent
- * augmentable

1.1. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 13 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

The terms used in this document are defined in [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture].

The meanings of the symbols in tree diagrams are defined in [RFC8340].

2. YANG Models Overview

The main YANG module, "ietf-service-assurance" (Section XX), defines objects for assuring network services based on their decomposition into so-called subservices. The subservices are hierarchically organised by dependencies. The subservices, along with the dependencies, constitute an assurance graph. This module should be supported by an agent, able to interact with the devices in order to produce a health status and symptoms for each subservice in ~~the an~~ assurance graph.

This module is intended for the following use cases:

- * Assurance graph configuration:
 - Subservices: configure a set of subservices to assure, by specifying their types and parameters.
 - Dependencies: configure the dependencies between the subservices, along with their type.
- * Assurance telemetry: export the health status of the subservices, along with the observed symptoms.

The "ietf-service-assurance" ~~main~~ module represents the configuration (subservice and dependencies) and operational data (health status and symptoms) in a single tree. ~~Other modules follows follow~~ the same pattern. ~~Thus,~~ the

The modules presented in this document conform to the Network Management Datastore Architecture defined in [RFC8342].

Commenté [BMI1]: Please add a pointer to the section where this is defined.

Commenté [BMI2]: Shouldn't retrieval be supported as well (e.g., between a service orchestrator and a network controller)?

Commenté [BMI3]: Redundant with the previous bullets.

The second YANG module, `"ietf-service-assurance-device"` (Section XX), ~~extends~~ ~~augments~~ the `"ietf-service-assurance"` module ~~by to adding~~ support for the device subservice. Additional subservice types might be added ~~the same way~~ following a similar augment approach.

The third YANG module, `"ietf-service-assurance-interface"` (Section X), is another example that ~~extends~~ ~~augments~~ the `"ietf-service-assurance"` module. This ~~extension~~ ~~augments~~ adds support for the interface subservice.

We provide additional examples in the appendix. The module `"example-service-assurance-device-acme"` (Appendix XX) ~~extends~~ ~~augments~~ the `"ietf-service-assurance-device"` module to customize it for devices of the fictional ACME Corporation. Additional vendor-specific parameters might be added the same way. We also provide the modules `"example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity"` and `"example-service-assurance-is-is"` (Appendix XX) to ~~completely~~ model the example from ~~the SAIN architecture draft~~ Section XXX of [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture].

3. Base ~~ietf~~ ~~NET~~ ~~Service~~ ~~a~~ Assurance YANG ~~module~~ ~~Module~~

3.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the `"ietf-service-assurance"` ~~data model~~ ~~module~~.

```
module: ietf-service-assurance
+--ro assurance-graph-version          yang:counter64
+--ro assurance-graph-last-change      yang:date-and-time
+--rw subservices
  +--rw subservice* [type id]
    +--rw type                        identityref
    +--rw id                          string
    +--ro last-change?                yang:date-and-time
    +--ro label?                      string
    +--rw under-maintenance?          boolean
    +--rw maintenance-contact         string
    +--rw (parameter)?
      | +-:(service-instance-parameter)
      | |   +--rw service-instance-parameter
      | |   |   +--rw service          string
      | |   |   +--rw instance-name    string
      +--ro health-score?             union
      +--ro symptoms-history-start?   yang:date-and-time
      +--rw symptoms
        | +--ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
        | |   +--ro id                  string
        | |   +--ro health-score-weight? uint8
        | |   +--ro description?        string
        | |   +--ro start-date-time     yang:date-and-time
        | |   +--ro stop-date-time      yang:date-and-time
        +--rw dependencies
          +--rw dependency* [type id]
            +--rw type
```

Commenté [BMI4]: Please add a pointer to the section where this is defined.

Commenté [BMI5]: Unless you have in mind something that falls under <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7950#section-7.19>, I would avoid this term.

Commenté [BMI6]: Unless you have in mind something that falls under <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7950#section-7.19>, I would avoid this term.

Commenté [BMI7]: Cite the appendix

a mis en forme : Anglais (États-Unis)

a mis en forme : Anglais (États-Unis)

Commenté [BMI8]: Cite the appendix where this is provided.

Commenté [BMI9]: Call out where the example you are echoing is defined. Thanks.

Commenté [BMI10]: Shouldn't this version be configurable when a new one is installed?

Commenté [BMI11]: Shouldn't this be an URI?

Commenté [BMI12]: I guess this is how you bind a service assurance to a service (or a service instance).

If so, why isn't this at the upper level?

Commenté [BMI13]: Shouldn't the parent container be "ro » as well?

Commenté [BMI14]: I would add some text to make it clear that a dependency may be empty.

```

|           -> /subservices/subservice/type
+-rw id      leafref
+-rw dependency-type?  identityref

```

3.2. Concepts

The "ietf-service-assurance" YANG ~~model-module~~ assumes ~~an identified number a set of~~ subservices, to be assured independently. A subservice is a feature or a subpart of the network system that a given service instance ~~might depends~~ on. Examples of subservices include:

- * device: whether a device is healthy, and if not, what are the symptoms. Potential symptoms are "CPU overloaded", "Out of RAM", or "Out of TCAM".
- * ip-connectivity: given two IP addresses ~~owned by~~ bound to two devices, what is the quality of the ~~IP connection~~ connectivity between them. Potential symptoms are "No route available" or "ECMP Imbalance".

The first example is a subservice representing a subpart of the network system, while the second is a subservice representing a feature of the network. ~~In both cases, these subservices might depend~~ on other subservices, for instance, the connectivity might depend on a subservice representing the routing ~~mechanism-system~~ and on a subservice representing ECMP.

