### **SUPA Declarative Policy**

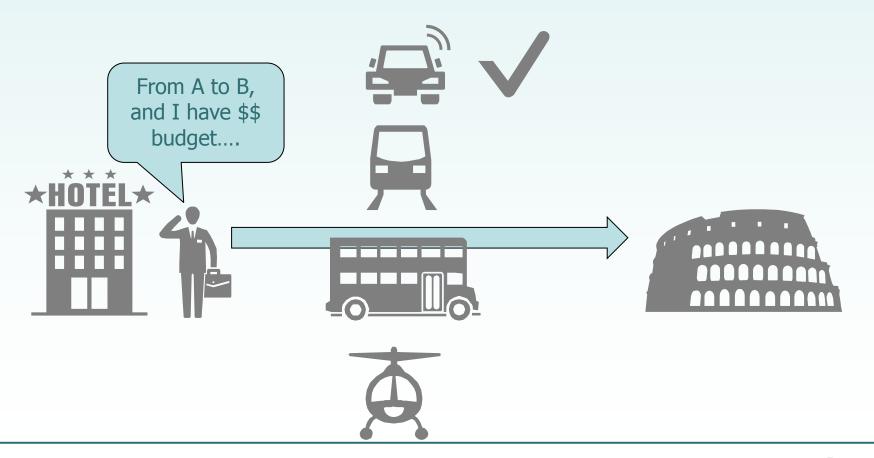
Jun Bi

Tsinghua Univ./CERNET

draft-bi-declarative-policy-00

#### Goal

- The goal, objective, high level request
- Express what should be done without telling how



## **Declarative Policy**

#### Policy

 Defines how policy rules are used to manage service behavior

#### Policy Model

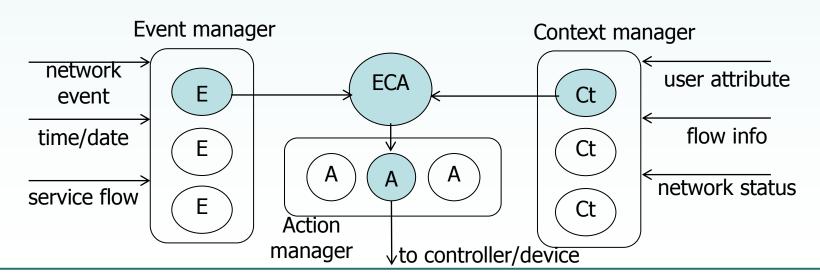
- Defines rules for governing managed objects
- Defines representation for rules
- Can be used to govern service relationships

#### Declarative Policy

- More abstracted
- More service level
- Device independent

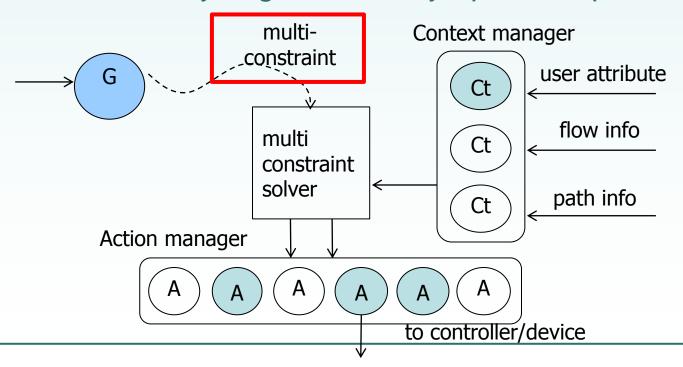
# **Types of Policy (1)**

- Event-Condition-Action (ECA)
  - IF the Event is TRUE
    - IF the Condition is TRUE
      - THEN execute the Actions
  - Explicit programming of which condition and which action to be chosen (rationality is in the policy!)



