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Protocol for Forwarding Policy Configuration (FPC) in DMM  
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Abstract

The specification as per this document supports the separation of the Control-Plane for mobility- and session management from the actual Data-Plane. The protocol semantics abstract from the actual details for the configuration of Data-Plane nodes and apply between a Client function, which is used by an application of the mobility Control-Plane, and an Agent function, which is associated with the configuration of Data-Plane nodes according to the policies issued by the mobility Control-Plane. The scope of the policies comprises forwarding rules and treatment of packets in terms of encapsulation, IP address re-writing and QoS. Additional protocol semantics are described to support the maintenance of the Data-Plane path.

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DMM FPC Protocol

July 2015

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[1.](#) Introduction

One objective of the Distributed Mobility Management (DMM) WG is the separation of the mobility management Control- and Data-Plane to

enable flexible deployment, such as decentralized provisioning of Data-Plane nodes (DPN). Data-Plane nodes can be configured to function as anchor for a registered Mobile Node's (MN) traffic, others can be configured to function as Mobile Access Gateway (MAG) as per the Proxy Mobile IPv6 protocol [[RFC5213](#)] or a Foreign Agent

(FA) as per the Mobile IPv4 protocol [[RFC3344](#)]. Requirements for DMM have been described in [[RFC7333](#)], whereas best current practices for DMM are documented in [[RFC7429](#)].

The Data-Plane must provide a set of functions to the Mobility Control-Plane, such as support for encapsulation, IP address re-writing, QoS differentiation and traffic shaping. In addition, the configuration of forwarding rules must be provided. These requirements are met by various transport network components, such as IP switches and routers, though configuration semantics differs between them.

Forwarding Policy Configuration (FPC) as per this document enables the configuration of any Data-Plane node and type by the abstraction of configuration details and the use of common configuration semantics. The protocol using the FPC semantics is deployed between a Client function, which is associated with the Mobility Management Control-Plane, and an Agent function. The Agent function enforces the Data-Plane configuration and can be present on a transport network controller or co-located with a Data-Plane node. The Agent applies the generalized configuration semantics to configuration, which is specific to the Data-Plane node and type. The Mobility Control-Plane can select one or multiple DPNs which suit the MN's mobility management without the need to handle each node's routing- or switching tables and local interface configurations for potentially many routers serving the Data-Plane, but enforce the policies for traffic treatment and forwarding through the FPC Client and the FPC Agent functions.

## 2. Conventions and Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

## 3. Model for Policy-based DMM Network Control

### 3.1. Reference Architecture for DMM Forwarding Policy Configuration

The DMM Forwarding Policy Configuration (FPC) protocol enables DMM use cases in deployments with separated Control-/Data-Plane and is used by applications of the Mobility Control-Plane to enforce rules for forwarding and traffic treatment in the Data-Plane. Figure 1 depicts an exemplary use case where downlink traffic from a Correspondent Node (CN) towards a Mobile Node (MN) traverses multiple DPNs, each applying policies as per the Control-Plane's request. Policies in the one or multiple DPNs can result in traffic steering according to a host-route, packet scheduling and marking according to

a subscriber's QoS profile, or forwarding rules (e.g. encapsulation within GRE or GTP-U tunnel).

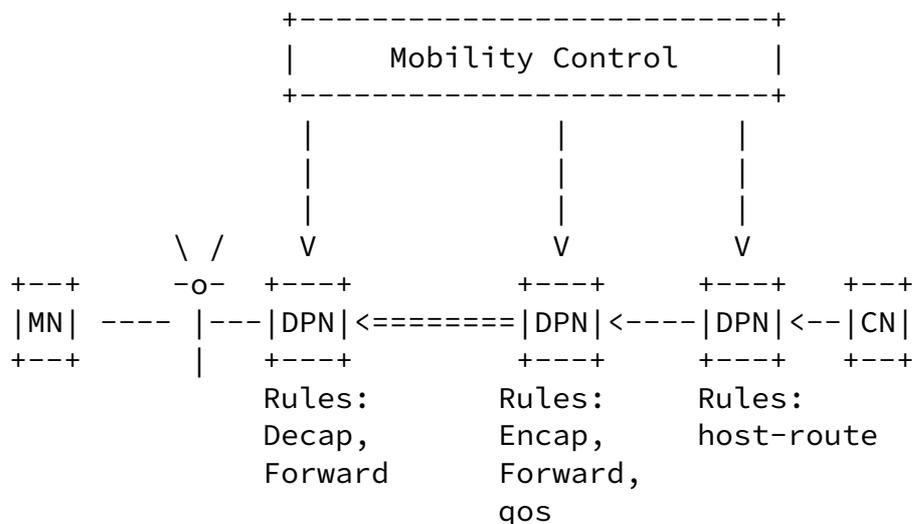


Figure 1: Exemplary illustration of a use case for DMM traffic steering and policy enforcement at Data Plane Nodes (DPN)

Mobility Control-Plane functions have the following roles in common:

- o Tracking an MN's location
- o Accept requests to set up and maintain mobility-related Data-Plane path between DPNs, taking QoS attributes into account. Such

requests can be issued through mobility protocols, such as Proxy Mobile IPv6, and the associated operation with remote Mobility Control-Plane functions.

