

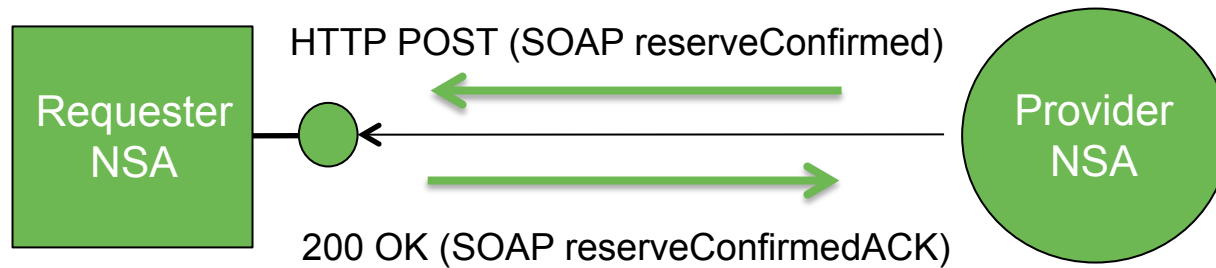
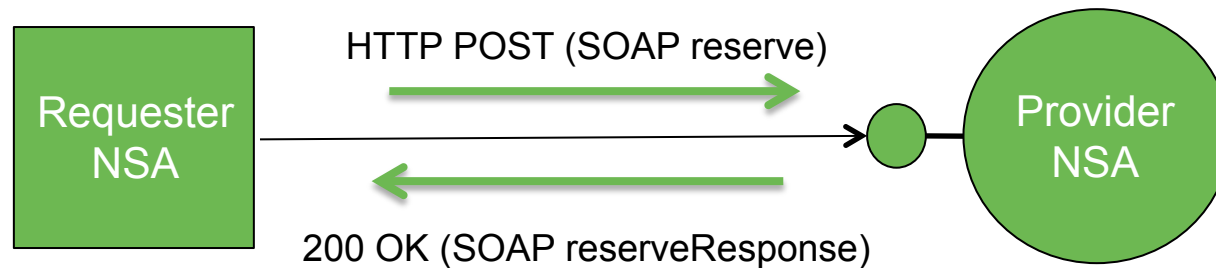
Network Services Interface

OGF 38a, The Maastricht Sessions

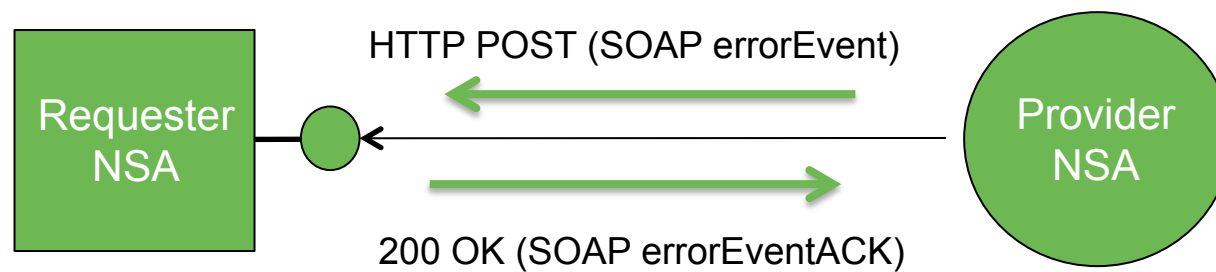
Notification handling for polling clients
version 2