The status of each subservice contains a list of symptoms. Each symptom is ~~specified-identified~~ by a unique identifier "id" and contains a "health-score-weight" (the impact to the health score incurred by this symptom), a "description-label" (a text describing what the symptom is), and dates and times at which the symptom was detected and stopped being detected. While the unique "id" is sufficient as a unique key list, the start-date-time second key helps sorting and retrieving relevant symptoms.

The relation between the health score ("health-score") and the health-score-weight of the currently active symptoms is not explicitly defined in this ~~draft document~~. The only requirement is that a non-maximal score must be

explained by at least one symptom. A way to enforce that requirement is to first detect symptoms and then compute the health score based on the health-score-weight of the detected symptoms. As an example, such a this computation could be to sum the health-score-weight of the active symptoms, subtract that value from 100 and change the value to 0 if negative. The relation between health-score and health-score-weight is left to the implementor (of an agent [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture]). To consider for implementing this relation: the health-score is mostly for humans, the symptoms are what the closed loop automation can build on.

The assurance of a given service instance can be obtained by

Commenté [BMI15]: It would be great if the description follows the order in the tree diagram.

Commenté [BMI16]: Indicate the scope of uniqueness.

Commenté [BMI17]: There is no such leaf

Commenté [BMI18]: I guess, those for which no stop time is provided. I would clarify that in the text.

Commenté [BMI19]: That is ?

Commenté [BMI20]: I'm not sure to keep this text as you declare this out of scope.

Commenté [BMI21]: How that binding is reflected in the assurance graph?

composing the assurance of the subservices that it depends on, via the dependency relations.

A subservice declaration MUST provide:

- * A type: `identity inheriting of the base identity for subservice`,
- * An id: string uniquely identifying the subservice among those with the same `identitytype`.
- * One or more parameters, which should be specified in an augmenting model, as described in the next sections.

Commenté [BMI22]: I think this is vague and assume the base identity was already introduced.

Commenté [BMI23]: Not sure I would maintain the MUST language when pointing to optional parameters.

The type and id uniquely identify a given subservice in a service assurance graph. They are also used to indicate the dependencies. Dependencies have types as well. Two types are specified in the model:

- * Impacting: such a dependency indicates an impact on the health of the dependent,
- * Informational: such a dependency might explain why the dependent has issues but does not impact its health.

To illustrate the difference between "impacting" and "informational", consider the interface subservice, representing a network interface. If the device to which the network interface belongs goes down, the network interface will transition to a "down" state as well. Therefore, the dependency of the interface subservice towards the device subservice is "impacting". On the other hand, a dependency towards the ecmp-load subservice, which checks that the load between ECMP remains stable throughout time, is only "informational". Indeed, services might be perfectly healthy even if the load distribution between ECMP changed. However, such an instability might be a relevant symptom for diagnosing the root cause of a problem.

Service instances MUST be modeled as a particular type of subservice with two parameters, a type and an instance name. The type is the name of the service defined in the network orchestrator, for instance "point-to-point-l2vpn". The instance name is the name assigned to the particular instance to be assured, for instance the name of the customer using that instance.

Commenté [BMI24]: I would provide this earlier.

The rationale for such design should be provided as well.

The "under-maintenance" and "maintenance-contact" flags inhibit the emission of symptoms for that subservice and subservices that depend on them. See Section 3.7 of [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture] for a more detailed discussion.

By specifying service instances and their dependencies in terms of subservices, one defines the whole assurance to apply for them. An assurance agent supporting this model should then produce telemetry in return with, for each subservice: a health-status indicating how healthy the subservice is and when the subservice is not healthy, a list of symptoms explaining why the subservice is not healthy.

3.3. YANG Module

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance@2022-04-07.yang"

```
module ietf-service-assurance {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance";
  prefix sain;

  import ietf-yang-types {
    prefix yang;
    reference
      "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>
    WG List: <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>
    Author: Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author: Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeu@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module defines objects for assuring network services based on
    their decomposition into so-called subservices, according to the
    SAIN (Service Assurance for Intent-based Networking) architecture.

    The subservices hierarchically organised by dependencies constitute
    an assurance graph. This module should be supported by an assurance
    agent, able to interact with the devices in order to produce a
    health status and symptoms for each subservice in the assurance
    graph.

    This module is intended for the following use cases:
    * Assurance graph configuration:
      - subservices: configure a set of subservices to assure, by
        specifying their types and parameters.
      - dependencies: configure the dependencies between the
        subservices, along with their type.
    * Assurance telemetry: export the health status of the subservices,
    along with the observed symptoms.
```

The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

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Commenté [BMI25]: The title of the document is more generic "service assurance". I would suggest to be consistent and make it clear if the focus is only "network services" or "services" in general.

Commenté [BMI26]: Unless I'm mistaken, no such words are used in the module.

```

RFC itself for full legal notices. ";

revision 2022-04-07 {
  description
    "Shorten prefix. Fix copyright.
    Fix module descriptionInitial version.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
revision 2022-01-04 {
  description
    "Explicitely model a missing value";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
→}
revision 2021-06-28 {
  description
    "Made service-instance parameters mandatory.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
→}
revision 2020-01-13 {
  description
    "Added the maintenance-window concept.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
→}
revision 2019-11-16 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
→}

```

```

identity subservice-idty {
  description
    "Root-Base identity for all-subservice types.";
}

```

```

identity service-instance-idty {
  base subservice-idty;
  description
    "Identity representing a service instance.";
}

identity dependency-type {
  description
    "Base identity for representing dependency types.";
}

```

```

identity informational-dependency {
  base dependency-type;
  description
    "Indicates that symptoms of the dependency might be of interest
    for the dependent, but the status of the dependency should not
    have any impact on the dependent.";
}

```

Commenté [BMI27]: RFC8407 says the following:

For an unpublished module, a complete history of each unpublished module revision is not required. That is, within a sequence of draft versions, only the most recent revision need be recorded in the module.