- o Become aware of different DPNs that provide the required Data-plane functions to the Mobility Control-Plane and can be used for mobility traffic forwarding and treatment
- o Monitor the DPNs' operation and handle exceptions, e.g. the detection of a partial DPN failure and the diversion of traffic through a different DPN
- o Maintain consistency between multiple DPNs which enforce policy rules for an MN

Mobility Data-Plane functions have the following roles in common:

- o Forward and treat traffic according to the policies and directives sent by the Mobility Control-Plane

- o Provide status (e.g. load, health, statistics and traffic volume) information on request
- o Participate in the process for topology acquisition, e.g. by exposing relevant topological and capability information, such as support for QoS differentiation and supported encapsulation protocols

The protocol for DMM FPC applies to the interface between an FPC Client function and an FPC Agent function, as depicted in Figure 2. The FPC Client function is associated with an application function of the mobility management Control-Plane, e.g. a Local Mobility Anchor Control-Plane function as per the Proxy Mobile IPv6 protocol. The FPC Agent function processes the FPC protocol semantics and translates them into configuration commands as per the DPN's technology. In one example, an FPC Agent can be co-located with a Transport Network Controller, which enforces forwarding rules on a set of SDN switches. In another example, the Agent can be co-located with a single router to directly interact with interface management and the router's RIB Manager. The mapping of the common FPC semantics and policy description as per this specification to the configuration commands of a particular DPN is specific to the DPN's

technology and the Agent's implementation.

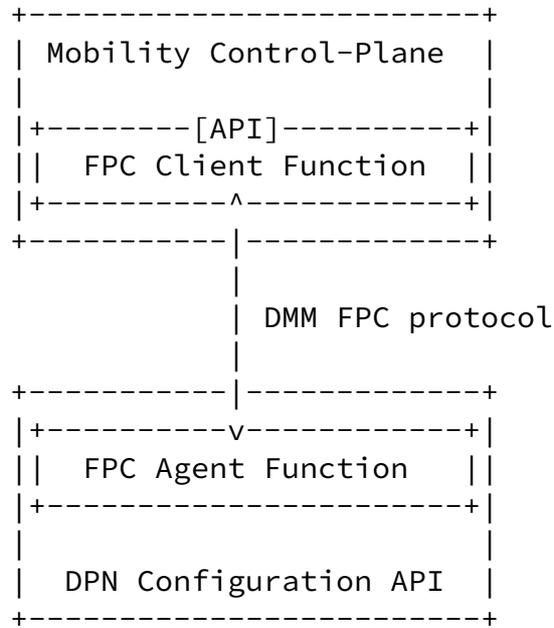


Figure 2: Illustration of the functional reference architecture for DMM Forwarding Policy Configuration (FPC)

### [3.2.](#) Generalized Rules on the Client-Agent-Interface

To abstract configuration details of an IP switch or IP router on the FPC protocol interface, this specification adopts the model of logical Ports to bind certain properties, such as a QoS policy. Additional properties can be bound to the same logical Port, e.g. encapsulation of packets, being directed to that logical Port, in a GRE tunnel. The remote tunnel endpoint is configured as part of the property bound to that logical Port. All traffic, which has a forwarding rule in common and should be forwarded according to the properties bound to a particular Port, can be referred to that Port by configuration of a forwarding rule. Multiple IP flows or even aggregated traffic being destined to a given IP prefix can be directed to that logical Port and experiences the same treatment according to the configured properties and forwarding

characteristics. Aggregated or per-Host/per-Flow traffic can be identified by a longest prefix match or a Traffic Selector [RFC6088] respectively.

Figure 3 illustrates the generic policy configuration model as used between an FPC Client function and an FPC Agent function.

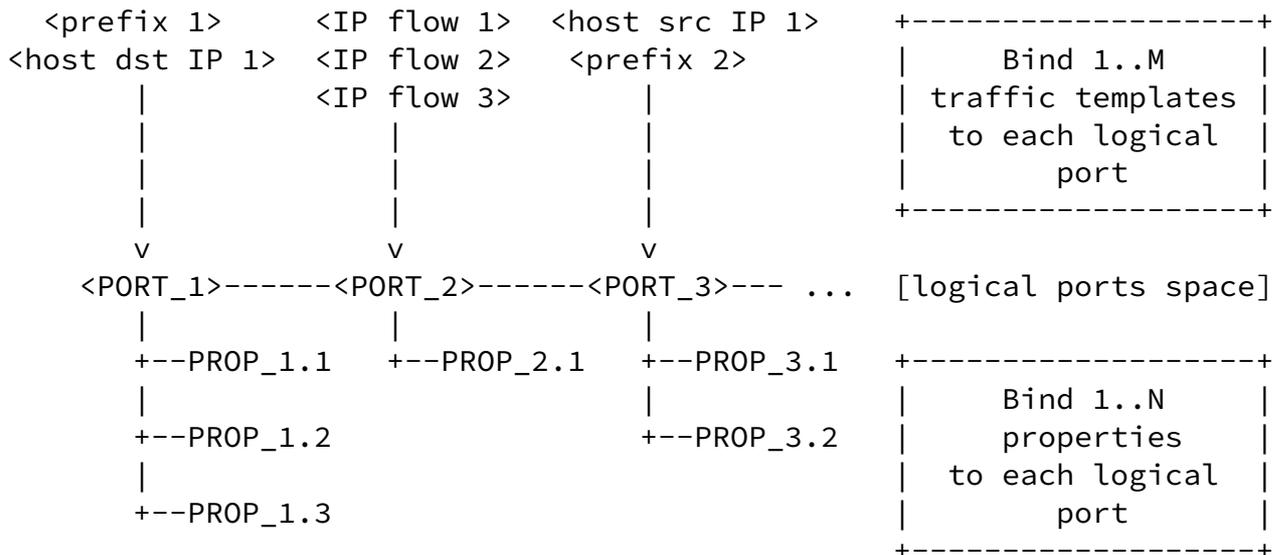


Figure 3: Illustration of generalized rules

### 3.3. Role of the DMM FPC Client Function

The DMM FPC Client function includes the following tasks:

- o Per mobility management transaction or relevant event, build one or multiple Control messages/attributes to control policies on one or multiple DPA(s) according to the application's directives