John MacAuley, SURFnet
13th November 2013

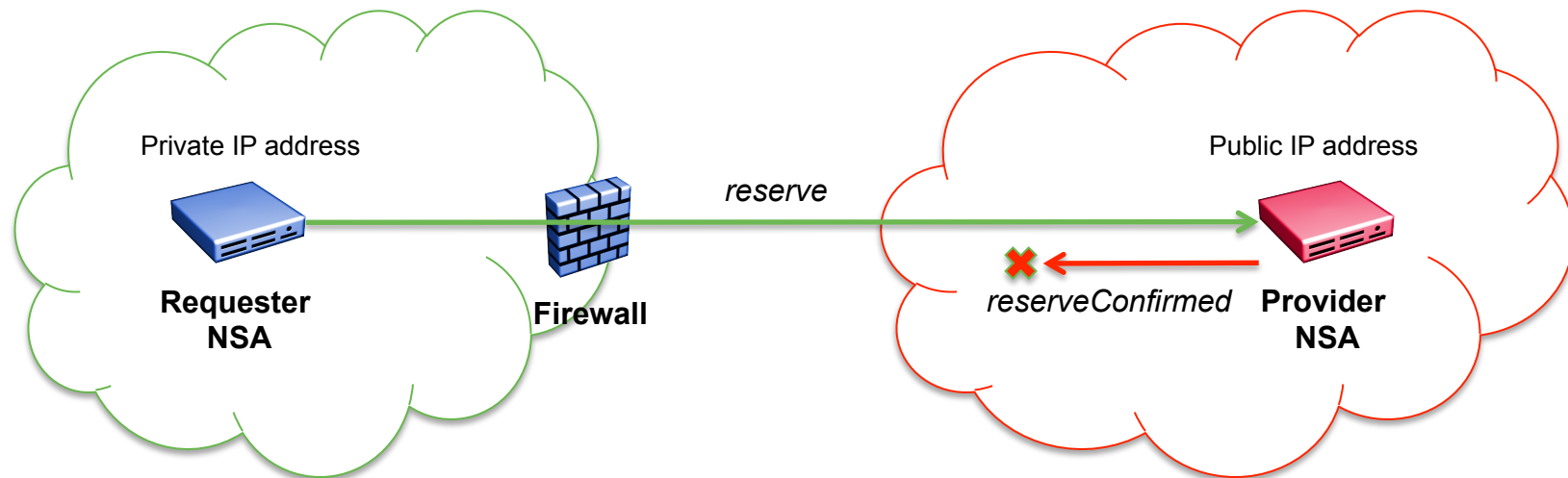
Asynchronous Messaging



Asynchronous Notifications

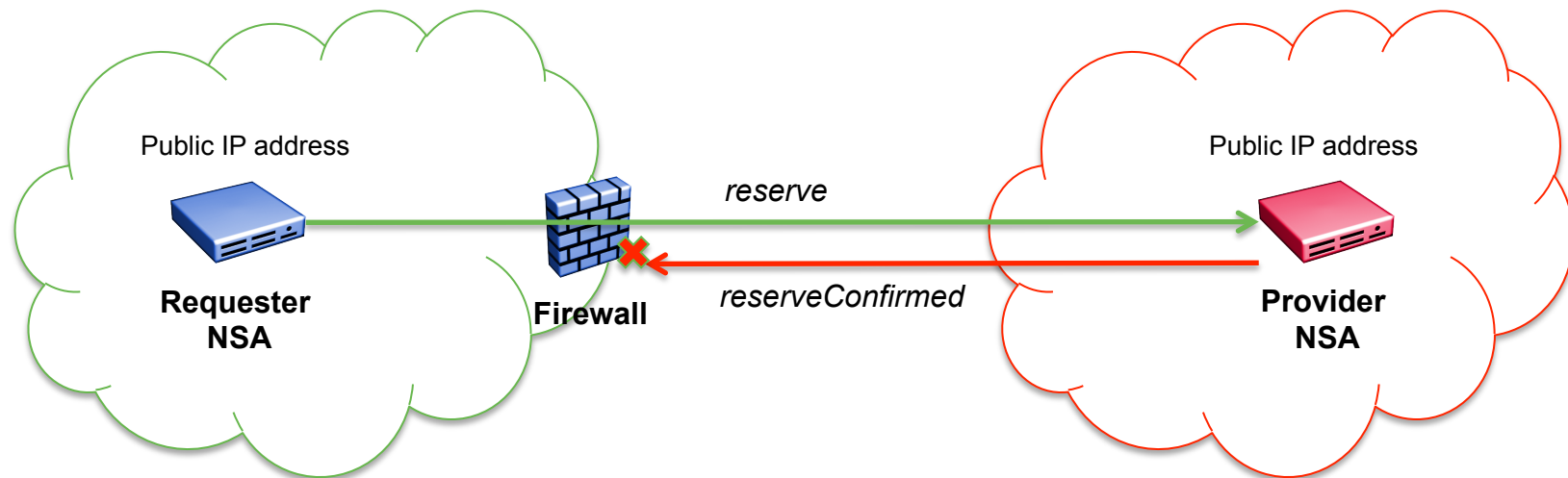


The Firewall Problem



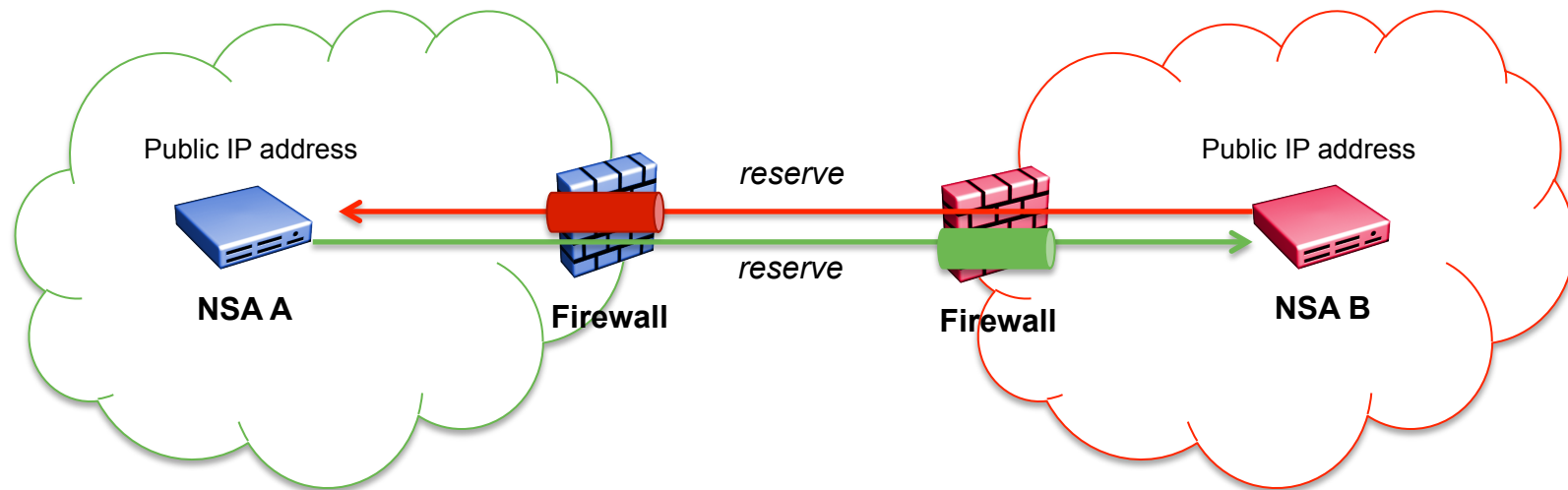
- Requester NSA composes an NSI reserve request message populating the “replyTo” field with its SOAP endpoint using private IP address for asynchronous response.
- Requester NSA behind firewall issues HTTP reserve request to provider NSA on the public network.
- Firewall NATs HTTP request and passes on to Provider but does not NAT the private IP address in “replyTo” since this is embedded in the SOAP message.
- Provider NSA cannot reach the private IP address to deliver the reserveConfirmed message.

