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Authors: K. Watsen
Watsen Networks

YANG Groupings for HTTP 1.1/2.0 Clients and HTTP Servers

Abstract

This document defines two YANG modules: the first defines a minimal grouping for configuring an HTTP client, and the second defines a minimal grouping for configuring an HTTP server. It is intended that these groupings will be used to help define the configuration for simple HTTP-based protocols (not for complete web servers or browsers).

Editorial Note (To be removed by RFC Editor)

This draft contains placeholder values that need to be replaced with finalized values at the time of publication. This note summarizes all of the substitutions that are needed. No other RFC Editor instructions are specified elsewhere in this document.

Artwork in this document contains shorthand references to drafts in progress. Please apply the following replacements (note: not all may be present):

*AAAA --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-crypto-types

*DDDD --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server

*FFFF --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-tls-client-server

*GGGG --> the assigned RFC value for this draft

Artwork in this document contains placeholder values for the date of publication of this draft. Please apply the following replacement:

*2023-04-17 --> the publication date of this draft

The "Relation to other RFCs" section [Section 1.1](#) contains the text "one or more YANG modules" and, later, "modules". This text is

sourced from a file in a context where it is unknown how many modules a draft defines. The text is not wrong as is, but it may be improved by stating more directly how many modules are defined.

The "Relation to other RFCs" section [Section 1.1](#) contains a self-reference to this draft, along with a corresponding Informative Reference in the Appendix.

The following Appendix section is to be removed prior to publication:

*[Appendix A](#). Change Log

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on 19 October 2023.

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1. Introduction

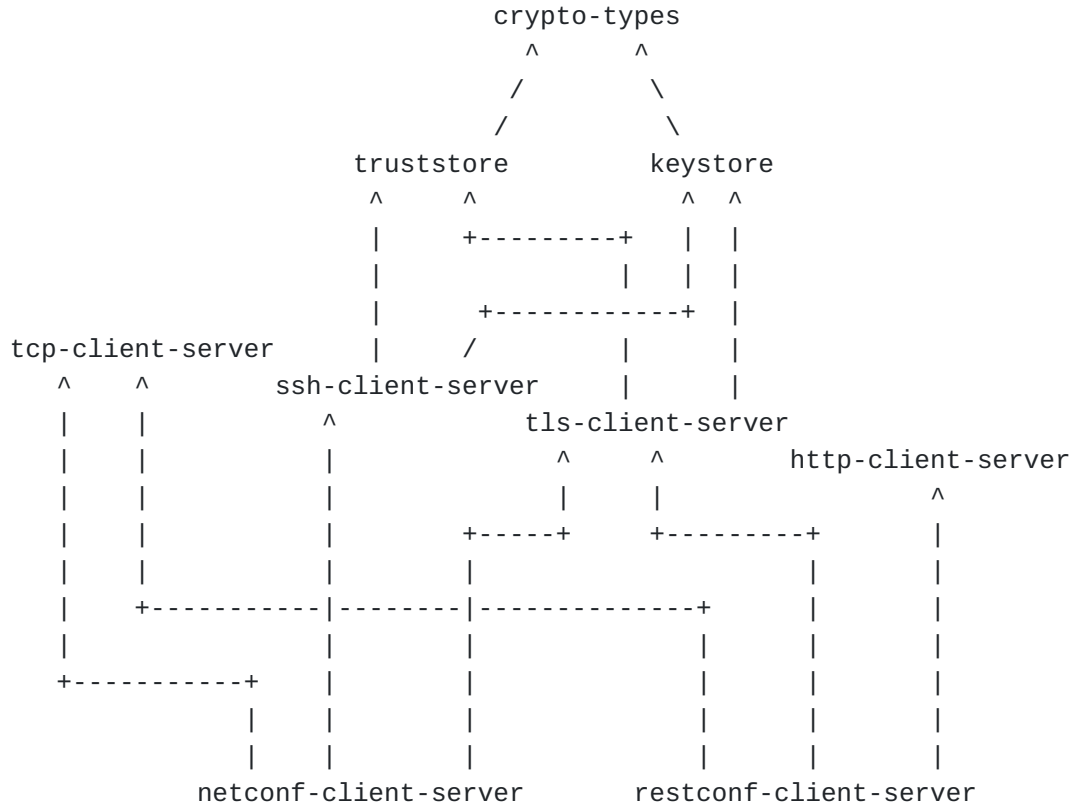
This document defines two YANG 1.1 [[RFC7950](#)] modules: the first defines a minimal grouping for configuring an HTTP client, and the second defines a minimal grouping for configuring an HTTP server. It is intended that these groupings will be used to help define the configuration for simple HTTP-based protocols (not for complete web servers or browsers).