Commenté [BMI28]: Shouldn't a list of such identities be defined here as well?


```

identity impacting-dependency {
  base dependency-type;
  description
    "Indicates that the status of the dependency directly impacts the
    status of the dependent.";
}

grouping symptom {
  description
    "Contains the list ofA grouping for the symptoms for a specific
    subservice.";
  leaf id {
    type string;
    description
      "A unique identifier for the symptom.";
  }
  leaf health-score-weight {
    type uint8 {
      range "0 .. 100";
    }
    description
      "The weight to the health score incurred by this symptom. The
      higher the value, the more of an impact this symptom has. If a
      subservice health score is not 100, there must be at least one
      symptom with a health score weight larger than 0.";
  }
  leaf description {
    type string;
    description
      "Description of the symptom, i.e., text describing what the
      symptom is, to be computer-consumable and be displayed on a
      human interface. It is not intended for random end users but for
      network/system/software engineers that are able to interpret it.
      Therefore, no mechanism for language tagging is needed.-";
  }
  leaf start-date-time {
    type yang:date-and-time;
    description
      "Date and time at which the symptom was detected.";
  }
  leaf stop-date-time {
    type yang:date-and-time;
    description
      "Date and time at which the symptom stopped being detected.";
  }
}

grouping subservice-dependency {
  description
    "Represents a dependency to another subservice.";
  leaf type {
    type leafref {
      path "/subservices/subservice/type";
    }
    description
      "The type of the subservice to refer to (e.g., device).";
  }
  leaf id {

```

Commenté [BMI29]: Who assigns the value ?

Commenté [BMI30]: It is likely that a comment about tagging will be raised during IESG review. This text will save you some cycles.

Commenté [BMI31]: Stop should be > that star.

```

type leafref {
    path "/subservices/subservice[type=current()../type]/id";
}
description
    "The identifier of the subservice to refer to.";
}
leaf dependency-type {
    type identityref {
        base dependency-type;
    }
    description
        "Represents the type of dependency (i.e. e.g., informational,
        impacting).";
}
// Augment here to add parameters specific to a new dependency-type.
// For instance, a specific dependency type could keep symptom
// whose health-score-weight is larger than a given value.
}

leaf assurance-graph-version {
    type yang:counter64;
    config false;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "The assurance graph version, which increases by 1 for each new
        version, after the changes (dependencies and/or maintenance
        windows parameters) are applied to the subservice(s).";
}
leaf assurance-graph-last-change {
    type yang:date-and-time;
    config false;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "Date and time at which the assurance graph last changed after the
        changes (dependencies and/or maintenance windows parameters) are
        applied to the subservice(s). These date and time must be more
        recent or equal compared to the more recent value of any changed
        subservices last-change";
}
container subservices {
    description
        "Root container for the subservices.";
    list subservice {
        key "type id";
        description
            "List of subservice configured subservices.";
        leaf type {
            type identityref {
                base subservice-idty;
            }
            description
                "Type of the subservice, for instance, device or interface.";
        }
        leaf id {
            type string;
            description
                "Unique identifier of the subservice instance, for each
                type.";
        }
    }
}

```

Commenté [BMI32]: Otherwise, this means that the list of values is fixed. In such case, enumerations should be used instead of identities to represent the dependency type.

Commenté [BMI33]: I know this is a very huge space, but for the sake of completeness you can say that it wraps around when the max is reached.

Commenté [BMI34]: See the comment in the tree diagram.

Commenté [BMI35]: Do you need a check to enforce this requirement:

Service instances MUST be modeled as a particular..

Commenté [BMI36]: Indicate the scope of uniqueness.

```

}
leaf last-change {
  type yang:date-and-time;
  config false;
  description
    "Date and time at which the assurance graph for this
    subservice instance last changed, i.e., dependencies and/or
    maintenance windows parameters.";
}
leaf label {
  type string;
  config false;
  description
    "Label of the subservice, i.e., text describing what the
    subservice is to be displayed on a human interface.";
}
leaf under-maintenance {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "An optional flag indicating whether this particular
    subservice is under maintenance. Under this circumstance, the
    subservice symptoms and the symptoms of its dependencies in
    the assurance graph should are not be taken into account.
    Instead, the subservice should send a 'Under Maintenance'
    single symptom.

    The operator changing the under-maintenance value must set
    the maintenance-contact variable.

    When the subservice is not under maintenance any longer, the
    under-maintenance flag must return to its default value and
    the under-maintenance-owner variable deleted.";
}
leaf maintenance-contact {
  when "../under-maintenance = 'true'";
  type string;
  mandatory true;
  description
    "A string used to model an administratively assigned name of
    the resource that changed the under-maintenance value to
    'true'.

    It is suggested that this name contain one or more of the
    following: IP address, management station name,
    network manager's name, location, or phone number. In some
    cases the agent itself will be the owner of an entry. In
    these cases, this string shall be set to a string starting
    with 'monitor'.";
}
choice parameter {
  description
    "Specify the required parameters per subservice type.";
  container service-instance-parameter {
    when "derived-from-or-self(../type,
      'sain:service-instance-idty')";
    description
      "Specify the parameters of a service instance.";
  }
}

```

Commenté [BMI37]: Should this be echoed in assurance-graph-last-change?

Commenté [BMI38]: Why « send”? and to whom ?

Commenté [BMI39]: A pattern should then be provided to comply with this?