- o Treat a DPN's policy rules (encapsulation, address re-write, QoS, traffic monitoring) on the basis of properties being bound to logical ports (similar to the bearer concept in cellular networks)
- o Build, modify or delete logical ports as needed
- o Bind associated policy rules as one or multiple properties to a logical port

- o Treat forwarding rules (e.g. per-IP flow, per-MN, per-IP, per-prefix) on the basis of logical ports
- o Send each generated message to the DMM FPC Agent associated with the identified DPN
- o Keep record of the policy rules/port information and the associated DPN and FPC Agent Function
- o Process received Response, Notification and Query messages issued by a DMM FPC Agent Function and notify the application

### 3.4. Role of the DMM FPC Agent Function

The DMM FPC Agent function includes the following tasks:

- o Process the received Control messages issued by a DMM FPC Client Function
- o Unambiguously match each logical port with an associated physical port or interface at the identified DPN
- o Apply the received properties to local configuration (e.g. encapsulation, NA(P)T, traffic prioritization and scheduling) on the identified DPN according to the DPN's technology
- o Monitor scheduled events (e.g. failure or missing rule) and issue an associated message to the FPC Client Function (NOTIFICATION, QUERY)

## 4. Protocol Messages and Semantics

### 4.1. Protocol Messages

The following table lists all specified protocol messages to create and delete logical Ports, to add properties and to add forwarding rules in terms of binding traffic descriptors to a logical Port. Furthermore, messages are specified to schedule tasks, such as monitoring, at an Agent and to probe the status of the scheduled task

from a Client. Additional messages are specified to enable the Data-

Plane to notify or query the Control-Plane through the Agent and Client functions.

| Message                           | Description   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Messages issued by the FPC Client |   |
| PRT_ADD                           | Add a logical port  |
| PRT_DEL                           | Delete an existing logical port   |
| PROP_ADD                          | Add a property to a logical port  |
| PROP_MOD                          | Modify a property of a logical port   |
| PROP_DEL                          | Remove and delete a property from a logical port  |
| RULE_ADD                          | Add forwarding rule by binding traffic descriptor to a logical port   |
| RULE_MOD                          | Modify existing forwarding rule by changing the traffic descriptor bound to a logical port  |
| RULE_DEL                          | Delete a forwarding rule  |
| EVENT_REG                         | Register an event and descriptions at an Agent about what is to be monitored by the Agent and what is to be reported in case the event occurs |
| PROBE                             | Probe the status of a registered event  |
| Messages issued by the FPC Agent  |   |
| NOTIFY                            | Notify the Client about the status of a monitored attribute at any event kind (periodic / event trigger / probed)                             |
| QUERY                             | Query the Client about missing rules/states   |

Figure 4: Protocol Messages

## [4.2.](#) Protocol Attributes

Protocol messages as per [Section 4.1](#) carry attributes to identify an FPC Client- or Agent function, as well as a DPN, logical ports and configuration data. Furthermore, attributes are carried to manage logical ports and describe properties associated with a logical port, as well as to describe per-host-, aggregate or IP flow traffic and refer to a logical port as forwarding information.

This document specifies attributes from the following categories:

- o Identifier attributes
- o Properties
- o Property-specific attributes
- o Rules and Traffic descriptors

Note on the list of attributes: The list of attributes is not yet complete.

Note on Format Clarification: Meant to provide an idea on the content of attributes. Semantics of key information fields or sub-option and the value's length (bit) are indicated. The possibility of a field/option to appear multiple times in a message or within an attribute, e.g. as sub-option, is referred to by '\*'.

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| Attribute   | Format Clarification                                    | Description  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Identifiers |   |  |
| PRT_ID      | [32, PRT_ID]  | Identifies a logical Port  |
| PRT_PROP_ID | [32, PRT_ID]<br>[8, PROP_ID]                            | Identifies a logical Port<br>and one of its properties             |
| PRT_RULE_ID | [32, PRT_ID]<br>[8, RULE_ID]                            | Identifies a logical Port<br>and a rule that refers to<br>the Port |
| CLI_ID      | [16, Carrier ID]<br>[16, Network ID]<br>[32, Client ID] | Identifies an<br>FPC Client function                               |
| AGT_ID      | [16, Carrier ID]<br>[16, Network ID]<br>[32, Agent ID]  | Identifies an<br>FPC Agent function                                |
| DPN_ID      | [16, Carrier ID]<br>[16, Network ID]<br>[32, DPN ID]    | Identifies a Data Plane<br>Node (DPN)                              |
| EVENT_ID    | [32, Event ID]  | Identifies a registered event                                      |

Figure 5: Protocol Attributes: Identifiers

| Attribute  | Format Clarification   | Description  |
|------------|--|--|
| Properties |  |  |
| PROP_TUN   | [type][src][dst]   | Property Encapsulation, indicates type GRE, IP, GTP                |
| PROP_REWR  | [in_src_ip][out_src_ip]<br>[in_dst_ip][out_dst_ip]<br>[in_src_port][out_src_port]<br>[in_dst_port][out_dst_port] | Property NAT defines IP address and port re-write rules            |
| PROP_QOS   | [QoS index type][index]<br>[DSCP]  | Property QoS refers to single index and DS Code Point to write     |
| PROP_GW    | [ip address next hop]  | IP address of the Next Hop to which IP packets should be forwarded |