1.1. Relation to other RFCs

This document presents one or more YANG modules [[RFC7950](#)] that are part of a collection of RFCs that work together to, ultimately,

enable the configuration of both the clients and servers of both the NETCONF [[RFC6241](#)] and RESTCONF [[RFC8040](#)] protocols.

The normative dependency relationship between the various RFCs in this collection is presented in the below diagram. The labels in the diagram represent the primary purpose provided by each RFC. URLs for each RFC are provided below the diagram.



Label in Diagram	Originating RFC
crypto-types	[I-D.ietf-netconf-crypto-types]
truststore	[I-D.ietf-netconf-trust-anchors]
keystore	[I-D.ietf-netconf-keystore]
tcp-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server]
ssh-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server]
tls-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server]
http-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-http-client-server]
netconf-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-netconf-client-server]
restconf-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-restconf-client-server]

Table 1: Label to RFC Mapping

1.2. Specification Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and

"OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

1.3. Adherence to the NMDA

This document is compliant with the Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) [[RFC8342](#)]. For instance, as described in [[I-D.ietf-netconf-trust-anchors](#)] and [[I-D.ietf-netconf-keystore](#)], trust anchors and keys installed during manufacturing are expected to appear in <operational>.

1.4. Conventions

Various examples used in this document use a placeholder value for binary data that has been base64 encoded (e.g., "BASE64VALUE="). This placeholder value is used as real base64 encoded structures are often many lines long and hence distracting to the example being presented.

2. The "ietf-http-client" Module

This section defines a YANG 1.1 module called "ietf-http-client". A high-level overview of the module is provided in [Section 2.1](#). Examples illustrating the module's use are provided in [Examples](#) ([Section 2.2](#)). The YANG module itself is defined in [Section 2.3](#).

2.1. Data Model Overview

This section provides an overview of the "ietf-http-client" module in terms of its features and groupings.

2.1.1. Features

The following diagram lists all the "feature" statements defined in the "ietf-http-client" module:

Features:

- +-- proxy-connect
- +-- basic-auth
- +-- tcp-supported
- +-- tls-supported

The diagram above uses syntax that is similar to but not defined in [[RFC8340](#)].

2.1.2. Groupings

The "ietf-http-client" module defines the following "grouping" statements:

```
*http-client-identity-grouping
*http-client-grouping
*http-client-stack-grouping
```

Each of these groupings are presented in the following subsections.

2.1.2.1. The "http-client-identity-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] illustrates the "http-client-identity-grouping" grouping:

```
grouping http-client-identity-grouping:
+-- client-identity!
  +-- (auth-type)
    +--:(basic)
      +-- basic {basic-auth}?
        +-- user-id                string
        +---u ct:password-grouping
```

Comments:

*This grouping exists because it is used three times by the "http-client-grouping" discussed in [Section 2.1.2.2](#).

*The "client-identity" node is a "presence" container so the mandatory descendant nodes do not imply that this node must be configured, as a client identity may be configured at protocol layers.

*The "basic" authentication scheme is the only scheme defined by this module, albeit it must be enabled via the "basic-auth" feature (see [Section 2.1.1](#)).

*Other authentication schemes MAY be augmented in as needed by the application.

