

Using the Script MIB for Policy-based Configuration Management

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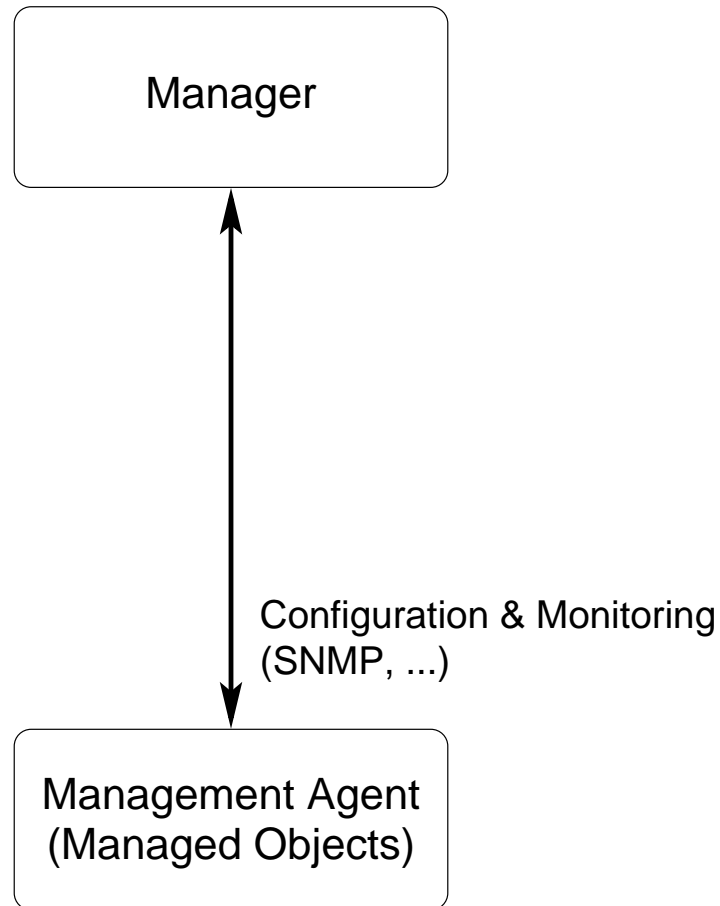
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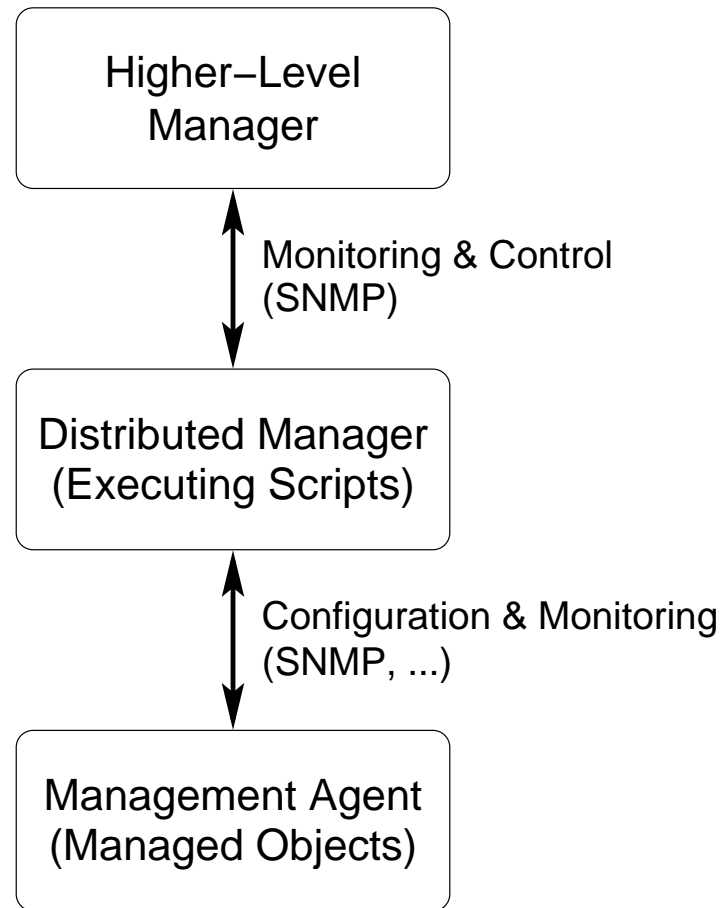
Outline

1. IETF Management-by-Delegation Architecture
 - The Script MIB
 - *Jasmin*: A Script MIB Implementation
2. IETF Policy Framework
3. Script MIB-based Policy Management
 - Policies as Programs
 - Policies as Objects
4. Conclusion

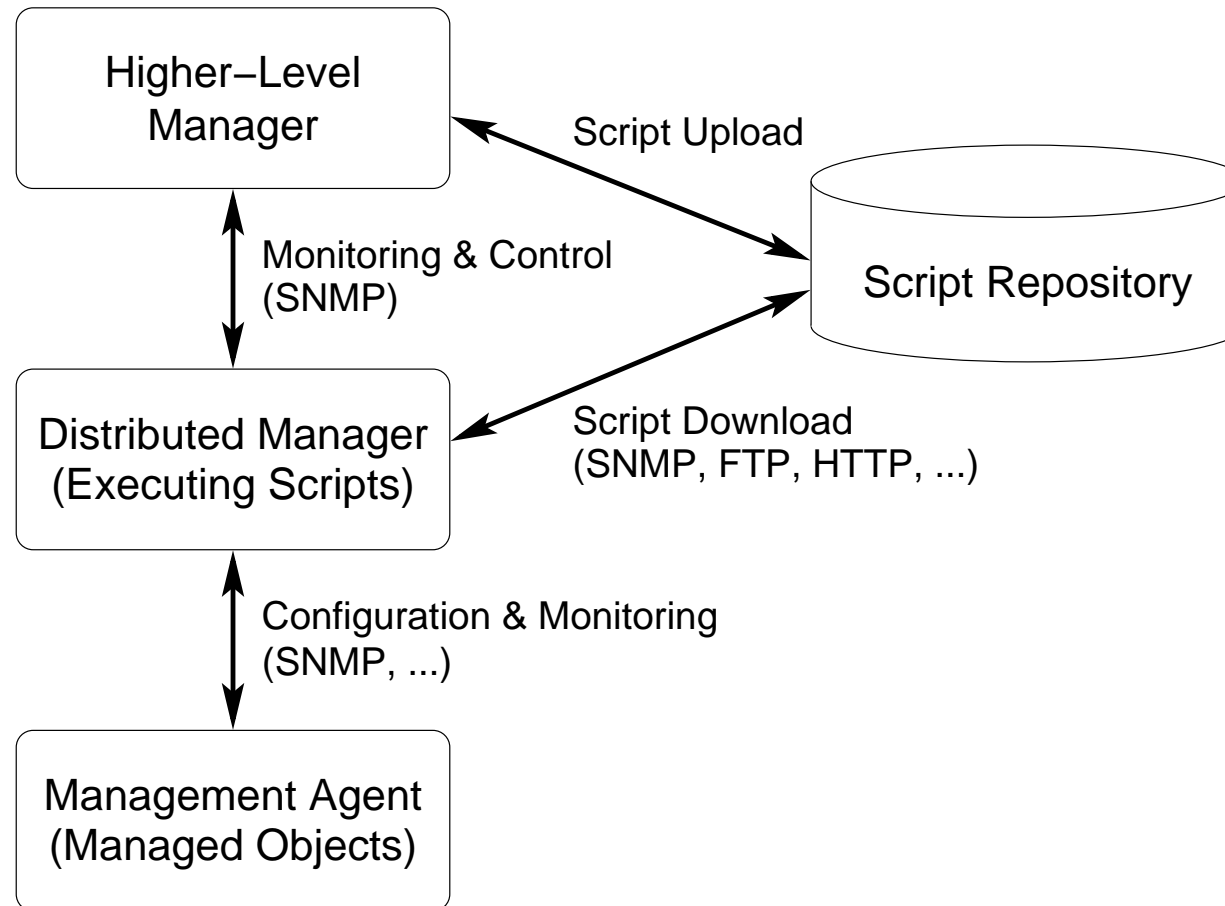
The Traditional Manager/Agent Architecture