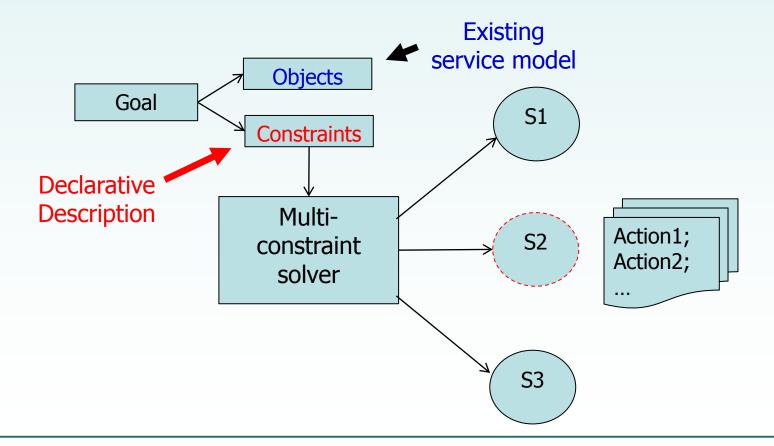
# Types of Policy (2)

- Declarative (Goal)
  - Express what should be done, not how to do it
  - Specifies criteria for choosing a set of states, any of which is acceptable
  - Rationality is generated by optimizer/planner



## **Declarative Description**

- Only describe the constraints on possible state
- No information of how to do to achieve the state



# Seven Bridges of Königsberg

} { via.connects = from + to }

all curr:Step, next:curr.nextStep |

next.from = curr.to

fact {

The problem was to devise a walk through the city that would cross each bridge once and only once

Its negative resolution by Leonhard Euler in 1736 laid the foundations of graph theory and prefigured the idea of topology

Too easy for me.....





Programming: manually decompose logic an objects, permutation and combination.(complicate, rely on human knowledge and modeling)

Declarative: only describe objects and logic constraint

```
abstract sig Landmass {}
                                            What is land
    one sig N, E, S, W extends Landmass {}
   abstract sig Bridge { connects: set Landmass } What is a bridge
   fact { all b:Bridge | #connects = 2 }
one sig Bridge1 extends Bridge {}
                                     connects = N + W
                                                         How the 7
                                     connects = N + W }
one sig Bridge2 extends Bridge {}
                                                        bridges are
one sig Bridge3 extends Bridge {}
                                     connects = N + E
one sig Bridge4 extends Bridge {}
                                     connects = E + W
                                                         connected
one sig Bridge5 extends Bridge {}
                                     connects = E + S
                                     connects = S + W
one sig Bridge6 extends Bridge {}
one sig Bridge7 extends Bridge {}
                                     connects = S + W
                                       Constraint on path: no
sig Path { firstStep: Step }
                                      path can be used twice
fun steps (p:Path): set Step {
sig Step {
  from, to: Landmass, What is a
                                         p.firstStep.*nextStep
  via: Bridge,
                        path
  nextStep: lone Step
                                      pred path() {
```