The Firewall Problem



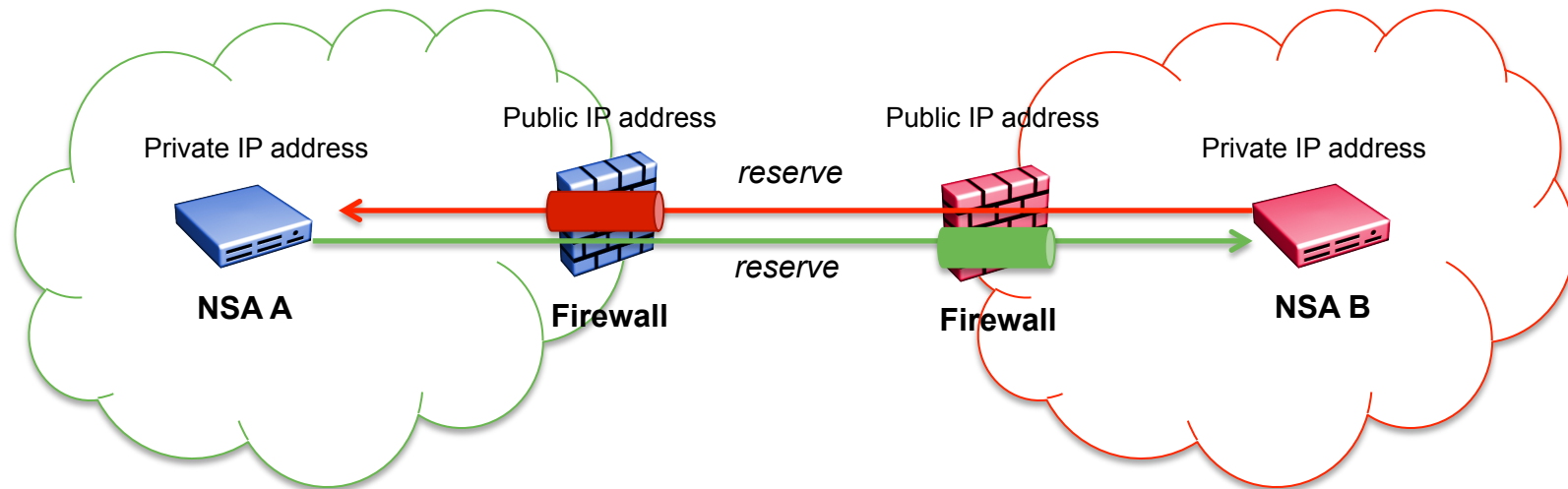
- Requester NSA composes an NSI reserve request message populating the “replyTo” field with its SOAP endpoint using public IP address for asynchronous response.
- Requester NSA behind firewall issues HTTP reserve request to provider NSA on the public network.
- Firewall passes request on to Provider but requires no NATing of addresses.
- Provider NSA cannot reach the public IP address of requester NSA to deliver the reserveConfirmed message as the firewall is blocking incoming HTTP connections.

Proper Configuration of Firewall



- For NSA with public IP addresses behind the firewall:
 - Access control lists can be set for peer NSA in combination with port filtering to allow an NSA behind a firewall to have traffic to its HTTP server port passed through.

Proper Configuration of Firewall



- For NSA with private IP addresses behind the firewall:
 - Firewall will need to act as public entity for NSA.
 - Access control lists can be set for peer NSA in combination with NAT and port forwarding to allow the requesting NSA to be mapped through to the provider NSA's HTTP server port within the DMZ
 - A requesting NSA behind a firewall will need to provide the public facing IP address and port of the firewall within the replyTo field of the SOAP request.

But when all else fails...