Commenté [BMI40]: Why is this defined as a choice?

```

leaf service {
    type string;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "Name of the service.";
}
leaf instance-name {
    type string;
    mandatory true;
    description
        "Name of the instance for that service.";
}
}
// Other modules can augment their own cases into here
}
leaf health-score {
    type union {
        type uint8 {
            range "0 .. 100";
        }
        type enumeration {
            enum missing {
                value -1;
                description
                    "Explicitly represent the fact that the health score is
                    missing. This could be used when metrics crucial to
                    establish the health score are not collected anymore.";
            }
        }
    }
    config false;
    description
        "Score value of the subservice health. A value of 100 means
        that subservice is healthy. A value of 0 means that the
        subservice is broken. A value between 0 and 100 means that
        the subservice is degraded.";
}
leaf symptoms-history-start {
    type yang:date-and-time;
    config false;
    description
        "Date and time at which the symptoms history starts for this
        subservice instance, either because the subservice instance
        started at that date and time or because the symptoms before
        that were removed due to a garbage collection process.";
}
container symptoms {
    description
        "Symptoms for the subservice.";
    list symptom {
        key "start-date-time id";
        config false;
        description
            "List of symptoms the subservice. While the start-date-time
            key is not necessary per se, this would get the entries
            sorted by start-date-time for easy consumption.";
        uses symptom;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    container dependencies {
      description
        "configure Indicates a set of the dependencies between the
subservices, along
      with their types.";
      list dependency {
        key "type id";
        description
          "List of soft dependencies of the subservice.";
        uses subservice-dependency;
      }
    }
  }
}
}

```

<CODE ENDS>

4. Subservice ~~Extension~~ Augmentation: ietf-service-assurance-device YANG module

4.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the "~~ietf-service-assurance-device~~" ~~data model~~ module.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance-device

  augment /sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter:
    +-rw parameters
    +-rw device      string

```

4.2. Complete Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance and ietf-service-assurance-device data models.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance
  +-ro assurance-graph-version          yang:counter64
  +-ro assurance-graph-last-change      yang:date-and-time
  +-rw subservices
    +-rw subservice* [type id]
      +-rw type                                identityref
      +-rw id                                string
      +-ro last-change?                      yang:date-and-time
      +-ro label?                            string
      +-rw under-maintenance?               boolean
      +-rw maintenance-contact              string
      +-rw (parameter)?
        | +-:(service-instance-parameter)
        | | +-rw service-instance-parameter
        | |   +-rw service                  string
        | |   +-rw instance-name            string
        | +-:(sain-device:parameters)
        |   +-rw sain-device:parameters

```

Commenté [BMI41]: What is a soft dependency ?

a mis en forme : Français (France)

a mis en forme : Français (France)

Commenté [BMI42]: Do you really need this?

```

|         +-rw sain-device:device      string
+-ro health-score?                      union
+-ro symptoms-history-start?            yang:date-and-time
+-rw symptoms
|   +-ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
|     +-ro id                          string
|     +-ro health-score-weight?        uint8
|     +-ro description?                string
|     +-ro start-date-time             yang:date-and-time
|     +-ro stop-date-time?             yang:date-and-time
+-rw dependencies
    +-rw dependency* [type id]
        +-rw type
        |     -> /subservices/subservice/type
        +-rw id                        leafref
        +-rw dependency-type?         identityref

```

4.3. Concepts

As the number of subservices will grow over time, the YANG module is designed to be extensible. A new subservice type requires the precise specifications of its type and expected parameters. Let us illustrate the example of the new device subservice type. As the name implies, it monitors and reports the device health, along with some symptoms in case of degradation.

For our device subservice definition, the new identity `"device-idty"` is specified, as an inheritance from the base identity for subservices. This indicates to the assurance agent that we are now assuring the health of a device.

The typical parameter for the configuration of the device subservice is the name of the device that we want to assure. By augmenting the parameter choice from ietf-service-assurance YANG module for the case of the `"device-idty"` subservice type, this new parameter is specified.

4.4. YANG Module

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance-device@2022-04-07.yang"

module ietf-service-assurance-device {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace
    "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-device";
  prefix sain-device;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix sain;
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>
    WG List:  <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>"

```

Author: Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
Author: Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>;

description

"This module ~~extends~~ augments the ietf-service-assurance module ~~to~~
addwith support ~~for~~ of the device subservice.

~~Checks whether a network device is healthy.~~

~~The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
(RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all
capitals, as shown here.~~

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set forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions
Relating to IETF Documents
(<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>).
This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
RFC itself for full legal notices. ";

revision 2022-04-07 {

description

~~"Fix mandatory in augment error by moving when clause.~~

~~Shorten prefix. Fix module description.~~

~~Fix module descriptionInitial version.";~~

reference

"RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";

}

~~revision 2021-06-28 {~~

~~description~~

~~"Renamed the container for parameters.";~~

~~reference~~

~~"RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";~~

~~}~~

~~revision 2020-01-13 {~~

~~description~~

~~"Added the maintenance window concept.";~~

~~reference~~

~~"RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";~~

~~}~~

~~revision 2019-11-16 {~~

~~description~~

~~"Initial revision.";~~

~~reference~~

~~"RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";~~

~~}~~

identity device-idty {

base sain:subservice-idty;

description

```

    }
    "Network Device is healthyIdentity of device subservice.";
}

augment "/sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter" {
    when "derived-from-or-self(sain:type, 'device-idty)";
    description
        "Specify Specifies the required parameters for the device a new
subservice type.";
    container parameters {
        description
            "Specify Specifies the required parameters for the device-idty
subservice type";
        leaf device {
            type string;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "The device to monitor.";
        }
    }
}

<CODE ENDS>

```

Commenté [BMI43]: Is this a hostname, an alias?
Is there only one device?

5. Subservice-~~Extension~~: ietf-service-assurance-interface YANG module

5.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance-interface data model.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance-interface

augment /sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter:
    +-rw parameters
        +-rw device      string
        +-rw interface   string