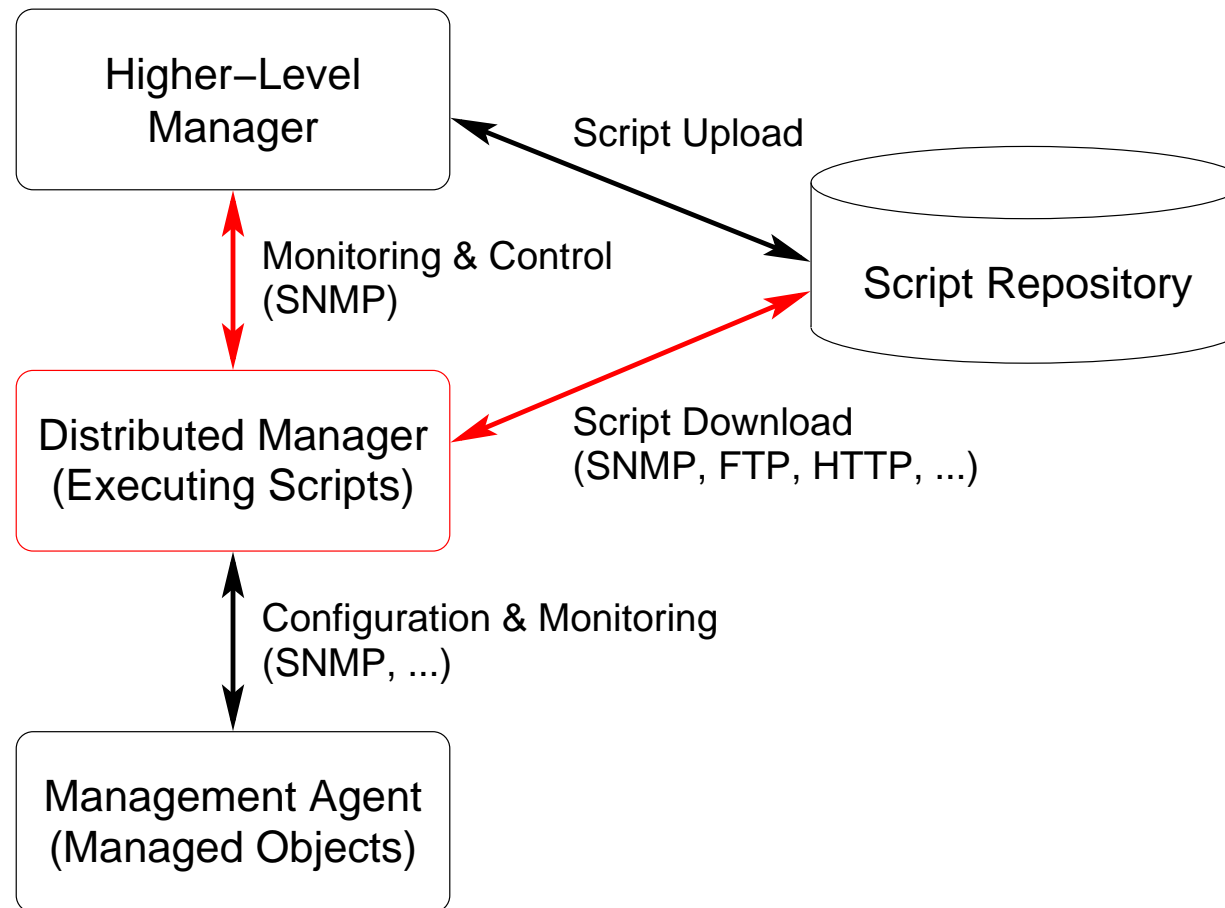
The IETF Management by Delegation (MbD) Architecture (I)



The IETF Management by Delegation (MbD) Architecture (II)



What the IETF Script MIB Specifies



The IETF DISMAN Script MIB

- Designed and standardized by the IETF Distributed Management (DISMAN) Working Group
- First Proposed Standard: RFC 2592, May 1999
- Updated Proposed Standard: RFC 3165, August 2001
- Supported functions:
 - Information on supported script languages and extensions
 - Transfer of scripts to a distributed manager
 - Control execution of management scripts
 - Retrieve results from management scripts
- Security based on:
 - SNMPv3 security (USM and VACM)
 - Script runtime engine security models (sandbox)

The Jasmin Project

- Joint project (1998 – 2001):
 - Technical University of Braunschweig
 - Network Laboratories, NEC Europe Ltd.
- Goals of the project:
 - Evaluate and enhance the Script MIB Standard
 - Provide a proto-type implementation
 - Study use-cases and develop supporting tools
- Primary outcome of the project:
 - a flexible open source Script MIB agent implementation
 - supporting various runtime engines (currently Java, Tcl, Perl) via the *Script MIB Extensibility Protocol (SMX)*, RFC 3179
- In 2000 demand for policy-based configuration management increased
 - How could the Script MIB support this?