2.1.2.2. The "http-client-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] illustrates the "http-client-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping http-client-grouping:
  +---u http-client-identity-grouping
  +- proxy-connect! {proxy-connect}?
    +-- (proxy-type)
      +--:(http)
        | +-- http-proxy
        |   +-- tcp-client-parameters
        |     | +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
        |     +-- http-client-parameters
        |       +---u http-client-identity-grouping
      +--:(https)
        +-- https-proxy
          +-- tcp-client-parameters
            | +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
          +-- tls-client-parameters
            | +---u tlsc:tls-client-grouping
          +-- http-client-parameters
            +---u http-client-identity-grouping

```

Comments:

*The "http-client-grouping" defines the configuration for just "HTTP" part of a protocol stack. It does not, for instance, define any configuration for the "TCP" or "TLS" protocol layers (for that, see [Section 2.1.2.3](#)).

*Beyond configuring the client's identity, via the "http-client-identity-grouping" grouping discussed in [Section 2.1.2.1](#), this grouping defines support for HTTP-proxies, albeit it must be enabled via a "feature" statement.

*The "proxy-connect" node is a "presence" container so the mandatory descendant nodes do not imply that this node must be configured, assuming the server supports the "proxy-connect" feature.

*For the referenced grouping statement(s):

- The "http-client-identity-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 2.1.2.1](#).

- The "tcp-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 3.1.2.1](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server](#)].

- The "tls-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 3.1.2.1](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server](#)].

2.1.2.3. The "http-client-stack-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] illustrates the "http-client-stack-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping http-client-stack-grouping:
  +-- (transport)
    +--:(tcp) {tcp-supported}?
    |   +-- tcp
    |     +-- tcp-client-parameters
    |       | +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
    |       +-- http-client-parameters
    |         +---u http-client-grouping
    +--:(tls) {tls-supported}?
    +-- tls
      +-- tcp-client-parameters
      |   +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
      +-- tls-client-parameters
      |   +---u tlsc:tls-client-grouping
      +-- http-client-parameters
          +---u http-client-grouping

```

Comments:

*The "http-client-stack-grouping" is a convenience grouping for consuming modules. It defines both the "HTTP" and "HTTPS" protocol stacks, with each option enabled by a "feature" statement for application control.

*For the referenced grouping statement(s):

- The "tcp-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 3.1.2.1](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server](#)].
- The "tls-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 3.1.2.1](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server](#)].
- The "http-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 2.1.2.2](#) in this document.

2.1.3. Protocol-accessible Nodes

The "ietf-http-client" module defines only "grouping" statements that are used by other modules to instantiate protocol-accessible nodes.

2.2. Example Usage

This section presents two examples showing the http-client-grouping populated with some data.

The following example illustrates an HTTP client connecting directly to an HTTP server.


```
<!-- The outermost element below doesn't exist in the data model. -->
<!-- It simulates if the "grouping" were a "container" instead. -->

<http-client xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client">
  <client-identity>
    <basic>
      <user-id>bob</user-id>
      <cleartext-password>secret</cleartext-password>
    </basic>
  </client-identity>
</http-client>
```

The following example illustrates the same client connecting through an HTTP proxy. This example is consistent with examples presented in [Section 2.2](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-trust-anchors](#)] and [Section 2.2](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-keystore](#)].

===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

<!-- The outermost element below doesn't exist in the data model. -->
<!-- It simulates if the "grouping" were a "container" instead. -->

```
<http-client xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client">
  <client-identity>
    <basic>
      <user-id>bob</user-id>
      <cleartext-password>secret</cleartext-password>
    </basic>
  </client-identity>
  <proxy-connect>
    <https-proxy>
      <tcp-client-parameters>
        <remote-address>corp-fw2.example.com</remote-address>
        <keepalives>
          <idle-time>15</idle-time>
          <max-probes>3</max-probes>
          <probe-interval>30</probe-interval>
        </keepalives>
      </tcp-client-parameters>
      <tls-client-parameters>
        <client-identity>
          <certificate>
            <keystore-reference>
              <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-key>
              <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
            </keystore-reference>
          </certificate>
        </client-identity>
        <server-authentication>
          <ca-certs>
            <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ca-certs</truststor\
e-reference>
          </ca-certs>
          <ee-certs>
            <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ee-certs</truststor\
e-reference>
          </ee-certs>
        </server-authentication>
      </tls-client-parameters>
      <http-client-parameters>
        <client-identity>
          <basic>
            <user-id>local-app-1</user-id>
            <cleartext-password>secret</cleartext-password>
          </basic>
        </client-identity>
      </http-client-parameters>
    </https-proxy>
  </proxy-connect>
</http-client>
```

```
    </http-client-parameters>  
  </https-proxy>  
</proxy-connect>  
</http-client>
```

2.3. YANG Module

This YANG module has normative references to [\[RFC6991\]](#) [\[RFC7617\]](#), [\[RFC9110\]](#), [\[I-D.ietf-netconf-crypto-types\]](#), [\[I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server\]](#), and [\[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server\]](#).