Figure 6: Protocol Attributes: Properties

| Attribute         | Format Clarification                     | Description   |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Property-specific |  |   |
| IPIP_CONF         |  | IP-encapsulation configuration attribute  |
| GRE_CONF          | [prototype] [seq-#]<br>[key]             | GRE_encapsulation configuration attribute   |
| GTP_CONF          | [TEID_local]<br>[TEID_remote]<br>[seq-#] | GTP-U encapsulation configuration attribute   |
| QOS_GBR           | [GBR] *[PRT_ID]                          | Guaranteed Bit Rate and single or multiple PRT_IDs to which the GBR applies when being aggregated |
| QOS_MBR           | [MBR] *[PRT_ID]                          | Maximum Bit Rate and single or multiple PRT_IDs to which the MBR applies when being aggregated    |

Figure 7: Protocol Attributes: Property-specific

| Attribute   | Format Clarification         | Description   |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|
| Rules       |                              |   |
| RULE_DST_IP | [IP address]<br>[Prefix Len] | Aggregated or per-host dst<br>IP address/prefix rule                  |
| RULE_SRC_IP | [IP address]<br>[Prefix Len] | Aggregated or per-host src<br>IP address/prefix rule                  |
| RULE_TS     | [Traffic Selector]           | Traffic Selector based rule,<br>Format as per <a href="#">RFC6088</a> |

Figure 8: Protocol Attributes: Rules

### [4.3.](#) Protocol Operation

The following list comprises a more detailed description of each message's semantic.

- o PRT\_ADD - Issued by a Client to add a new logical port at an Agent, to which traffic can be directed. An Agent receiving the PRT\_ADD message should identify the new logical port according to the included port identifier (PRT\_ID). The Agent should add a new logical port into its conceptual data structures using the port identifier as key. Optionally, the PRT\_ADD message can include property descriptions as well as rules descriptions, which are bound and refer to the new logical port. This enables a Client to issue a new configuration in a single transaction with an Agent.
- o PRT\_DEL - Used by a Client to delete an existing logical port. An Agent receiving such message should delete all properties associated with the identified port.

- o PROP\_ADD - Used by the Client to add a new property to an existing logical port. The property is unambiguously identified through a property identifier (PRT\_PROP\_ID). All traffic, which is directed to this logical port, experiences the existing and newly added property. Optionally, the PROP\_ADD message can include rules descriptions, which refer to the port to which the properties are bound. This enables a Client to add new rules to the existing port to which the new properties have been bound in a single transaction.
- o PROP\_MOD - Used by a Client to modify an existing property. For example, a tunnel property can be changed to direct traffic to a different tunnel endpoint in case of an MN's handover. Optionally, the PROP\_MOD message can include rules descriptions, which refer to the port whose properties are modified. This enables a Client to add new rules to the existing port whose properties have been modified in a single transaction.
- o PROP\_DEL - Used by a Client to delete one or multiple properties, each being identified by a property identifier.
- o RULE\_ADD - Used by a Client to add a forwarding rule and direct traffic towards a logical port. The rule add command must unambiguously identify aggregated traffic (longest prefix), per host IP traffic or per-flow traffic in the RULE\_ADD command and bind the identified traffic to a logical port. An Agent receiving a RULE\_ADD command must add the rule to its local conceptual data structures and apply commands for local configuration to add the new forwarding rule on the DPN. Multiple forwarding rules, each

identifying different traffic, can direct traffic to the same logical port. All traffic being directed to this logical port will then experience the same properties.

- o RULE\_MOD - Used by a Client to modify an existing forwarding rule. An Agent receiving such message should apply commands for local configuration to update the forwarding rule on the DPN.
- o RULE\_DEL - Used to delete an existing forwarding rule on a DPN. The Agent receiving such message should delete the rules from its local conceptual data structures and apply commands for local

configuration to remove the forwarding rule on the DPN.

- o EVENT\_REG - Used by a Client to register an attribute, which is to be monitored, at an Agent. The EVENT\_REG provides an attribute to the Agent as well as a reporting kind. The Agent should register the event and an event identifier in the local conceptual data structures. The Agent should start monitoring the registered attribute (e.g. load) and notify the Client about the status according to the registered reporting kind (periodic, event trigger, probed). In case of a periodic reporting kind, the Agent should report the status of the attribute each configured interval using a NOTIFY message. The reporting interval is provided with the EVENT\_REG message. In case of an event triggered reporting kind, the Agent should report the status of the attribute in case of a triggered event, e.g. the monitored attribute's value exceeds a given threshold. The threshold is provided with the EVENT\_REG message. In case of probed reporting, the Agent receives a PROBE message and should report the status of a monitored attributes to the Client by means of a NOTIFY message.
- o PROBE - Used by a Client to retrieve information about a previously registered event. The PROBE message should identify one or more events by means of including the associated event identifier. An Agent receiving a PROBE message should send the requested information for each event in a single or multiple NOTIFY messages.
- o NOTIFY - Used by an Agent to report the status of an event to a Client.
- o QUERY - Used by an Agent to request an update of logical port properties via a Client.

The following list provides some information on the use and semantics of attributes:

- o PROP\_TUN - Defines the properties for encapsulation into different tunnel headers. The property includes IP address information of tunnel endpoints as well as a type identifier to select the encapsulation type. Further attributes may be included to provide

information which is relevant for the configuration and initialization of the tunnel.

- o PROP\_REWR - Defines the properties for IP address and port re-write.
- o PROP\_QOS - Defines the QoS properties in terms of a known index type, e.g. LTE's Quality Class Index (QCI), and its value (QCI 1..9), as well as a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) to classify and mark packets. Additional attributes may follow, e.g. as sub-options, to define Guaranteed Bit Rate (GBR) and Maximum Bit Rate (MBR) bounds. GBR and MBR attributes can apply to a single port or multiple ports. The latter is required to configure aggregate bounds, such as Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate (AMBR), taking traffic, which is forwarded through different ports (hence experiencing different treatment), into account. In such case the GBR/MBR attributes append multiple PRT\_ID attributes to identify the ports which are to be monitored to determine the aggregated view of the bit rate. The scope of attributes for QoS is aligned to [\[RFC7222\]](#). The Allocation and Retention Priority (ARP) as per [\[RFC7222\]](#) is not present in the list of QoS-specific attributes, since ARP is treated and kept in the Control-Plane for granting requests for new resources and QoS, as well as for preempting other QoS configuration, if needed.
- o PROP\_GW - Defines a Next Hop IP address, to which packets are forwarded. Using this attribute, the Control-Plane can configure a host-route in the Data-Plane to deviate from default routes.

