Extended Datastores (3)
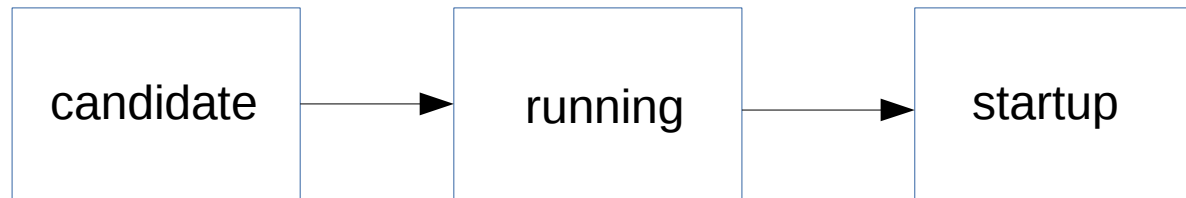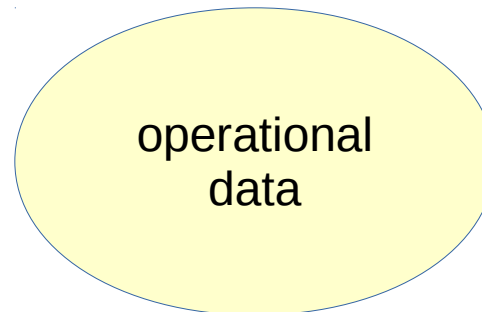
- 3rd attempt to converge Kent's slide with the thermostat example

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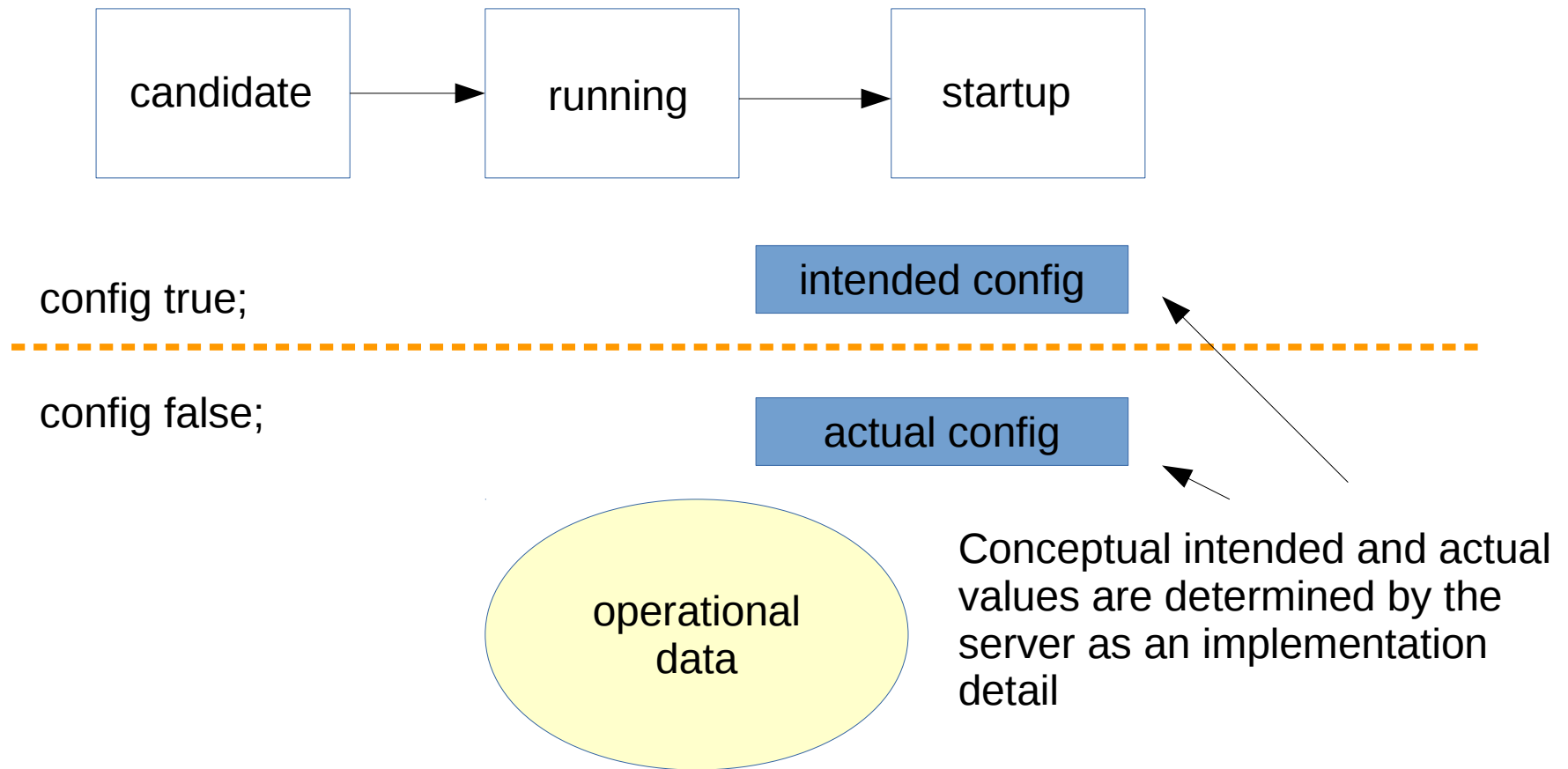
    - 31-AUG-2015