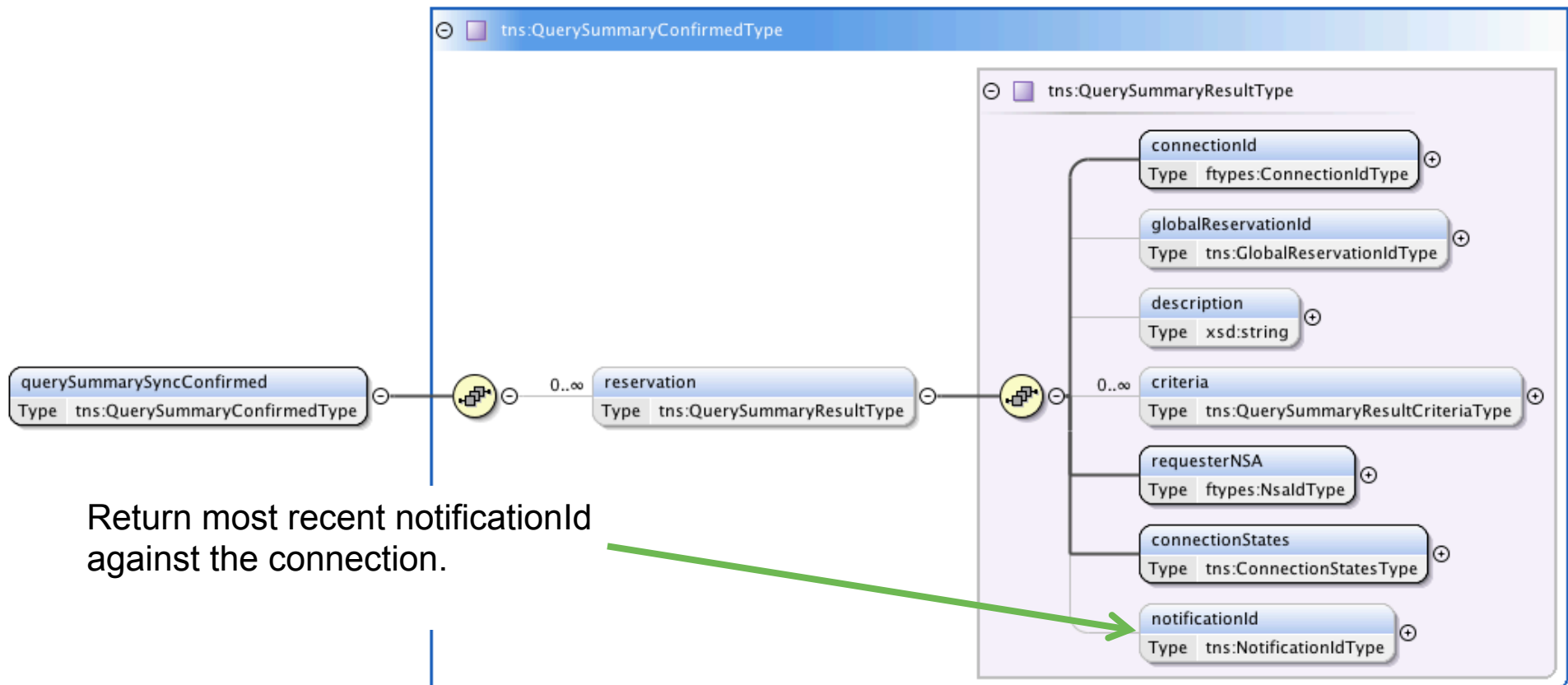
- Build requester NSA using synchronous messaging model removing need for provider initiated communications
- Issue NSI CS operations without “replyTo” asynchronous callback specified
- Use querySummarySync() to observe state machine transitions, and therefore, operation status
- Retrieve pending notifications using queryNotificationSync()

Notification Support



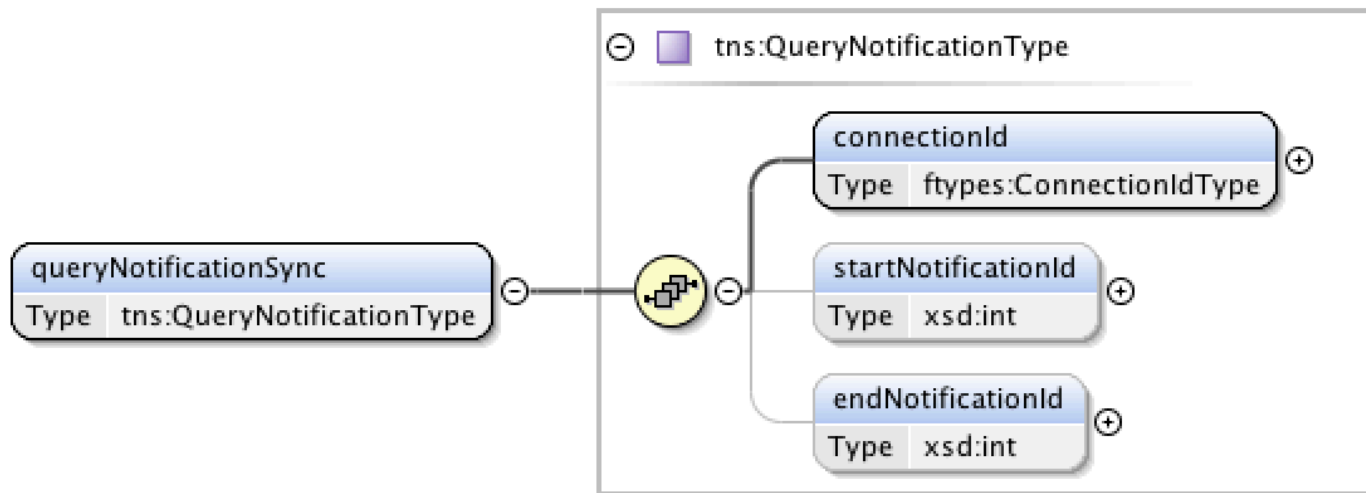
- Extend querySummary(Sync) message set to identify pending notifications.
- Introduce new queryNotificationSync message to retrieve list of notifications against a connection.
- We change the definition of a notificationId to be a linearly increasing integer unique in the context of a connectionId, removing the need for a separate ordering attribute.

