

NETCONF
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: August 26, 2021

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February 22, 2021

An HTTPS-based Transport for YANG Notifications
draft-ietf-netconf-https-notif-08

Abstract

This document defines a protocol for sending notifications over HTTPS. YANG modules for configuring publishers are also defined. Examples are provided illustrating how to configure various publishers.

This document requires that the publisher is a "server" (e.g., a NETCONF or RESTCONF server), but does not assume that the receiver is a server.

Status of This Memo

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	3
1.1.	Applicability Statement	3
1.2.	Note to RFC Editor	3
1.3.	Abbreviations	4
1.4.	Terminology	4
1.4.1.	Subscribed Notifications	4
2.	Overview of Publisher to Receiver Interaction	4
3.	Discovering a Receiver's Capabilities	5
3.1.	Applicability	5
3.2.	Request	5
3.3.	Response	6
3.4.	Example	6
4.	Sending Event Notifications	7
4.1.	Request	7
4.2.	Response	8
4.3.	Example	8
5.	The "ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers" Module	9
5.1.	Data Model Overview	9
5.2.	YANG Module	9
6.	The "ietf-https-notif-transport" Module	12
6.1.	Data Model Overview	12
6.2.	YANG module	14
7.	Security Considerations	17
8.	IANA Considerations	18
8.1.	The "IETF XML" Registry	18
8.2.	The "YANG Module Names" Registry	18
8.3.	The "Capabilities for HTTPS Notification Receivers" Registry	18
9.	References	20
9.1.	Normative references	20
9.2.	Informative references	21
Appendix A.	Configuration Examples	22
A.1.	Using Subscribed Notifications (RFC 8639)	22
A.2.	Not Using Subscribed Notifications	24
	Acknowledgements	27
	Authors' Addresses	27

1. Introduction

This document defines a protocol for sending notifications over HTTPS. Using HTTPS maximizes transport-level interoperability, while allowing for a variety of encoding options. This document defines support for JSON and XML; future efforts may define support for other encodings (e.g., binary).

This document also defines two YANG 1.1 [[RFC7950](#)] modules that extend the data model defined in Subscription to YANG Notifications [[RFC8639](#)], enabling the configuration of HTTPS-based receivers.

An example module illustrating the configuration of a publisher not using the data model defined in [RFC 8639](#) is also provided.

Configured subscriptions enable a server, acting as a publisher of notifications, to proactively push notifications to external receivers without the receivers needing to first connect to the server, as is the case with dynamic subscriptions.

1.1. Applicability Statement

While the YANG modules have been defined as an augmentation of Subscription to YANG Notifications [[RFC8639](#)], the notification method defined in this document MAY be used outside of Subscription to YANG Notifications [[RFC8639](#)] by using some of the definitions from this module along with the grouping defined in Groupings for HTTP Clients and Servers [[I-D.ietf-netconf-http-client-server](#)]. For an example on how that can be done, see Section A.2.

1.2. Note to RFC Editor

This document uses several placeholder values throughout the document. Please replace them as follows and remove this section before publication.

RFC XXXX, where XXXX is the number assigned to this document at the time of publication.

RFC YYYY, where YYYY is the number assigned to [[I-D.ietf-netconf-http-client-server](#)].

2021-02-22 with the actual date of the publication of this document.

1.3. Abbreviations

+-----+-----+-----+ Acronym Expansion +-----+-----+-----+	
HTTP	Hyper Text Transport Protocol
HTTPS	Hyper Text Transport Protocol Secure
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
+-----+-----+-----+	

1.4. Terminology

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.

1.4.1. Subscribed Notifications

The following terms are defined in Subscription to YANG Notifications [[RFC8639](#)].