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-http-client@2023-04-17.yang"
```

```
module ietf-http-client {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client";
  prefix httpc;

  import ietf-netconf-acm {
    prefix nacm;
    reference
      "RFC 8341: Network Configuration Access Control Model";
  }

  import ietf-crypto-types {
    prefix ct;
    reference
      "RFC AAAA: YANG Data Types and Groupings for Cryptography";
  }

  import ietf-tcp-client {
    prefix tcpc;
    reference
      "RFC DDDD: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
  }

  import ietf-tls-client {
    prefix tlsc;
    reference
      "RFC FFFF: YANG Groupings for TLS Clients and TLS Servers";
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";

  contact
    "WG Web:  https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf
    WG List:  NETCONF WG list <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
    Author:   Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>";

  description
    "This module defines reusable groupings for HTTP clients that
    can be used as a basis for specific HTTP client instances.

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    Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents
    (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
```

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC GGGG (<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfcGGGG>); see the RFC itself for full legal notices.

The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.";

```
revision 2023-04-17 {
  description
    "Initial version";
  reference
    "RFC GGGG: YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers";
}

// Features

feature proxy-connect {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
    clients to connect to a remote HTTP server via an
    HTTP proxy.";
}

feature basic-auth {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
    clients to authenticate themselves to an HTTP server
    using the 'basic' HTTP authentication scheme.";
  reference
    "RFC 7617: The 'Basic' HTTP Authentication Scheme";
}

feature tcp-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring
    HTTP 1.1/2.0 clients to initiate HTTP 1.1/2.0
    connections over TCP.";
  reference
    "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
}

feature tls-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring
    HTTP 1.1/2.0 clients to initiate HTTP 1.1/2.0
```

```

        connections over TLS.";
reference
    "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
}

// Groupings

grouping http-client-identity-grouping {
    description
        "A grouping to provide HTTP credentials used by the
        client to authenticate itself to the HTTP server.";
    container client-identity {
        nacm:default-deny-write;
        presence
            "Indicates that a client identity has been configured.
            This statement is present so the mandatory descendant
            nodes do not imply that this node must be configured.";
        description
            "The identity the HTTP client should use when
            authenticating itself to the HTTP server.";
        choice auth-type {
            mandatory true;
            description
                "A choice amongst available authentication types.";
            case basic {
                container basic {
                    if-feature "basic-auth";
                    leaf user-id {
                        type string;
                        mandatory true;
                        description
                            "The user-id for the authenticating client.";
                    }
                    uses ct:password-grouping {
                        description
                            "The password for the authenticating client.";
                    }
                }
            }
            description
                "The 'basic' HTTP scheme credentials.";
            reference
                "RFC 7617: The 'Basic' HTTP Authentication Scheme";
        }
    }
}

} // grouping http-client-identity-grouping

grouping http-client-grouping {
    description

```

"A reusable grouping for configuring a HTTP client.

This grouping is expected to be used in conjunction with other configurations providing, e.g., the hostname or IP address and port number the client initiates connections to.

Note that this grouping uses fairly typical descendant node names such that a stack of 'uses' statements will have name conflicts. It is intended that the consuming data model will resolve the issue (e.g., by wrapping the 'uses' statement in a container called 'http-client-parameters'). This model purposely does not do this itself so as to provide maximum flexibility to consuming models.";

```
uses http-client-identity-grouping;

container proxy-connect {
  nacm:default-deny-write;
  if-feature "proxy-connect";
  presence
    "Indicates that a proxy server connections have been
    configured. This statement is present so the mandatory
    descendant nodes do not imply that this node must be
    configured.";
  description
    "Configures the proxy server the HTTP-client is to
    connect thru.";
  choice proxy-type {
    mandatory true;
    description
      "Choice amongst proxy server types.";
    case http {
      container http-proxy {
        description
          "Container for HTTP Proxy (Web Proxy) server
          configuration parameters.";
      }
      container tcp-client-parameters {
        description
          "A wrapper around the TCP parameters to avoid
          name collisions.";
        uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping;
      }
      container http-client-parameters {
        description
          "A wrapper around the HTTP parameters to avoid
          name collisions.";
        uses http-client-identity-grouping;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

    }
  }
}
case https {
  container https-proxy {
    description
      "Container for HTTPS Proxy (Secure Web Proxy) server
      configuration parameters.";
    container tcp-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TCP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping;
    }
    container tls-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TLS parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses tlsc:tls-client-grouping;
    }
    container http-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the HTTP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses http-client-identity-grouping;
    }
  }
}
} // grouping http-client-grouping

grouping http-client-stack-grouping {
  description
    "A grouping that defines common HTTP-based protocol stacks.";
  choice transport {
    mandatory true;
    description
      "Choice amongst various transports type. TCP, with and
      without TLS are defined here, with 'feature' statements
      so that they may be disabled. Other transports MAY be
      augmented in as 'case' statements by future efforts.";
    case tcp {
      if-feature "tcp-supported";
      container tcp {
        description
          "Container for TCP-based HTTP protocols.";
        container tcp-client-parameters {
          description

```