QuerySummaryConfirmedType



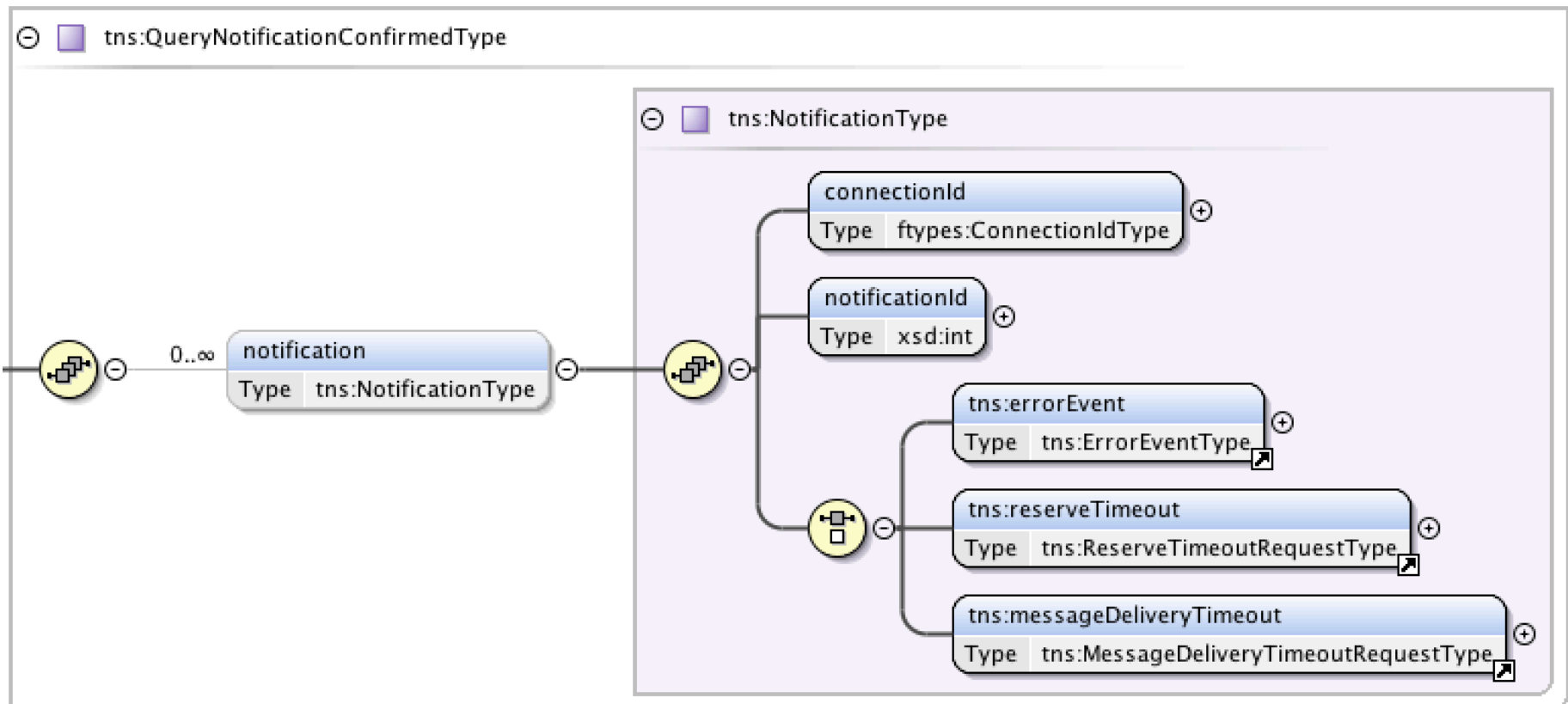
Return most recent notificationId against the connection.

QueryNotificationType



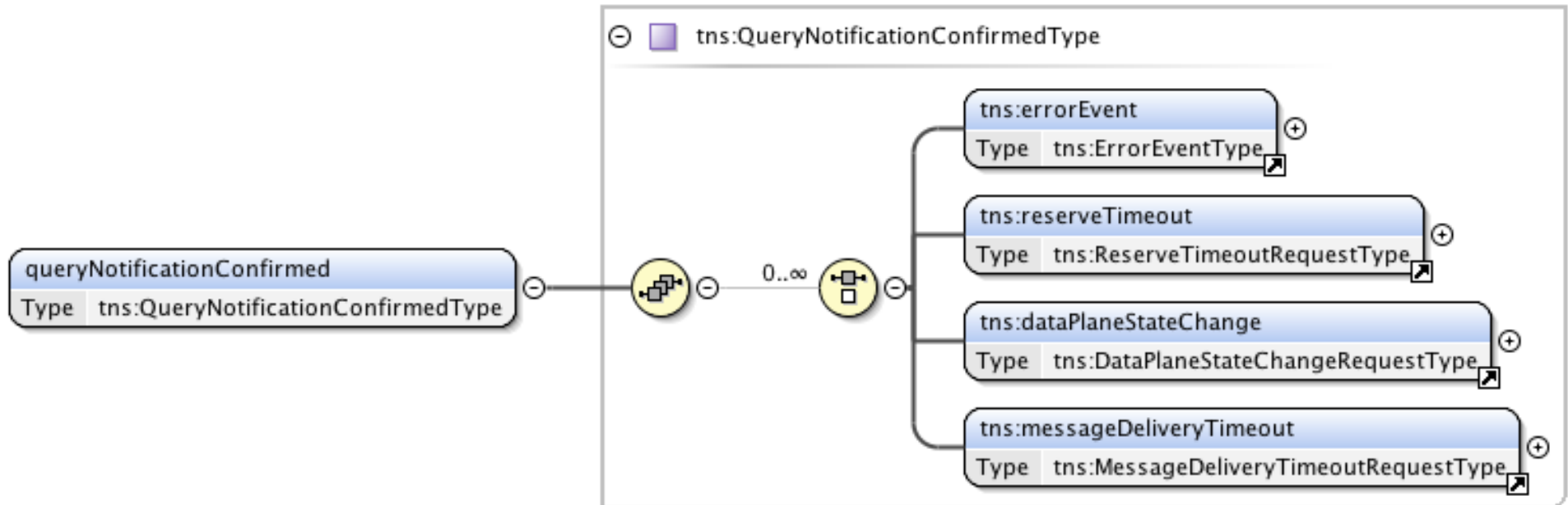
- Return a list of notifications in the context of a `connectionId`.
- `startNotificationId` – if present the query will return a list of notifications starting from this identifier. If not present then query will return notifications starting from oldest available.
- `endNotificationId` – if present the query will return notifications up to and including this identifier. If not present then query will return notifications up to and including the newest.

QueryNotificationConfirmedType



Originally contained just the notifications not impacting the state machine.