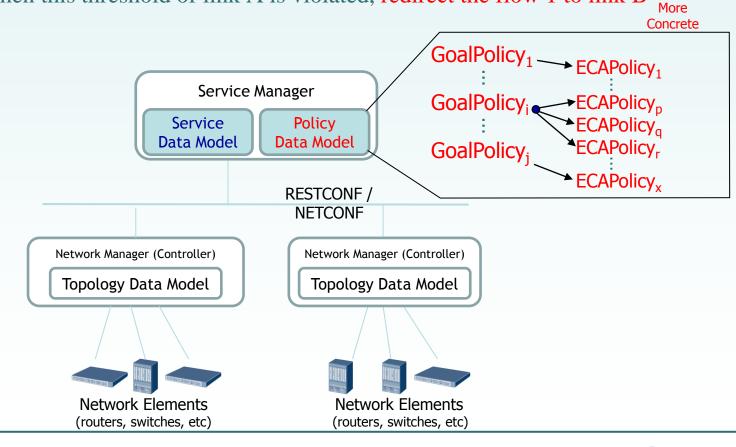
Output, no solution

some p:Path | steps[p].via = Bridge

run path for 7 but exactly 1 Path

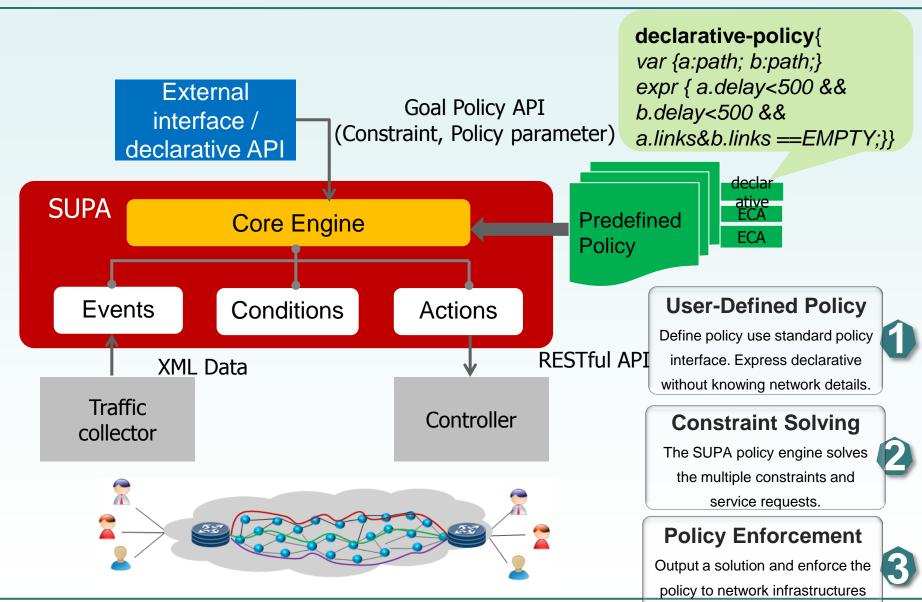
## Policy in Network Management

- The usage of policy rules to manage the behavior of managed entities
- Policy is about governance, and can be expressed differently:
  - Goal: No threshold will be violated in a set of link (link A, B and C)
  - ECA: When this threshold of link A is violated, redirect the flow 1 to link B



