Transport North Bound Interface Use Cases  
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Abstract

<**Daniel/Italo**: Type your abstract here. Typically 5-10 lines, never less than 3 lines nor more than 20 lines>

Transport network domains, including Optical Transport Network (OTN) and Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) networks, are typically deployed based on a single vendor or technology platforms. They are often managed using proprietary interfaces to dedicated Element Management Systems (EMS), Network Management Systems (NMS) and increasingly Software Defined Network (SDN) controllers.

A well-defined open interface to each domain management system or controller is required for network operators to facilitate control automation and orchestrate end-to-end services across multi-domain networks. These functions may enabled using standardized data models (e.g. YANG), and appropriate protocol (e.g., RESTCONF).

This document describes the key use cases and requirements for transport network control and management. It reviews proposed and existing IETF transport network data models, their applicability, and highlights gaps and requirements.

Table of Contents

[1. Introduction 3](#_Toc473702016)

[2. Conventions used in this document 3](#_Toc473702017)

[3. Use Case 1: Single-domain with single-layer 3](#_Toc473702018)

[3.1. Reference Network 4](#_Toc473702019)

[3.1.1. Single Transport Domain – OTN Network 4](#_Toc473702020)

[3.1.2. Single Domain – ROADM Network 6](#_Toc473702021)

[3.2. Topology Abstractions 6](#_Toc473702022)

[3.3. Service Configuration 7](#_Toc473702023)

[3.3.1. ODU Transit 8](#_Toc473702024)

[3.3.2. EPL over ODU 8](#_Toc473702025)

[3.3.3. Other OTN Client Services 9](#_Toc473702026)

[3.3.4. EVPL over ODU 9](#_Toc473702027)

[3.3.5. EVPLAN and EVPTree Services 9](#_Toc473702028)

[3.3.6. Virtual Network Services 10](#_Toc473702029)

[3.4. Multi-functional Access Links 10](#_Toc473702030)

[4. Use Case 2: Single-domain with multi-layer 10](#_Toc473702031)

[5. Use Case 3: Multi-domain with single-layer 10](#_Toc473702032)

[6. Use Case 4: Multi-domain and multi-layer 10](#_Toc473702033)

[7. Security Considerations 10](#_Toc473702034)

[8. IANA Considerations 10](#_Toc473702035)

[9. References 10](#_Toc473702036)

[9.1. Normative References 10](#_Toc473702037)

[9.2. Informative References 11](#_Toc473702038)

[10. Acknowledgments 11](#_Toc473702039)

# Introduction

<**Daniel/Italo**: Introduction text>

A common open interface to each domain controller/management system is pre-requisite for network operators to control multi-vendor/multi-domain networks and enable also service provisioning coordination/automation. This can be achieved by using standardized YANG models, used together with an appropriate protocol (e.g., RESTCONF).

This document assumes a reference architecture based on the Abstraction and Control of Traffic-Engineered Networks (ACTN), defined in [ACTN-Frame].

The focus of the current version is on the MPI (interface between the Multi Domain Service Coordinator (MDSC) and a Physical Network Controller (PNC), controlling a transport network domain).

Considerations about the CMI (interface between the Customer Network Controller (CNC) and the MDSC) are for further study.

More details about the relationship of the type of models and the type of ACTN interfaces can be found in [ACTN-YANG].

This document describes use cases that could be used for analyzing the applicability of the existing models defined by the IETF for transport networks.

# Conventions used in this document

<**Daniel/Italo**: Conventions (e.g., the one used to describe the traffic flow**: in the -01 version**>

For future revision

# Use Case 1: Single-domain with single-layer

<Text for this section, if any: **in the -01 revision** >

## Reference Network

<**Carlo/Gianmarco**: Describe the network physical topology (e.g., slide 2 of the updated slideset) as well as its control plane architecture (e.g., slide 3 of the updated slideset)>

Considerations contained in this document are based on networks taken as reference:

- single transport domain: OTN network

and others will be added in future revisions of this document.

### Single Transport Domain – OTN Network

Figure 1 shows the network physical topology composed of a single-domain transport network providing transport services to an IP network through five access links.

................................................

: IP domain :

: .............................. :

: : ........................ : :

: : : : : :

: : : S1 -------- S2 ------ C-R4 :

: : : / | : : :

: : : / | : : :

: C-R1 ------ S3 ----- S4 | : : :

: : : \ \ | : : :

: : : \ \ | : : :

: : : S5 \ | : : :

: C-R2 -----+ / \ \ | : : :

: : : \ / \ \ | : : :

: : : S6 ---- S7 ---- S8 ------ C-R5 :

: : : / : : :

: C-R3 -----+ : : :

: : : Transport domain : : :

: : : : : :

:........: :......................: :........:

1. Reference network for Use Case 1

The IP and transport (OTN) domains are respectively composed by five routers C-R1 to C-R5 and by eight ODU switches S1 to S8. The transport domain acts as transit domain for services whose end-points belong to the IP domain.