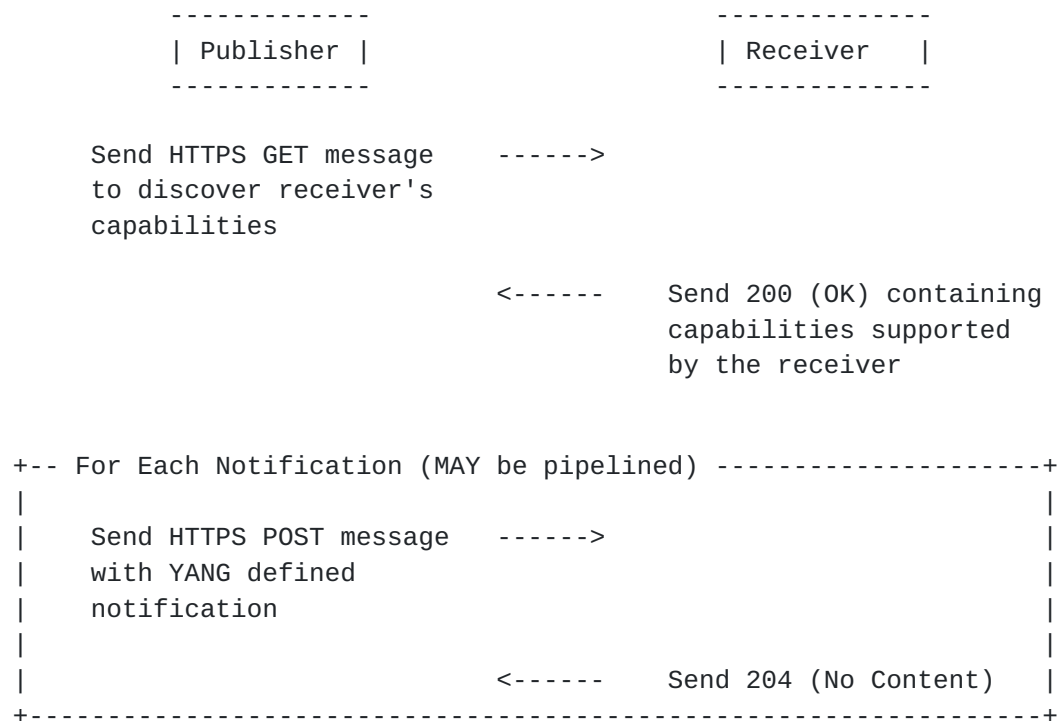
- o Subscribed Notifications

2. Overview of Publisher to Receiver Interaction

The protocol consists of two HTTP-based target resources presented by the receiver. These two resources are sub-paths of a common resource that the publisher must know (e.g. specified in its configuration data model).

- o A target resource enabling the publisher to discover what optional capabilities a receiver supports. Publishers SHOULD query this target before sending any notifications or if ever an error occurs.
- o A target resource enabling the publisher to send one or more notification to a receiver. This document defines support for sending only one notification per message; a future effort MAY extend the protocol to send multiple notifications per message.

The protocol is illustrated in the diagram below:



Note that, for [RFC 8639](#) configured subscriptions, the very first notification must be the "subscription-started" notification.

The POST messages MAY be "pipelined" (not illustrated in the diagram above), whereby multiple notifications are sent without waiting for the HTTP response for a previous POST.

3. Discovering a Receiver's Capabilities

3.1. Applicability

For publishers using Subscription to YANG Notifications [[RFC8639](#)], dynamic discovery of a receiver's supported encoding is necessary only when the "/subscriptions/subscription/encoding" leaf is not configured, per the "encoding" leaf's description statement in the "ietf-subscribed-notification" module.

3.2. Request

To learn the capabilities of a receiver, a publisher can issue an HTTPS GET request to the "capabilities" resource under a known path on the receiver with "Accept" header set using the "application/xml" and/or "application/json" media-types, with the latter as mandatory to implement, and the default in case the type is not specified.

3.3. Response

The receiver responds with a "200 (OK)" message, having the "Content-Type" header set to either "application/xml" or "application/json" (which ever was selected), and containing in the response body a list of the receiver's capabilities encoded in the selected format.

Even though a YANG module is not defined for this interaction, the response body MUST conform to the following YANG-modeled format:

```
container receiver-capabilities {
  description
    "A container for a list of capabilities supported by
    the receiver.";
  leaf-list receiver-capability {
    type "inet:uri";
    description
      "A capability supported by the receiver. A full list of
      capabilities is defined in the 'Capabilities for HTTPS
      Notification Receivers' registry (see RFC XXXX).";
  }
}
```

As it is possible that the receiver may return custom capability URIs, the publisher MUST ignore any capabilities that it does not recognize.

