

Integrating Goal Specification in Policy-based Management

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Overview

- **Motivation**
 - Specify Policy Goals
 - Relate Policy Rules to Policy Goals
- (Review) **IETF/DMTF Policy Rules Model**
- **A Schema for Policy Goals**
 - Core Schema
 - Schema Extensions
- **Application to Rules/Goals Integration**
- **Summary & Open Issues**

Introduction

- **Problem Addressed:**
 - Specifying Goals for Policy-based Management
- **Terminology:**
 - Consistent with latest IETF and DMTF standards work
 - **Policy Goal**
 - High-level, business-related objectives
 - a.k.a. “Service Level Objective” (SLO) in an SLA
 - Measurable characteristic; satisfied or not satisfied
 - **Policy Rule**
 - if CONDITION(s) then ACTION(s)
 - (One form of) Lower-level policy
 - **Policy**
 - Defined by goals and/or rules

Specifying Goals

- **Motivation:**
 - **Want to specify policy from *end-user* view of apps/network**
 - Current rule-based tools capture *sys-admin* view
 - From end-user viewpoint, goals say what to do, rules say how
 - Fill “perspective gap” between user sys-admin views
 - Policy spec directly comparable to measurements
 - Determine if goals are satisfied or not satisfied
 - **Growing importance of SLA’s**
 - In ASP market, “SLA’s with teeth” will differentiate
 - Billing for QoS, using billing to automate QoS management
 - **Policy-enabled architecture that relates “high-level” policy (goal) and “low-level” (e.g., rule)**
 - Rules cause goals to be (or not to be) satisfied

Policy: Goals and Rules

- **Goals**
 - Intuitive, propositional, measurable
 - Easier for users (or their human agents) to express and prioritize
 - Sys admin setting policy for users
 - IT staff negotiating SLA with an ASP
 - Examples:
 - (Layer 7) Jack, a call center agent, needs customer data to load within 2 seconds (99% of the time)
 - (Layer 4) Stephan needs throughput, on demand, of up to 20 KB/s
- **Rules**
 - Conditions: identify network traffic flows/PDU's
 - Actions: Traffic control
 - PDU/Flow Queueing Priority/Scheduling
 - PDU Dropping, Flow Admission Control
 - Route Selection or Redirection

Translating from Goals to Rules

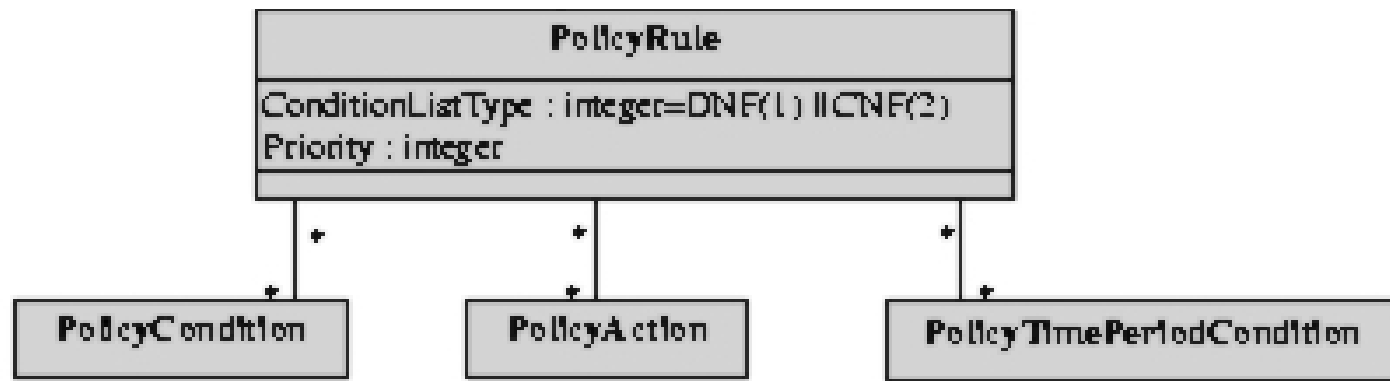
- **Sample (application level) Goal**
 - Jack, a call center agent, needs customer data to load within 2 seconds (99% of the time)
- **System Administrator derives if/then policy rules:**
 - Jack has IP address J.J.J.J
 - Call center app has address/port C.C.C.C:8080
 - Generate rules such as:
 - if (source/dest = J.J.J.J/C.C.C.C:80) then set DiffservCP=3
 - if (source = J.J.J.J) then set CallCenterQueuePriority = 2
 - Rules communicated to Policy Enforcement Points (PEP's), e.g. routers, switches, gateways, firewalls, load balancers, application servers...
- **How does sys admin know what rules to specify...?**