The first change



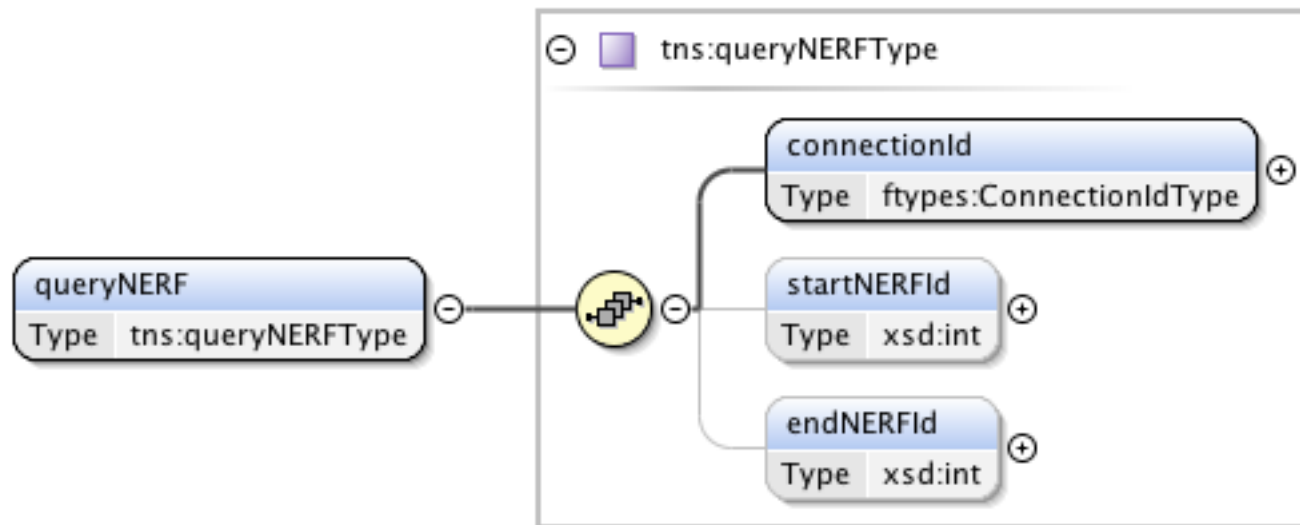
We added `dataPlaneStateChange` notifications for consistency in notification behaviors and moved the `connectionId` and `notificationId` into a `NotificationBaseType` that is part of every notification.

Why a second change?



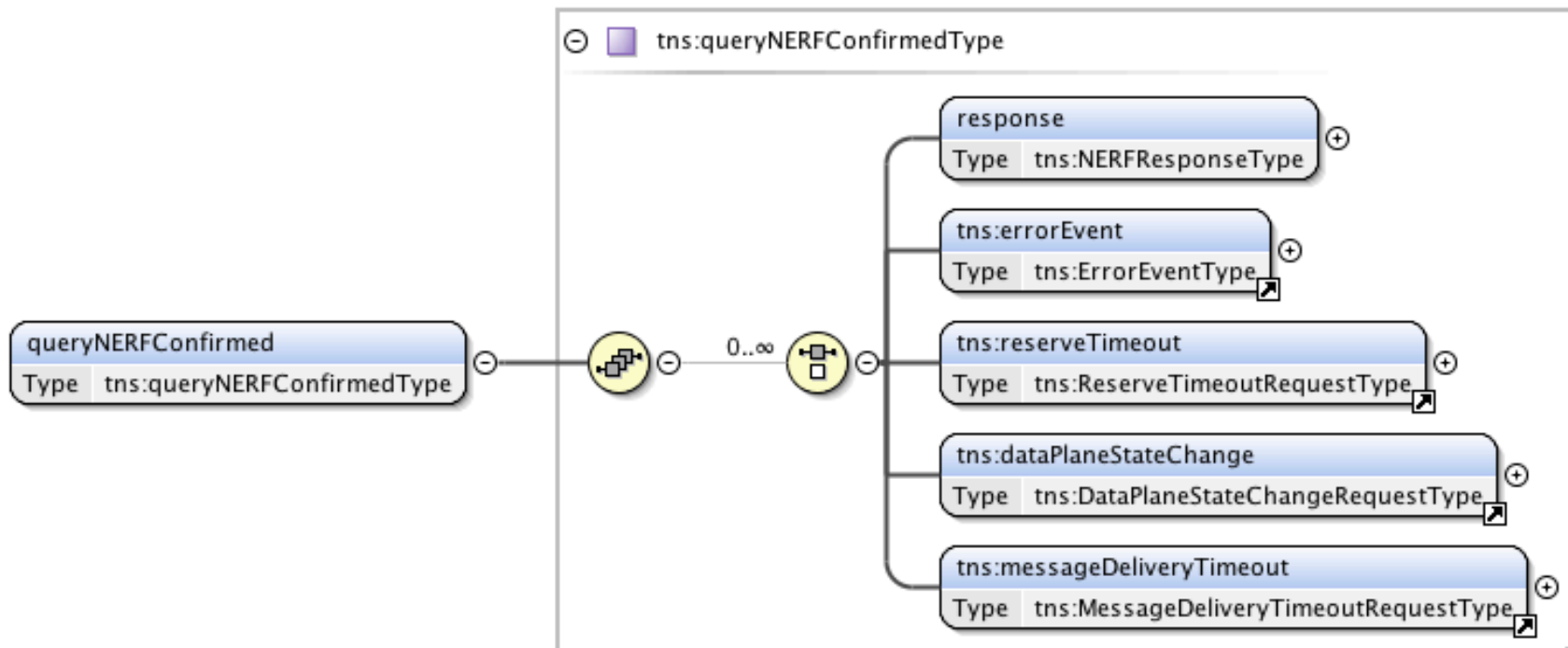
- We introduced the Error response to the NSI protocol reporting error conditions on request operations that did not impact the state machine, and therefore, did not use the Failed response mechanism.
- A polling client has no way to determine if an Error has occurred because it is not a notification, and does not impact the state machine.
- We agreed to add Error responses to this new queryNotification mechanism.
- Now that we are adding Error responses we might as well make it consistent and add all responses removing the need to observe state machine changes to determine if operations were successful.

queryNERFType



The queryNERF message provides a mechanism for a Requester NSA to query a Provider NSA for a set of Notifications, Errors, Responses, and Failures (NERF) against a specific connectionId.