3.4. Example

The publisher can send the following request to learn the receiver capabilities. In this example, the "Accept" states that the receiver wants to receive the capabilities response in XML but, if not supported, then in JSON.

```
GET /some/path/capabilities HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Accept: application/xml, application/json
```

If the receiver is able to reply using "application/xml", and assuming it is able to receive JSON and XML encoded notifications, and it is able to process the [RFC 8639](#) state machine, the response might look like this:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Wed, 26 Feb 2020 20:33:30 GMT

Server: example-server

Cache-Control: no-cache

Content-Type: application/xml

Content-Length: nnn

```
<receiver-capabilities>
  <receiver-capability>\
    urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:json\
  </receiver-capability>
  <receiver-capability>\
    urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:xml\
  </receiver-capability>
  <receiver-capability>\
    urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:rfc8639-enabled\
  </receiver-capability>
</receiver-capabilities>
```

If the receiver is unable to reply using "application/xml", the response might look like this:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Wed, 26 Feb 2020 20:33:30 GMT

Server: example-server

Cache-Control: no-cache

Content-Type: application/json

Content-Length: nnn

```
{
  receiver-capabilities {
    "receiver-capability": [
      "urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:json",
      "urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:xml",
      "urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:rfc8639-enabled"
    ]
  }
}
```

[4.](#) Sending Event Notifications

[4.1.](#) Request

The publisher sends an HTTPS POST request to the "relay-notification" resource under a known path on the receiver with the "Content-Type" header set to either "application/json" or "application/xml" and a body containing the notification encoded using the specified format.

XML-encoded notifications are encoded using the format defined by NETCONF Event Notifications [[RFC5277](#)] for XML.

JSON-encoded notifications are encoded the same as specified in [Section 6.4](#) in RESTCONF [[RFC8040](#)] with the following deviations:

- o The notifications do not contain the "data:" prefix used by SSE.
- o Instead of saying that, for JSON-encoding purposes, the module name for the "notification" element is "ietf-restconf, the module name will instead be "ietf-https-notif".

[4.2.](#) Response

The response should be "204 (No Content)".

[4.3.](#) Example

An XML-encoded notification might be sent as follows:

```
POST /some/path/relay-notification HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
Content-Type: application/xml
```

```
<notification xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:notification:1.0">
  <eventTime>2019-03-22T12:35:00Z</eventTime>
  <event xmlns="https://example.com/example-mod">
    <event-class>fault</event-class>
    <reporting-entity>
      <card>Ethernet0</card>
    </reporting-entity>
    <severity>major</severity>
  </event>
</notification>
```

A JSON-encoded notification might be sent as follows:


```
POST /some/path/relay-notification HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
{
  "ietf-https-notif:notification": {
    "eventTime": "2013-12-21T00:01:00Z",
    "example-mod:event" : {
      "event-class" : "fault",
      "reporting-entity" : { "card" : "Ethernet0" },
      "severity" : "major"
    }
  }
}
```

And, in either case, the response might be as follows:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Date: Wed, 26 Feb 2020 20:33:30 GMT
Server: example-server
```

5. The "ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers" Module

5.1. Data Model Overview

This YANG module augments the "ietf-subscribed-notifications" module to define a choice of transport types that other modules such as the "ietf-https-notif-transport" module can use to define a transport specific receiver.

```
module: ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers
  augment /sn:subscriptions:
    +--rw receiver-instances
      +--rw receiver-instance* [name]
        +--rw name      string
        +--rw (transport-type)
  augment /sn:subscriptions/sn:subscription/sn:receivers/sn:receiver:
    +--rw receiver-instance-ref?  leafref
```

5.2. YANG Module

The YANG module imports Subscription to YANG Notifications [[RFC8639](#)].

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers@2021-02-22.yang"
module ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace
```



```
"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers";
prefix "snr";
```

```
import ietf-subscribed-notifications {
  prefix sn;
  reference
    "RFC 8639: Subscription to YANG Notifications";
}
```

```
organization
  "IETF NETCONF Working Group";
```

```
contact
  "WG Web:   <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netconf>
  WG List:  <netconf@ietf.org>
```

```
  Authors: Mahesh Jethanandani (mjethanandani at gmail dot com)
           Kent Watsen (kent plus ietf at watsen dot net);
```

description

"This YANG module is implemented by Publishers implementing the 'ietf-subscribed-notifications' module defined in [RFC 8639](#).

While this module is defined in RFC XXXX, which primarily defines an HTTPS-based transport for notifications, this module is not HTTP-specific. It is a generic extension that can be used by any 'notif' transport.