```

5.2. Complete Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance, ietf-service-assurance-device, and ietf-service-assurance-interface data models.

```

module: ietf-service-assurance
    +-ro assurance-graph-version      yang:counter64
    +-ro assurance-graph-last-change  yang:date-and-time
    +-rw subservices
        +-rw subservice* [type id]
            +-rw type                identityref
            +-rw id                  string
            +-ro last-change?        yang:date-and-time
            +-ro label?              string
            +-rw under-maintenance?  boolean
            +-rw maintenance-contact string
            +-rw (parameter)?
                | +-:(service-instance-parameter)
                | | +-rw service-instance-parameter

```

Commenté [BMI44]: Idem as above


```

| |     +-rw service          string
| |     +-rw instance-name    string
| +-:(sain-interface:parameters)
| |     +-rw sain-interface:parameters
| |     +-rw sain-interface:device    string
| |     +-rw sain-interface:interface string
| +-:(sain-device:parameters)
| |     +-rw sain-device:parameters
| |     +-rw sain-device:device    string
+-ro health-score?                union
+-ro symptoms-history-start?      yang:date-and-time
+-rw symptoms
| +-ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
| |     +-ro id                    string
| |     +-ro health-score-weight?  uint8
| |     +-ro description?          string
| |     +-ro start-date-time       yang:date-and-time
| |     +-ro stop-date-time?       yang:date-and-time
+-rw dependencies
| +-rw dependency* [type id]
| |     +-rw type
| |     |     -> /subservices/subservice/type
| |     +-rw id                    leafref
| |     +-rw dependency-type?      identityref

```

5.3. Concepts

For ~~our~~the interface subservice definition, the new interface-idty is specified, as an inheritance from the base identity for subservices. This indicates to the assurance agent that we are now assuring the health of an interface.

The typical parameters for the configuration of the interface subservice are the name of the device and, on that specific device, a specific interface. By augmenting the parameter choice from ietf-service-assurance YANG module for the case of the interface-idty subservice type, those two new parameters are specified.

5.4. YANG Module

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-service-assurance-interface@2022-04-07.yang"

module ietf-service-assurance-interface {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace
    "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interface";
  prefix sain-interface;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix sain;
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>

```

```
WG List: <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>
Author:  Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
Author:  Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
description
  "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance module to add
  support for the interface subservice.
```

```
  Checks whether an interface is healthy.
```

```
The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
(RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all
capitals, as shown here.
```

```
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Relating to IETF Documents
(https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
```

```
This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
RFC itself for full legal notices.  ";
```

```
revision 2022-04-07 {
  description
    "Fix mandatory in augment error by moving when clause.
    Shorten prefix. Fix module description.
    Fix module descriptionInitial version.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
```

```
revision 2021-06-28 {
  description
    "Regroup parameters in a container.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
revision 2020-01-13 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
```

```
identity interface-idty {
  base sain:subservice-idty;
  description
    "Checks whether an interface is healthy.";
}
```

```
augment "/sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(sain:type, 'interface-idty')";
  description
```

```

        "Specify the required parameters for the interface-idty
        subservice type";
    container parameters {
        description
            "Required parameters for the interface-idty_ subservice
            type";
        leaf device {
            type string;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "Device supporting the interface.";
        }
        leaf interface {
            type string;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "Name of the interface.";
        }
    }
}
}

```

<CODE ENDS>

6. Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as NETCONF [RFC6241] or RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) [RFC6242]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS [RFC8446].

The Network Configuration Access Control Model (NACM) [RFC8341] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content.

There are a number of data nodes defined in this YANG module that are writable/ creatable/deletable (i.e., config true, which is the default). These data nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations (e.g., edit-config) to these data nodes without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

- * /subservices/subservice/type
- * /subservices/subservice/id
- * /subservices/subservice/under-maintenance
- * /subservices/subservice/maintenance-contact

7. IANA Considerations

7.1. The IETF XML Registry

This document registers two URIs in the IETF XML registry [RFC3688]. Following the format in [RFC3688], the following registrations are requested:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance
Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-device
Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interface
Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

7.2. The YANG Module Names Registry

This document registers three YANG modules in the YANG Module Names registry [RFC7950]. Following the format in [RFC7950], the ~~the~~ following registrations are requested:

name: ietf-service-assurance
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance
prefix: sain
reference: RFC XXXX

name: ietf-service-assurance-device
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-device
prefix: sain-device
reference: RFC XXXX

name: ietf-service-assurance-interface
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interface
prefix: sain-interface
reference: RFC XXXX

All these modules are not maintained by IANA.

~~8. Open Issues~~

~~None~~

9. References

9.1. Normative References

- [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture]
Claise, B., Quilbeuf, J., Lopez, D. R., Voyer, D., and T. Arumugam, "Service Assurance for Intent-based Networking Architecture", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture-03, 7 March 2022, <<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture-03.txt>>.
- [RFC6241] Enns, R., Ed., Bjorklund, M., Ed., Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., and A. Bierman, Ed., "Network Configuration Protocol

- (NETCONF)", RFC 6241, DOI 10.17487/RFC6241, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6241>>.
- [RFC6242] Wasserman, M., "Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)", RFC 6242, DOI 10.17487/RFC6242, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6242>>.
- [RFC7950] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language", RFC 7950, DOI 10.17487/RFC7950, August 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7950>>.
- [RFC8040] Bierman, A., Bjorklund, M., and K. Watsen, "RESTCONF Protocol", RFC 8040, DOI 10.17487/RFC8040, January 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8040>>.
- [RFC8341] Bierman, A. and M. Bjorklund, "Network Configuration Access Control Model", STD 91, RFC 8341, DOI 10.17487/RFC8341, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8341>>.
- [RFC8342] Bjorklund, M., Schoenwaelder, J., Shafer, P., Watsen, K., and R. Wilton, "Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)", RFC 8342, DOI 10.17487/RFC8342, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8342>>.
- [RFC8446] Rescorla, E., "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3", RFC 8446, DOI 10.17487/RFC8446, August 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8446>>.
- ~~[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.~~
- ~~[RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>>.~~
- ~~[RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.~~

9.2. Informative References

- ~~[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.~~
- ~~[RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>>.~~
- [RFC7895] Bierman, A., Bjorklund, M., and K. Watsen, "YANG Module Library", RFC 7895, DOI 10.17487/RFC7895, June 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7895>>.
- ~~[RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.~~

[RFC8340] Bjorklund, M. and L. Berger, Ed., "YANG Tree Diagrams", BCP 215, RFC 8340, DOI 10.17487/RFC8340, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8340>>.

Appendix A. Vendor-specific Subservice Extension: example-service-assurance-device-acme YANG module

A.1. Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the example-service-assurance-device-acme data model.

