Open Networking Automation Platform (ONAP) Policy Management Framework & Use case

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01. Introduction to ONAP policy framework and APEX policy execution engine

02. Example of ONAP policy: VoLTE Closed Loop
ONAP policy framework has the following five capabilities

- It can be capable of being triggered by an event or invoked, and making decisions at run time.
- It can be deployment agnostic; capable of managing policies for various Policy Decision Points (PDPs) or policy engines.
- It can be metadata driven, allowing policies to be deployed, modified, upgraded, and removed as the system executes.
- It can provide a flexible model driven policy design approach for policy type programming and specification of policies.
- It can be extensible, allowing straightforward integration of new PDPs, policy formats, and policy development environments.

Introduction to ONAP policy type

- A Policy Type describes the properties, targets, and triggers that the policy for a feature can have.
- Policy Types are hierarchical, A Policy Type can inherit from a parent Policy Type, inheriting the properties, targets, and triggers of its parent.
- A policy is defined using a Policy Type, including the values for each property of the policy type, the specific targets (network element, function, service, resource) on which this policy will act, and the specific triggers that trigger this policy.
- A Policy Type Implementation is the logic that implements the policy. When one of the triggers described in the Policy Type occurs, the corresponding logic will be executed and acts on the targets specified in the Policy Type.
Part01—Introduction to ONAP policy framework

**Policy Development**
- Provides a CRUD API for policy types and policies.
- Other applications can use the API to create, update, delete, and read policy types and policies.

**Policy Administration**
- Management of the life cycle of PDPs in an ONAP installation.
- Management of the deployment of policies to PDPs in an ONAP installation.

**Policy Execution**
- The set of running PDPs that are executing policies, logically partitioned into PDP groups and subgroups.
- The PDP supported by ONAP includes XACML, DROOLS, and APEX.
Part01—Introduction to APEX policy execution engine

Simple APEX Overview

- Stand for Adaptive Policy EXecution. It is a lightweight engine for execution of policies.
- Specify logic as a policy that can adapt on the fly as your system executes.
- Policies are triggered by incoming events. The logic of the policies executes and produces a response event.
- You can design the policies that APEX executes and the trigger and action events that your policies accept and produce.

APEX States and Context

- Design your policy as a chain of states, with each state being fed by the state before.
- All States together form a directed acyclic graph.
- Context is simply the state information and data used by your policies.
- APEX takes care of distribution, locking, writing of context to persistent storage, and monitoring of context.
Part01——Introduction to APEX policy execution engine

APEX Policy Model

Shows the main parts of a policy: state, state output, event, and task.

Emphasizes how decision-making logic is injected into a policy. Three types: task logic, task selection logic, state finalizer logic.

Context Model

Shows how context is injected into a policy. States collect context from tasks. Task define what context requires for decision making. Context is a collection of items with data types.

Event / Field Model

Shows the events in the policy model. Tasks define what information they consume (input) and produce (output). This information is modeled as fields. Events are collection of fields.
### Part02—— VoLTE Auto Healing Scenario

**Root Cause**
- **VNF Fault**
  - Standby MPU is offline
- **Derived Fault**
- **Root Cause**
- **VM Fault**
  - VM OS abnormal

**Action**
Part02—— Interaction with ETSI NFV-MANO

NFV

OSS/BSS

EMS Driver

EMS

EMS

EMS

VNF1 (vIMS)

VNF2 (vEPC)

VNF3 (vPCRF)

Virtual Computing

Virtual Storage

Virtual Network

Virtualization Layer

Hardware (Server, Storage, Network)

Policy

DCAE

VES Collector

Holmes

MultiVim

MultiVim

VIM

VF-C

GVNFM/SVNFM

OSS/BSS

EMS

EMS

EMS

VNF1 (vIMS)

VNF2 (vEPC)

VNF3 (vPCRF)

Virtual Computing

Virtual Storage

Virtual Network

Virtualization Layer

Hardware (Server, Storage, Network)

① Alarm Collection

② Alarm Report

③ Publish Alarm Event

④ Fault Correlation

⑤ Publish root cause

⑥ Match rules

⑦ Trigger heal operation

⑧ VM recovery

① Alarm Collection

② Alarm Report

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**Part02—— Policy Model**

Policy Engine: Drools  
Policy Type: Operational Policy

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**Onset Event Info**

```
{
  "target": "vserver.vserver-name",
  "target_type": "VM",
  "AAI": {
    "vserver.is-closed-loop-disabled": "false",
    "vserver.vserver-id": "example-vserver-id-val-64888",
    "vserver.vserver-name": "example-vserver-name-val-75044",
    "generic-vnf.vnf-id": "example-vnf-id-val-31366",
    "service-instance.service-instance-id": "example-service-id-val-33989"
  },
  "closedLoopAlarmStart": 1413378172000000,
  "closedLoopEventStatus": "ONSET",
  "closedLoopControlName": "ControlLoop-VOLTE-2179b738-fd36-4843-a71a-a8c24c70c55b",
  "target": "vserver.vserver-name",
  "requestID": "a0d549da-cd11-4425-af1f-fa40fdfc44ff",
  "from": "DCAE"
}
```

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**VF-C Rest Invocation**

POST `http(s)://[hostname][:port]/api/nslcm/v1/ns/example-service-id-val-33989/heal`  
Request JSON:

```
{
  "healVnfData": {
    "vnfInstanceId": "example-vnf-id-val-31366",
    "cause": "vm is down",
    "additionalParams": {
      "action": "restartvm",
      "actionvminfo": {
        "vmid": "example-vserver-id-val-64888",
        "vmname": "example-vserver-name-val-75044"
      }
    }
  }
}
```
THANK You

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