This module defines two 'augment' statements. One statement augments a 'container' statement called 'receiver-instances' into the top-level 'subscriptions' container. The other statement, called 'receiver-instance-ref', augemnts a 'leaf' statement into each 'receiver' that references one of the afore mentioned receiver instances. This indirection enables multiple configured subscriptions to send notifications to the same receiver instance.

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This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.

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```
revision "2021-02-22" {
  description
    "Initial Version.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX, YANG Data Module for HTTPS Notifications.";
}

augment "/sn:subscriptions" {
  container receiver-instances {
    description
      "A container for all instances of receivers.";

    list receiver-instance {
      key "name";

      leaf name {
        type string;
        description
          "An arbitrary but unique name for this receiver
            instance.";
      }

      choice transport-type {
        mandatory true;
        description
          "Choice of different types of transports used to
            send notifications. The 'case' statements must
            be augmented in by other modules.";
      }
      description
        "A list of all receiver instances.";
    }
  }
  description
    "Augment the subscriptions container to define the
      transport type.";
}

augment
  "/sn:subscriptions/sn:subscription/sn:receivers/sn:receiver" {
  leaf receiver-instance-ref {
    type leafref {
```



```

        path "/sn:subscriptions/snr:receiver-instances/" +
            "snr:receiver-instance/snr:name";
    }
    description
        "Reference to a receiver instance.";
}
description
    "Augment the subscriptions container to define an optional
    reference to a receiver instance.";
}
}
<CODE ENDS>

```

6. The "ietf-https-notif-transport" Module

6.1. Data Model Overview

This YANG module is a definition of a set of receivers that are interested in the notifications published by the publisher. The module contains the TCP, TLS and HTTPS parameters that are needed to communicate with the receiver. The module augments the "ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers" module to define a transport specific receiver.

As mentioned earlier, it uses a POST method to deliver the notification. The "http-receiver/tls/http-client-parameters/path" leaf defines the path for the resource on the receiver, as defined by "path-absolute" in URI Generic Syntax [RFC3986]. The user-id used by Network Configuration Access Control Model [RFC8341], is that of the receiver and is derived from the certificate presented by the receiver as part of "receiver-identity".

An abridged tree diagram representing the module is shown below.

```

module: ietf-https-notif-transport
  augment /sn:subscriptions/snr:receiver-instances
    /snr:receiver-instance/snr:transport-type:
  +--:(https)
    +--rw https-receiver
      +--rw (transport)
        | +--:(tcp) {tcp-supported,not httpc:tcp-supported}?
        | | +--rw tcp
        | |   +--rw tcp-client-parameters
        | |   | +--rw remote-address      inet:host
        | |   | +--rw remote-port?       inet:port-number
        | |   | +--rw local-address?     inet:ip-address
        | |   | {local-binding-supported}?

```



```

| | | +--rw local-port?          inet:port-number
| | | | {local-binding-supported}?
| | | +--rw proxy-server! {proxy-connect}?
| | | | ...
| | | +--rw keepalives!
| | | | ...
| | +--rw http-client-parameters
| | +--rw client-identity!
| | | ...
| | +--rw proxy-connect! {proxy-connect}?
| | | ...
+--:(tls) {tls-supported}?
+--rw tls
+--rw tcp-client-parameters
| +--rw remote-address          inet:host
| +--rw remote-port?           inet:port-number
| +--rw local-address?          inet:ip-address
| | {local-binding-supported}?
| +--rw local-port?            inet:port-number
| | {local-binding-supported}?
| +--rw proxy-server! {proxy-connect}?
| | ...
| +--rw keepalives!
| | ...
+--rw tls-client-parameters
| +--rw client-identity!
| | ...
| +--rw server-authentication
| | ...
| +--rw hello-params
| | {tls-client-hello-params-config}?
| | ...
| +--rw keepalives {tls-client-keepalives}?
| | ...
+--rw http-client-parameters
+--rw client-identity!
| ...
+--rw proxy-connect! {proxy-connect}?
| ...
+--rw path                      string
+--rw receiver-identity {receiver-identity}?
+--rw cert-maps
+--rw cert-to-name* [id]
+--rw id                        uint32
+--rw fingerprint               x509c2n:tls-fingerprint
+--rw map-type                  identityref
+--rw name                      string

```


6.2. YANG module

The YANG module imports A YANG Data Model for SNMP Configuration [RFC7407], Subscription to YANG Notifications [RFC8639], and YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers [I-D.ietf-netconf-http-client-server].

The YANG module is shown below.

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-https-notif-transport@2021-02-22.yang"
module ietf-https-notif-transport {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-https-notif-transport";
  prefix "hnt";

  import ietf-x509-cert-to-name {
    prefix x509c2n;
    reference
      "RFC 7407: YANG Data Model for SNMP Configuration.";
  }

  import ietf-subscribed-notifications {
    prefix sn;
    reference
      "RFC 8639: Subscription to YANG Notifications";
  }

  import ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers {
    prefix snr;
    reference
      "RFC XXXX: An HTTPS-based Transport for
        Configured Subscriptions";
  }

  import ietf-http-client {
    prefix httpc;
    reference
      "RFC YYYY: YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers";
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF Working Group";

  contact
    "WG Web:  <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netconf>
    WG List:  <netconf@ietf.org>

    Authors: Mahesh Jethanandani (mjethanandani at gmail dot com)
```