IETF/DMTF Policy Core Info Model

Policy Rule:

- Set of Conditions, DNF/CNF w/negation
- Set of Actions
- Time Period Condition

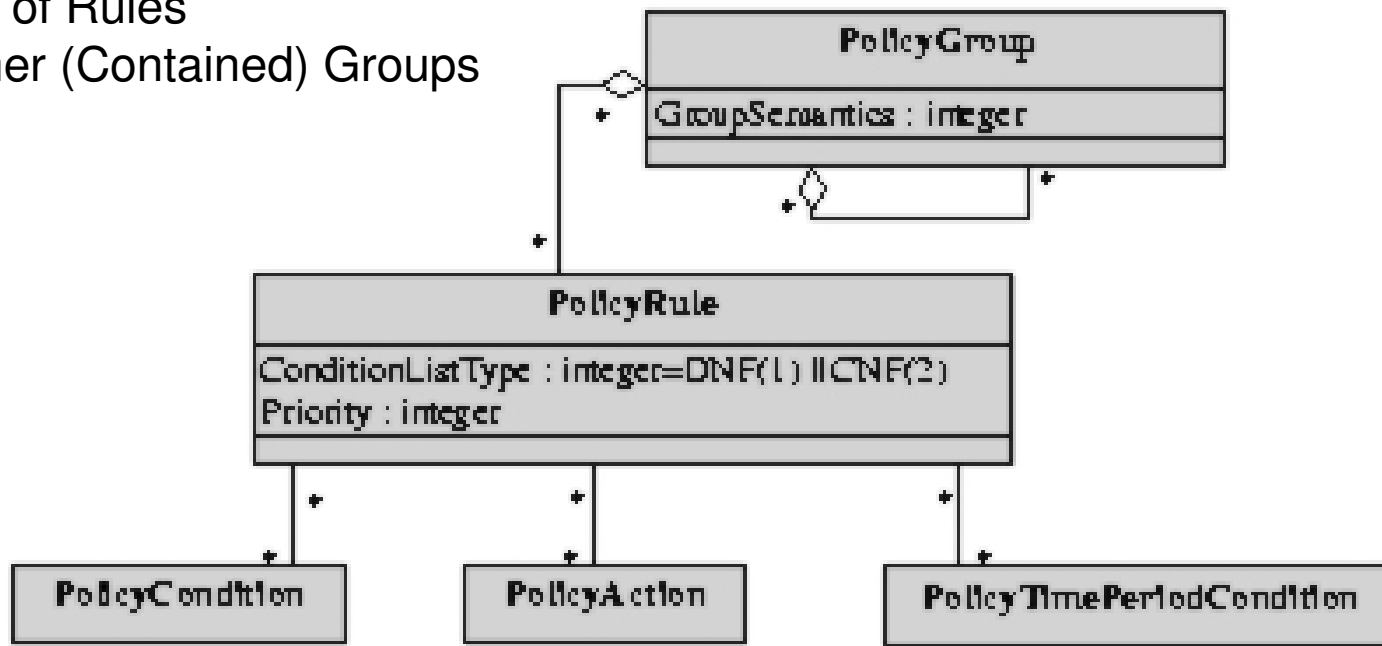
Semantics: *If* <PolicyCondition(s) TRUE> *Then Do* <PolicyAction(s)>



IETF/DMTF Policy Core Info Model

Policy Group:

- Set of Rules
- Other (Contained) Groups



What about “High Level” Rules?

- **Consider a “goal” like this?**
 - if **Client=Jack** and **Application=CallCenter** then **99%Delay < 2s**
- **Disadvantages:**
 - “**Delay < 2s**” not an action, looks more like a condition
 - **Want *satisfied* or *not-satisfied* for some point(s) in time**
 - What does it mean for “if A then B” to be false?
 - **Intuitively, if/then rule has procedural sense (“how”)**
 - Condition must be evaluated at some point in time (on event)
 - Explicit in recently proposed PCIM extensions (Brunner/Quittek)
 - Condition true/false at that time...action is “taken/not-taken”?
 - **What we want to express is true/false proposition:**
 - for **Client=Jack** using **Application=CallCenter**, it is the case that **99%Delay < 2s**

