

**A YANG Data Model for Routing Management
draft-ietf-netmod-routing-cfg-16**

Abstract

This document contains a specification of three YANG modules. Together they form the core routing data model which serves as a framework for configuring and managing a routing subsystem. It is expected that these modules will be augmented by additional YANG modules defining data models for routing protocols and other functions. The core routing data model provides common building blocks for such extensions - routing instances, routes, routing information bases (RIB), routing protocols and route filters.

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Terminology and Notation	3
2.1.	Glossary of New Terms	4
2.2.	Tree Diagrams	5
2.3.	Prefixes in Data Node Names	5
3.	Objectives	6
4.	The Design of the Core Routing Data Model	6
4.1.	System-Controlled and User-Controlled List Entries	10
4.2.	Features of Advanced Routers	10
5.	Basic Building Blocks	11
5.1.	Routing Instance	11
5.1.1.	Parameters of IPv6 Routing Instance Interfaces	12
5.2.	Route	13
5.3.	Routing Information Base (RIB)	14
5.3.1.	Multiple RIBs per Address Family	15
5.4.	Routing Protocol	15
5.4.1.	Routing Pseudo-Protocols	16
5.4.2.	Defining New Routing Protocols	18
5.5.	Route Filter	19
5.6.	RPC Operations	20
6.	Interactions with Other YANG Modules	20
6.1.	Module "ietf-interfaces"	20
6.2.	Module "ietf-ip"	20
7.	Routing Management YANG Module	21
8.	IPv4 Unicast Routing Management YANG Module	44
9.	IPv6 Unicast Routing Management YANG Module	49
10.	IANA Considerations	63
11.	Security Considerations	64
12.	Acknowledgments	65
13.	References	65
13.1.	Normative References	65
13.2.	Informative References	66
Appendix A.	The Complete Data Trees	66
A.1.	Configuration Data	66
A.2.	State Data	69
Appendix B.	Minimum Implementation	71
Appendix C.	Example: Adding a New Routing Protocol	72
Appendix D.	Example: NETCONF <get> Reply	74
Appendix E.	Change Log	81
E.1.	Changes Between Versions -15 and -16	81
E.2.	Changes Between Versions -14 and -15	82
E.3.	Changes Between Versions -13 and -14	82

Lhotka

Expires April 29, 2015

[Page 2]

E.4.	Changes Between Versions -12 and -13	82
E.5.	Changes Between Versions -11 and -12	83
E.6.	Changes Between Versions -10 and -11	83
E.7.	Changes Between Versions -09 and -10	84
E.8.	Changes Between Versions -08 and -09	84
E.9.	Changes Between Versions -07 and -08	84
E.10.	Changes Between Versions -06 and -07	84
E.11.	Changes Between Versions -05 and -06	85
E.12.	Changes Between Versions -04 and -05	85
E.13.	Changes Between Versions -03 and -04	86
E.14.	Changes Between Versions -02 and -03	86
E.15.	Changes Between Versions -01 and -02	87
E.16.	Changes Between Versions -00 and -01	87
Author's Address	88

[1.](#) Introduction

This document contains a specification of the following YANG modules:

- o Module "ietf-routing" provides generic components of a routing data model.
- o Module "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing" augments the "ietf-routing" module with additional data specific to IPv4 unicast.
- o Module "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" augments the "ietf-routing" module with additional data specific to IPv6 unicast, including the router configuration variables required by [\[RFC4861\]](#).

These modules together define the so-called core routing data model, which is intended as a basis for future data model development covering more sophisticated routing systems. While these three modules can be directly used for simple IP devices with static routing (see [Appendix B](#)), their main purpose is to provide essential building blocks for more complicated data models involving multiple routing protocols, multicast routing, additional address families, and advanced functions such as route filtering or policy routing. To this end, it is expected that the core routing data model will be augmented by numerous modules developed by other IETF working groups.

[2.](#) Terminology and Notation

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 [\[RFC2119\]](#).

The following terms are defined in [\[RFC6241\]](#):

- o client
- o message
- o protocol operation
- o server

The following terms are defined in [[RFC6020](#)]:

- o augment
- o configuration data
- o data model
- o data node
- o feature
- o mandatory node
- o module
- o state data
- o RPC operation

2.1. Glossary of New Terms

active route: a route that is actually used for sending packets. If there are multiple candidate routes with a matching destination prefix, then it is up to the routing algorithm to select the active route.

core routing data model: YANG data model comprising "ietf-routing", "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing" and "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" modules.

direct route: a route to a directly connected network.

routing information base (RIB): An object containing a list of routes together with other information. See [Section 5.3](#) for details.

system-controlled entry: An entry of a list in state data ("config false") that is created by the system independently of what has been explicitly configured. See [Section 4.1](#) for details.

user-controlled entry: An entry of a list in state data ("config false") that is created and deleted as a direct consequence of certain configuration changes. See [Section 4.1](#) for details.

2.2. Tree Diagrams

A simplified graphical representation of the complete data tree is presented in [Appendix A](#), and similar diagrams of its various subtrees appear in the main text.

The meaning of the symbols in these diagrams is as follows:

- o Brackets "[" and "]" enclose list keys.
- o Curly braces "{" and "}" contain names of optional features that make the corresponding node conditional.
- o Abbreviations before data node names: "rw" means configuration (read-write), and "ro" state data (read-only).
- o Symbols after data node names: "?" means an optional node and "*" denotes a "list" or "leaf-list".
- o Parentheses enclose choice and case nodes, and case nodes are also marked with a colon (":").
- o Ellipsis ("...") stands for contents of subtrees that are not shown.

2.3. Prefixes in Data Node Names

In this document, names of data nodes, RPC methods and other data model objects are often used without a prefix, as long as it is clear from the context in which YANG module each name is defined. Otherwise, names are prefixed using the standard prefix associated with the corresponding YANG module, as shown in Table 1.

Prefix	YANG module	Reference
if	ietf-interfaces	[RFC7223]
ip	ietf-ip	[RFC7277]
rt	ietf-routing	Section 7
v4ur	ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing	Section 8
v6ur	ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing	Section 9
yang	ietf-yang-types	[RFC6991]
inet	ietf-inet-types	[RFC6991]

Table 1: Prefixes and corresponding YANG modules

3. Objectives

The initial design of the core routing data model was driven by the following objectives:

- o The data model should be suitable for the common address families, in particular IPv4 and IPv6, and for unicast and multicast routing, as well as Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS).
- o Simple routing set-ups, such as static routing, should be configurable in a simple way, ideally without any need to develop additional YANG modules.
- o On the other hand, the core routing framework must allow for complicated set-ups involving multiple routing information bases (RIB) and multiple routing protocols, as well as controlled redistributions of routing information.
- o Device vendors will want to map the data models built on this generic framework to their proprietary data models and configuration interfaces. Therefore, the framework should be flexible enough to facilitate such a mapping and accommodate data models with different logic.