Policy-based Configuration Management

- Motivation:
 - Traditional management of individual device-specific configurations is
 - * complex and error-prone (different vendors means different ways)
 - * too static (state configuration, no behavior configuration)
 - The general policies behind those configurations are often simple
- Consequence:
 - Let the administrator configure just those policies
 - PBMS supports automated enforcement of the policies

General Concept of Policies

- A *Policy* is represented by a number of *Rules*
- Each rule consists of a *Condition* and an *Action*
- The evaluation of a rule is triggered by an *Event*

on $\langle event(s) \rangle$ if $\langle condition \rangle$ do $\langle action(s) \rangle$

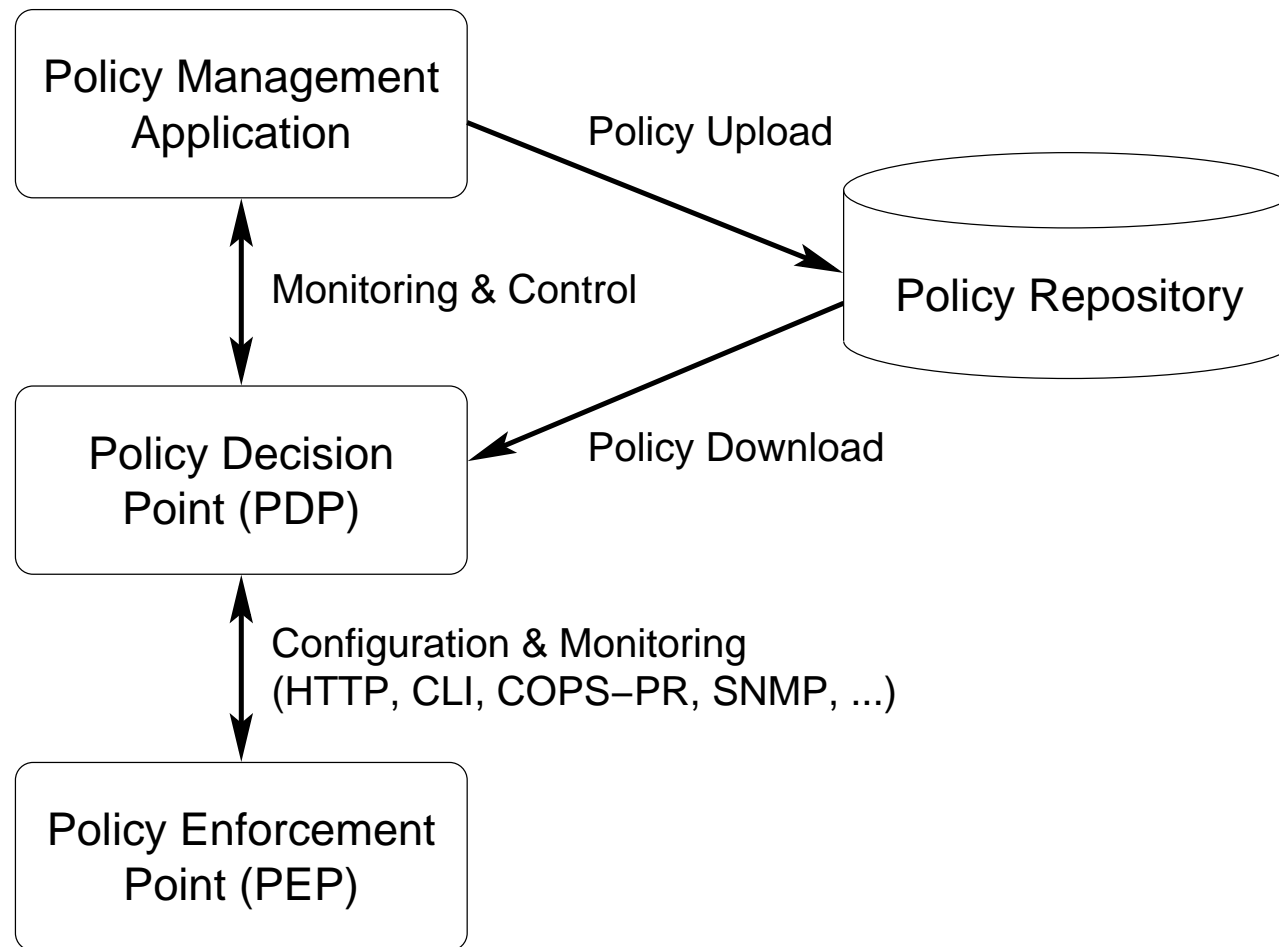
Approaches to express policies:

- Specific policy definition language, e.g. PONDER
- Traditional programming language & language extension for policies
- Policy Core Information Model (PCIM)

