## Timeouts in NSI

* Hans - It should be a requirement that the uPA updates this timeout field in the NSA description document.
* John – the NSA description can easily include a timeout informational field.

From the NSA Description document:

To illustrate a type/value combination, we could model the NSI CS 2.0 reservation commit timeout value for an NSA as follows: <feature type="org.ogf.nsi.cs.v2.commitTimeout">120</feature>

* There are three types of timeout, these are: MTL/ack, Coordinator, reserveCommit
* Hans – AutoBAHN ack time can be up to 30 seconds.
* Guy – commit phase of AutoBAHN in GÉANT domain is typically 30 seconds, but can be as long as 3 minutes in some cases.
* Chin – we should not be imposing a timeout on providers, they will decide their own timeout.
* Principle is that the Provider is responsible for their timeout. This is NOT dictated by NSI specifications.
* However, to join a service domain, the uPA must be able to meet the timeout specified for that service domain.
* Hans – number of retries… 3
* Aggregator has a local delay associated with path computation, however the commit delay in the uPA will dominate the overall processing time.
* NRM has a max timeout to cover error conditions. The provider is responsible for deciding this based on the performance of their NRM (15min to 30 min)

**Action point:**

* **AP1** Each deployment of NSA should inform the GLIF NSI implementation task force of the longest time taken for an operation to complete. (for example, reservation, provision, etc)
* **AP2** John to prepare an informational document that provides guidance on timeout configuration.