Current Datastores

```
┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
│              │      │              │      │              │
│   candidate  │─────▶│   running    │─────▶│   startup    │
│              │      │              │      │              │
└──────────────┘      └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘
```

config true;

- -

config false;

All operational data exists
alongside config=true but
there is no datastore defined
for config=false data nodes

operational
data
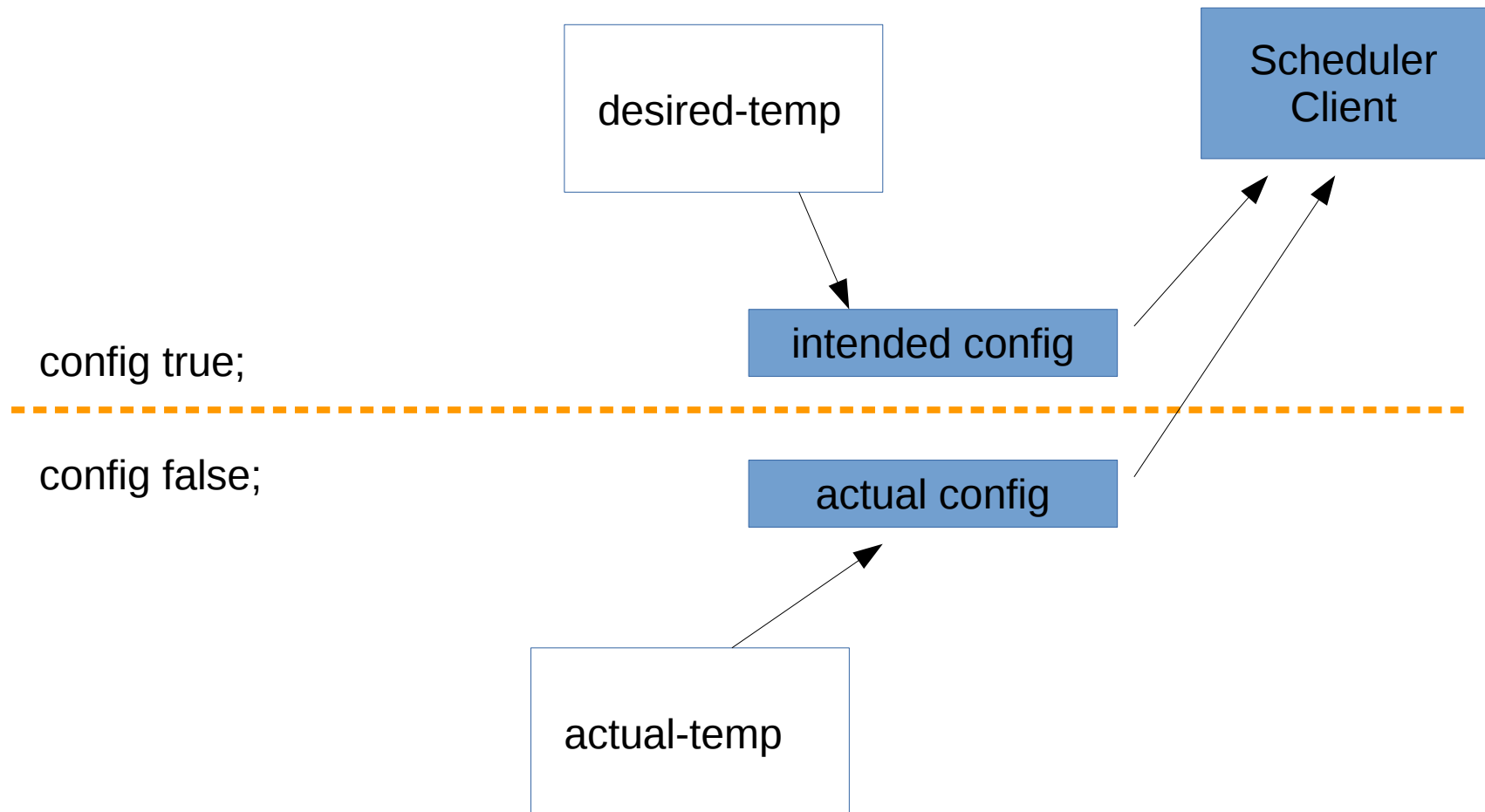
Current Datastores (Ext. 1)