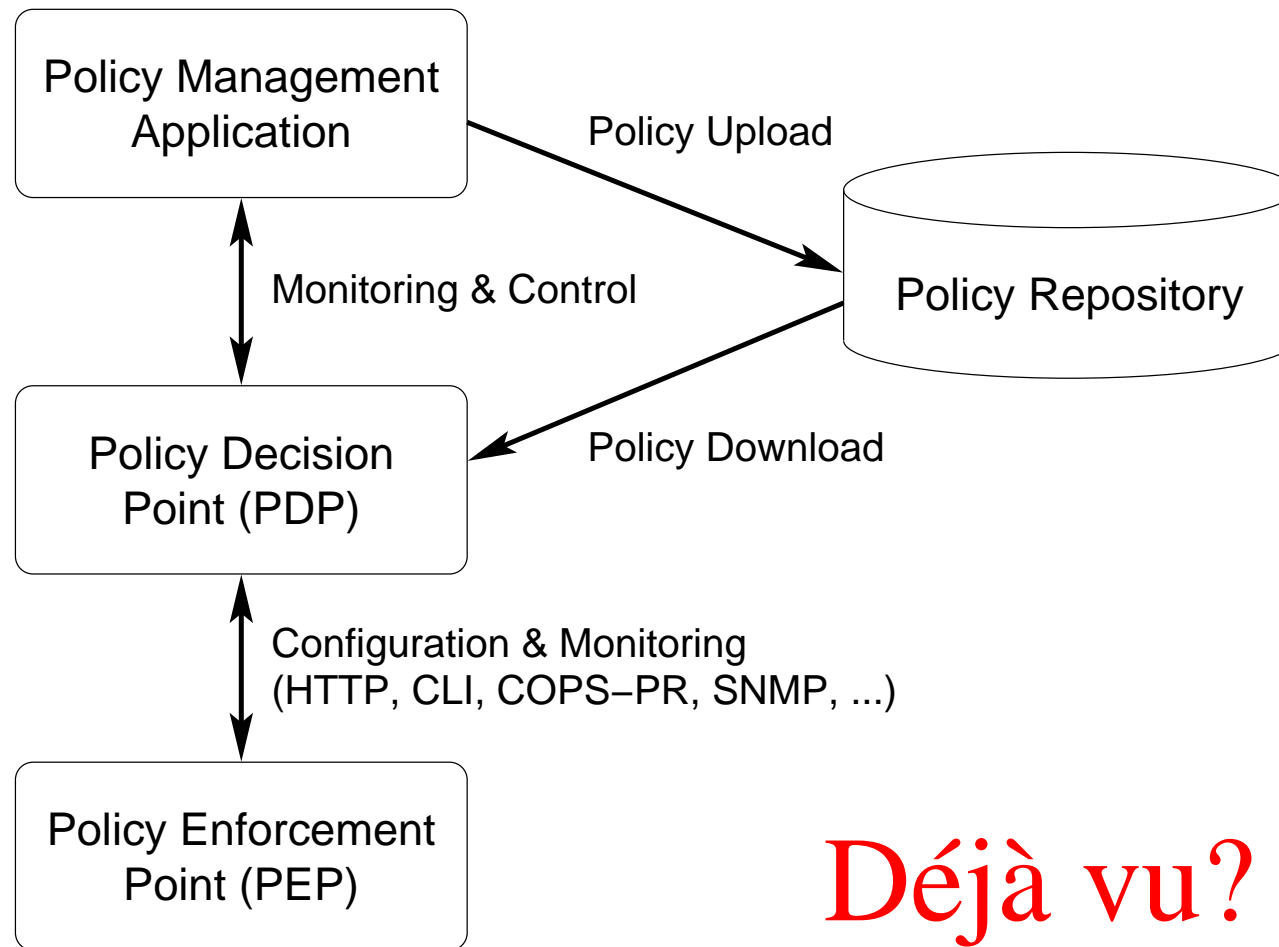
An infrastructure is required:

- Policies must be distributed over the network
- Policies must be interpreted
- Managed devices must be configurable

