SUPA Data Model
Draft-halpern-supa-data-model

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Summary

- All semantics derived from the information model
  - Draft-strassner-supa-generic-policy-info-model-05
- IM properties rendered into YANG
  - Classes (abstract and concrete)
  - Inheritance
  - Relationships
    - With cardinalities
  - Association classes
    - Used to realize relationship properties

Classes and subclasses in YANG

- Each class is represented by an identity and a grouping
- Subclassing is represented by
  - An identity based on the parent identity
  - A grouping which uses the parent grouping
- Top level classes include an unique id field
  - Supa-policy-ID
  - Supa-policy-metadata-id
  - Separate assocation class IDs

Concrete classes

- Are represented by the abstract class definition
- Plus a container
- The container holds a list
- The list is keyed by the unique ID
  - Supa-policy-ID, supa-policy-metadata-id
- And the list contains the grouping for the class

Associations

- Are represented by a leaf (or leaf list)
- Whose type is an instance identifier
- Which points to the list element of the container where the concrete destination of the association resides
  - So it can point to any one of several different containers
- There is an associated must clause which defines the class (based on the identity tree) which the target must have or be descended from.

Association Classes

- Some Associations have related data.
- In that case, the two ends point to an association class instance (a concrete class)
- And the association class points to the two ends.
  - And has, in its grouping definition, the additional properties that are needed

Conclusions

- We have a YANG Data Model
- Derived from the Information Model we have proposed
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- Is the working group willing to adopt this?
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- Are there any questions?