```
module: example-service-assurance-device-acme

  augment /sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter:
    +-rw parameters
      +-rw device          string
      +-rw acme-specific-parameter  string
```

A.2. Complete Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance, ietf-service-assurance-device, and example-service-assurance-device-acme data models.

```
module: ietf-service-assurance
  +-ro assurance-graph-version      yang:counter64
  +-ro assurance-graph-last-change  yang:date-and-time
  +-rw subservices
    +-rw subservice* [type id]
      +-rw type                      identityref
      +-rw id                        string
      +-ro last-change?
      |      yang:date-and-time
      +-ro label?                    string
      +-rw under-maintenance?        boolean
      +-rw maintenance-contact       string
      +-rw (parameter)?
      |   +--:(service-instance-parameter)
      |   |   +-rw service-instance-parameter
      |   |   |   +-rw service          string
      |   |   |   +-rw instance-name    string
      |   +--:(sain-device:parameters)
      |   |   +-rw sain-device:parameters
      |   |   |   +-rw sain-device:device  string
      |   +--:(example-device-acme:parameters)
      |   |   +-rw example-device-acme:parameters
      |   |   |   +-rw example-device-acme:device
      |   |   |   |   string
      |   |   |   +-rw example-device-acme:acme-specific-parameter
      |   |   |   |   string
      |   +--:(sain-interface:parameters)
      |   |   +-rw sain-interface:parameters
      |   |   |   +-rw sain-interface:device  string
      |   |   |   +-rw sain-interface:interface  string
      +-ro health-score?              union
      +-ro symptoms-history-start?
```

```

|         yang:date-and-time
+-rw symptoms
|   +-ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
|     +-ro id                string
|     +-ro health-score-weight? uint8
|     +-ro description?      string
|     +-ro start-date-time    yang:date-and-time
|     +-ro stop-date-time?    yang:date-and-time
+-rw dependencies
|   +-rw dependency* [type id]
|     +-rw type
|       | -> /subservices/subservice/type
|     +-rw id                leafref
|     +-rw dependency-type?  identityref

```

A.3. Concepts

Under some circumstances, vendor-specific subservice types might be required. As an example of this vendor-specific implementation, this section shows how to augment the `ietf-service-assurance-device` module to add custom support for the device subservice, specific to the ACME Corporation. The specific version adds a new parameter, named `acme-specific-parameter`.

A.4. YANG Module

```

module example-service-assurance-device-acme {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:example:example-service-assurance-device-acme";
  prefix example-device-acme;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix sain;
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }
  import ietf-service-assurance-device {
    prefix sain-device;
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>
    WG List:  <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>
    Author:   Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author:   Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance-device module to
    add specific support for devices of ACME Corporation.

    ACME Network Device is healthy.

    The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
    'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
    'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document

```

are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

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This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the RFC itself for full legal notices. ";

```
revision 2022-04-07 {
  description
    "Fix mandatory in augment error by moving when clause.
    Shorten prefix.
    Fix module description";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
revision 2021-06-28 {
  description
    "Renamed the parameters container.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
revision 2020-01-13 {
  description
    "Added the maintenance window concept.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
revision 2019-11-16 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}

identity device-acme-idty {
  base sain-device:device-idty;
  description
    "Network Device is healthy.";
}

augment "/sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(sain:type, 'device-acme-idty')";
  description
    "Specify the required parameters for a new subservice type";
  container parameters {
    description
      "Specify the required parameters for the device-acme-idty
      subservice type";
```



```

    leaf device {
      type string;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The device to monitor.";
    }
    leaf acme-specific-parameter {
      type string;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The ACME Corporation sepcific parameter.";
    }
  }
}

```

Appendix B. Further Extensions: IP Connectivity and IS-IS subservices

In this section, we provide two additional YANG models to completely cover the example from Figure 2 in [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture]. The complete normalization of these modules is to be done in future work.

B.1. IP Connectivity Tree View

That subservice represents the unicast connectivity between two IP addresses located on to different devices. Such a subservice could report symptoms such as "No route found". The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity data model.

```

module: example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity

  augment /sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter:
    +-rw parameters
      +-rw device1      string
      +-rw address1     inet:ip-address
      +-rw device2      string
      +-rw address2     inet:ip-address

```

To specify the connectivity that we are interested in, we specify two IP addresses and two devices. The subservice assures that the connectivity between IP address 1 on device 1 and IP address 2 on device 2 is healthy.

B.2. IS-IS Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the example-service-assurance-is-is data model.

```

module: example-service-assurance-is-is

  augment /sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter:
    +-rw parameters
      +-rw instance-name  string

```

The parameter of this subservice is the name of the IS-IS instance to assure.

B.3. Global Tree View

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the ietf-service-assurance, ietf-service-assurance-device, example-service-assurance-device-acme, example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity and example-service-assurance-is-is data models.