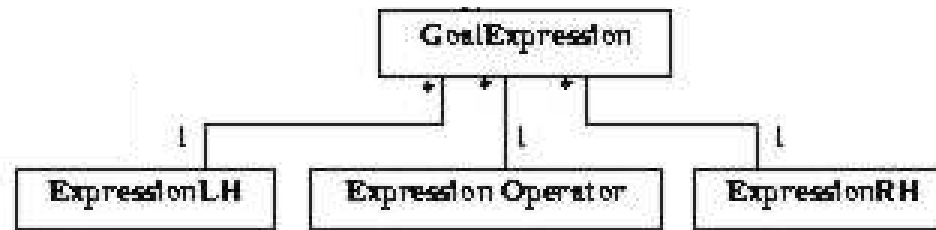
Policy Goals Core Info Model

Goal Expression:

- Left and Right hand parts
- Operator
- Either *satisfied* or *not-satisfied*

Example: 99%CCLoadDelay < 2 seconds

LH operator RH



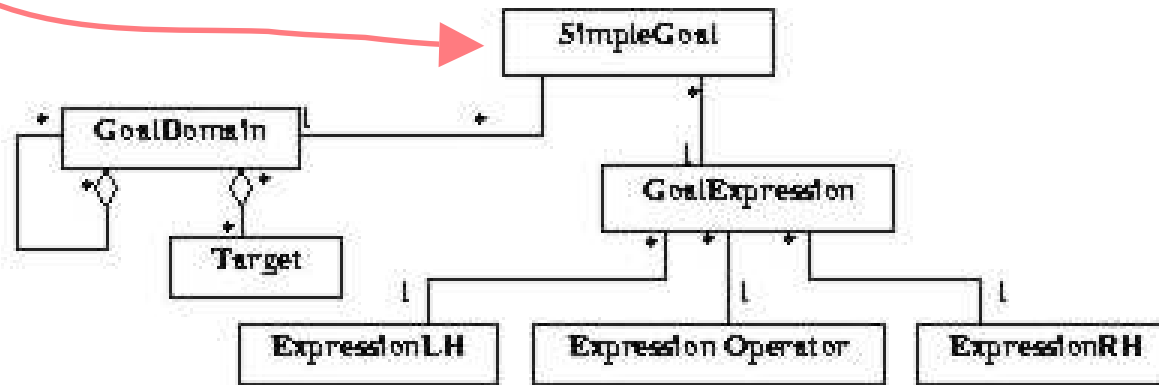
Policy Goals Core Info Model

Simple Goal:

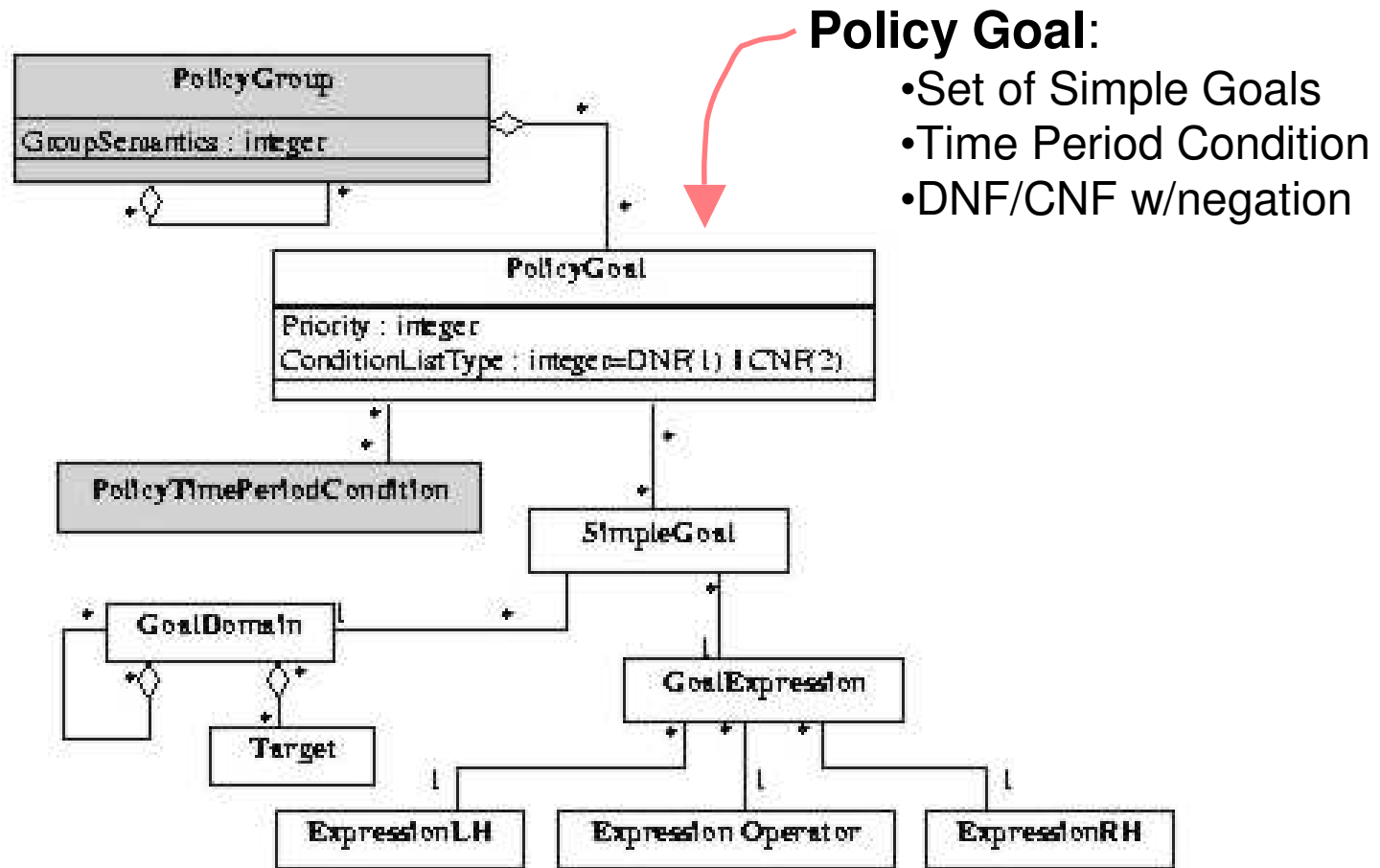
- Goal Expression
- Goal Domain = Set of Targets
- Either *satisfied* or *not-satisfied* w.r.t. Targets in Domain