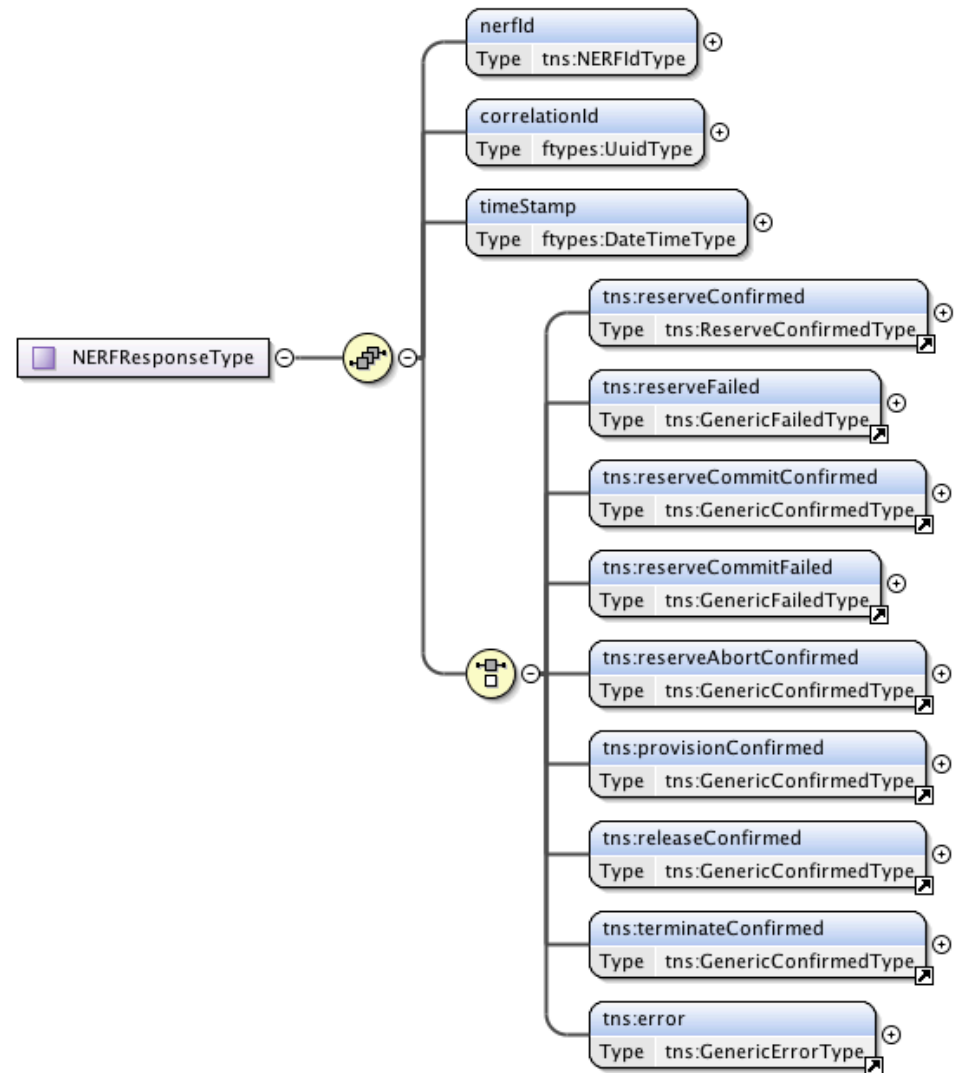
queryNERFConfirmedType



We expanded the original notification confirmed type to include a response element encapsulating confirmed, failed, and error messages matching the specified query criteria.

NERFResponseType

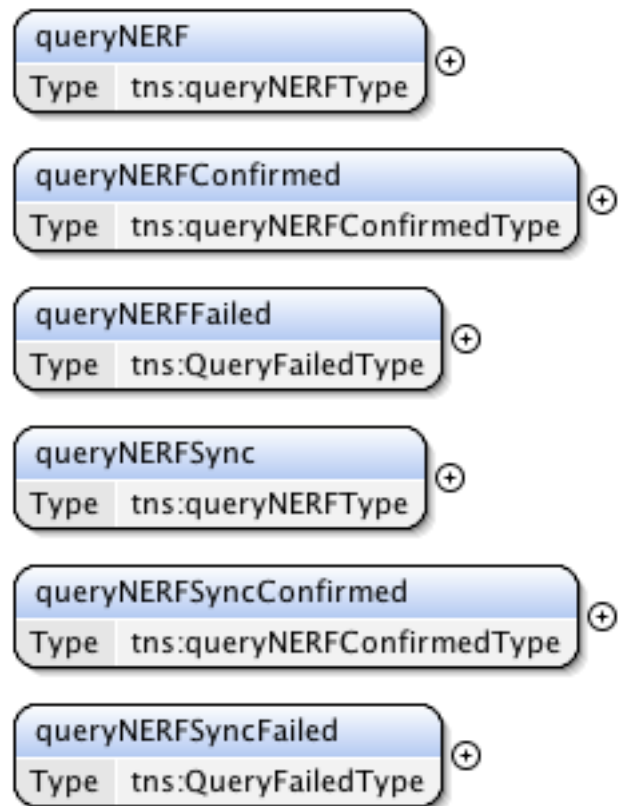
Encapsulates the Confirmed, Failed, and Error response messages along with the original correlationId (from the NSI header), the per connectionId generated nerfId that is not part of response message, and a timestamp indicating when this response was received.