4. The Design of the Core Routing Data Model

The core routing data model consists of three YANG modules. The first module, "ietf-routing", defines the generic components of a routing system. The other two modules, "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing" and "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing", augment the "ietf-routing" module with additional data nodes that are needed for IPv4 and IPv6 unicast routing, respectively. Figures 1 and 2 show abridged views of the configuration and state data hierarchies. See [Appendix A](#) for the complete data trees.


```
+--rw routing
  +--rw routing-instance* [name]
    | +--rw name
    | +--rw type?
    | +--rw enabled?
    | +--rw router-id?
    | +--rw description?
    | +--rw default-ribs
    | | +--rw default-rib* [address-family]
    | |   +--rw address-family
    | |   +--rw rib-name
    | +--rw interfaces
    | | +--rw interface* [name]
    | |   +--rw name
    | |   +--rw v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements
    | |   ...
    +--rw routing-protocols
    | +--rw routing-protocol* [type name]
    |   +--rw type
    |   +--rw name
    |   +--rw description?
    |   +--rw enabled?
    |   +--rw route-preference?
    |   +--rw connected-ribs
    |   |   ...
    |   +--rw static-routes
    |   ...
+--rw ribs
  | +--rw rib* [name]
  |   +--rw name
  |   +--rw address-family
  |   +--rw description?
  |   +--rw recipient-ribs
  |   |   +--rw recipient-rib* [rib-name]
  |   |   ...
+--rw route-filters
  +--rw route-filter* [name]
    +--rw name
    +--rw description?
    +--rw type
```

Figure 1: Configuration data hierarchy.


```

+--ro routing-state
  +--ro routing-instance* [name]
  |   +--ro name
  |   +--ro id
  |   +--ro type?
  |   +--ro default-ribs
  |   |   +--ro default-rib* [address-family]
  |   |       +--ro address-family
  |   |       +--ro rib-name
  |   +--ro interfaces
  |   |   +--ro interface* [name]
  |   |       +--ro name
  |   |       +--ro v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements
  |   |       ...
  |   +--ro routing-protocols
  |       +--ro routing-protocol* [type name]
  |           +--ro type
  |           +--ro name
  |           +--ro route-preference
  |           +--ro connected-ribs
  |           ...
+--ro next-hop-lists
  |   +--ro next-hop-list* [id]
  |       +--ro id
  |       +--ro address-family
  |       +--ro next-hop*
  |       +--ro (next-hop-options)
  |       |   ...
  |       +--ro priority?
  |       +--ro weight?
+--ro ribs
  |   +--ro rib* [name]
  |       +--ro name
  |       +--ro id
  |       +--ro address-family
  |       +--ro routes
  |       |   +--ro route*
  |       |       ...
  |       +--ro recipient-ribs
  |           +--ro recipient-rib* [rib-name]
  |           ...
+--ro route-filters
  +--ro route-filter* [name]
      +--ro name
      +--ro type

```

Figure 2: State data hierarchy.

As can be seen from Figures 1 and 2, the core routing data model introduces several generic components of a routing framework: routing instances, RIBs containing lists of routes, routing protocols and route filters. The following subsections describe these components in more detail.

By combining the components in various ways, and possibly augmenting them with appropriate contents defined in other modules, various routing systems can be realized.

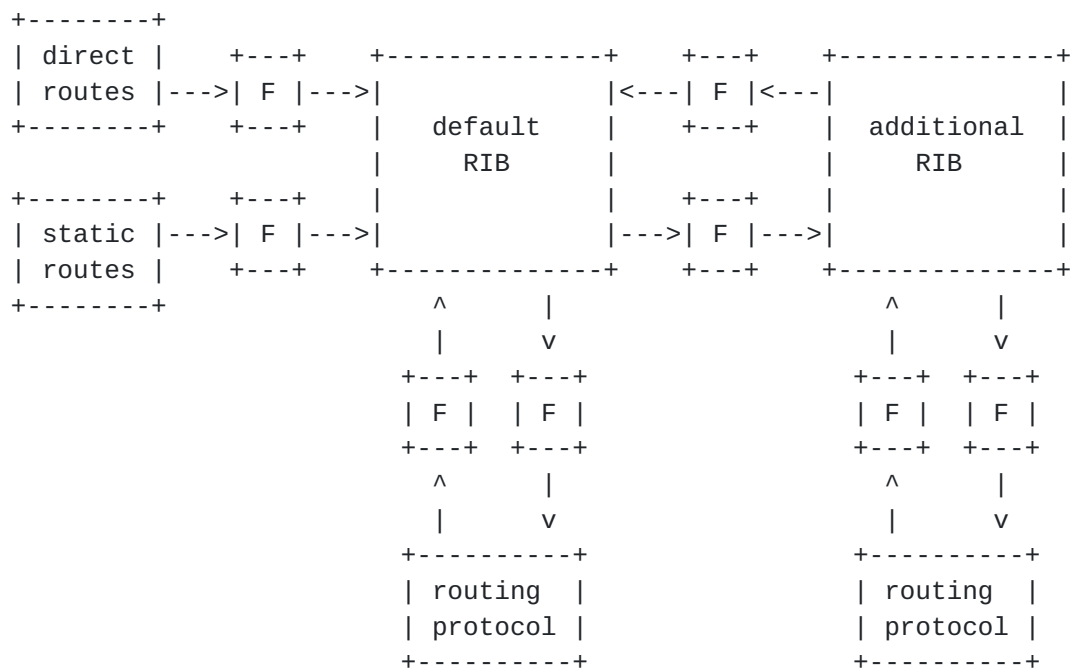


Figure 3: Example set-up of a routing system

The example in Figure 3 shows a typical (though certainly not the only possible) organization of a more complex routing subsystem for a single address family. Several of its features are worth mentioning:

- o Along with the default RIB, which is always present, an additional RIB is configured.
- o Each routing protocol instance, including the "static" and "direct" pseudo-protocols, is connected to exactly one RIB with which it can exchange routes (in both directions, except for the "static" and "direct" pseudo-protocols).
- o RIBs may also be connected to each other and exchange routes in either direction (or both).

- o Route exchanges along all connections may be controlled by means of route filters, denoted by "F" in Figure 3.

[4.1.](#) System-Controlled and User-Controlled List Entries

The core routing data model defines several lists, for example "routing-instance" or "rib", that have to be populated with at least one entry in any properly functioning device, and additional entries may be configured by the user.