Figure 9 illustrates an exemplary session life-cycle based on Proxy Mobile IPv6 registration via MAG Control-Plane function 1 (MAG-C1) and handover to MAG Control-Plane function 2 (MAG-C2). Edge DPN1 represents the Proxy CoA after attachment, whereas Edge DPN2 serves as Proxy CoA after handover.

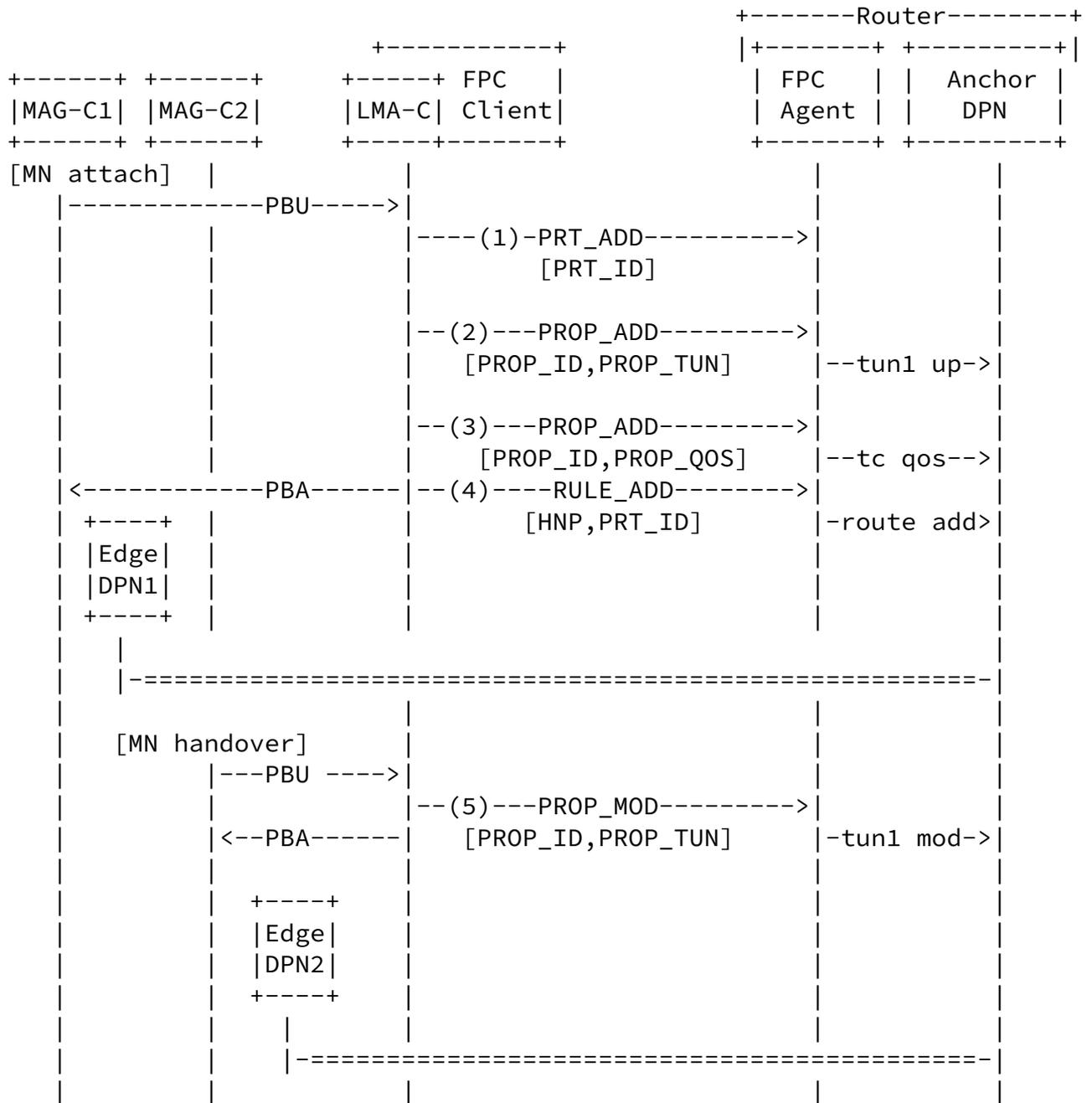


Figure 9: Exemplary Message Sequence (focus on FPC reference point)

After reception of the Proxy Binding Update (PBU) at the LMA Control-Plane function (LMA\_C), the LMA-C selects a suitable DPN, which serves as Data-Plane anchor to the MN's traffic. The LMA-C adds a new logical port to the DPN to treat the MN's traffic (1) and includes a Port Identifier (PRT\_ID) to the PRT\_ADD command. The LMA-C identifies the selected Anchor DPN by including the associated DPN identifier.

Subsequently, the LMA-C adds properties to the new logical port. One property is added (2) to specify the forwarding tunnel type and endpoints (Anchor DPN, Edge DPN1). Another property is added (3) to specify the QoS differentiation, which the MN's traffic should experience. At reception of the properties, the FPC Agent calls local router commands to enforce the tunnel configuration (tun1) as well as the traffic control (tc) for QoS differentiation. After configuration of port properties have been completed, the LMA can configure the enforcement of the MN's traffic by adding a rule (RULE\_ADD) to forward traffic destined to the MN's HNP to the new logical port (4). At the reception of the forwarding rule, the Agent applies a new route to forward all traffic destined to the MN's HNP to the configured tunnel interface (tun1).