Example: 99%CCLoadDelay < 2 sec for Jack using CallCenter

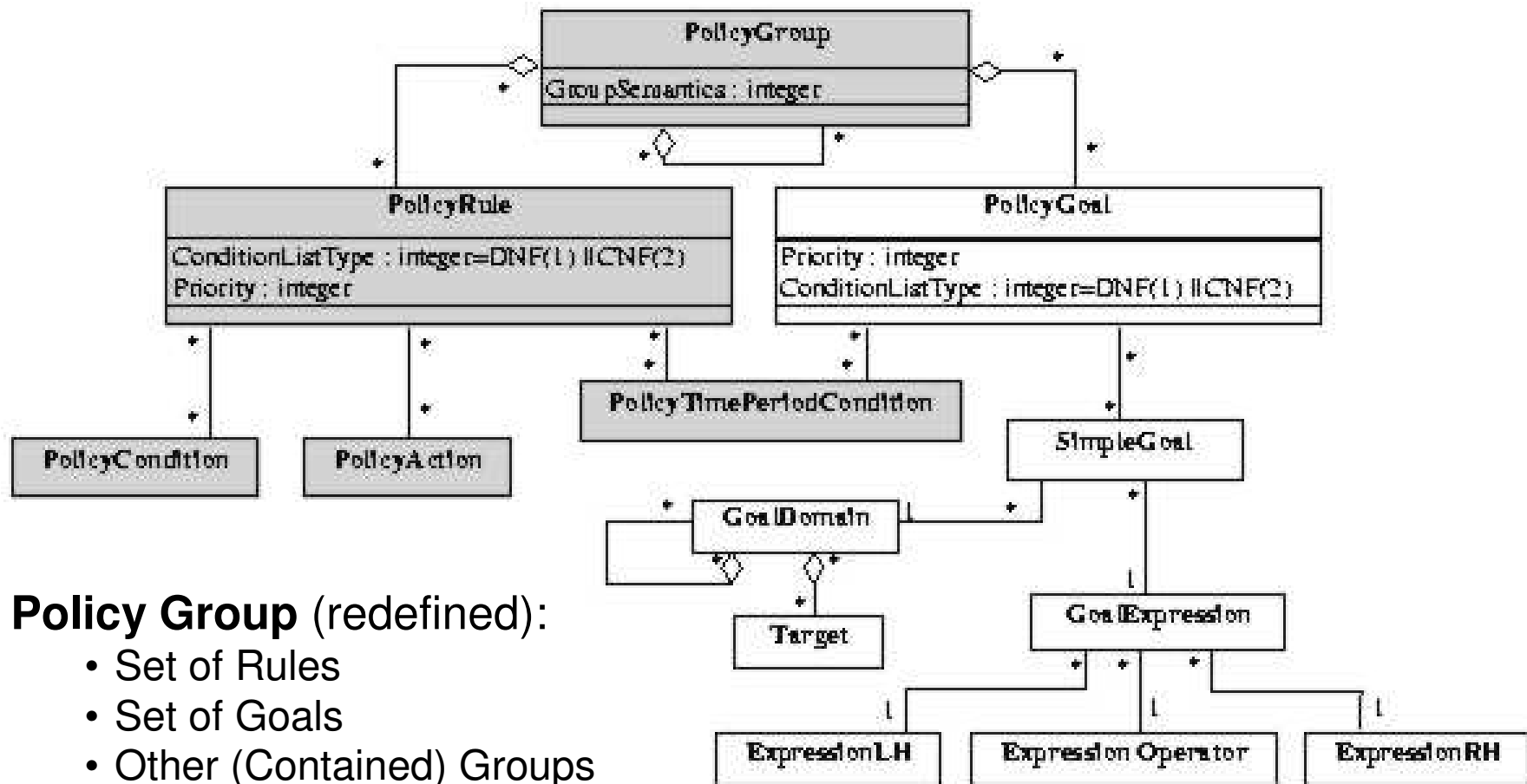
LH operator RH Target₁ Target₂
Goal Expression Goal Domain