Kent Watsen (kent plus ietf at watsen dot net);

description

"This YANG module is implemented by Publishers that implement the 'ietf-subscribed-notifications' module defined in [RFC 8639](#).

This module augments a 'case' statement called 'https' into the 'choice' statement called 'transport-type' defined by the 'ietf-https-notif-transport' module defined in RFC XXXX.

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revision "2021-02-22" {

description

"Initial Version.";

reference

"RFC XXXX, YANG Data Module for HTTPS Notifications.";

}

feature receiver-identity {

description

"Indicates that the server supports filtering notifications based on the receiver's identity derived from its TLS certificate.";

}

identity https {

base sn:transport;

description

"HTTPS transport for notifications.";

}


```
grouping https-receiver-grouping {
  description
    "A grouping that may be used by other modules wishing to
    configure HTTPS-based notifications without using RFC 8639.";
  uses http:http-client-stack-grouping {
    refine "transport/tcp" {
      // create the logical impossibility of enabling the
      // "tcp" transport (i.e., "HTTP" without the 'S').
      if-feature "not http:tcp-supported";
    }
    augment "transport/tls/tls/http-client-parameters" {
      leaf path {
        type string;
        mandatory true;
        description
          "URI prefix to the target resources. Under this
          path the receiver must support both the 'capabilities'
          and 'relay-notification' resource targets, as described
          in RFC XXXX.";
      }
      description
        "Augmentation to add a receiver-specific path for the
        'capabilities' and 'relay-notification' resources.";
    }
  }
}

container receiver-identity {
  if-feature receiver-identity;
  description
    "Maps the receiver's TLS certificate to a local identity
    enabling access control to be applied to filter out
    notifications that the receiver may not be authorized
    to view.";
  container cert-maps {
    uses x509c2n:cert-to-name;
    description
      "The cert-maps container is used by a TLS-based HTTP
      server to map the HTTPS client's presented X.509
      certificate to a 'local' username. If no matching and
      valid cert-to-name list entry is found, the publisher
      MUST close the connection, and MUST NOT send any
      notifications over it.";
    reference
      "RFC 7407: A YANG Data Model for SNMP Configuration.";
  }
}

augment "/sn:subscriptions/snr:receiver-instances/" +
```



```
    "snr:receiver-instance/snr:transport-type" {
  case https {
    container https-receiver {
      description
        "The HTTPS receiver to send notifications to.";
      uses https-receiver-grouping;
    }
  }
  description
    "Augment the transport-type choice to include the 'https'
    transport.";
}
}
<CODE ENDS>
```

7. Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as NETCONF [RFC6241] or RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) [RFC6242]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS [RFC8446]. The NETCONF Access Control Model (NACM) [RFC8341] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content.

The YANG module in this document makes use of grouping that are defined in YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers [I-D.ietf-netconf-http-client-server], and A YANG Data Model for SNMP Configuration [RFC7407]. Please see the Security Considerations section of those documents for considerations related to sensitivity and vulnerability of the data nodes defined in them.

There are a number of data nodes defined in this YANG module that are writable/creatable/deletable (i.e., config true, which is the default). These data nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations (e.g., edit-config) to these data nodes without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

- o The "path" node in "ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers" module can be modified by a malicious user to point to an invalid URI.