```

        "A wrapper around the TCP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
    uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping;
}
container http-client-parameters {
    description
        "A wrapper around the HTTP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
    uses http-client-grouping;
}
}
}
case tls {
    if-feature "tls-supported";
    container tls {
        description
            "Container for TLS-based HTTP protocols.";
        container tcp-client-parameters {
            description
                "A wrapper around the TCP parameters to avoid
                name collisions.";
            uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping;
        }
        container tls-client-parameters {
            description
                "A wrapper around the TLS parameters to avoid
                name collisions.";
            uses tlsc:tls-client-grouping;
        }
        container http-client-parameters {
            description
                "A wrapper around the HTTP parameters to avoid
                name collisions.";
            uses http-client-grouping;
        }
    }
}
} // http-client-stack-grouping
}

```

<CODE ENDS>

3. The "ietf-http-server" Module

This section defines a YANG 1.1 module called "ietf-http-server". A high-level overview of the module is provided in [Section 3.1](#). Examples illustrating the module's use are provided in [Examples \(Section 3.2\)](#). The YANG module itself is defined in [Section 3.3](#).

3.1. Data Model Overview

This section provides an overview of the "ietf-http-server" module in terms of its features and groupings.

3.1.1. Features

The following diagram lists all the "feature" statements defined in the "ietf-http-server" module:

Features:

```
+-- client-auth-supported
+-- local-users-supported
+-- basic-auth
+-- tcp-supported
+-- tls-supported
```

The diagram above uses syntax that is similar to but not defined in [\[RFC8340\]](#).

3.1.2. Groupings

The "ietf-http-server" module defines the following "grouping" statements:

```
*http-server-grouping
*http-server-stack-grouping
```

Each of these groupings are presented in the following subsections.

3.1.2.1. The "http-server-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [\[RFC8340\]](#) illustrates the "http-server-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping http-server-grouping:
  +-- server-name?          string
  +-- client-authentication! {client-auth-supported}?
    +-- users {local-users-supported}?
      +-- user* [user-id]
        +-- user-id?       string
        +-- (auth-type)
          +--:(basic)
            +-- basic {basic-auth}?
              +-- user-id?  string
              +-- password? ianach:crypt-hash

```

Comments:

*The "http-server-grouping" defines the configuration for just "HTTP" part of a protocol stack. It does not, for instance, define any configuration for the "TCP" or "TLS" protocol layers (for that, see [Section 3.1.2.2](#)).

*The "server-name" node defines the HTTP server's name, as presented to HTTP clients.

*The "client-authentication" node, which must be enabled by a feature, defines a very simple user-database. Only the "basic" authentication scheme is supported, albeit it must be enabled by a "feature". Other authentication schemes MAY be augmented in.

3.1.2.2. The "http-server-stack-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [[RFC8340](#)] illustrates the "http-server-stack-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping http-server-stack-grouping:
  +-- (transport)
    +--:(tcp) {tcp-supported}?
      | +-- tcp
      |   +-- tcp-server-parameters
      |     | +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
      |     +-- http-server-parameters
      |         +---u http-server-grouping
    +--:(tls) {tls-supported}?
      +-- tls
        +-- tcp-server-parameters
        | +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
        +-- tls-server-parameters
        | +---u tlss:tls-server-grouping
        +-- http-server-parameters
            +---u http-server-grouping

```

Comments:

*The "http-server-stack-grouping" is a convenience grouping for consuming modules. It defines both the "HTTP" and "HTTPS" protocol stacks, with each option enabled by a "feature" statement for application control.

*For the referenced grouping statement(s):

- The "tcp-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 4.1.2.1](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server](#)].
- The "tls-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 4.1.2.1](#) of [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server](#)].
- The "http-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in [Section 3.1.2.1](#) in this document.

3.1.3. Protocol-accessible Nodes

The "ietf-http-server" module defines only "grouping" statements that are used by other modules to instantiate protocol-accessible nodes.

3.2. Example Usage

This section presents an example showing the http-server-grouping populated with some data.