The IETF Policy-based Management Framework

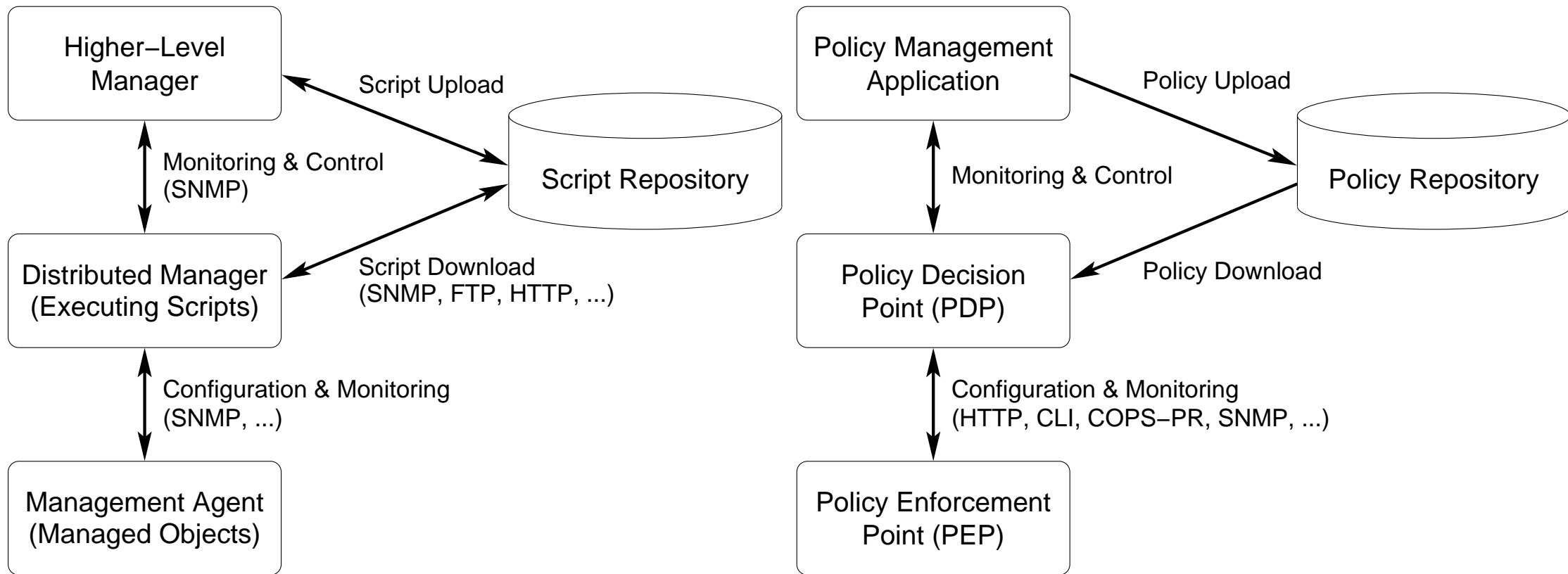


The IETF Policy-based Management Framework

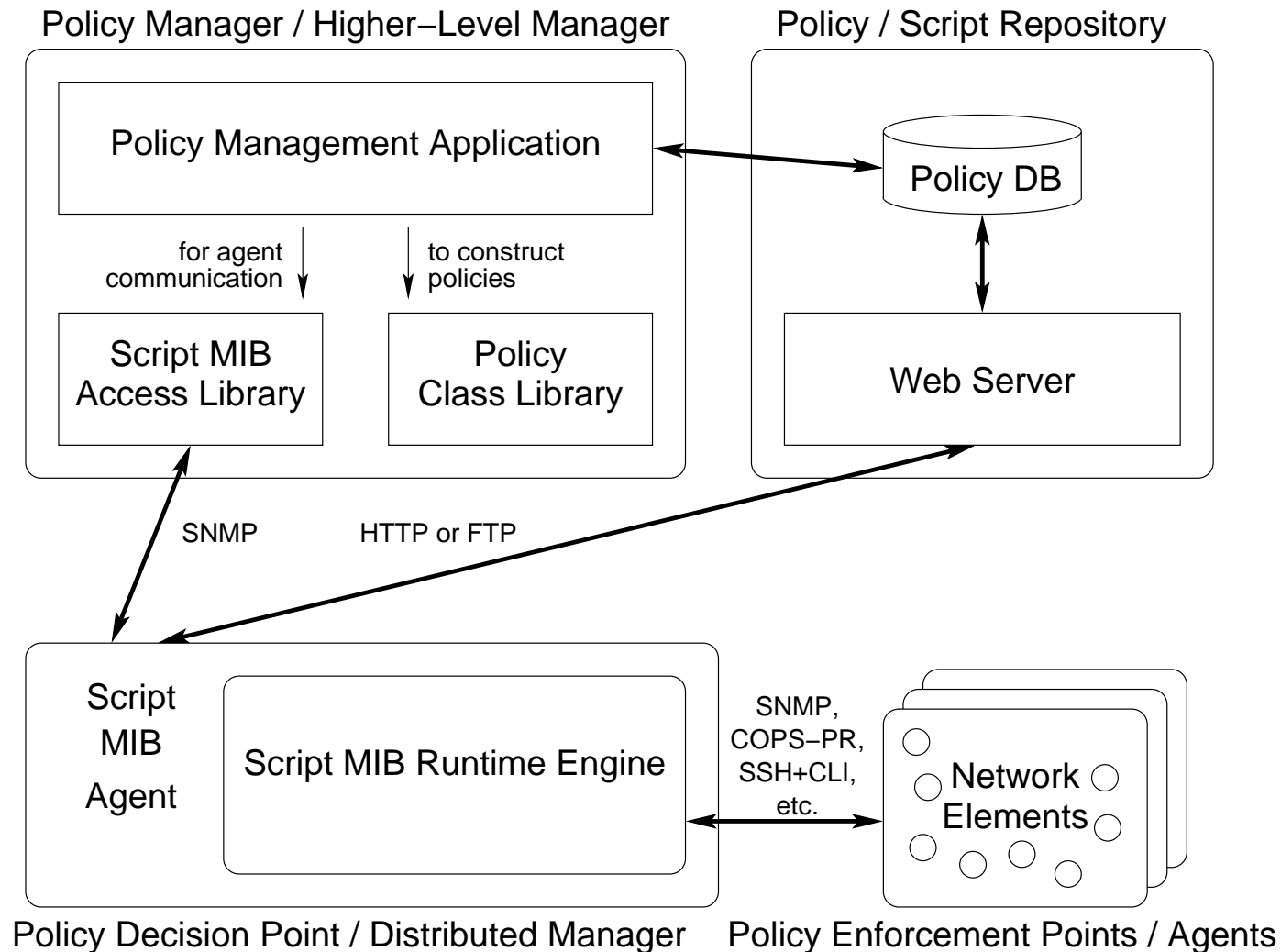


Déjà vu?

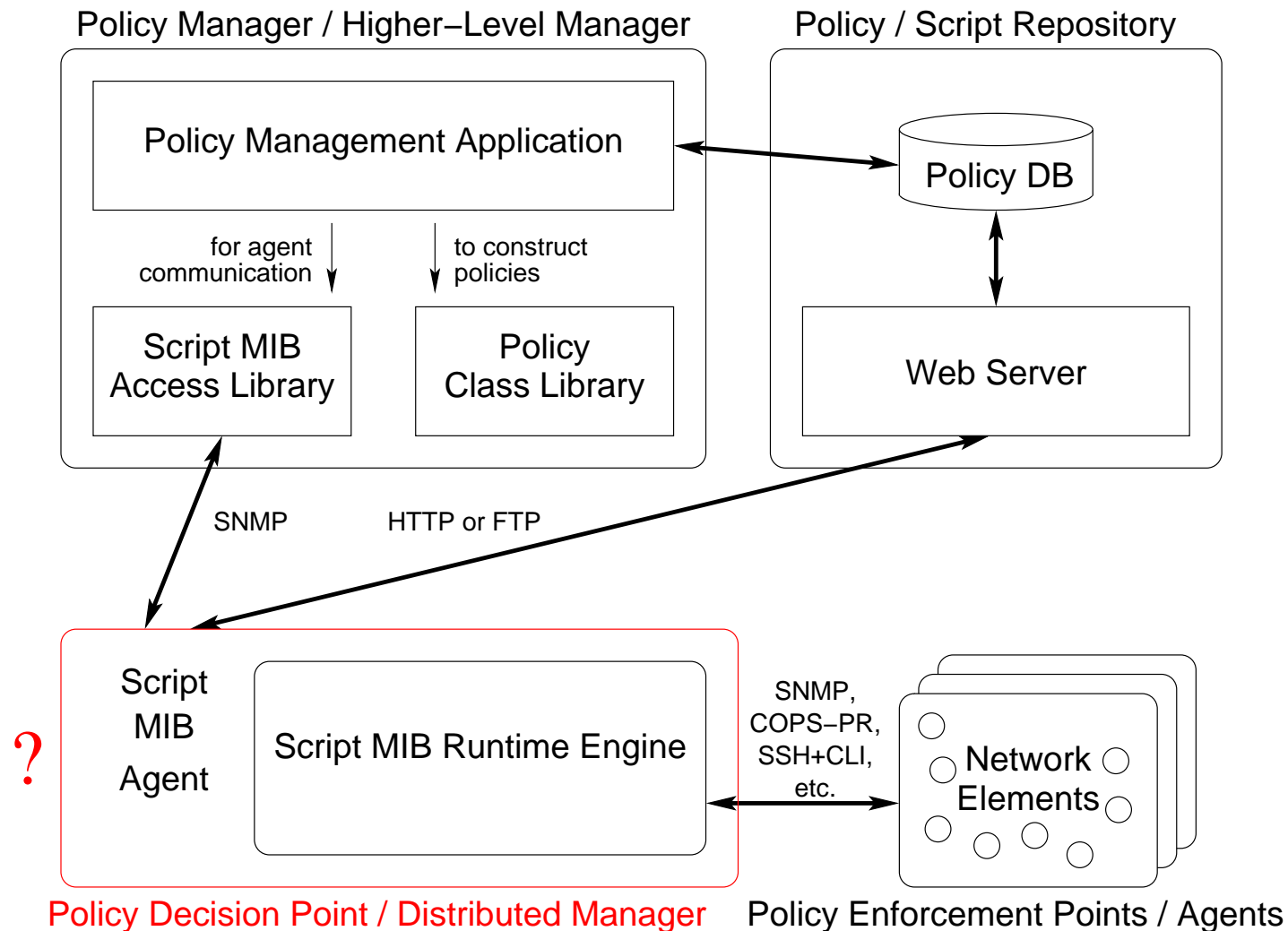
Management-by-Delegation vs. Policy-based Management