In such a list, the server creates the required item as a so-called system-controlled entry in state data, i.e., inside the "routing-state" container.

Additional entries may be created in the configuration by the user, e.g., via the NETCONF protocol. These are so-called user-controlled entries. If the server accepts a configured user-controlled entry, then this entry also appears in the state data version of the list.

Corresponding entries in both versions of the list (in state data and configuration) have the same value of the list key.

The user may also provide supplemental configuration of system-controlled entries. To do so, the user creates a new entry in the configuration with the desired contents. In order to bind this entry with the corresponding entry in the state data list, the key of the configuration entry has to be set to the same value as the key of the state entry.

An example can be seen in [Appendix D](#): the "/routing-state/routing-instance" list has a single system-controlled entry whose "name" key has the value "rtr0". This entry is configured by the "/routing/routing-instance" entry whose "name" key is also "rtr0".

Deleting a user-controlled entry from the configuration list results in the removal of the corresponding entry in the state data list. In contrast, if a system-controlled entry is deleted from the configuration list, only the extra configuration specified in that entry is removed but the corresponding state data entry remains in the list.

[4.2.](#) Features of Advanced Routers

The core routing data model attempts to address devices with elementary routing functions as well as advanced routers. For simple devices, some parts and options of the data model are not needed and would represent unnecessary complications for the implementation. Therefore, the core routing data model makes the configuration of

some advanced functions optional to implement by means of two YANG features:

- o "multiple-ribs" - indicates that the device supports configuration of user-defined RIBs, routing protocols connected to non-default RIBs, and RIBs configured as receivers of routes from other RIBs.
- o "multipath-routes" - indicates that the device supports configuration of routes with multiple next-hops.

See the "ietf-routing" module for details.

5. Basic Building Blocks

This section describes the essential components of the core routing data model.

5.1. Routing Instance

The core routing data model supports one or more routing instances appearing as entries of the "routing-instance" list. Each routing instance has separate configuration and state data under "/rt:routing/rt:routing-instance" and "/rt:routing-state/rt:routing-instance", respectively.

The semantics of the term "routing instance" is deliberately left undefined. It is expected that future YANG modules will define data models for specific types of routing instances, such as VRF (virtual routing and forwarding) instances that are used for BGP/MPLS virtual private networks [[RFC4364](#)]. For each type of routing instance, an identity derived from "rt:routing-instance" MUST be defined. This identity is then referred to by the value of the "type" leaf (a child node of "routing-instance" list).

An implementation MAY create one or more system-controlled routing instances, and MAY also impose restrictions on types of routing instances that can be configured, and on the maximum number of supported instances for each type. For example, a simple router implementation may support only one system-controlled routing instance of the default type "rt:default-routing-instance" and may not allow creation of any user-controlled instances.

Each network layer interface has to be assigned to one or more routing instances in order to be able to participate in packet forwarding, routing protocols and other operations of those routing instances. The assignment is accomplished by placing a corresponding (system- or user-controlled) entry in the list of routing instance interfaces ("rt:interface"). The key of the list entry is the name

of a configured network layer interface, see the "ietf-interfaces" module [[RFC7223](#)].

A data model for a routing instance type MAY state additional rules for the assignment of interfaces to routing instances of that type. For example, it may be required that the sets of interfaces assigned to different routing instances of a certain type be disjoint.

5.1.1. Parameters of IPv6 Routing Instance Interfaces

The module "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" augments the definition of the data node "rt:interface", in both configuration and state data, with definitions of the following variables as required by [[RFC4861](#)], sec. 6.2.1:

- o send-advertisements,
- o max-rtr-adv-interval,
- o min-rtr-adv-interval,
- o managed-flag,
- o other-config-flag,
- o link-mtu,
- o reachable-time,
- o retrans-timer,
- o cur-hop-limit,
- o default-lifetime,
- o prefix-list: a list of prefixes to be advertised.

The following parameters are associated with each prefix in the list:

- * valid-lifetime,
- * on-link-flag,
- * preferred-lifetime,
- * autonomous-flag.

The definitions and descriptions of the above parameters can be found in the module "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" ([Section 9](#)).

NOTES:

1. The "IsRouter" flag, which is also required by [\[RFC4861\]](#), is implemented in the "ietf-ip" module [\[RFC7277\]](#) (leaf "ip:forwarding").
2. The original specification [\[RFC4861\]](#) allows the implementations to decide whether the "valid-lifetime" and "preferred-lifetime" parameters remain the same in consecutive advertisements, or decrement in real time. However, the latter behavior seems problematic because the values might be reset again to the (higher) configured values after a configuration is reloaded. Moreover, no implementation is known to use the decrementing behavior. The "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" module therefore assumes the former behavior with constant values.

5.2. Route

Routes are basic elements of information in a routing system. The core routing data model defines only the following minimal set of route attributes:

- o "destination-prefix": IP prefix specifying the set of destination addresses for which the route may be used. This attribute is mandatory.
- o "route-preference": an integer value (also known as administrative distance) that is used for selecting a preferred route among routes with the same destination prefix. A lower value means a more preferred route.
- o "next-hop": determines the action to be performed with a packet. See below for details.

The choice of next-hops comprises the following cases:

- o simple next-hop - IP address of the next-hop router, outgoing interface, or both.
- o special next-hop - a keyword indicating special packet handling, one of:
 - * "blackhole" - silently discard the packet;

- * "unreachable" - discard the packet and notify the sender with a "destination unreachable" error message;
 - * "prohibit" - discard the packet notify the sender with an "administratively prohibited" error message.
- o next-hop list reference - each next-hop list is a set of next-hops that may also contain a reference to another next-hop list.
 - o RIB reference - a new look-up is to be performed in the specified RIB.

It is expected that future modules defining routing protocols will add other route attributes such as metrics or preferences.

Routes are primarily state data that appear as entries of RIBs ([Section 5.3](#)) but they may be also found in configuration data, for example as manually configured static routes. In the latter case, configurable route attributes are generally a subset of route attributes described above.

5.3. Routing Information Base (RIB)

A routing information base (RIB) is a list of routes complemented with administrative data, namely:

- o "source-protocol": type of the routing protocol from which the route was originally obtained.
- o "preferred": an implementation can use this empty leaf to indicate that the route is preferred among all routes in the same RIB that have the same destination prefix.
- o "last-updated": the date and time when the route was last updated, or inserted into the RIB.

Each RIB MUST contain only routes of one address family. In the data model, address family is represented with an identity derived from the "rt:address-family" base identity.

In the core routing data model, RIBs are state data represented as entries of the list "/routing-state/ribs/rib". The contents of RIBs are controlled and manipulated by routing protocol operations which may result in route additions, removals and modifications. This also includes manipulations via the "static" and/or "direct" pseudo-protocols, see [Section 5.4.1](#).