```
<!-- The outermost element below doesn't exist in the data model. -->
<!-- It simulates if the "grouping" were a "container" instead. -->

<http-server xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-server">
  <server-name>foo.example.com</server-name>
</http-server>
```

3.3. YANG Module

This YANG module has normative references to [[RFC6991](#)], [[RFC7317](#)], [[RFC7617](#)], [[RFC9110](#)], [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server](#)], and [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server](#)].

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-http-server@2023-04-17.yang"
```

```
module ietf-http-server {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-server";
  prefix https;

  import iana-crypt-hash {
    prefix ianach;
    reference
      "RFC 7317: A YANG Data Model for System Management";
  }

  import ietf-netconf-acm {
    prefix nacm;
    reference
      "RFC 8341: Network Configuration Access Control Model";
  }

  import ietf-tcp-server {
    prefix tcps;
    reference
      "RFC DDDD: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
  }

  import ietf-tls-server {
    prefix tlss;
    reference
      "RFC FFFF: YANG Groupings for TLS Clients and TLS Servers";
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";

  contact
    "WG Web:  https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf
    WG List:  NETCONF WG list <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
    Author:   Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>";

  description
    "This module defines reusable groupings for HTTP servers that
    can be used as a basis for specific HTTP server instances.

    Copyright (c) 2023 IETF Trust and the persons identified
    as authors of the code. All rights reserved.

    Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with
    or without modification, is permitted pursuant to, and
    subject to the license terms contained in, the Revised
    BSD License set forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's
    Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents
    (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
```

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC GGGG (<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfcGGGG>); see the RFC itself for full legal notices.

The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.";

```
revision 2023-04-17 {
  description
    "Initial version";
  reference
    "RFC GGGG: YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers";
}
```

// Features

```
feature client-auth-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
    servers to authenticate HTTP clients. HTTP-level client
    authentication may not be needed when client authentication
    is expected to occur only at another protocol layer (e.g.,
    TLS).";
}
```

```
feature local-users-supported {
  if-feature "client-auth-supported";
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring client
    authentication with its own database of local users, as
    opposed to in an application specific location.";
}
```

```
feature basic-auth {
  if-feature "local-users-supported";
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring 'basic'
    authentication credentials in its local user database.";
  reference
    "RFC 7617: The 'Basic' HTTP Authentication Scheme";
}
```

```
feature tcp-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
```

```

        servers to listen for HTTP 1.1/2.0 connections over TCP.";
reference
    "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
}

feature tls-supported {
    description
        "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
        servers to listen for HTTP 1.1/2.0 connections over TLS.";
reference
    "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
}

// Groupings

grouping http-server-grouping {
    description
        "A reusable grouping for configuring an HTTP server.

        Note that this grouping uses fairly typical descendant
        node names such that a stack of 'uses' statements will
        have name conflicts. It is intended that the consuming
        data model will resolve the issue (e.g., by wrapping
        the 'uses' statement in a container called
        'http-server-parameters'). This model purposely does
        not do this itself so as to provide maximum flexibility
        to consuming models.";

    leaf server-name {
        nacm:default-deny-write;
        type string;
        description
            "The value of the 'Server' header field. If not set, then
            underlying software's default value is used. Set to the
            empty string to disable.";
    }

    container client-authentication {
        if-feature "client-auth-supported";
        nacm:default-deny-write;
        presence
            "Indicates that HTTP based client authentication is
            configured. This statement is present so the mandatory
            descendant nodes do not imply that this node must be
            configured.";
        description
            "Configures how the HTTP server can authenticate HTTP
            clients. The HTTP server will request that the HTTP
            client send authentication when needed.";
    }
}

```



```

container users {
  if-feature "local-users-supported";
  description
    "A list of locally configured users.";
  list user {
    key "user-id";
    description
      "The list of local users configured on this device.";
    leaf user-id {
      type string;
      description
        "The user-id for the authenticating client.";
    }
    choice auth-type {
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The authentication type.";
      case basic {
        container basic {
          if-feature "basic-auth";
          leaf user-id {
            type string;
            description
              "The user-id for the authenticating client.";
          }
          leaf password {
            nacm:default-deny-write;
            type ianach:crypt-hash;
            description
              "The password for the authenticating client.";
          }
          description
            "The 'basic' HTTP scheme credentials.";
          reference
            "RFC 7617:
              The 'Basic' HTTP Authentication Scheme";
        }
      }
    }
  }
} // container client-authentication
} // grouping http-server-grouping

grouping http-server-stack-grouping {
  description
    "A grouping that defines common HTTP-based protocol stacks.";
  choice transport {
    mandatory true;