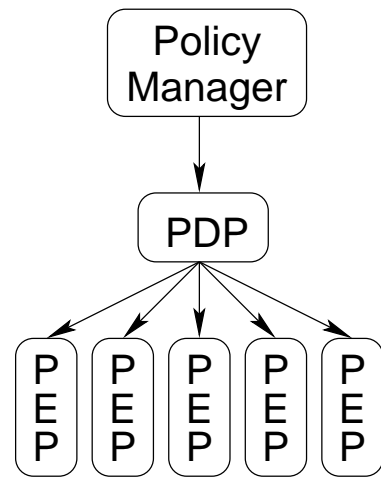
Architecture of the Jasmin Policy-based Management System



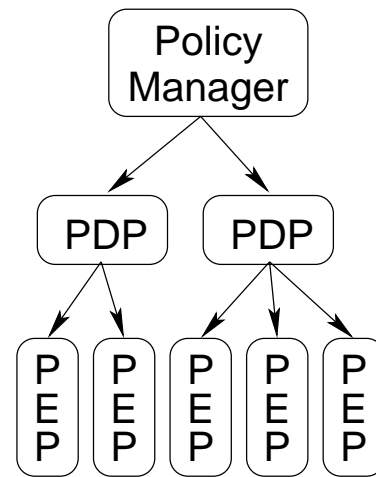
Architecture of the Jasmin Policy-based Management System