Policy Goals Core Info Model



“Horizontal” Extension of Core Model



Policy Group (redefined):

- Set of Rules
- Set of Goals
- Other (Contained) Groups
- *GroupSemantics* flag for PolicyGroup indicates relationship between Rules/Goals

Relationship Between Rules and Goals

- **Possible *GroupSemantics* values:**

- Case 1:**

- Goals given by policy administrator
 - Rules selected (“minimal” set) to satisfy goals
 - *Example: Expert system derives/modifies rules over time*

- Case 2:**

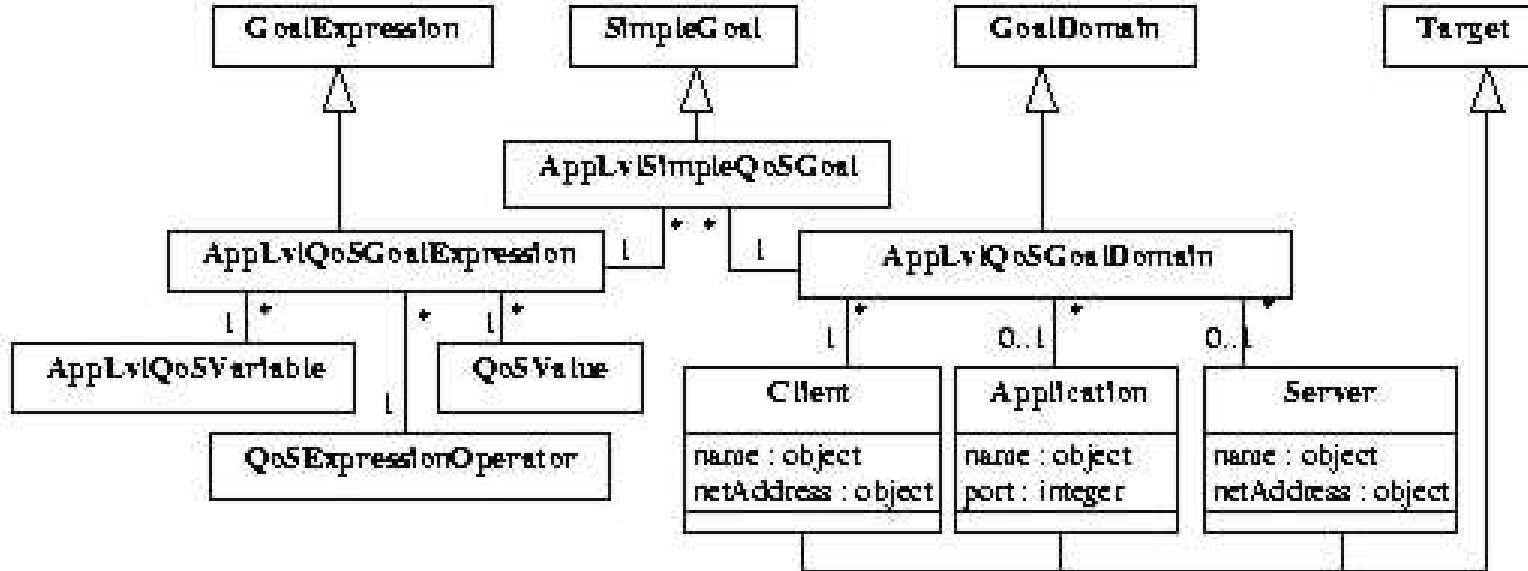
- Rules given by policy administrator
 - Goals selected to be (performance “maximal”) set satisfied by rules
 - *Example: Benchmark goals for a system by first enforcing “good” set of rules, then deriving goals from service level measurements*