```
module: ietf-service-assurance
+--ro assurance-graph-version      yang:counter64
+--ro assurance-graph-last-change  yang:date-and-time
+--rw subservices
  +--rw subservice* [type id]
    +--rw type                      identityref
    +--rw id                        string
    +--ro last-change?
      | yang:date-and-time
    +--ro label?                    string
    +--rw under-maintenance?        boolean
    +--rw maintenance-contact       string
    +--rw (parameter)?
      | +--:(service-instance-parameter)
      | | +--rw service-instance-parameter
      | | | +--rw service              string
      | | | +--rw instance-name        string
      | | +--:(example-ip-connectivity:parameters)
      | | | +--rw example-ip-connectivity:parameters
      | | | | +--rw example-ip-connectivity:device1      string
      | | | | +--rw example-ip-connectivity:address1
      | | | | | inet:ip-address
      | | | | +--rw example-ip-connectivity:device2      string
      | | | | +--rw example-ip-connectivity:address2
      | | | | | inet:ip-address
      | | +--:(example-is-is:parameters)
      | | | +--rw example-is-is:parameters
      | | | | +--rw example-is-is:instance-name          string
      | | +--:(sain-device:parameters)
      | | | +--rw sain-device:parameters
      | | | | +--rw sain-device:device                  string
      | | +--:(example-device-acme:parameters)
      | | | +--rw example-device-acme:parameters
      | | | | +--rw example-device-acme:device
      | | | | | string
      | | | | +--rw example-device-acme:acme-specific-parameter
      | | | | | string
      | | +--:(sain-interface:parameters)
      | | | +--rw sain-interface:parameters
      | | | | +--rw sain-interface:device                string
      | | | | +--rw sain-interface:interface              string
    +--ro health-score?              union
    +--ro symptoms-history-start?
      | yang:date-and-time
    +--rw symptoms
      | +--ro symptom* [start-date-time id]
      | | +--ro id                      string
      | | +--ro health-score-weight?    uint8
      | | +--ro description?            string
      | | +--ro start-date-time          yang:date-and-time
      | | +--ro stop-date-time?          yang:date-and-time
```

```

+-rw dependencies
  +-rw dependency* [type id]
    +-rw type
      |         -> /subservices/subservice/type
    +-rw id         leafref
    +-rw dependency-type? identityref

```

B.4. IP Connectivity YANG Module

```

module example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:example:example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity";
  prefix example-ip-connectivity;

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix inet;
    reference
      "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
  }
  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix sain;
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>
     WG List: <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>
     Author:  Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
     Author:  Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This example module extends the ietf-service-assurance module to
     add support for the subservice ip-connectivity.

     Checks whether the ip connectivity between two ip addresses
     belonging to two network devices is healthy.

     The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
     'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
     'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
     are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
     (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all
     capitals, as shown here.

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     authors of the code.  All rights reserved.
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     without modification, is permitted pursuant to, and subject
     to the license terms contained in, the Revised BSD License
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     Relating to IETF Documents
     (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

     This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
     RFC itself for full legal notices.  ";

```

```

revision 2022-04-07 {
  description
    "Fix mandatory in augment error by moving when clause.
    Shorten prefix. Fix module description.
    Fix module description";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}
revision 2021-06-28 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
}

identity ip-connectivity-idty {
  base sain:subservice-idty;
  description
    "Checks connectivity between two IP addresses.";
}

augment "/sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(sain:type, 'ip-connectivity-idty')";
  description
    "Specify the required parameters for the ip-connectivity-idty
    subservice type";
  container parameters {
    description
      "Required parameters for the ip-connectivity-idty
      subservice type";
    leaf device1 {
      type string;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Device at the first end of the connection.";
    }
    leaf address1 {
      type inet:ip-address;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Address at the first end of the connection.";
    }
    leaf device2 {
      type string;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Device at the second end of the connection.";
    }
    leaf address2 {
      type inet:ip-address;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Address at the second end of the connection.";
    }
  }
}
}

```

B.5. IS-IS YANG Module

```
module example-service-assurance-is-is {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:example:example-service-assurance-is-is";
  prefix example-is-is;

  import ietf-service-assurance {
    prefix sain;
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }

  organization
    "IETF OPSAWG Working Group";
  contact
    "WG Web: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/opsawg/>
    WG List: <mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>
    Author: Benoit Claise <mailto:benoit.claise@huawei.com>
    Author: Jean Quilbeuf <mailto:jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com>";
  description
    "This module extends the ietf-service-assurance module to
    add support for the subservice is-is.

    Checks whether an IS-IS instance is healthy.

    The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
    'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
    'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
    are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
    (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all
    capitals, as shown here.

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    authors of the code. All rights reserved.

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    without modification, is permitted pursuant to, and subject
    to the license terms contained in, the Revised BSD License
    set forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions
    Relating to IETF Documents
    (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
    This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the
    RFC itself for full legal notices. ";
  revision 2022-04-07 {
    description
      "Fix mandatory in augment error by moving when clause.
      Shorten prefix. Fix module description.
      Fix module description";
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }
  revision 2021-06-28 {
    description
      "Initial revision.";
    reference
      "RFC xxxx: YANG Modules for Service Assurance";
  }
}
```

```

identity is-is-idty {
  base sain:subservice-idty;
  description
    "Health of IS-IS routing protocol.";
}

augment "/sain:subservices/sain:subservice/sain:parameter" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(sain:type, 'is-is-idty')";
  description
    "Specify the required parameters for a new subservice
    type";
  container parameters {
    description
      "Specify the required parameters for the IS-IS subservice
      type";
    leaf instance-name {
      type string;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The instance to monitor.";
    }
  }
}
}

```

Appendix C. Example of YANG instances

This section contains examples of YANG instances that conform to the YANG modules. The validity of these data instances has been checked using yangson (<https://yangson.labs.nic.cz/>). Yangson requires a YANG library [RFC7895] to define the complete model against which the data instance must be validated. We provide in Appendix D the JSON library file, named "ietf-service-assurance-library.json", that we used for validation.

We provide below the contents of the file "example_configuration_instance.json" which contains the configuration data that models the Figure 2 of [I-D.ietf-opsawg-service-assurance-architecture]. The instance can be validated with yangson by using the invocation "yangson -v example_configuration_instance.json ietf-service-assurance-library.json", assuming all the files (YANG and JSON) defined in this draft reside in the current folder.