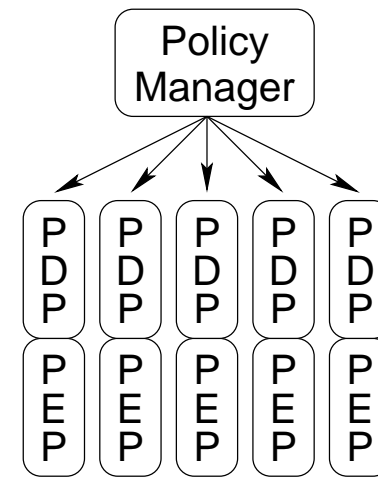
Different Levels of PDP Distribution



(a) centralized

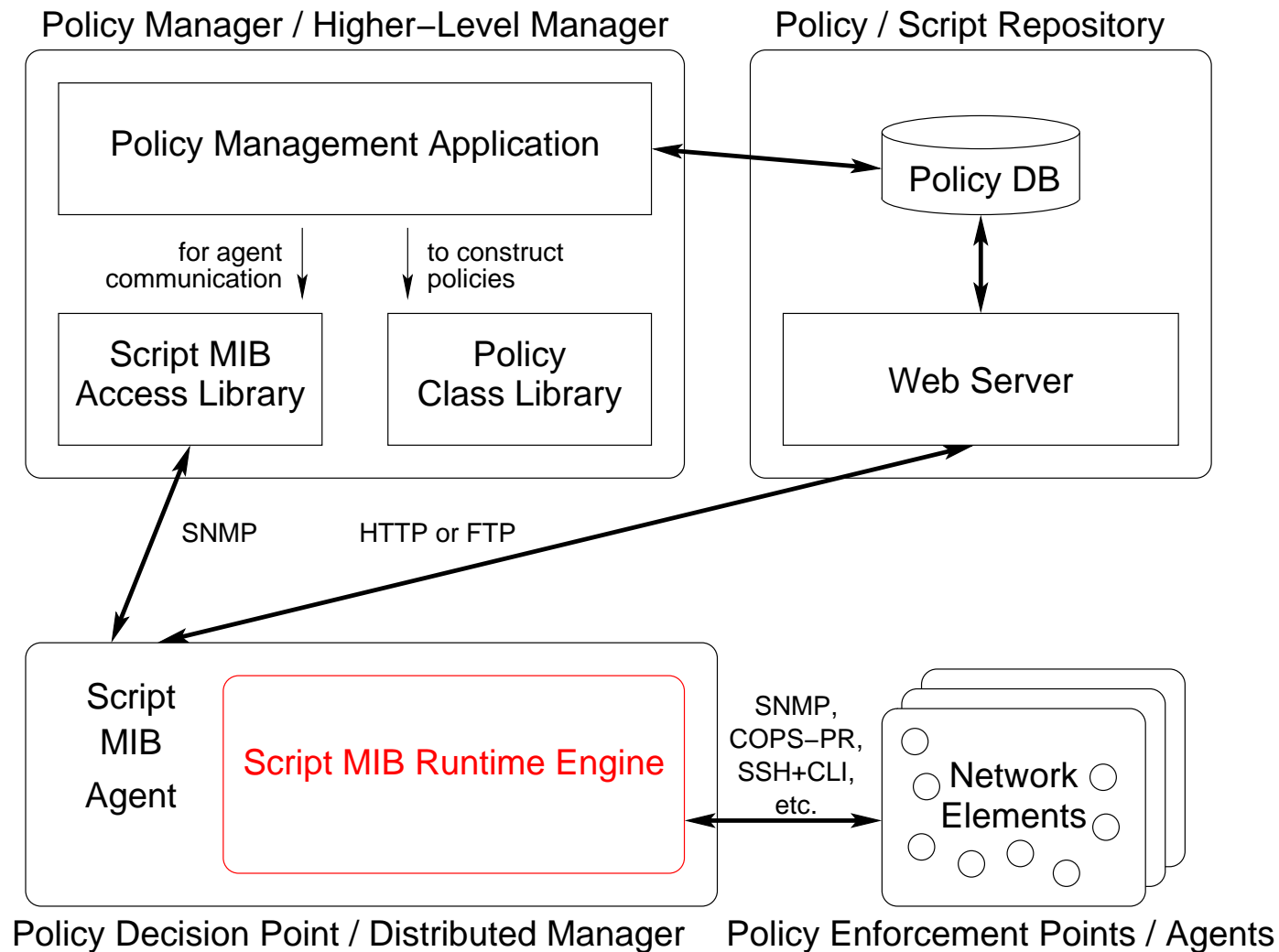


(b) weakly distributed



(c) strongly distributed

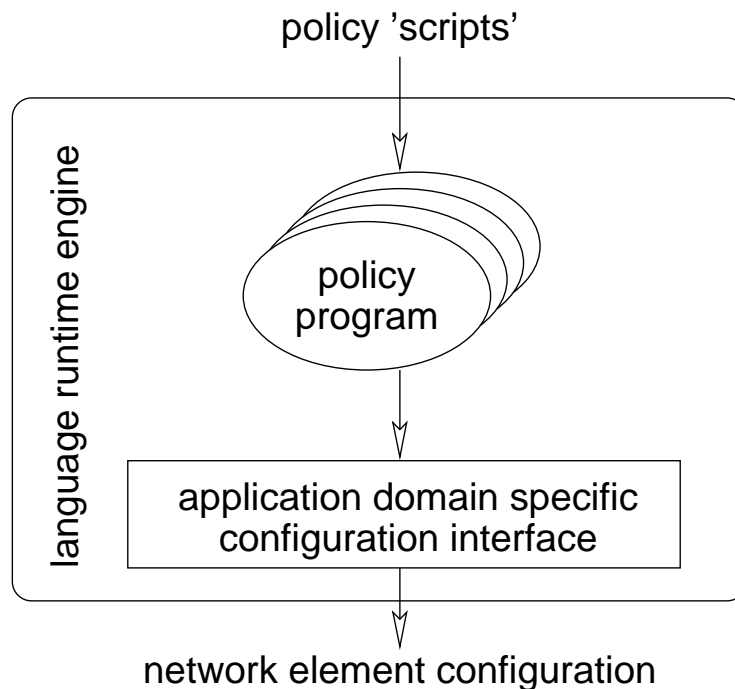
Architecture of the Jasmin Policy-based Management System



Two Approaches

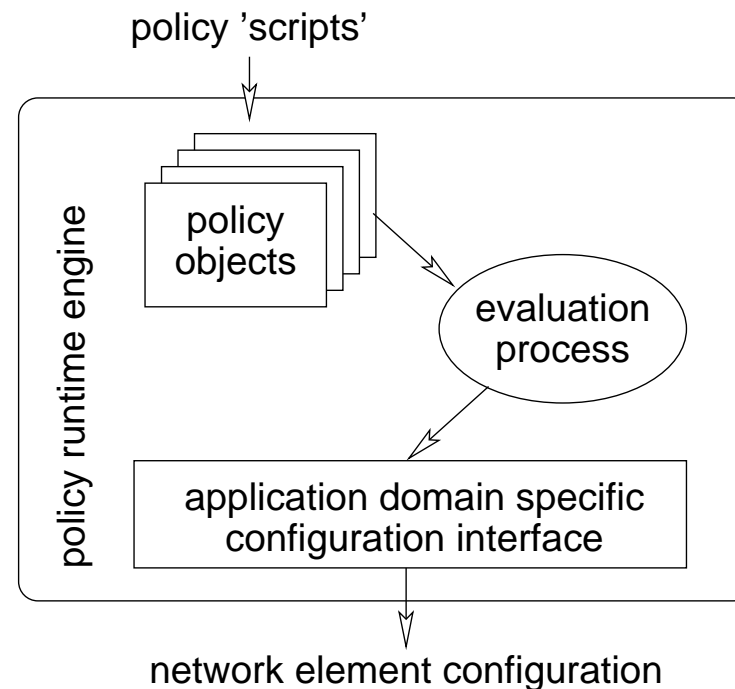
Policies as Programs

- Each policy is implemented as a Java program
- Programs run independently and concurrently