RIBs are global, which means that a RIB may be used by any or all routing instances. However, a data model for a routing instance type MAY state rules and restrictions for sharing RIBs among routing instances of that type.

Each routing instance has, for every supported address family, one RIB selected as the so-called default RIB. This selection is recorded in the list "default-rib". The role of default RIBs is explained in [Section 5.4](#).

Simple router implementations that do not advertise the feature "multiple-ribs" will typically create one system-controlled RIB per supported address family, and declare it as the default RIB (via a system-controlled entry of the "default-rib" list).

[5.3.1](#). Multiple RIBs per Address Family

More complex router implementations advertising the "multiple-ribs" feature support multiple RIBs per address family that can be used for policy routing and other purposes. Every RIB can then serve as a source of routes for other RIBs of the same address family. To achieve this, one or more recipient RIBs may be specified in the configuration of the source RIB. Optionally, a route filter may be configured for any or all recipient RIBs. Such a route filter then selects and/or manipulates the routes that are passed between the source and recipient RIB.

A RIB MUST NOT appear among its own recipient RIBs.

[5.4](#). Routing Protocol

The core routing data model provides an open-ended framework for defining multiple routing protocol instances within a routing instance. Each routing protocol instance MUST be assigned a type, which is an identity derived from the "rt:routing-protocol" base identity. The core routing data model defines two identities for the direct and static pseudo-protocols ([Section 5.4.1](#)).

Multiple routing protocol instances of the same type are permitted.

Each routing protocol instance can be connected to one or more RIBs for each address family that the routing protocol instance supports. By default, the interaction of a routing protocol instance with its connected RIBs is governed by the following rules:

- o Routes learned from the network are installed in all connected RIBs with a matching address family.

- o Conversely, routes from all connected RIBs are injected into the routing protocol instance.

However, a data model for a routing protocol MAY impose specific rules for exchanging routes between routing protocol instances and connected RIBs.

On devices supporting the "multiple-ribs" feature, any RIB (system-controlled or user-controlled) may be connected to a routing protocol instance by configuring a corresponding entry in the "connected-rib" list. If such an entry is not configured for an address family, then the default RIB MUST be used as the connected RIB for this address family.

In addition, two independent route filters (see [Section 5.5](#)) may be configured for each connected RIB to apply user-defined policies controlling the exchange of routes in both directions between the routing protocol instance and the connected RIB:

- o import filter controls which routes are passed from the routing protocol instance to the connected RIB,
- o export filter controls which routes the routing protocol instance receives from the connected RIB.

Note that the terms import and export are used from the viewpoint of a RIB.

[5.4.1](#). Routing Pseudo-Protocols

The core routing data model defines two special routing protocol types - "direct" and "static". Both are in fact pseudo-protocols, which means they are confined to the local device and do not exchange any routing information with adjacent routers. Routes from both "direct" and "static" protocol instances are passed to the connected RIBs (subject to route filters, if any), but an exchange in the opposite direction is not allowed.

Every routing instance MUST implement exactly one instance of the "direct" pseudo-protocol type. It is the source of direct routes for all configured address families. Direct routes are normally supplied by the operating system kernel, based on the configuration of network interface addresses, see [Section 6.2](#). The "direct" pseudo-protocol MUST always be connected to the default RIBs of all supported address families. Unlike other routing protocol types, this connection cannot be changed in the configuration. Direct routes MAY be filtered before they appear in the default RIB.

A pseudo-protocol of the type "static" allows for specifying routes manually. It MAY be configured in zero or multiple instances, although a typical configuration will have exactly one instance per routing instance.

Static routes are configured within the "static-routes" container, see Figure 4.

```

+--rw static-routes
  +--rw v4ur:ipv4
    | +--rw v4ur:route* [destination-prefix]
    |   +--rw v4ur:destination-prefix
    |   +--rw v4ur:description?
    |   +--rw v4ur:next-hop
    |     +--rw (simple-or-list)?
    |       +--:(multipath-entry)
    |         | +--rw v4ur:multipath-entry* [name]
    |         |   +--rw v4ur:name
    |         |   +--rw (next-hop-options)
    |         |     | +--:(simple-next-hop)
    |         |     |   +--rw v4ur:outgoing-interface?
    |         |     |   +--:(special-next-hop)
    |         |     |   +--rw v4ur:special-next-hop?
    |         |     |   +--:(next-hop-address)
    |         |     |   +--rw v4ur:next-hop-address?
    |         |     +--rw v4ur:priority?
    |         |     +--rw v4ur:weight?
    |         +--:(simple-next-hop)
    |           +--rw (next-hop-options)
    |             +--:(simple-next-hop)
    |               | +--rw v4ur:outgoing-interface?
    |               +--:(special-next-hop)
    |               | +--rw v4ur:special-next-hop?
    |               +--:(next-hop-address)
    |                 +--rw v4ur:next-hop-address?
  +--rw v6ur:ipv6
    +--rw v6ur:route* [destination-prefix]
    +--rw v6ur:destination-prefix
    +--rw v6ur:description?
    +--rw v6ur:next-hop
      +--rw (simple-or-list)?
        +--:(multipath-entry)
          | +--rw v6ur:multipath-entry* [name]
          |   +--rw v6ur:name
          |   +--rw (next-hop-options)
          |     | +--:(simple-next-hop)
          |     |   +--rw v6ur:outgoing-interface?
          |     |   +--:(special-next-hop)

```



```

|      | |  +--rw v6ur:special-next-hop?
|      |  +--:(next-hop-address)
|      |      +--rw v6ur:next-hop-address?
|      +--rw v6ur:priority?
|      +--rw v6ur:weight?
+--:(simple-next-hop)
  +--rw (next-hop-options)
    +--:(simple-next-hop)
      | +--rw v6ur:outgoing-interface?
    +--:(special-next-hop)
      | +--rw v6ur:special-next-hop?
    +--:(next-hop-address)
      +--rw v6ur:next-hop-address?

```

Figure 4: Structure of "static-routes" subtree.

A next-hop in static routes may be configured as a simple next-hop (IP address, outgoing interface or both), special next-hop or a list of multi-path next-hop entries that is used either for backup routes or for equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) routing. The last option is available only on devices that advertise the feature "rt:multipath-routes". Moreover, unlike next-hop lists in state data, a list of next-hop entries in a static route cannot be recursive, i.e., each entry of that list can only be a simple or special next-hop.