Some of the readable data nodes in YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus

important to control read access (e.g., via get, get-config, or notification) to these data nodes. The model does not define any readable subtrees and data nodes.

Some of the RPC operations in YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control access to these operations. The model does not define any RPC operations.

8. IANA Considerations

8.1. 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-subscribed-notif-receivers
Registrant Contact: The IESG
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

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

8.2. 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-subscribed-notif-receivers
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers
prefix: snr
reference: RFC XXXX

name: ietf-https-notif-transport
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-https-notif-transport
prefix: hnt
reference: RFC XXXX

8.3. The "Capabilities for HTTPS Notification Receivers" Registry

Following the guidelines defined in [[RFC8126](#)], this document defines a new registry called "Capabilities for HTTPS Notification Receivers". This registry defines capabilities that can be supported by HTTPS-based notification receivers.

The following note shall be at the top of the registry:

This registry defines capabilities that can be supported by HTTPS-based notification receivers.

The fields for each registry are:

- o URN

- * The name of the URN (required).
- * The URN must conform to the syntax described by [[RFC8141](#)].
- * The URN must begin with the string "urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver".

- o Reference

- * The RFC that defined the URN.
- * The RFC must be in the form "RFC <Number>: <Title>".

- o Description

- * An arbitrary description of the algorithm (optional).
- * The description should be no more than a few sentences.
- * The description is to be in English, but may contain UTF-8 characters as may be needed in some cases.

The update policy is either "RFC Required". Updates do not otherwise require an expert review by a Designated Expert.

Following is the initial assignment for this registry:

Record:

Name: urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:json
Reference: RFC XXXX
Description: Identifies support for JSON-encoded notifications.

Record:

Name: urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:xml
Reference: RFC XXXX
Description: Identifies support for XML-encoded notifications.

Record:

Name: urn:ietf:capability:https-notif-receiver:encoding:[rfc8639](#)-enabled
Reference: RFC XXXX
Description: Identifies support for [RFC 8639](#) state machine.

[9.](#) References

[9.1.](#) Normative references

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9.2. Informative references

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Appendix A. Configuration Examples

This non-normative section shows two examples for how the "ietf-https-notif-transport" module can be used to configure a publisher to send notifications to a receiver.

In both examples, the Publisher, acting as an HTTPS client, is configured to send notifications to a receiver at address 192.0.2.1, port 443, and configures the "path" leaf value to "/some/path", with server certificates, and the corresponding trust store that is used to authenticate a connection.

A.1. Using Subscribed Notifications ([RFC 8639](#))

This example shows how an [RFC 8639](#) [[RFC8639](#)] based publisher can be configured to send notifications to a receiver.

===== NOTE: '\' line wrapping per [RFC 8792](#) =====

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <subscriptions
    xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-subscribed-notificatio\
ns">
    <receiver-instances
      xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-subscribed-notif-rec\
eivers">
      <receiver-instance>
        <name>global-receiver-def</name>
        <https-receiver
          xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-https-notif-tran\
sport"
          xmlns:x509c2n="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-x509-cert-\
to-name">
          <tls>
            <tcp-client-parameters>
              <remote-address>receiver.example.com</remote-address>
              <remote-port>443</remote-port>
            </tcp-client-parameters>
            <tls-client-parameters>
              <server-authentication>
                <ca-certs>
                  <local-definition>
                    <certificate>
```



```

        <name>Server Cert Issuer #1</name>
        <cert-data>base64encodedvalue==</cert-data>
      </certificate>
    </local-definition>
  </ca-certs>
</server-authentication>
</tls-client-parameters>
<http-client-parameters>
  <client-identity>
    <basic>
      <user-id>my-name</user-id>
      <cleartext-password>my-password</cleartext-passwor\
d>
    </basic>
  </client-identity>
  <path>/some/path</path>
</http-client-parameters>
</tls>
<receiver-identity>
  <cert-maps>
    <cert-to-name>
      <id>1</id>
      <fingerprint>11:0A:05:11:00</fingerprint>
      <map-type>x509c2n:san-any</map-type>
    </cert-to-name>
  </cert-maps>
</receiver-identity>
</https-receiver>
</receiver-instance>
</receiver-instances>
<subscription>
  <id>6666</id>
  <transport xmlns:ph="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-https-no\
tif-transport">ph:https</transport>
  <stream-subtree-filter>some-subtree-filter</stream-subtree-fil\
ter>
  <stream>some-stream</stream>
  <receivers>
    <receiver>
      <name>subscription-specific-receiver-def</name>
      <receiver-instance-ref xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:\
ietf-subscribed-notif-receivers">global-receiver-def</receiver-insta\
nce-ref>
    </receiver>
  </receivers>
</subscription>
</subscriptions>
<truststore xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-truststore">

```