During handover, the LMA-C receives an updating PBU from the handover target MAG-C2. The PBU refers to a new Data-Plane node (Edge DPN2) to represent the new tunnel endpoint. The LMA-C sends a PROP\_MOD message (5) to the Agent to modify the existing tunnel property of the existing logical port and to update the tunnel endpoint from Edge DPN1 to Edge DPN2. At reception of the PROP\_MOD message, the Agent applies local configuration commands to modify the tunnel.

To reduce the number of protocol handshakes between the LMA-C and the DPN, the LMA-C can append property (PROP\_TUN, PROP\_QOS) and rules (prefix info HNP) attributes to the PRT\_ADD message, as illustrated in Figure 10

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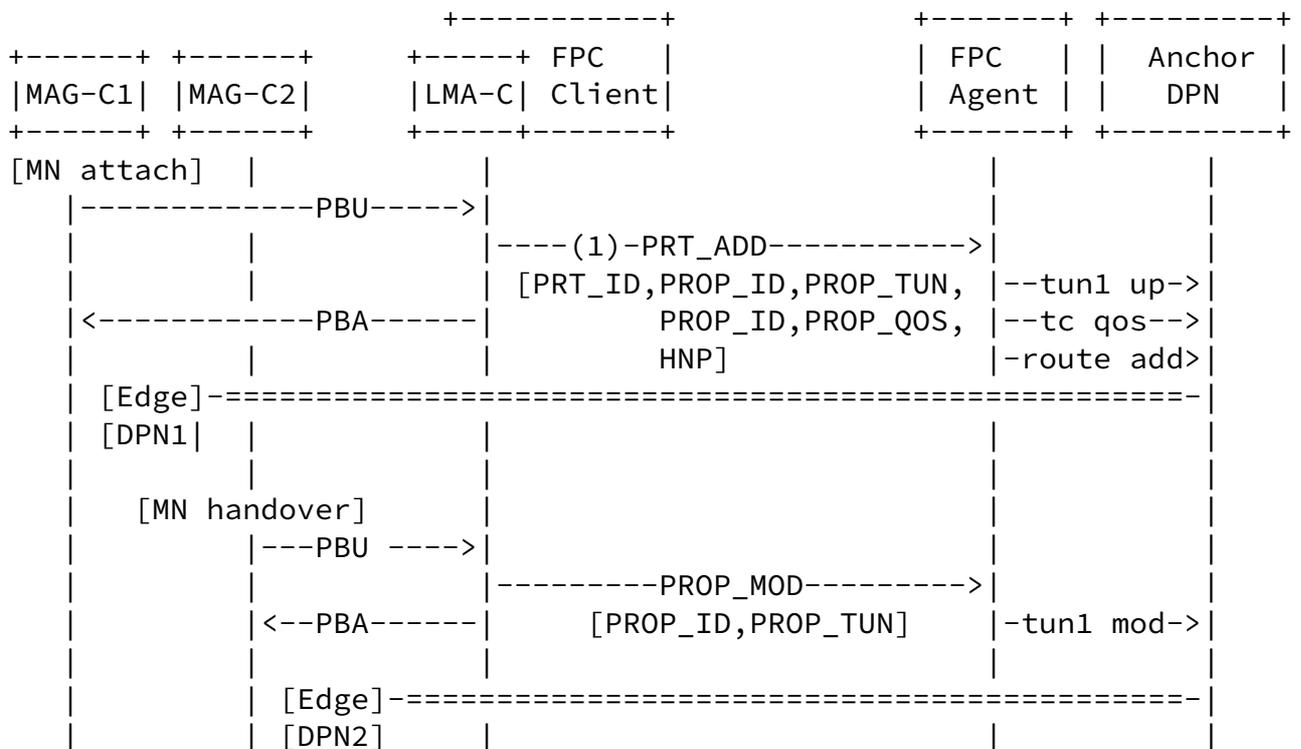


Figure 10: Example: Sequence for Message Aggregation (focus on FPC reference point)

## 5. Conceptual Data Structures

An FPC Client must keep record about the logical ports, each port's properties as well as configured rules as per the Mobility Control-Plane function's request. Such information must be maintained for each Agent, with which the Client communicates. In case the Mobility Control-Plane function identifies a particular DPN at which the policies should be enforced, the Client must associate the DPN

identifier with the logical port configuration.

According to the FPC Agent's role, the Agent translates the generalized model for policy configuration and forwarding rules into semantics and commands for local configuration, which is specific to a DPN. Keeping a local record of DPN configuration attributes/values is implementation specific and out of scope of this document.

Description of detailed data structures and information to be recorded and maintained by an FPC Client and an FPC Agent are TBD and will be added to a revision of this initial document.

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## [6.](#) Security Considerations

Detailed protocol implementations for DMM Forwarding Policy Configuration must ensure integrity of the information exchanged between an FPC Client and an FPC Agent. Required Security Associations may be derived from co-located functions, which utilize the FPC Client and FPC Agent respectively.

## [7.](#) IANA Considerations

This document provides an information model for DMM Forwarding Policy Configuration. Detailed protocol specifications for DMM Forwarding Policy Configuration will follow the information model as per this document and can be based on, for example, ReST-like or binary protocol formats. Such protocol-specific details will be described in separate documents and may require IANA actions.

## [8.](#) Work Team Participants

Participants in the FPSM work team discussion include Satoru Matsushima, Danny Moses, Sri Gundavelli, Marco Liebsch, Pierrick Seite, Alper Yegin, Carlos Bernardos, Charles Perkins and Fred Templin.