5.4.2. Defining New Routing Protocols

It is expected that future YANG modules will create data models for additional routing protocol types. Such a new module has to define the protocol-specific configuration and state data, and it has to fit it into the core routing framework in the following way:

- o A new identity MUST be defined for the routing protocol and its base identity MUST be set to "rt:routing-protocol", or to an identity derived from "rt:routing-protocol".
- o Additional route attributes MAY be defined, preferably in one place by means of defining a YANG grouping. The new attributes have to be inserted by augmenting the definitions of the nodes

```
/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route
```

and

```
/rt:fib-route/rt:output/rt:route,
```

and possibly other places in the configuration, state data and RPC input or output.

- o Configuration parameters and/or state data for the new protocol can be defined by augmenting the "routing-protocol" data node under both "/routing" and "/routing-state".
- o Per-interface configuration, including activation of the routing protocol on individual interfaces, can use references to entries in the list of routing instance interfaces (rt:interface).

By using the "when" statement, the augmented configuration parameters and state data specific to the new protocol SHOULD be made conditional and valid only if the value of "rt:type" or "rt:source-protocol" is equal to the new protocol's identity. It is also RECOMMENDED that protocol-specific data nodes be encapsulated in appropriately named containers.

The above steps are implemented by the example YANG module for the RIP routing protocol in [Appendix C](#).

5.5. Route Filter

The core routing data model provides a skeleton for defining route filters that can be used to restrict the set of routes being exchanged between a routing protocol instance and a connected RIB, or between a source and a recipient RIB. Route filters may also manipulate routes, i.e., add, delete, or modify their attributes.

Route filters are global, which means that a configured route filter may be used by any or all routing instances. However, a data model for a routing instance type MAY specify rules and restrictions for sharing route filters among routing instances of that type.

The core routing data model defines only two extreme route filtering policies which are represented by the following pre-defined route filter types:

- o "deny-all-route-filter": all routes are blocked,
- o "allow-all-route-filter": all routes are permitted.

The latter type is equivalent to no route filter.

It is expected that more comprehensive route filtering frameworks will be developed separately.

Each route filter entry is identified by a unique name. Its type MUST be specified by the "type" identity reference.

5.6. RPC Operations

The "ietf-routing" module defines two RPC operations:

- o fib-route: query a routing instance for the active route in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB). It is the route that is currently used for sending datagrams to a destination host whose address is passed as an input parameter.
- o route-count: retrieve the total number of entries in a RIB.

6. Interactions with Other YANG Modules

The semantics of the core routing data model also depends on several configuration parameters that are defined in other YANG modules.

6.1. Module "ietf-interfaces"

The following boolean switch is defined in the "ietf-interfaces" YANG module [[RFC7223](#)]:

/if:interfaces/if:interface/if:enabled

If this switch is set to "false" for a network layer interface, the device MUST behave exactly as if that interface was not assigned to any routing instance at all.

6.2. Module "ietf-ip"

The following boolean switches are defined in the "ietf-ip" YANG module [[RFC7277](#)]:

/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv4/ip:enabled

If this switch is set to "false" for a network layer interface, then all IPv4 routing functions related to that interface MUST be disabled.

/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv4/ip:forwarding

If this switch is set to "false" for a network layer interface, then the forwarding of IPv4 datagrams to and from this interface MUST be disabled. However, the interface may participate in other IPv4 routing functions, such as routing protocols.

/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/ip:enabled

If this switch is set to "false" for a network layer interface, then all IPv6 routing functions related to that interface MUST be disabled.

/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/ip:forwarding

If this switch is set to "false" for a network layer interface, then the forwarding of IPv6 datagrams to and from this interface MUST be disabled. However, the interface may participate in other IPv6 routing functions, such as routing protocols.

In addition, the "ietf-ip" module allows for configuring IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and network prefixes or masks on network layer interfaces. Configuration of these parameters on an enabled interface MUST result in an immediate creation of the corresponding direct route. The destination prefix of this route is set according to the configured IP address and network prefix/mask, and the interface is set as the outgoing interface for that route.

7. Routing Management YANG Module

RFC Editor: In this section, replace all occurrences of 'XXXX' with the actual RFC number and all occurrences of the revision date below with the date of RFC publication (and remove this note).

<CODE BEGINS> file "routing@2014-10-26.yang"

```
module ietf-routing {  
  
    namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing";  
  
    prefix "rt";  
  
    import ietf-yang-types {  
        prefix "yang";  
    }  
  
    import ietf-interfaces {  
        prefix "if";  
    }  
  
    organization  
        "IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";  
  
    contact  
        "WG Web:  <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>  
        WG List:  <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>
```


WG Chair: Thomas Nadeau
<<mailto:tnadeau@lucidvision.com>>

WG Chair: Juergen Schoenwaelder
<<mailto:j.schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de>>

Editor: Ladislav Lhotka
<<mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>>;

description

"This YANG module defines essential components for the management of a routing subsystem.