- Case 3:**

- Both goals and rules given by administrator
 - *Example: Administrator intuitively derives both rules and goals*

Core Goals Schema Refinements

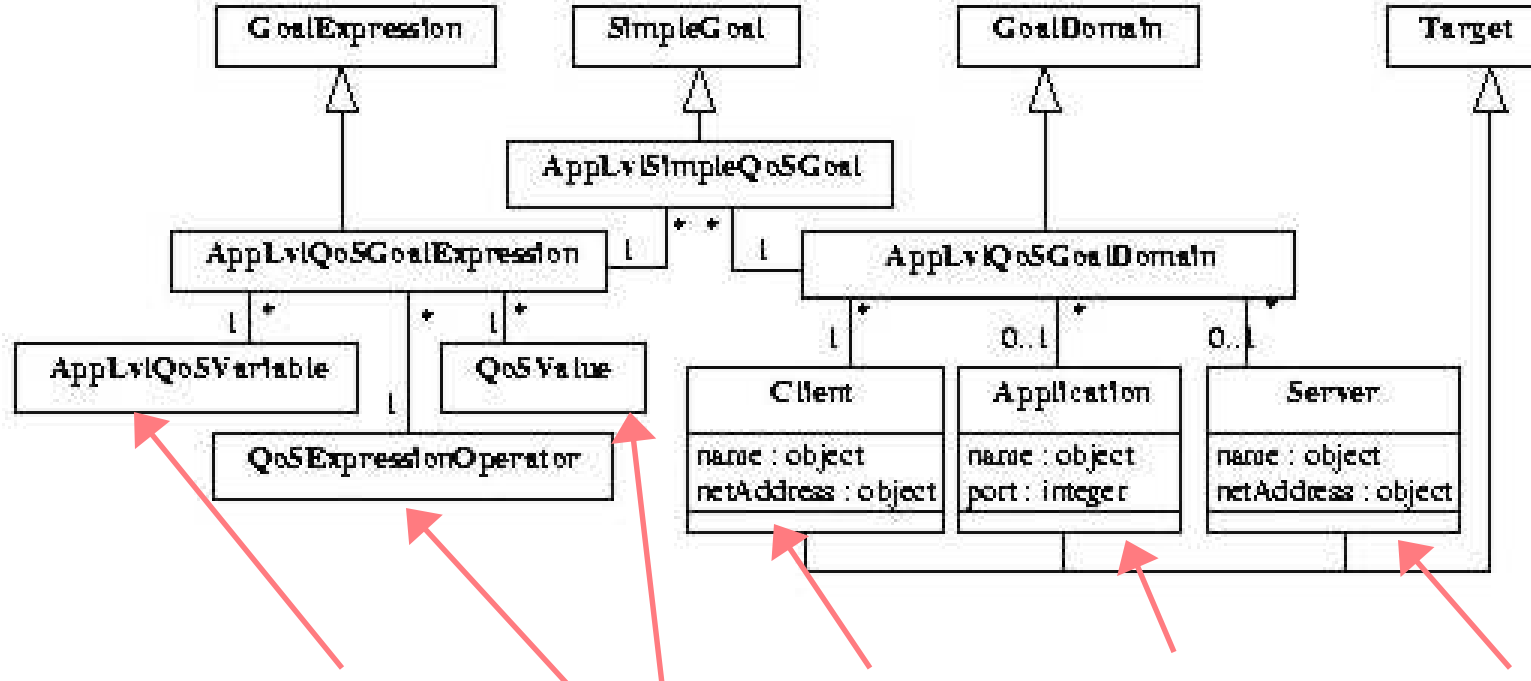
- Approach similar to IETF Policy WG
 - Possible Refinement: **Application-Level QoS Goals**



Example: 99%CCLoadDelay < 2 sec for Jack using CallCenter (at Server C)