```
<certificate-bags>
  <certificate-bag>
    <name>explicitly-trusted-server-ca-certs</name>
    <description>
      Trust anchors (i.e. CA certs) that are used to
      authenticate connections to receivers. Receivers
      are authenticated if their certificate has a chain
      of trust to one of these CA certificates.
      certificates.
    </description>
    <certificate>
      <name>ca.example.com</name>
      <cert-data>base64encodedvalue==</cert-data>
    </certificate>
    <certificate>
      <name>Fred Flintstone</name>
      <cert-data>base64encodedvalue==</cert-data>
    </certificate>
  </certificate-bag>
</certificate-bags>
</truststore>
</config>
```

A.2. Not Using Subscribed Notifications

In the case that it is desired to use HTTPS-based notifications outside of Subscribed Notifications, an application-specific module would need to define the configuration for sending the notification.

Following is an example module. Note that the module "uses" the "https-receiver-grouping" grouping from the "ietf-https-notif-transport" module.

```
module example-custom-module {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "http://example.com/example-custom-module";
  prefix "custom";

  import ietf-https-notif-transport {
    prefix "hnt";
    reference
      "RFC XXXX:
       An HTTPS-based Transport for Configured Subscriptions";
  }

  organization
    "Example, Inc.";
}
```



```
contact
  "Support at example.com";

description
  "Example of module not using Subscribed Notifications module.";

revision "2021-02-22" {
  description
    "Initial Version.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX, YANG Data Module for HTTPS Notifications.";
}

container example-module {
  description
    "Example of using HTTPS notif without having to
    implement Subscribed Notifications.";

  container https-receivers {
    description
      "A container of all HTTPS notif receivers.";
    list https-receiver {
      key "name";
      description
        "A list of HTTPS notif receivers.";
      leaf name {
        type string;
        description
          "A unique name for the https notif receiver.";
      }
      uses hnt:https-receiver-grouping;
    }
  }
}
```

Following is what the corresponding configuration looks like:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <example-module xmlns="http://example.com/example-custom-module">
    <https-receivers>
      <https-receiver>
        <name>foo</name>
        <tls>
          <tcp-client-parameters>
            <remote-address>receiver.example.com</remote-address>
            <remote-port>443</remote-port>
```



```
</tcp-client-parameters>
<tls-client-parameters>
  <server-authentication>
    <ca-certs>
      <local-definition>
        <certificate>
          <name>Server Cert Issuer #1</name>
          <cert-data>base64encodedvalue==</cert-data>
        </certificate>
      </local-definition>
    </ca-certs>
  </server-authentication>
</tls-client-parameters>
<http-client-parameters>
  <client-identity>
    <basic>
      <user-id>my-name</user-id>
      <cleartext-password>my-password</cleartext-password>
    </basic>
  </client-identity>
  <path>/some/path</path>
</http-client-parameters>
</tls>
</https-receiver>
</https-receivers>
</example-module>
<truststore xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-truststore">
  <certificate-bags>
    <certificate-bag>
      <name>explicitly-trusted-server-ca-certs</name>
      <description>
        Trust anchors (i.e. CA certs) that are used to
        authenticate connections to receivers. Receivers
        are authenticated if their certificate has a chain
        of trust to one of these CA certificates.
      </description>
      <certificate>
        <name>ca.example.com</name>
        <cert-data>base64encodedvalue==</cert-data>
      </certificate>
      <certificate>
        <name>Fred Flintstone</name>
        <cert-data>base64encodedvalue==</cert-data>
      </certificate>
    </certificate-bag>
  </certificate-bags>
</truststore>
</config>
```


Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank for following for lively discussions on list and in the halls (ordered by first name): Eric Voit, Henning Rogge, Martin Bjorklund, Reshad Rahman, and Rob Wilton.

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