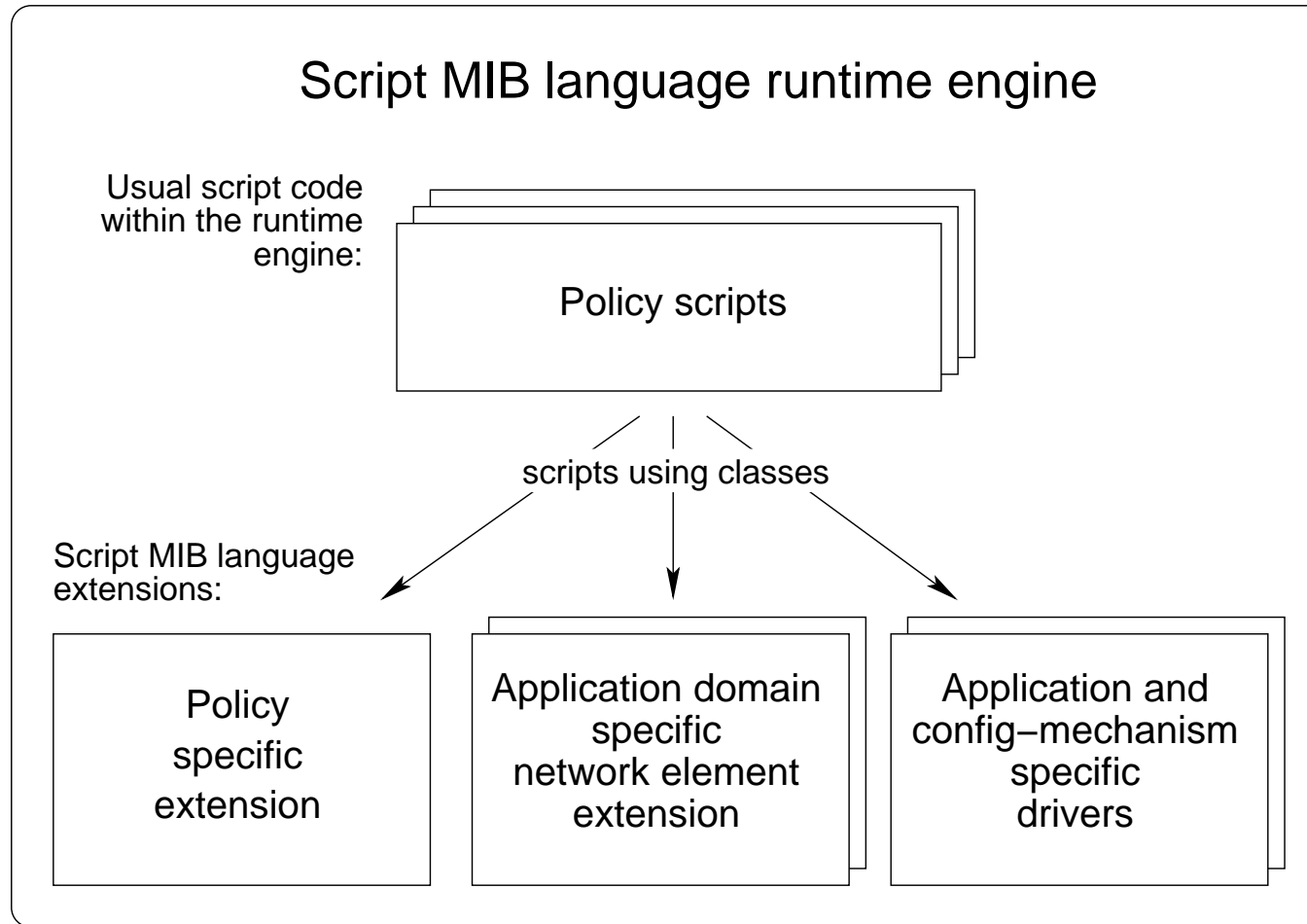


Policies as Objects

- Each policy is implemented by a set of PCIM objects
- All policy objects are evaluated by the same process



Policies as Programs

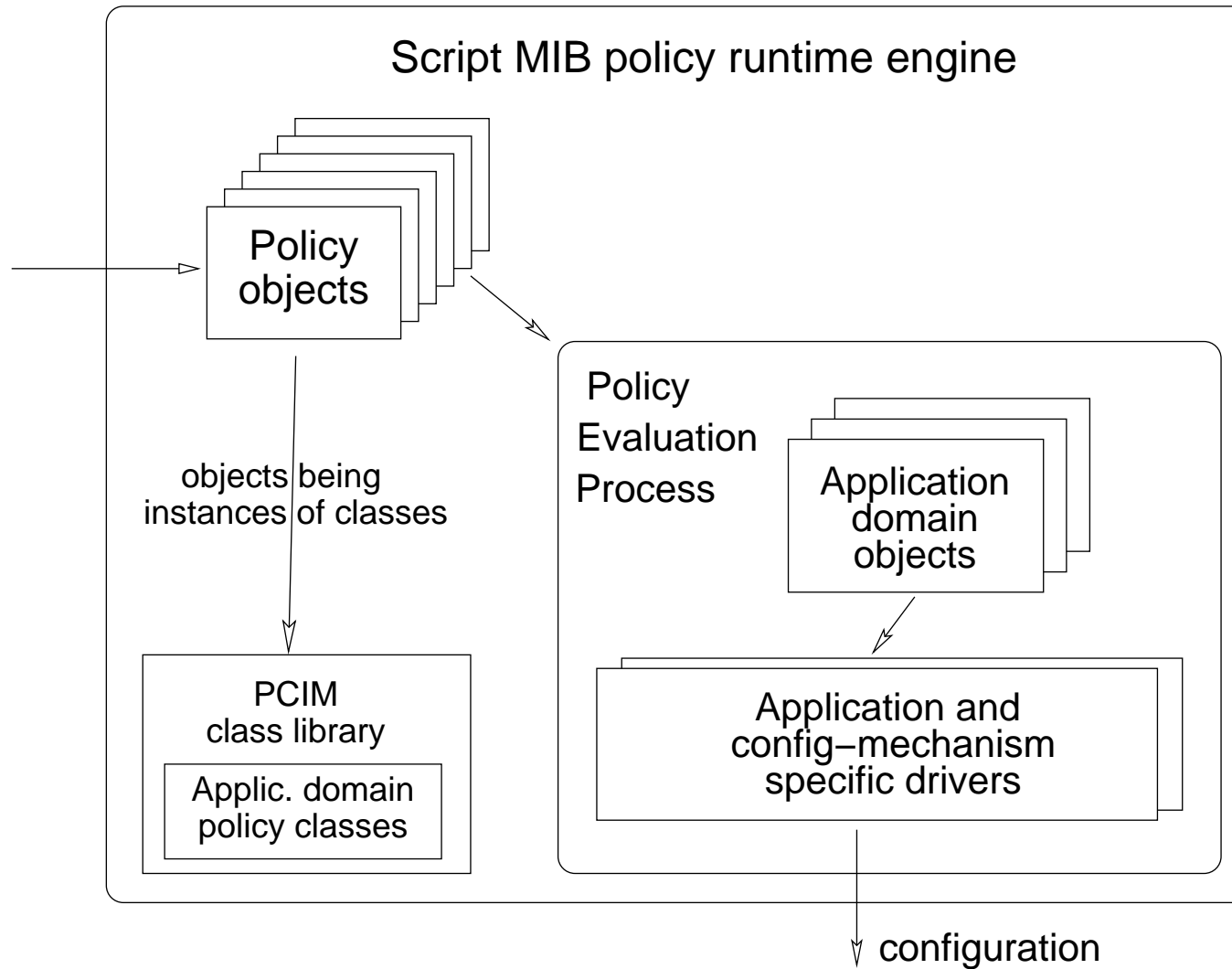


Policies as Programs: Prototype Implementation

- `policyMgmt` Java class package
 - Classes: `Policy`, `Rule`, `Timer`, ...
 - Interfaces: `Condition`, `Action`, `EventGenerator`, `Driver`
- `diffServ` Java class package
 - Classes: `Classifier`, `Queue`, `Scheduler`, `RandomDropper`, ...
 - Driver Implementations: `JtcDriver`
- `jtc` Java class package for the Linux DiffServ implementation
 - Classes: `DSMarkQDisc`, `DSMarkClass`, `TCIndexFilter`, ...
- Simple examples

See the paper for details and the example

Policies as Objects



Policies as Objects: Prototype Implementation

- Policy runtime engine
 - `PolicyEvaluator` class
 - Replaced class loader for serialized objects
- Java classes implementing PCIM objects
- Java classes implementing QPIM objects
- DiffServ class package
- Interface to the Linux DiffServ implementation from Uni Bern and NEC
- Simple examples

See the paper for details and an example

Conclusions

- Though originally designed for Distributed Management the Script MIB is well-suited as a Policy-based Configuration Management infrastructure
- No need to re-invent
 - a PDP internal architecture
 - a policy transfer protocol
 - a PDP control protocol
 - a PDP-PEP protocol
 - a security model
- Depending on the chosen approach, it can be
 - *cheap* using the existing Script MIB and runtime infrastructure, while policy scripts become more complex
 - *standards based* applying the PCIM and using a special policy runtime engine
 - *user friendly* using a policy definition language (not implemented by us)

Thank You!

Q & A