candidate → running → startup

config true;

intended config

- -

config false;

actual config

operational data

Conceptual intended and actual values are determined by the server as an implementation detail
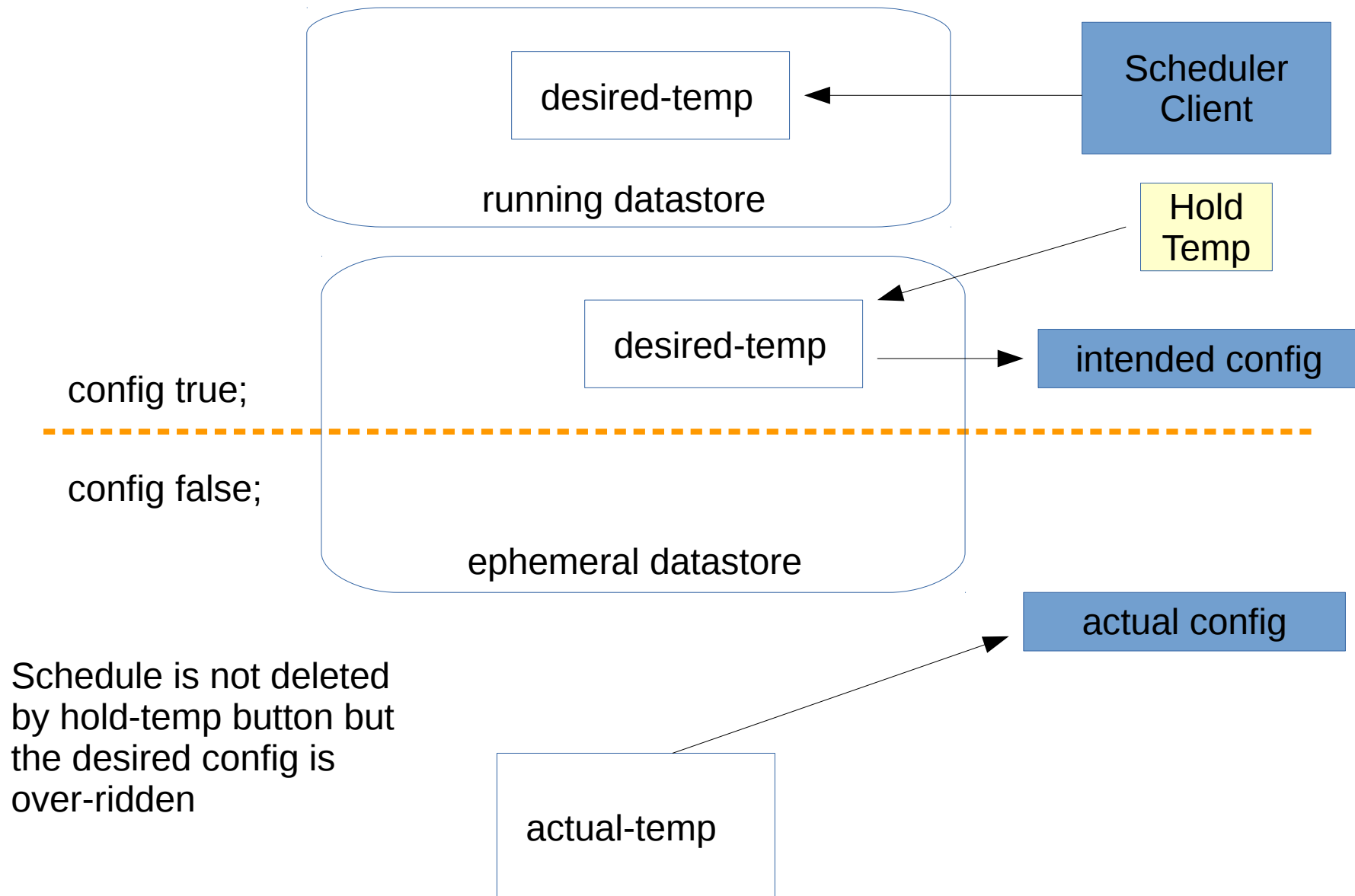
Simple Thermostat Example

```
module thermostat {
    …
    leaf desired-temp {