```

```
description
  "Choice amongst various transports type. TCP, with and
  without TLS are defined here, with 'feature' statements
  so that they may be disabled. Other transports MAY be
  augmented in as 'case' statements by future efforts.";
case tcp {
  if-feature "tcp-supported";
  container tcp {
    description
      "Container for TCP-based HTTP protocols.";
    container tcp-server-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TCP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping;
    }
    container http-server-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the HTTP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses http-server-grouping;
    }
  }
}
case tls {
  if-feature "tls-supported";
  container tls {
    description
      "Container for TLS-based HTTP protocols.";
    container tcp-server-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TCP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping;
    }
    container tls-server-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TLS parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses tlss:tls-server-grouping;
    }
    container http-server-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the HTTP parameters to avoid
        name collisions.";
      uses http-server-grouping;
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  } // http-server-stack-grouping  
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

4. Security Considerations

4.1. The "ietf-http-client" YANG Module

The "ietf-http-client" YANG module defines "grouping" statements that are designed to be accessed via YANG based management protocols, such as NETCONF [[RFC6241](#)] and RESTCONF [[RFC8040](#)]. Both of these protocols have mandatory-to-implement secure transport layers (e.g., SSH, TLS) with mutual authentication.

The Network Access Control Model (NACM) [[RFC8341](#)] provides the means to restrict access for particular users to a pre-configured subset of all available protocol operations and content.

Since the module in this document only define groupings, these considerations are primarily for the designers of other modules that use these groupings.

One readable data node defined in this YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. This node is as follows:

*The "client-identity/basic/password" node:

The cleartext "password" node defined in the "http-client-identity-grouping" grouping is additionally sensitive to read operations such that, in normal use cases, it should never be returned to a client. For this reason, the NACM extension "default-deny-all" has been applied to it.

Please be aware that this module uses the "key" and "private-key" nodes from the "ietf-crypto-types" module [[I-D.ietf-netconf-crypto-types](#)], where said nodes have the NACM extension "default-deny-all" set, thus preventing unrestricted read-access to the cleartext key values.

None of the writable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-write" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

Please be aware that this module uses groupings from the "ietf-tls-client" and "ietf-tls-server" modules defined in [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server](#)]. All of the data nodes defined in these groupings have the NACM extension "default-deny-write" set, thus preventing unrestricted write-access to the data nodes defined in those groupings.

This module does not define any RPCs, actions, or notifications, and thus the security consideration for such is not provided here.

4.2. The "ietf-http-server" YANG Module

The "ietf-http-server" YANG module defines "grouping" statements that are designed to be accessed via YANG based management protocols, such as NETCONF [[RFC6241](#)] and RESTCONF [[RFC8040](#)]. Both of these protocols have mandatory-to-implement secure transport layers (e.g., SSH, TLS) with mutual authentication.

The Network Access Control Model (NACM) [[RFC8341](#)] provides the means to restrict access for particular users to a pre-configured subset of all available protocol operations and content.

Since the module in this document only define groupings, these considerations are primarily for the designers of other modules that use these groupings.

None of the readable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-all" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

None of the writable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-write" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

Please be aware that this module uses groupings from the "ietf-tls-client" and "ietf-tls-server" modules defined in [[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server](#)]. All of the data nodes defined in these groupings have the NACM extension "default-deny-write" set, thus preventing unrestricted write-access to the data nodes defined in those groupings.

This module does not define any RPCs, actions, or notifications, and thus the security consideration for such is not provided here.

5. IANA Considerations

5.1. The "IETF XML" Registry

This document registers two URIs in the "ns" subregistry of the IETF XML Registry [[RFC3688](#)]. Following the format in [[RFC3688](#)], the following registrations are requested:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client
Registrant Contact: The IESG
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-server