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- [RFC7222] Liebsch, M., Seite, P., Yokota, H., Korhonen, J., and S. Gundavelli, "Quality-of-Service Option for Proxy Mobile IPv6", [RFC 7222](#), May 2014.

## Appendix A. YANG Data Model for the FPC Protocol

This appendix provides (so far experimental) formatting of some FPC protocol components adopting YANG data modeling. The current FPC information model as per this initial draft version will experience extensions, as it is not yet complete, and may experience changes that need to be reflected in the data model. Whether a detailed data model will be included in this document or solely an information model will be adopted by this document and a detailed data model will be part of a separate document is currently being discussed.

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-dmm-fpcp@2015-07-06.yang"

module ietf-dmm-fpcp {
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-dmm-fpcp";
  prefix fpcp;

  import ietf-inet-types { prefix inet; }

  organization "IETF DMM Working Group";
  contact "Satoru Matsushima <satoru.matsushima@g.softbank.co.jp>";

  description
    "This module contains YANG definition for
    Forwarding Policy Configuration Protocol.(FPCP)";

  revision 2015-07-06 {
    description "Changes based on -01 version of FPCP draft.";
    reference "draft-ietf-dmm-fpc-cpdp-01";
  }

  typedef fpcp-port-id {
    type uint32;
    description "PRT_ID";
  }

  typedef fpcp-property-id {
    type uint8;
    description "PRT_PROP_ID";
  }

```

```

}

typedef fpcp-rule-id {
  type uint8;
  description "PRT_RULE_ID";
}

identity tunnel-type {
  description
    "Base identity from which specific use of
    tunnels are derived.";
}

```

```

identity fpcp-tunnel-type {
    base "tunnel-type";
    description
        "Base identity from which specific tunnel
        types in FPCP uses are derived.";
}

identity ip-in-ip {
    base "fpcp-tunnel-type";
    description "IP-in-IP tunnel";
}

identity gtp {
    base "fpcp-tunnel-type";
    description "GTP-U tunnel";
}

identity gre {
    base "fpcp-tunnel-type";
    description "GRE tunnel";
}

identity service-function {
    description
        "Base identity from which specific
        service function types are derived.";
}

identity ip-protocol {
    description
        "Base identity from which specific
        IP protocol types are derived.";
}

identity qos-type {

```

```

    description
        "Base identity from which specific
        uses of QoS types are derived.";
}

```

```

identity fpcp-qos-type {
    base "qos-type";
    description
        "Base identity from which specific
        QoS types in FPCP uses are derived.";
}

identity fpcp-qos-type-gbr {
    base "fpcp-qos-type";
    description
        "A QoS Type for Guaranteed Bit Rate (GBR).";
}

identity fpcp-qos-type-mbr {
    base "fpcp-qos-type";
    description
        "A QoS Type for Maximum Bit Rate (MBR).";
}

grouping fpcp-client {
    description "CLI_ID to identify FPCP Client";
    leaf carrier-id {
        type uint16;
        description "Carrier ID";
    }
    leaf network-id {
        type uint16;
        description "Network ID";
    }
    leaf client-id {
        type uint32;
        mandatory true;
        description "Client ID";
    }
}

grouping fpcp-agent {
    description "AGT_ID to identify FPCP Agent";
    leaf carrier-id {
        type uint16;
        description "Carrier ID";
    }
    leaf network-id {

```

```

        type uint16;
        description "Network ID";
    }
    leaf agent-id {
        type uint32;
        mandatory true;
        description "Agent ID";
    }
}

grouping dpn {
    description "DPN_ID to identify Data-Plane Node";
    leaf carrier-id {
        type uint16;
        description "Carrier ID";
    }
    leaf network-id {
        type uint16;
        description "Network ID";
    }
    leaf dpn-id {
        type uint32;
        mandatory true;
        description "DPN ID";
    }
}

grouping tunnel-endpoints {
    description
    "PROP_TUN property as a set of tunnel endpoints";
    leaf tunnel-type {
        type identityref {
            base "fpcp-tunnel-type";
        }
        description "Tunnel Type";
    }
    leaf remote-address {
        type inet:ip-address;
        description "Remote endpoint";
    }
    leaf local-address {
        type inet:ip-address;
        description "Local endpoint";
    }
}

grouping gtp-attributes {
    description

```

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```
    "GTP_CONF as GTP tunnel specific attributes";
    leaf remote-teid {
        type uint32;
        description "TEID of remote-endpoint";
    }
    leaf local-teid {
        type uint32;
        description "TEID of local-endpoint";
    }
}

grouping gre-attributes {
    description
    "GRE_CONF as GRE tunnel specific attribute";
    leaf key {
        type uint32;
        description "GRE_KEY";
    }
}

grouping rewriting-properties {
    description
    "PROP_REWR. TBD for which type of rewriting functions
    need to be defined";
    leaf type {
        type identityref {
            base service-function;
        }
        description "The type of service-function";
    }
}

grouping qos-properties {
    description "PROP_QOS";
    leaf qos-type {
        type identityref {
            base "fpcp-qos-type";
        }
        description "QoS Type";
    }
    leaf bandwidth {
        type uint32;
    }
}
```

```
        description "";
    }
}

grouping fpcp-identifier-attributes {
    description
```

```
    "Identifiers of protocol attributes";
    container client {
        description "Client ID";
        uses fpcp-client;
    }
    container agent {
        description "Agent ID";
        uses fpcp-agent;
    }
    list nodes {
        key dpn-id;
        uses dpn;
        description "DPN ID";
    }
}

grouping fpcp-traffic-descriptor {
    description
    "Traffic descriptor group collects parameters to
    identify target traffic flow.";
    leaf rule-id {
        type fpcp-rule-id;
        description "PRT_RULE_ID";
    }
    leaf destination-ip {
        type inet:ip-prefix;
        description "Rule of destination IP";
    }
    leaf source-ip {
        type inet:ip-prefix;
        description "Rule of source IP";
    }
    leaf protocol {
        type identityref {
            base "ip-protocol";
```

```

    }
    description "Rule of protocol";
}
leaf destination-port {
    type inet:port-number;
    description "Rule of destination port";
}
leaf source-port {
    type inet:port-number;
    description "Rule of source port";
}
}