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

```
revision 2014-10-26 {  
  description  
    "Initial revision.";  
  reference  
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management";  
}
```

```
/* Features */
```

```
feature multiple-ribs {  
  description  
    "This feature indicates that the server supports user-defined  
    RIBs and the framework for passing routes between RIBs.  
  
    Servers that do not advertize this feature MUST provide  
    exactly one system-controlled RIB per supported address family  
    and make them also the default RIBs. These RIBs then appear as  
    entries of the list /routing-state/ribs/rib.";  
}
```

```
feature multipath-routes {  
  description
```



```
    "This feature indicates that the server supports multipath
      routes that have a list of next-hops.";
  }

  feature router-id {
    description
      "This feature indicates that the server supports configuration
        of an explicit 32-bit router ID that is used by some routing
        protocols.

        Servers that do not advertize this feature set a router ID
        algorithmically, usually to one of configured IPv4 addresses.
        However, this algorithm is implementation-specific.";
  }

  /* Identities */

  identity address-family {
    description
      "Base identity from which identities describing address
        families are derived.";
  }

  identity ipv4 {
    base address-family;
    description
      "This identity represents IPv4 address family.";
  }

  identity ipv6 {
    base address-family;
    description
      "This identity represents IPv6 address family.";
  }

  identity routing-instance {
    description
      "Base identity from which identities describing routing
        instance types are derived.";
  }

  identity default-routing-instance {
    base routing-instance;
    description
      "This identity represents either a default routing instance, or
        the only routing instance on systems that do not support
        multiple instances.";
  }
```



```
identity routing-protocol {
  description
    "Base identity from which routing protocol identities are
    derived.";
}

identity direct {
  base routing-protocol;
  description
    "Routing pseudo-protocol which provides routes to directly
    connected networks.";
}

identity static {
  base routing-protocol;
  description
    "Static routing pseudo-protocol.";
}

identity route-filter {
  description
    "Base identity from which all route filters are derived.";
}

identity deny-all-route-filter {
  base route-filter;
  description
    "Route filter that blocks all routes.";
}

identity allow-all-route-filter {
  base route-filter;
  description
    "Route filter that permits all routes.";
}

/* Type Definitions */

typedef routing-instance-ref {
  type leafref {
    path "/rt:routing/rt:routing-instance/rt:name";
  }
  description
    "This type is used for leafs that reference a routing instance
    configuration.";
}

typedef routing-instance-state-ref {
```



```
    type leafref {
      path "/rt:routing-state/rt:routing-instance/rt:name";
    }
    description
      "This type is used for leafs that reference state data of a
       routing instance.";
  }

  typedef rib-ref {
    type leafref {
      path "/rt:routing/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:name";
    }
    description
      "This type is used for leafs that reference a RIB
       configuration.";
  }

  typedef rib-state-ref {
    type leafref {
      path "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:name";
    }
    description
      "This type is used for leafs that reference a RIB in state
       data.";
  }

  typedef next-hop-list-ref {
    type leafref {
      path "/rt:routing-state/rt:next-hop-lists/rt:next-hop-list/"
        + "rt:id";
    }
    description
      "This type is used for leafs that reference a next-hop list (in
       state data).";
  }

  typedef route-filter-ref {
    type leafref {
      path "/rt:routing/rt:route-filters/rt:route-filter/rt:name";
    }
    description
      "This type is used for leafs that reference a route filter
       configuration.";
  }

  typedef route-filter-state-ref {
    type leafref {
      path "/rt:routing-state/rt:route-filters/rt:route-filter/"
```



```
        + "rt:name";
    }
    description
        "This type is used for leafs that reference state data of a
        route filter.";
}

typedef route-preference {
    type uint32;
    description
        "This type is used for route preferences.";
}

/* Groupings */

grouping address-family {
    description
        "This grouping provides a leaf identifying an address
        family.";
    leaf address-family {
        type identityref {
            base address-family;
        }
        mandatory "true";
        description
            "Address family.";
    }
}

grouping state-entry-id {
    description
        "This grouping provides a unique identifier for entries in
        several operational state lists.";
    leaf id {
        type uint64;
        description
            "Unique numerical identifier of a list entry in operational
            state. It may be used by protocols or tools that inspect
            and/or manipulate operational state data and prefer
            fixed-size integers as list entry handles.

            These identifiers are always ephemeral, i.e., they may
            change after a reboot.";
    }
}

grouping router-id {
    description
```



```
    "This grouping provides router ID.";
  leaf router-id {
    type yang:dotted-quad;
    description
      "A 32-bit number in the form of a dotted quad that is used by
       some routing protocols identifying a router.";
    reference
      "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2.";
  }
}

grouping next-hop-classifiers {
  description
    "This grouping provides two next-hop classifiers.";
  leaf priority {
    type enumeration {
      enum primary {
        value "1";
        description
          "Primary next-hop.";
      }
      enum backup {
        value "2";
        description
          "Backup next-hop.";
      }
    }
  }
  description
    "Simple priority for distinguishing between primary and
     backup next-hops.

     Backup next-hops are used if and only if no primary
     next-hops are reachable.";
}
leaf weight {
  type uint8;
  must ". = 0 or not(..../next-hop/weight = 0)" {
    error-message "Illegal combination of zero and non-zero "
      + "next-hop weights.";
    description
      "Next-hop weights must be either all zero (equal
       load-balancing) or all non-zero.";
  }
}
description
  "This parameter specifies the weight of the next-hop for load
   balancing. The number specifies the relative fraction of the
   traffic that will use the corresponding next-hop."
```


A value of 0 represents equal load-balancing.

If both primary and backup next-hops are present, then the weights for each priority level are used separately.";

```
}
}

grouping special-next-hop {
  description
    "This grouping provides a leaf with enumeration of special
    next-hops.";
  leaf special-next-hop {
    type enumeration {
      enum blackhole {
        description
          "Silently discard the packet.";
      }
      enum unreachable {
        description
          "Discard the packet and notify the sender with an error
          message indicating that the destination host is
          unreachable.";
      }
      enum prohibit {
        description
          "Discard the packet and notify the sender with an error
          message indicating that the communication is
          administratively prohibited.";
      }
      enum receive {
        description
          "The packet will be received by the local system.";
      }
    }
  }
  description
    "Special next-hop options.";
}

grouping next-hop-content {
  description
    "Generic parameters of next-hops in static routes.";
  choice next-hop-options {
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Options for next-hops in static routes.";
    case simple-next-hop {
      description
```



```
    "Simple next-hop is specified as an outgoing interface,
    next-hop address or both.

    Address-family-specific modules are expected to provide
    'next-hop-address' leaf via augmentation.";
  leaf outgoing-interface {
    type leafref {
      path "/rt:routing/rt:routing-instance/rt:interfaces/"
        + "rt:interface/rt:name";
    }
    description
      "Name of the outgoing interface.";
  }
}
case special-next-hop {
  uses special-next-hop;
}
}

grouping next-hop-state-content {
  description
    "Generic parameters of next-hops in state data.";
  choice next-hop-options {
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Options for next-hops in state data.";
    leaf next-hop-list {
      type next-hop-list-ref;
      description
        "Reference to a next-hop list.";
    }
    leaf use-rib {
      type rib-state-ref;
      description
        "Reference to a RIB in which a new look-up is to be
        performed.";
    }
  }
  case simple-next-hop {
    description
      "Simple next-hop is specified as an outgoing interface,
      next-hop address or both.

      Address-family-specific modules are expected to provide
      'next-hop-address' leaf via augmentation.";
    leaf outgoing-interface {
      type leafref {
        path "/rt:routing-state/rt:routing-instance/"
```