```

{
  "ietf-service-assurance:subservices": {
    "subservice": [
      {
        "type": "service-instance-idty",
        "id": "simple-tunnel/example",
        "service-instance-parameter": {
          "service": "simple-tunnel",
          "instance-name": "example"
        },
        "dependencies": {
          "dependency": [
            {

```

```

        "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
        "id": "interface/peer1/tunnel0",
        "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
    },
    {
        "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
        "id": "interface/peer2/tunnel9",
        "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
    },
    {
        "type":
"example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity:ip-connectivity-idty",
        "id": "connectivity/peer1/2001:db8::1/peer2/2001:db8::2",
        "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
    }
]
}
},
{
    "type":
"example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity:ip-connectivity-idty",
    "id": "connectivity/peer1/2001:db8::1/peer2/2001:db8::2",
    "example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity:parameters": {
        "device1": "Peer1",
        "address1": "2001:db8::1",
        "device2": "Peer2",
        "address2": "2001:db8::2"
    },
    "dependencies": {
        "dependency": [
            {
                "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
                "id": "interface/peer1/physical0",
                "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            },
            {
                "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
                "id": "interface/peer2/physical5",
                "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            },
            {
                "type": "example-service-assurance-is-is:is-is-idty",
                "id": "is-is/instance1",
                "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
            }
        ]
    }
},
{
    "type": "example-service-assurance-is-is:is-is-idty",
    "id": "is-is/instance1",
    "example-service-assurance-is-is:parameters": {
        "instance-name": "instance1"
    }
},
{
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer1/tunnel0",

```

```

    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer1",
      "interface": "tunnel0"
    },
    "dependencies": {
      "dependency": [
        {
          "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
          "id": "interface/peer1/physical0",
          "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer1/physical0",
    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer1",
      "interface": "physical0"
    },
    "dependencies": {
      "dependency": [
        {
          "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
          "id": "interface/peer1",
          "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer1",
    "ietf-service-assurance-device:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer1"
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer2/tunnel9",
    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer2",
      "interface": "tunnel9"
    },
    "dependencies": {
      "dependency": [
        {
          "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
          "id": "interface/peer2/physical5",
          "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-interface:interface-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer2/physical5",

```



```

    "ietf-service-assurance-interface:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer2",
      "interface": "physical5"
    },
    "dependencies": {
      "dependency": [
        {
          "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
          "id": "interface/peer2",
          "dependency-type": "impacting-dependency"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "ietf-service-assurance-device:device-idty",
    "id": "interface/peer2",
    "ietf-service-assurance-device:parameters": {
      "device": "Peer2"
    }
  }
]
}

```

Appendix D. YANG Library for Service Assurance

This section provides the JSON encoding of the YANG library [RFC7895] listing all modules defined in this draft and their dependencies. This library can be used to validate data instances using yangson, as explained in the previous section.

```

{
  "ietf-yang-library:modules-state": {
    "module-set-id": "ietf-service-assurance@2022-04-07",
    "module": [
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance",
        "namespace":
          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance",
        "revision": "2022-04-07",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance-device",
        "namespace":
          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-device",
        "revision": "2022-04-07",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      },
      {
        "name": "ietf-service-assurance-interface",
        "namespace":
          "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-service-assurance-interface",
        "revision": "2022-04-07",
        "conformance-type": "implement"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

```

    "name": "example-service-assurance-device-acme",
    "namespace":
      "urn:example:example-service-assurance-device-acme",
    "revision": "2022-04-07",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  },
  {
    "name": "example-service-assurance-is-is",
    "namespace": "urn:example:example-service-assurance-is-is",
    "revision": "2022-04-07",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  },
  {
    "name": "example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity",
    "namespace":
      "urn:example:example-service-assurance-ip-connectivity",
    "revision": "2022-04-07",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  },
  {
    "name": "ietf-yang-types",
    "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-types",
    "revision": "2021-04-14",
    "conformance-type": "import"
  },
  {
    "name": "ietf-inet-types",
    "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-inet-types",
    "revision": "2021-02-22",
    "conformance-type": "import"
  }
]
}
}

```

Appendix E. Changes between revisions

v04 - v05

- * Remove Guidelines section
- * Move informative parts (examples) to appendix
- * Minor text edits and reformulations

v03 - v04

- * Fix YANG errors
- * Change is-is and ip-connectivity subservices from ietf to example.
- * Mention that models are NMDA compliant
- * Fix typos, reformulate for clarity

v02 - v03

- * Change counter32 to counter64 to avoid resetting too frequently

- * Explain why relation between health-score and symptom's health-score-weight is not defined and how it could be defined

v01 - v02

- * Explicitly represent the fact that the health-score could not be computed (value -1)

v00 - v01

- * Added needed subservice to model example from architecture draft
- * Added guideline section for naming models
- * Added data instance examples and validation procedure
- * Added the "parameters" container in the interface YANG module to correct a bug.

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Authors' Addresses

Benoit Claise
Huawei
Email: benoit.claise@huawei.com

Jean Quilbeuf
Huawei
Email: jean.quilbeuf@huawei.com

Paolo Lucente
NTT
Siriusdreef 70-72
2132 Hoofddorp
Netherlands
Email: paolo@ntt.net

Paolo Fasano
TIM S.p.A
via G. Reiss Romoli, 274
10148 Torino
Italy
Email: paolo2.fasano@telecomitalia.it

Thangam Arumugam
Cisco Systems, Inc.
Milpitas (California),
United States
Email: tarumuga@cisco.com