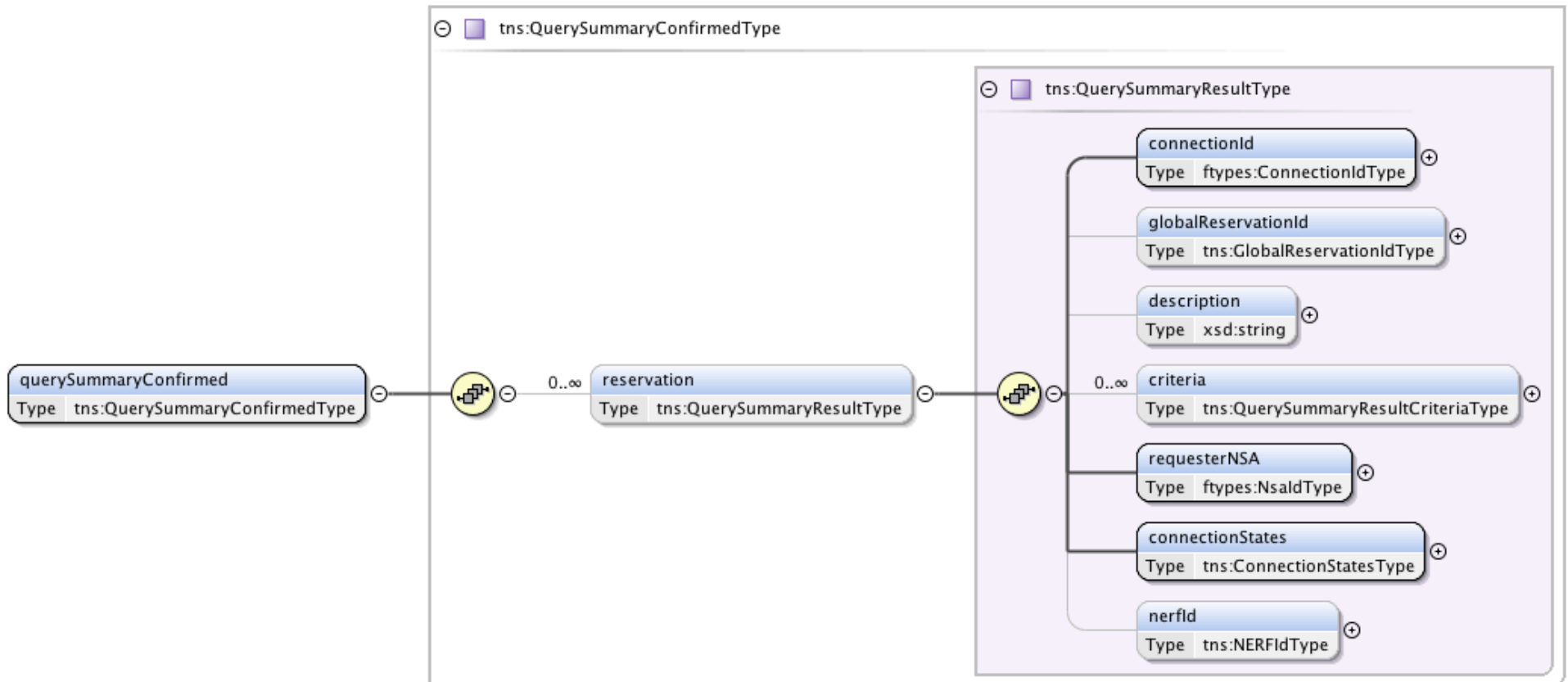
Sync and Async message sets



We rename the queryNotification message sets to queryNERF to better describe the new functionality.

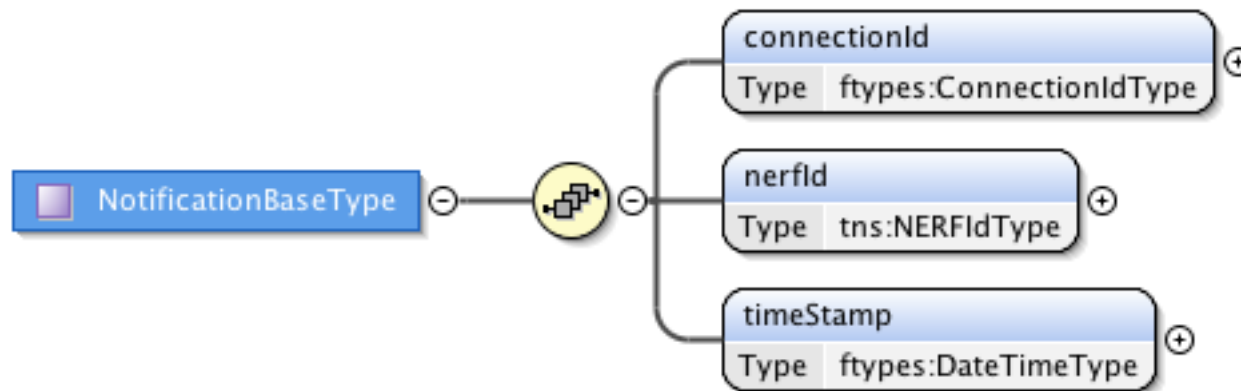


query*Confirmed



Modify the `querySummaryConfirmed` and `queryRecursiveConfirmed` messages to contain the `nerfld` instead of `notificationId`.

NotificationBaseType



Modify the `NotificationBaseType` to rename `notificationId` to `nerfId`.