Lhotka

Expires April 29, 2015

[Page 29]

```
        + "rt:interfaces/rt:interface/rt:name";
    }
    description
        "Name of the outgoing interface.";
    }
}
case special-next-hop {
    uses special-next-hop;
}
}
}

grouping route-metadata {
    description
        "Route metadata.";
    leaf source-protocol {
        type identityref {
            base routing-protocol;
        }
        mandatory "true";
        description
            "Type of the routing protocol from which the route
            originated.";
    }
    leaf active {
        type empty;
        description
            "Presence of this leaf indicates that the route is preferred
            among all routes in the same RIB that have the same
            destination prefix.";
    }
    leaf last-updated {
        type yang:date-and-time;
        description
            "Time stamp of the last modification of the route. If the
            route was never modified, it is the time when the route was
            inserted into the RIB.";
    }
}

/* Operational state data */

container routing-state {
    config "false";
    description
        "Operational state of the routing subsystem.";
    list routing-instance {
        key "name";
```



```
unique "id";
min-elements "1";
description
  "Each list entry is a container for operational state data of
  a routing instance.

  An implementation MAY create one or more system-controlled
  instances, other user-controlled instances MAY be created by
  configuration.";
leaf name {
  type string;
  description
    "The name of the routing instance.

    For system-controlled instances the name is persistent,
    i.e., it SHOULD NOT change across reboots.";
}
uses state-entry-id {
  refine "id" {
    mandatory "true";
  }
}
leaf type {
  type identityref {
    base routing-instance;
  }
  description
    "The routing instance type.";
}
container default-ribs {
  description
    "Default RIBs used by the routing instance.";
  list default-rib {
    key "address-family";
    description
      "Each list entry specifies the default RIB for one
      address family.

      The default RIB is operationally connected to all
      routing protocols for which a connected RIB has not been
      explicitly configured.

      The 'direct' pseudo-protocol is always connected to the
      default RIBs.";
    uses address-family;
    leaf rib-name {
      type rib-state-ref;
      mandatory "true";
```



```
        description
            "Name of an existing RIB to be used as the default RIB
            for the given routing instance and address family.";
    }
}
}
container interfaces {
    description
        "Network layer interfaces belonging to the routing
        instance.";
    list interface {
        key "name";
        description
            "List of network layer interfaces assigned to the routing
            instance.";
        leaf name {
            type if:interface-state-ref;
            description
                "A reference to the name of a configured network layer
                interface.";
        }
    }
}
container routing-protocols {
    description
        "Container for the list of routing protocol instances.";
    list routing-protocol {
        key "type name";
        description
            "Operational state of a routing protocol instance.

            An implementation MUST provide exactly one
            system-controlled instance of the type 'direct'. Other
            instances MAY be created by configuration.";
        leaf type {
            type identityref {
                base routing-protocol;
            }
            description
                "Type of the routing protocol.";
        }
        leaf name {
            type string;
            description
                "The name of the routing protocol instance.

                For system-controlled instances this name is
                persistent, i.e., it SHOULD NOT change across
```

Lhotka

Expires April 29, 2015

[Page 32]

```
        reboots.";
    }
    leaf route-preference {
        type route-preference;
        mandatory "true";
        description
            "The value of route preference (administrative
            distance) assigned to all routes generated by the
            routing protocol instance. A lower value means a more
            preferred route.";
    }
    container connected-ribs {
        description
            "Container for connected RIBs.";
        list connected-rib {
            key "rib-name";
            description
                "List of RIBs to which the routing protocol instance
                is connected.

                By default, routes learned by the routing protocol
                instance are installed in all connected RIBs of the
                matching address family, and, conversely, all routes
                from connected RIBs are installed in the routing
                protocol instance. However, routing protocols may
                specify other rules.";
            leaf rib-name {
                type rib-state-ref;
                description
                    "Name of an existing RIB.";
            }
            leaf import-filter {
                type route-filter-state-ref;
                description
                    "Reference to a route filter that is used for
                    filtering routes passed from this routing protocol
                    instance to the RIB specified by the 'rib-name'
                    sibling node.

                    If this leaf is not present, the behavior is
                    protocol-specific, but typically it means that all
                    routes are accepted.";
            }
            leaf export-filter {
                type route-filter-state-ref;
                description
                    "Reference to a route filter that is used for
                    filtering routes passed from the RIB specified by
```


the 'rib-name' sibling node to this routing protocol instance.

If this leaf is not present, the behavior is protocol-specific - typically it means that all routes are accepted.

The 'direct' and 'static' pseudo-protocols accept no routes from any RIB.";

```

    }
  }
}
}
}
}
container next-hop-lists {
  description
    "Container for next-hop lists.";
  list next-hop-list {
    key "id";
    description
      "Next-hop list.";
    uses state-entry-id;
    uses address-family;
    list next-hop {
      description
        "Entry in a next-hop list.";
      uses next-hop-state-content;
      uses next-hop-classifiers;
    }
  }
}
container ribs {
  description
    "Container for RIBs.";
  list rib {
    key "name";
    unique "id";
    description
      "Each entry represents a RIB identified by the 'name' key.
      All routes in a RIB MUST belong to the same address
      family.

      The server MUST provide a system-controlled default RIB
      for each address family, and MAY provide other
      system-controlled RIBs. Additional RIBs MAY be created in
      the configuration.";
    leaf name {