```

```

grouping fpcp-port-properties {
    description
    "A set of port property attributes";
    leaf property-id {
        type fpcp-property-id;
        description "Property ID";
    }
    container endpoints {
        description "Tunnel Endpoint";
        uses tunnel-endpoints;
    }
    container qos {
        description "QoS Type";
        uses qos-properties;
    }
    container rewriting {
        description "Rewriting function";
        uses rewriting-properties;
    }
    choice tunnel {
        description "Tunnel-Type";
        case gtp-u {
            when "tunnel-type = 'gtp'" {
                description "In case of GTP-U is tunnel-type";
            }
            uses gtp-attributes;
        }
        case gre {

```

```

        when "tunnel-type = 'gre'" {
            description "In case of GRE is tunnel-type";
        }
        uses gre-attributes;
    }
}

// Port Entries

container port-entries {
    description
    "This container binds set of traffic-descriptor and
    port properties to a port and lists them as a port entry.";
    list port-entry {
        key port-id;
        description "List of port entries";
        leaf port-id {
            type fpcp-port-id;
            description "Port-ID";
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    container identifier {
        description "Attributes set of Identifiers";
        uses fpcp-identifier-attributes;
    }
    list traffic-descriptor {
        key rule-id;
        description "Rule and traffic-descriptor";
        uses fpcp-traffic-descriptor;
    }
    list properties {
        key property-id;
        description "Attributes set of properties";
        uses fpcp-port-properties;
    }
}
}

```

```

// PRT_ADD

```

```

rpc port_add {
  description "PRT_ADD";
  input {
    list adding-ports {
      description "Ports that are added to an agent";
      leaf port-id {
        type fpcp-port-id;
        description "Port-ID";
      }
      container traffic-descriptor {
        description "Rule and traffic-descriptor";
        uses fpcp-traffic-descriptor;
      }
      list properties {
        key property-id;
        description "Attributes set of properties";
        uses fpcp-port-properties;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
// PRT_DEL
```

```

rpc port_delete {
  description "PRT_DEL";
  input {

```

```

    list deleting-ports {
      description "Ports that are deleted from an agent";
      leaf deleting-port {
        type fpcp-port-id;
        description "Deleting port-id";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
// PROP_ADD
```

```

rpc port_property_add {
  description "PROP_ADD";

```

```

    input {
        list adding-properties {
            description "Properties that are added to an agent";
            leaf target-port {
                type fpcp-port-id;
                description "Port-ID";
            }
            list properties {
                key property-id;
                description "Attributes set of properties";
                uses fpcp-port-properties;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
// PROP_MOD
```

```

rpc port_property_modify {
    description "PROP_MOD";
    input {
        list modifying-properties {
            description
            "Properties that are modified in an agent";
            leaf target-port {
                type fpcp-port-id;
                mandatory true;
                description
                "Target port-id of modifying properties";
            }
            list properties {
                key property-id;
                description "Attributes set of properties";
                uses fpcp-port-properties;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
}

```

```
// PROP_DEL
```

```

rpc port_property_delete {
  description "PROP_DEL";
  input {
    list deleting-property {
      description
      "Target port/property-id of deleting properties";
      leaf port-id {
        type fpcp-port-id;
        mandatory true;
        description "Port ID";
      }
      leaf property-id {
        type fpcp-property-id;
        mandatory true;
        description "Property ID";
      }
    }
  }
}

// RULE_ADD

rpc rule_add {
  description
  "TBD for input parameters of which RULE_ADD includes
  but now just traffic-descriptor.";
  input {
    list adding-rules {
      description "Rules that are added to an agent";
      leaf target-port {
        type fpcp-port-id;
        mandatory true;
        description "Target port-id of adding rule";
      }
      list port-rules {
        description "Added rule";
        uses fpcp-traffic-descriptor;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

// RULE_MOD

rpc rule_modify {
  description
  "TBD for input parameters of which RULE_MOD includes
  but now just traffic-descriptor.";
  input {
    list modifying-rules {
      description "Rules that are modified in an agent";
      leaf target-port {
        type fpcp-port-id;
        mandatory true;
        description "Target port-id of modifying rule";
      }
      list port-rule {
        description "Modified rule";
        uses fpcp-traffic-descriptor;
      }
    }
  }
}

// RULE_DEL

rpc rule_delete {
  description
  "TBD for input parameters of which RULE_DEL includes
  but now just traffic-descriptor.";
  input {
    list deleting-rules {
      description "Rules that are deleted from an agent";
      leaf target-port {
        type fpcp-port-id;
        mandatory true;
        description "Target port-id of deleting rule";
      }
      list target-rules {
        description "Deleting rules";
        leaf target-rule-id {
          type fpcp-rule-id;
          mandatory true;
          description "Rule ID";
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

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```
// EVENT_REG

rpc event_register {
    description
        "TBD for registered parameters included in EVENT_REG.";
}

// PROBE

rpc probe {
    description
        "TBD for retrieved parameters included in PROBE.";
}

// NOTIFY

notification notify {
    description
        "TBD for which status and event are reported to client.";
}
}

</CODE ENDS>
```

Figure 11: FPC YANG Data Model

## Authors' Addresses

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