+-----+

| CNC |

+-----+

|

|CMI I/F

|

+-----------------------+

| MDSC |

+-----------------------+

|

|MPI I/F

|

+-------+

| PNC |

+-------+

|

-----

( )

( OTN )

( Physical )

( Network )

( )

-----

1. Controlling Hierarchy for Use Case 1

The mapping of the client IP traffic into the ODU containers is made in the IP routers only and is not controlled by the transport PNC. The control plane architecture follows the ACTN architecture and framework document [ACTN-Frame]. The Client Controller act as a client with respect to the Multi-Domain Service Coordinator (MDSC) via the Controller-MDSC Interface (CMI). The MDSC is connected to a plurality of Physical Network Controllers (PNCs), one for each domain, via a MDSC-PNC Interface (MPI). Each PNC is responsible only for the control of its domain and the MDSC is the only entity capable of multi-domain functionalities as well as of managing the inter-domain links. The key point of the whole ACTN framework is detaching the network and service control from the underlying technology and help the customer express the network as desired by business needs. Therefore care must be taken to keep minimal dependency on the CMI (or no dependency at all) with respect to the network domain technologies. The MPI instead requires some specialization according to the domain technology.

In this section, we address the case of an IP and a Transport PNC having respectively an IP a Transport MPI. The interface within the scope of this document is the Transport MPI while the IP Network MPI is out of its scope and considerations about the CMI are for further study.

### Single Domain – ROADM Network

For future revision

## Topology Abstractions

<**Young/Victor**: Describe the network topology abstraction assumed at the MPI: reference the VN abstraction I-D for the definitions of white, grey and black topologies>

Abstraction is defined in [RFC7926] as:

Abstraction is the process of applying policy to the available TE information within a domain, to produce selective information that represents the potential ability to connect across the domain. Thus, abstraction does not necessarily offer all possible connectivity options, but presents a general view of potential connectivity according to the policies that determine how the domain's administrator wants to allow the domain resources to be used.

[TE-Topology] describes YANG models for TE-network abstraction.

[ACTN-Abstraction] provides the context of topology abstraction in the ACTN architecture and discusses a few alternatives for the methods of abstraction for both packet and optical networks. This is an important consideration since the choice of the abstraction method impacts protocol design and the information it carries. According to [ACTN-Abstraction], there are three types of topology:

* White topology: This is a case where the PNC provides the actual network topology to the MDSC without any hiding or filtering. In this case, the MDSC has the full knowledge of the underlying network topology and as such there is no need for the MDSC to send a path computation request to the PNC. The computation burden will fall on the MDSC to find an optimal end-to-end path and optimal per domain paths.
* Black topology: The entire domain network is abstracted as a single virtual node with the access/egress links without disclosing any node internal connectivity information.
* Grey topology: This abstraction level is between black topology and white topology from a granularity point of view. This is basically abstraction of TE tunnels for all pairs of border nodes. We may further differentiate from a perspective of how to abstract internal TE resources between the pairs of border nodes:
  + Grey topology type A: border nodes with a TE links between them in a full mesh fashion.
  + Grey topology type B: border nodes with some internal abstracted nodes and abstracted links.

For single-domain with single-layer use-case, the white topology may be disseminated from the PNC to the MDSC in most cases. There may be some exception to this in the case where the underlay network may have complex optical parameters which do not warrant the distribution of such details to the MDSC. In such case, the topology disseminated from the PNC to the MDSC may not have the entire TE information but a streamlined TE information. This case would incur another action from the MDSC’s standpoint when provisioning a path. The MDSC may make a path compute request to the PNC in order to verify the feasibility of the estimated path before making the final provisioning request to the PNC.

Topology abstraction for the CMI is for further study (to be addressed in future revisions of this document).

## Service Configuration

<**Sergio/Italo/Haomian**: Describe the different services that can be supported>

In the following use cases the transport network is providing support for IP adjacencies. The Multi Domain Service Coordinator (MDSC) needs to be capable to request a service connectivity from the transport Physical Network Controller (PNC) to support IP routers connectivity. The type of services could depend of the type of physical links (e.g. OTN link, ETH link or SDH link) between the routers and transport Network.

The control of different adaptations inside IP routers, C-Ri (PKT -> foo) and C-Rj (foo -> PKT), are assumed to be performed by means that are not under the control of, and not visible to, transport PNC. Therefore, these mechanisms are outside the scope of this document.