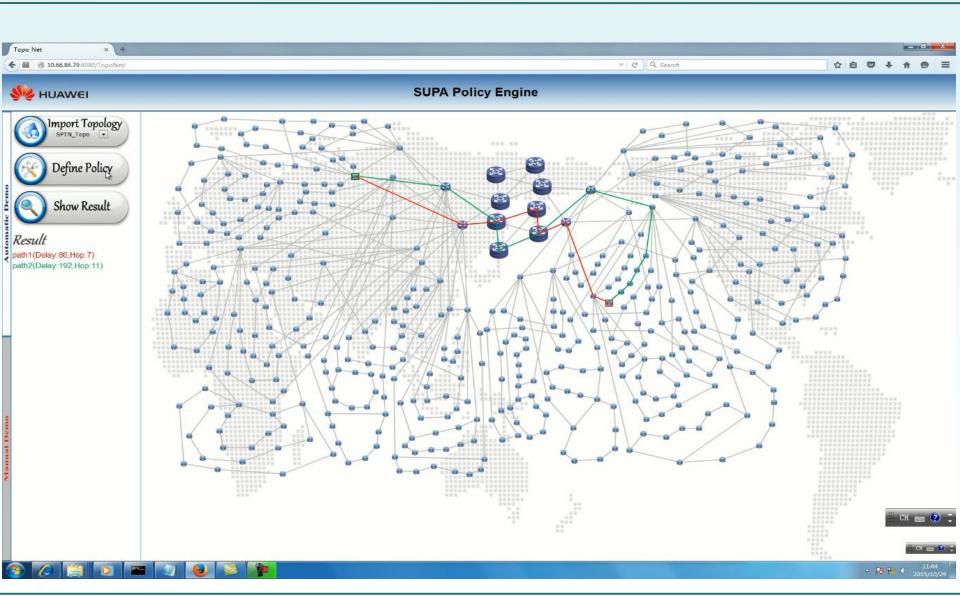
More Abstract

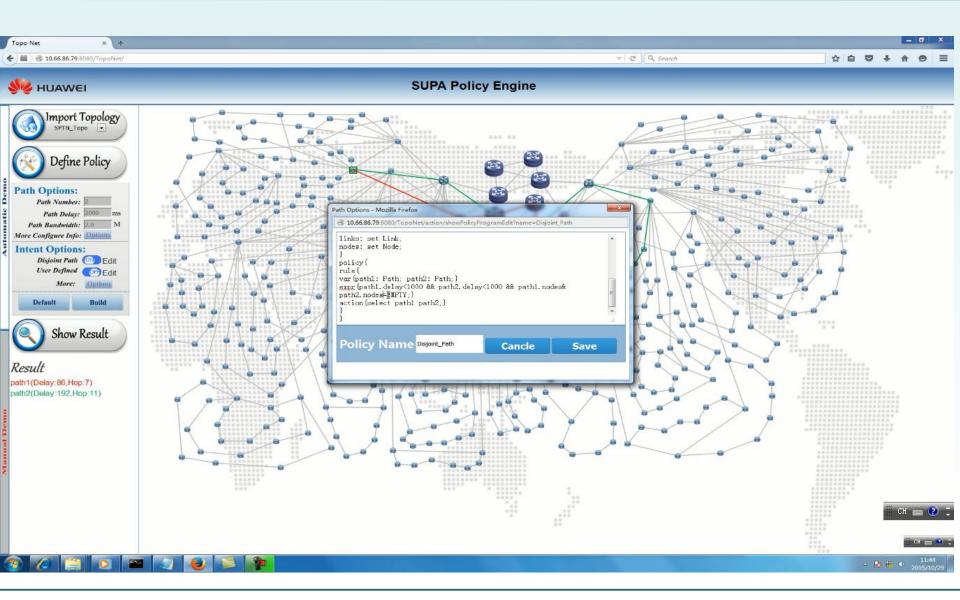
# **SUPA Policy Engine Demo**

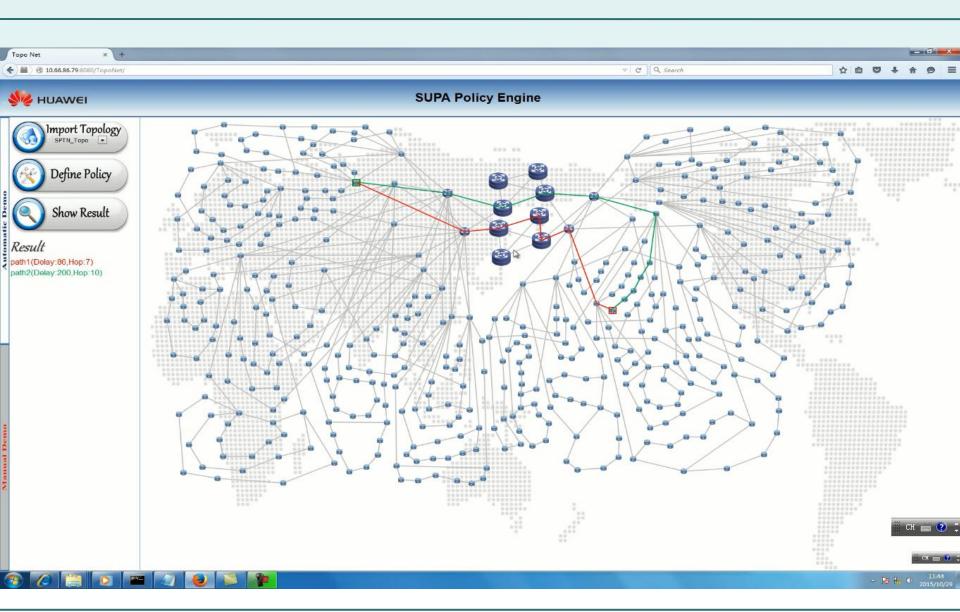


with actions.

Page 9







# There will be a SUPA Policy Engine Demo at BnB on Thursday evening. Welcome to join us.

### Questions?