        type int32;
        units "degrees Celsius";
        description "The desired temperature";
    }

    leaf actual-temp {
        type int32;
        config false;
        units "degrees Celsius";
        description "The measured temperature";
    }
}
```
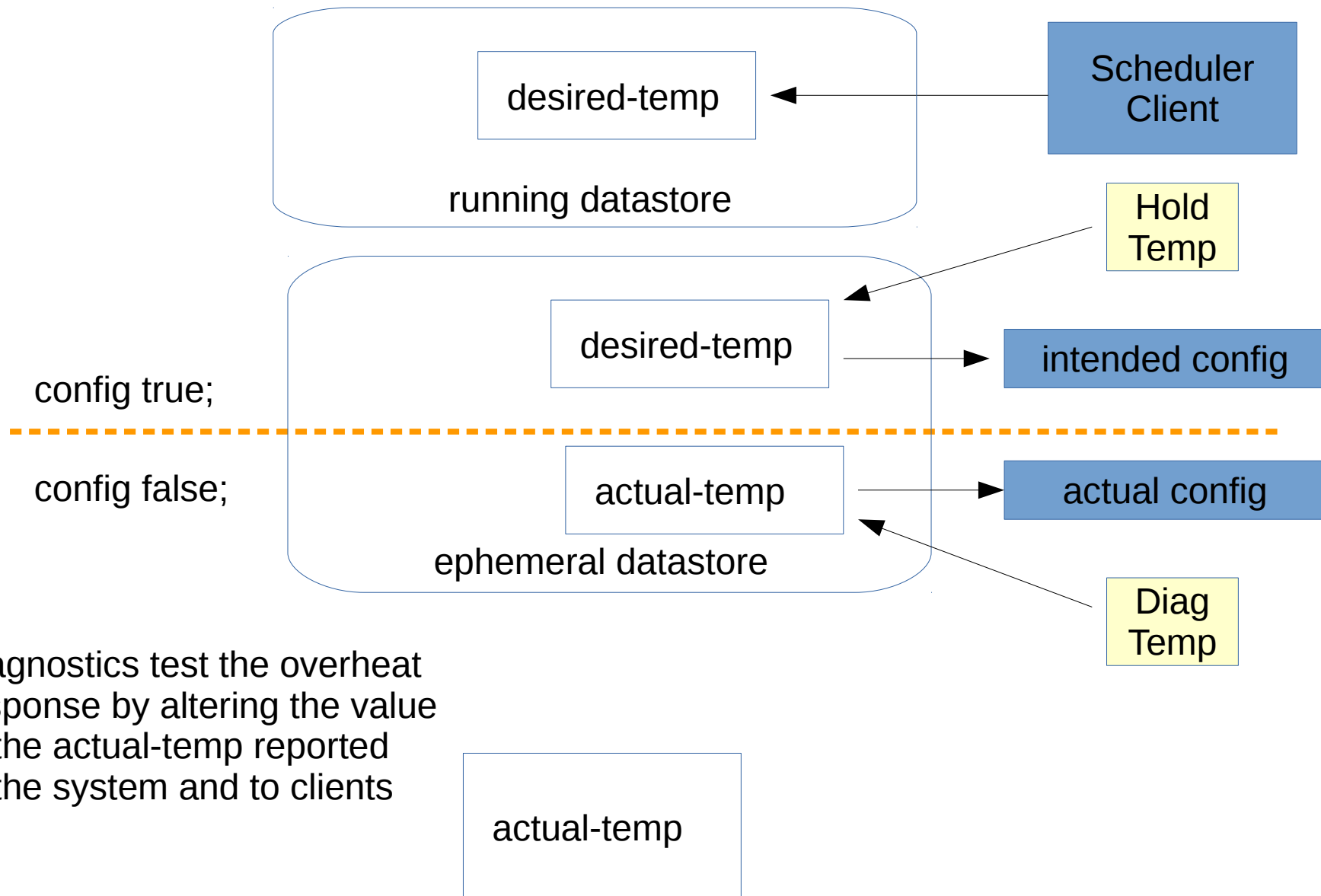
Thermostat Model