### ODU Transit

<**Sergio/Italo/Haomian**: Describe the ODU Transit (e.g., ODU2) service example (e.g., slide 5 of the updated slideset)>

This use case assumes that the physical link interconnecting IP routers and transport network is an OTN link.

The physical/optical interconnection is supposed to be a pre-configured and not exposed via MPI to MDSC.

If we consider the case of a 10Gb IP link between C-R1 to C-R3, we need to instantiate an end-to-end ODU2 connection between C-R1 and C-R3 , crossing transport nodes S3, S5, and S6.

The traffic flow between C-R1 and C-R3 can be summarized as:

C-R1 (PKT -> ODU2), S3 (ODU2), S5 (ODU2), S6 (ODU2), C-R3 (ODU2 -> PKT)

MDSC should be capable via MPI i/f to request the setup of ODU2 transit service with enough information that can permit transport PNC to instantiate and control the ODU2 segment through nodes S3, S5, S6.

### EPL over ODU

<**Sergio/Italo/Haomian**: Describe the EPL over ODU (e.g., 10GE) service example (e.g., slide 7 of the updated slideset)>

This use case assumes that the physical link interconnecting IP routers and transport network is an Ethernet link.

If we consider the case of a 10Gb IP link between C-R1 to C-R3, we need to instantiate an EPL service between C-R1 and C-R3 supported by an ODU2 end-to-end connection between S3 and S6, crossing transport node S5.

The traffic flow between C-R1 and C-R3 can be summarized as:

C-R1 (PKT -> ETH), S3 (ETH -> ODU2), S5 (ODU2), S6 (ODU2 -> ETH), C-R3 (ETH-> PKT)

MDSC should be capable via MPI i/f to request the setup of EPL service with enough information that can permit transport PNC to instantiate and control the ODU2 end-to-end connection through nodes S3, S5, S6, as well as the adaptation functions inside S3 and S6: S3&S6 (ETH -> ODU2) and S9&S6 (ODU2 -> ETH).

### Other OTN Client Services

<**Sergio/Italo/Haomian**: Describe the Other OTN Client Private Line (e.g., STM-64 Private Line) service example (e.g., slide 6 of the updated slideset)>

[ITU-T G.709-2016] defines mappings of different client layers into ODU. Most of them are used to provide Private Line services over an OTN transport network supporting a variety of types of physical access links (e.g., Ethernet, SDH STM-N, Fibre Channel, InfiniBand, ...).

This use case assumes that the physical links interconnecting IP routers and transport network are any one of these possible options.

If we consider the case of a 10Gb IP link between C-R1 to C-R3 using SDH physical links, we need to instantiate an STM-64 Private Line service between C-R1 and C-R3 supported by an ODU2 end-to-end connection between S3 and S6, crossing transport node S5.

The traffic flow between C-R1 and C-R3 can be summarized as:

C-R1 (PKT -> STM-64), S3 (STM-64 -> ODU2), S5 (ODU2), S6 (ODU2 -> STM-64), C-R3 (STM-64 -> PKT)

MDSC should be capable via MPI i/f to request the setup of an STM-64 Private Line service with enough information that can permit transport PNC to instantiate and control the ODU2 end-to-end connection through nodes S3, S5, S6, as well as the adaptation functions inside S3 and S6: S3&S6 (STM-64 -> ODU2) and S9&S3 (STM-64 -> PKT).

### EVPL over ODU

<Describe the EVPL over ODU (e.g., ODU0) service example (e.g., slide 8 of the updated slideset): **in the -01 revision**>

For future revision

### EVPLAN and EVPTree Services

For future revision

### Virtual Network Services

For future revision

## Multi-functional Access Links

<Provides considerations about the multi-functional access links (e.g., slide 9-10 of the updated slideset): **in the -01 revision**>

For future revision

# Use Case 2: Single-domain with multi-layer

For future revision

# Use Case 3: Multi-domain with single-layer

For future revision

# Use Case 4: Multi-domain and multi-layer

For future revision

# Security Considerations

For further study

# IANA Considerations

This document requires no IANA actions.

# References

## Normative References

[RFC7926] Farrel, A. et al., "Problem Statement and Architecture for Information Exchange between Interconnected Traffic-Engineered Networks", BCP 206, RFC 7926, July 2016.

[ITU-T G.709-2016] ITU-T Recommendation G.709 (06/16), "Interfaces for the optical transport network", June 2016.

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## Informative References

[TE-TOPO] Liu, X. et al., "YANG Data Model for TE Topologies", draft-ietf-teas-yang-te-topo, work in progress.

[ACTN-YANG] Zhang, X. et al., "Applicability of YANG models for Abstraction and Control of Traffic Engineered Networks", draft-zhang-teas-actn-yang, work in progress.

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<List all the members of the DT>

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