Registrant Contact: The IESG
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

5.2. The "YANG Module Names" Registry

This document registers two YANG modules in the YANG Module Names registry [[RFC6020](#)]. Following the format in [[RFC6020](#)], the following registrations are requested:

name: ietf-http-client
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client
prefix: httpc
reference: RFC GGGG

name: ietf-http-server
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-server
prefix: https
reference: RFC GGGG

6. References

6.1. Normative References

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[I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server]

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- [RFC7950] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language", RFC 7950, DOI 10.17487/RFC7950, August 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7950>>.
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- [RFC8341] Bierman, A. and M. Bjorklund, "Network Configuration Access Control Model", STD 91, RFC 8341, DOI 10.17487/RFC8341, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8341>>.
- [RFC9110] Fielding, R., Ed., Nottingham, M., Ed., and J. Reschke, Ed., "HTTP Semantics", STD 97, RFC 9110, DOI 10.17487/RFC9110, June 2022, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9110>>.

6.2. Informative References

[I-D.ietf-netconf-http-client-server]

Watsen, K., "YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-netconf-http-client-server-12, 12 December 2022,

<<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-netconf-http-client-server-12>>.

[I-D.ietf-netconf-keystore] Watsen, K., "A YANG Data Model for a Keystore", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-netconf-keystore-27, 12 December 2022, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-netconf-keystore-27>>.

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[RFC8340]

Bjorklund, M. and L. Berger, Ed., "YANG Tree Diagrams", BCP 215, RFC 8340, DOI 10.17487/RFC8340, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8340>>.

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Bjorklund, M., Schoenwaelder, J., Shafer, P., Watsen, K., and R. Wilton, "Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)", RFC 8342, DOI 10.17487/RFC8342, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8342>>.

Appendix A. Change Log

This section is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

A.1. 00 to 01

*Modified Abstract and Intro to be more accurate wrt intended applicability.

*In ietf-http-client, removed "protocol-version" and all auth schemes except "basic".

*In ietf-http-client, factored out "client-identity-grouping" for proxy connections.

*In ietf-http-server, removed "choice required-or-optional" and "choice inline-or-external".

*In ietf-http-server, moved the basic auth under a "choice auth-type" limited by new "feature basic-auth".

A.2. 01 to 02

*Removed the unused "external-client-auth-supported" feature from ietf-http-server.

A.3. 02 to 03

*Removed "protocol-versions" from ietf-http-server based on HTTP WG feedback.

*Slightly restructured the "proxy-server" definition in ietf-http-client.

*Added http-client example show proxy server use.

*Added a "Note to Reviewers" note to first page.

A.4. 03 to 04

*Added a parent "container" to "client-identity-grouping" so that it could be better used by the proxy model.

*Added a "choice" to the proxy model enabling selection of proxy types.

*Added 'http-client-stack-grouping' and 'http-server-stack-grouping' convenience groupings.

*Expanded "Data Model Overview section(s) [remove "wall" of tree diagrams].

*Updated the Security Considerations section.

A.5. 04 to 05

*Fixed titles and a ref in the IANA Considerations section

*Cleaned up examples (e.g., removed FIXMEs)

*Fixed issues found by the SecDir review of the "keystore" draft.

*Updated the "ietf-http-client" module to use the new "password-grouping" grouping from the "crypto-types" module.

A.6. 05 to 06

*Removed note questioning if okay for app to augment-in a 'path' node when needed, discussed during the 108 session.

*Addressed comments raised by YANG Doctor in the ct/ts/ks drafts.

A.7. 06 to 07

*Added XML-comment above examples explaining the reason for the unusual top-most element's presence.

*Renamed 'client-auth-config-supported' to 'client-auth-supported' consistent with other drafts.

*Wrapped 'container basic' choice inside a 'case basic' per best practice.

*Aligned modules with `pyang -f` formatting.

*Fixed nits found by YANG Doctor reviews.

A.8. 07 to 08

*Replaced "base64encodedvalue==" with "BASE64VALUE=" in examples.

*Minor editorial nits

A.9. 08 to 09

*Fixed up the 'WG Web' and 'WG List' lines in YANG module(s)

*Fixed up copyright (i.e., s/Simplified/Revised/) in YANG module(s)

A.10. 09 to 10

*NO UPDATE.

A.11. 10 to 11

*Updated per Shepherd reviews impacting the suite of drafts.

A.12. 11 to 12

*Updated per Shepherd reviews impacting the suite of drafts.

A.13. 12 to 13

*Updated per Tom Petch reviews.

*Renamed draft title to limit to HTTP 1.1 and 2.0.

*Added refs to RFCs 7317, 7617, and 9110.

*Added "if-feature local-users-supported" to "feature basic-auth".

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Author's Address

Kent Watsen
Watsen Networks

Email: kent+ietf@watsen.net