Core Goals Schema Refinements

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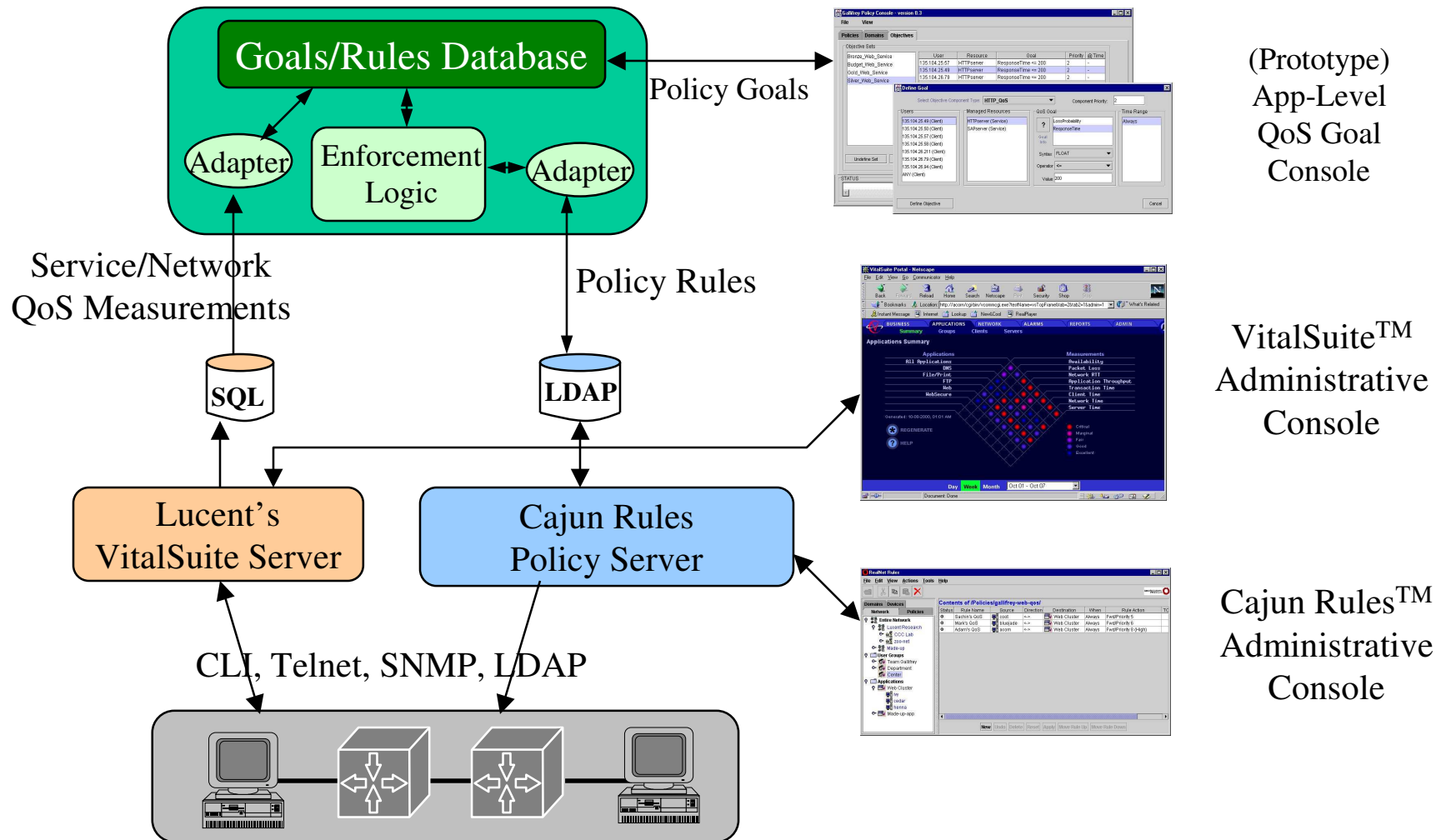
Core Goals Schema Refinements

- **Network-Level QoS Goals**
 - Example: `NIC_Throughput = 20 KB/s` for `Stephan` accessing `ANY` host
- **Resource Utilization Goals**
 - Example: `CPU_Load < 50%` for `HTTPserver` on host `Samson`
 - Note that no client or network is specified
- **Access Permission Goals**
 - Example: `Stephan` should have `no access` to application `CallCenter`
 - Note difference in goal and rule
 - Rule: if (`client=Stephan`) AND (`app=CallCenter`) then `DENY`
 - Is it meaningful for goal to be not-satisfied even in presence of rule?
 - Yes...For instance, rule isn't properly applied and Stephan is detected to actually access the application
 - With Goals and Rules, can express both concepts in same framework

A Few Observations

- **Core Schema + Extensions seems to work here**
- **Integration of Goals/Rules Enables Rule Provisioning**
 - Benchmark: Try set of rules, measure system, define goals by measurements
 - Tune rules: Compare goals to measured service level, use this info to modify rules (cf. feedback loop using fuzzy logic)
- **Goal to Rule Mapping**
 - Requires mapping of high-level and network-level user and application
 - User <--> net Address(es)
 - Application <--> net Address(es), Port(s)
 - Is very hard in principle (obviously)
 - One rule may help satisfy multiple goals
 - A goal might be satisfied by any of several rules
 - Goal conflicts may be harder to “see” than rule conflicts

