What is a Customer Service Model?

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Motivation

Motivation:

- Clarify what a service model is not, and dispells some common misconceptions.
- Distinguish how the service is delivered from how the service is presented to the customer

Terminologies

Network Operator: a company who owns a network that provides internet connectivity and service.

Customer: Someone who purchase connectivity and other service from a network operator, e.g. the one who operate enterprise network or data center

Service: A service is some form of connectivity between customer sits and the Internet or between customer sites across the network operator's network and across the Internet.

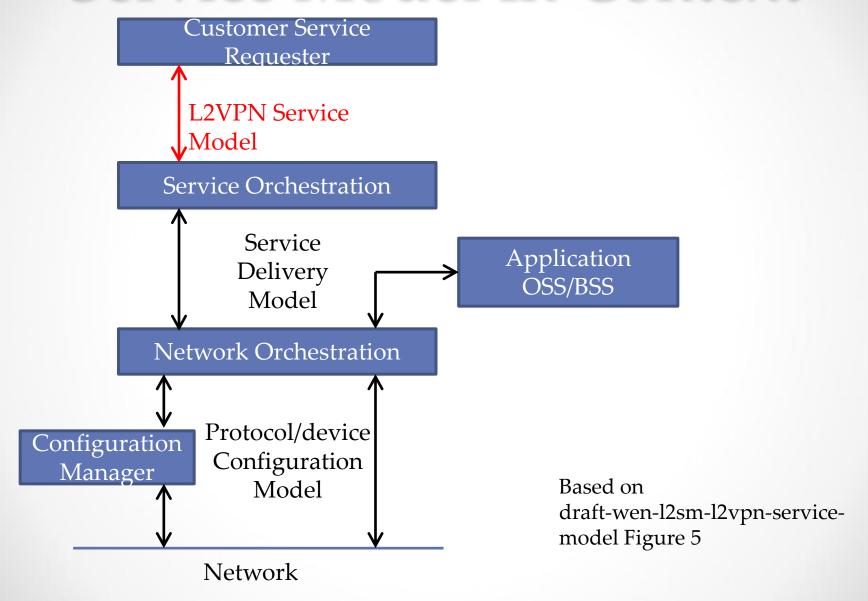
Data Model: model managed objects at a lower level of abstraction and include more details about managed objects.

Service Model: a specific type of data model and describe basic and core service characteristics parameters in a network agnostic way. It can be used by human or a software component to configure or request a service.

What is a "Customer Service Model"?

- General reference in draft-wu-opsawg-service-model-explained
 - Builds on other IETF work
 - draft-ietf-l3sm-l3vpn-service-model
 - draft-ietf-netmod-yang-model-classification
 - draft-wen-l2sm-l2vpn-service-model
- Used to describe a service as offered or delivered to a customer by a network operator
- Expressed as a core set of parameters that are common across network operators
 - Additional features that are specific to the offerings of individual network operators would be defined in extensions or augmentations of the model.
- Can be used by a human (via a user interface such as a GUI, web form, or CLI) or by software (automation)
 - o To configure or request a service
- May equally be consumed by a human (such as via an order fulfillment system) or by a software component (service orchestration)
- Drives requirements for service delivery models so that the customer service parameters can be mapped into inputs used by the protocol configuration models

Service Model In Context



Using the Customer Service Model

- Service models are used on the interface between customers and network operators
 - IETF adopts YANG data modeling language in [RFC6020] to model the service
 - Communication protocol used to exchange service model
 - NETCONF/RESTCONF or API
 - Encoding format used to exchange service model
 - XML/JSON or any other human readable format or machine readable format
- network operator maps the service request into configuration and operational parameters that control one or more network to deliver the requested services



Misconception Clarification

- Service in the service model is not "Foo as a service".
- Network operation is not part of the Customer Service model
 - Expose no details of technology or network resources used to provide the service
 - E.g., point-to-point virtual link connectivity provided by a network tunnel
- The service delivery model is used between service orchestrator and network orchestrator
 - The service orchestrator should map Customer service model to data model with protocol parameters and device configuration parameters
 - o Two model are usually not same.
- Service Level Agreements (SLAs) have a high degree of overlap with the definition of services present in Customer service models
 - SLAs typically include a number of fine-grained details about how services are allowed to vary, by how much, and how often
 - Link with commercial terms

Misconception Clarification

Operator-Specific Features

- a common description of the services that they offer to their customers should be agreed
- Standardized model can be developed
- Operator specific feature can be augmented from standardized model

Supporting Multiple Services

- Network operators can offer multiple different services to their customers
- It is implementation and deployment specific on whether all service models are processed by a single Service Orchestrator or each model is processed by a separated service orchestrator

Q&A (and Tomato©)

THANK YOU