desired-temp

Scheduler Client

intended config

config true;

config false;

actual config

actual-temp

Thermostat Model + Hold Temp

Scheduler Client

desired-temp

running datastore

Hold Temp

desired-temp → intended config

config true;

- -

config false;

ephemeral datastore

actual config

Schedule is not deleted by hold-temp button but the desired config is over-ridden

actual-temp

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Thermostat Model + Diagnostics

desired-temp

running datastore

Scheduler Client

Hold Temp

desired-temp

intended config

config true;

config false;

actual-temp

actual config

ephemeral datastore

Diag Temp

Diagnostics test the overheat response by altering the value of the actual-temp reported to the system and to clients

actual-temp

RESTCONF Example

RESTCONF Running Datastore Edit

PUT /restconf/data/thermostat:desired-temp

{ "desired-temp": 18 }

RESTCONF Ephemeral Datastore Edit of config=true

PUT /restconf/data/thermostat:desired-temp?datastore=ephemeral

{ "desired-temp": 18 }

RESTCONF Ephemeral Datastore Edit of config=false

PUT /restconf/data/thermostat:actual-temp?datastore=ephemeral
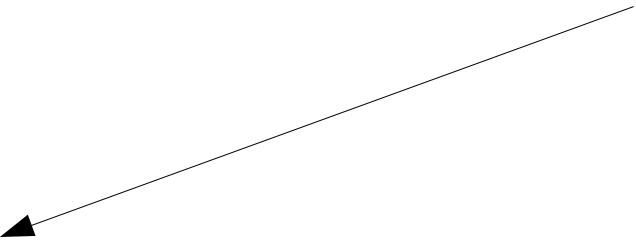
{ "actual-temp": 72 }

Issues

- config=true easy to implement
  - System can use the same instrumentation edit API to send ephemeral value instead of running config value
    - OK to say that any config=true node can be edited in the ephemeral datastore
  - config=false hard to implement
    - The operational state does not have an "edit API"
    - Server can only be expected to add this API for specific objects where use-cases exist
      - how to identify config=false nodes that are allowed to be edited in the ephemeral datastore?

Simple Thermostat + ephemeral

```
module thermostat {
    …
    leaf desired-temp {
        type int32;
        units "degrees Celsius";
        description "The desired temperature";
    }

    leaf actual-temp {
        type int32;
        config false;
        ephemeral true;
        units "degrees Celsius";
        description "The measured temperature";
    }
}
```

Need to identify this
leaf as OK to edit in
the ephemeral datastore

Summary

- Both config=true and config=false nodes can be edited in the ephemeral datastore

  – this datastore overrides normal intended config and actual config (implementation details)

- Edit and validation rules for ephemeral datastore can be different than for the running datastore

  – Actual rules TBD but cannot reference data that is "less stable" than the current context

  – Want to minimize performance overhead; maybe even provide mode where YANG validation rules are skipped