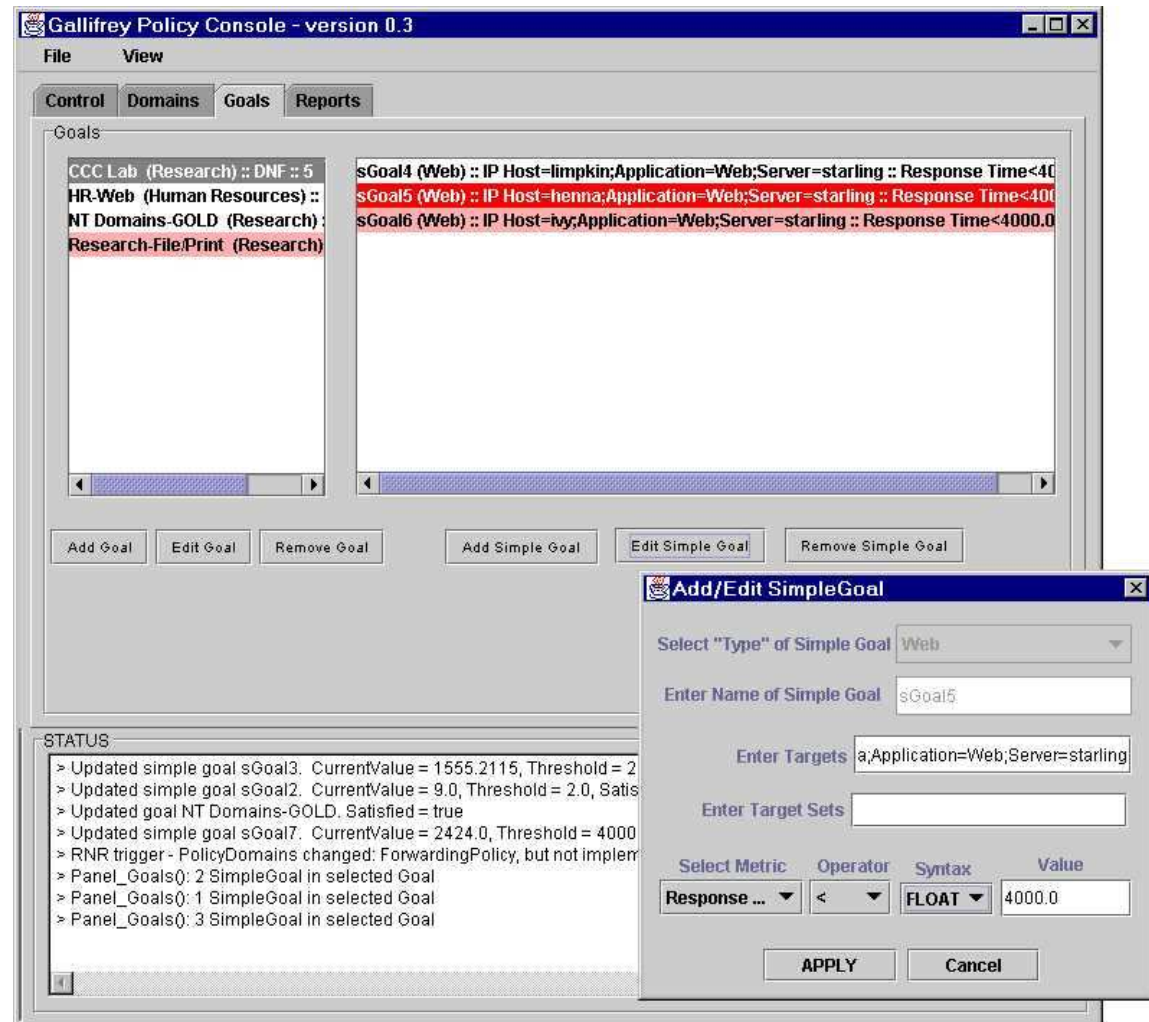
“Closed Loop” Management Server Prototype



Administrative Interface

“Real-time” feedback:

- White: Satisfied
- Red: Not Satisfied



Summary and Open Issues

- **Use of two levels of policy specification**
 - **Higher level: Goals**
 - Propositional
 - Measurable
 - “What” to satisfy
 - **Lower level: Rules**
 - Interpretable
 - “How” to achieve goals via actions
 - **Relationships between Rules/Goals in same framework**
- **Questions**
 - Translating from(to) Goals to(from) Rules?
 - Specifying relationships between Goals/Rules?
 - Most useful refinements of Core Goals Schema?