```



```
    type string;
    description
        "The name of the RIB.";
}
uses state-entry-id {
    refine "id" {
        mandatory "true";
    }
}
uses address-family;
container routes {
    description
        "Current content of the RIB.";
    list route {
        description
            "A RIB route entry. This data node MUST be augmented
            with information specific for routes of each address
            family.";
        leaf route-preference {
            type route-preference;
            description
                "This route attribute, also known as administrative
                distance, allows for selecting the preferred route
                among routes with the same destination prefix. A
                smaller value means a more preferred route.";
        }
        container next-hop {
            description
                "Route's next-hop attribute.";
            uses next-hop-state-content;
        }
        uses route-metadata;
    }
}
container recipient-ribs {
    description
        "Container for recipient RIBs.";
    list recipient-rib {
        key "rib-name";
        description
            "List of RIBs that receive routes from this RIB.";
        leaf rib-name {
            type rib-state-ref;
            description
                "The name of the recipient RIB.";
        }
        leaf filter {
            type route-filter-state-ref;
```



```
        description
            "A route filter which is applied to the routes passed
            to the recipient RIB.";
    }
}
}
}
}
container route-filters {
    description
        "Container for route filters.";
    list route-filter {
        key "name";
        description
            "Route filters are used for filtering and/or manipulating
            routes that are passed between a routing protocol and a
            RIB and vice versa, or between two RIBs.

            It is expected that other modules augment this list with
            contents specific for a particular route filter type.";
        leaf name {
            type string;
            description
                "The name of the route filter.";
        }
        leaf type {
            type identityref {
                base route-filter;
            }
            mandatory "true";
            description
                "Type of the route-filter - an identity derived from the
                'route-filter' base identity.";
        }
    }
}
}

/* Configuration Data */

container routing {
    description
        "Configuration parameters for the routing subsystem.";
    list routing-instance {
        key "name";
        description
            "Configuration of a routing instance.";
        leaf name {
```



```
    type string;
    description
        "The name of the routing instance.

        For system-controlled entries, the value of this leaf must
        be the same as the name of the corresponding entry in
        state data.

        For user-controlled entries, an arbitrary name can be
        used.";
}
leaf type {
    type identityref {
        base routing-instance;
    }
    default "rt:default-routing-instance";
    description
        "The type of the routing instance.";
}
leaf enabled {
    type boolean;
    default "true";
    description
        "Enable/disable the routing instance.

        If this parameter is false, the parent routing instance is
        disabled and does not appear in operational state data,
        despite any other configuration that might be present.";
}
uses router-id {
    if-feature router-id;
    description
        "Configuration of the global router ID. Routing protocols
        that use router ID can use this parameter or override it
        with another value.";
}
leaf description {
    type string;
    description
        "Textual description of the routing instance.";
}
container default-ribs {
    if-feature multiple-ribs;
    description
        "Configuration of the default RIBs used by the routing
        instance.

        The default RIB for an addressed family is by default
```



```
    connected to all routing protocol instances supporting
    that address family, and always receives direct routes.";
list default-rib {
  must "address-family=/routing/ribs/rib[name=current()/"
    + "rib-name]/address-family" {
    error-message "Address family mismatch.";
    description
      "The entry's address family MUST match that of the
      referenced RIB.";
  }
  key "address-family";
  description
    "Each list entry configures the default RIB for one
    address family.";
  uses address-family;
  leaf rib-name {
    type string;
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Name of an existing RIB to be used as the default RIB
      for the given routing instance and address family.";
  }
}
}
container interfaces {
  description
    "Configuration of the routing instance's interfaces.";
  list interface {
    key "name";
    description
      "List of network layer interfaces assigned to the routing
      instance.";
    leaf name {
      type if:interface-ref;
      description
        "A reference to the name of a configured network layer
        interface.";
    }
  }
}
container routing-protocols {
  description
    "Configuration of routing protocol instances.";
  list routing-protocol {
    key "type name";
    description
      "Each entry contains configuration of a routing protocol
      instance.";
```



```
leaf type {
  type identityref {
    base routing-protocol;
  }
  description
    "Type of the routing protocol - an identity derived
    from the 'routing-protocol' base identity.";
}
leaf name {
  type string;
  description
    "An arbitrary name of the routing protocol instance.";
}
leaf description {
  type string;
  description
    "Textual description of the routing protocol
    instance.";
}
leaf enabled {
  type boolean;
  default "true";
  description
    "Enable/disable the routing protocol instance.

    If this parameter is false, the parent routing
    protocol instance is disabled and does not appear in
    operational state data, despite any other
    configuration that might be present.";
}
leaf route-preference {
  type route-preference;
  description
    "The value of route preference (administrative
    distance).

    The default value depends on the routing protocol
    type, and may also be implementation-dependent.";
}
container connected-ribs {
  description
    "Configuration of connected RIBs.";
  list connected-rib {
    key "rib-name";
    description
      "Each entry configures a RIB to which the routing
      protocol instance is connected.
```


If no connected RIB is configured for an address family, the routing protocol is connected to the default RIB for that address family.";

```
leaf rib-name {
  type rib-ref;
  must "../.../type != 'rt:direct' or "
    + ".../.../.../.../default-ribs/ "
    + "default-rib/rib-name=." {
    error-message "The 'direct' protocol can be "
      + "connected only to a default RIB.";
    description
      "For the 'direct' pseudo-protocol, the connected
        RIB must always be a default RIB.";
  }
  description
    "Name of an existing RIB.";
}
leaf import-filter {
  type route-filter-ref;
  description
    "Configuration of import filter.";
}
leaf export-filter {
  type route-filter-ref;
  description
    "Configuration of export filter.";
}
}
}
container static-routes {
  when "../type='rt:static'" {
    description
      "This container is only valid for the 'static'
        routing protocol.";
  }
  description
    "Configuration of the 'static' pseudo-protocol.

    Address-family-specific modules augment this node with
    their lists of routes.";
}
}
}
}
container ribs {
  description
    "Configuration of RIBs.";
  list rib {
```



```
key "name";
description
  "Each entry represents a configured RIB identified by the
   'name' key.

  Entries having the same key as a system-controlled entry
  of the list /routing-state/ribs/rib are used for
  configuring parameters of that entry. Other entries define
  additional user-controlled RIBs.";
leaf name {
  type string;
  description
    "The name of the RIB.

    For system-controlled entries, the value of this leaf
    must be the same as the name of the corresponding entry
    in state data.

    For user-controlled entries, an arbitrary name can be
    used.";
}
uses address-family;
leaf description {
  type string;
  description
    "Textual description of the RIB.";
}
container recipient-ribs {
  if-feature multiple-ribs;
  description
    "Configuration of recipient RIBs.";
  list recipient-rib {
    must "rib-name != ../../name" {
      error-message
        "Source and recipient RIBs are identical.";
      description
        "A RIB MUST NOT appear among its recipient RIBs.";
    }
    must "/routing/ribs/rib[name=current()/rib-name]/"
      + "address-family=../../address-family" {
      error-message "Address family mismatch.";
      description
        "Address family of the recipient RIB MUST match that
        of the source RIB.";
    }
  }
  key "rib-name";
  description
    "Each entry configures a recipient RIB.";
```



```
        leaf rib-name {
            type rib-ref;
            description
                "The name of the recipient RIB.";
        }
        leaf filter {
            type route-filter-ref;
            description
                "A route filter which is applied to the routes passed
                 to the recipient RIB.";
        }
    }
}
}
}
}
container route-filters {
    description
        "Configuration of route filters.";
    list route-filter {
        key "name";
        description
            "Each entry configures a named route filter.";
        leaf name {
            type string;
            description
                "The name of the route filter.";
        }
        leaf description {
            type string;
            description
                "Textual description of the route filter.";
        }
        leaf type {
            type identityref {
                base route-filter;
            }
            mandatory "true";
            description
                "Type of the route filter..";
        }
    }
}
}
}

/* RPC methods */

rpc fib-route {
    description
```



```
"Return the active FIB route that a routing-instance uses for
sending packets to a destination address.";
input {
  leaf routing-instance-name {
    type routing-instance-state-ref;
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Name of the routing instance whose forwarding information
      base is being queried.

      If the routing instance with name equal to the value of
      this parameter doesn't exist, then this operation SHALL
      fail with error-tag 'data-missing' and error-app-tag
      'routing-instance-not-found'.";
  }
  container destination-address {
    description
      "Network layer destination address.

      Address family specific modules MUST augment this
      container with a leaf named 'address'.";
    uses address-family;
  }
}
output {
  container route {
    description
      "The active route for the specified destination.

      If the routing instance has no active route for the
      destination address, no output is returned - the server
      SHALL send an <rpc-reply> containing a single element
      <ok>.

      Address family specific modules MUST augment this list
      with appropriate route contents.";
    uses address-family;
    container next-hop {
      description
        "Route's next-hop attribute.";
      uses next-hop-state-content;
    }
    uses route-metadata;
  }
}
}

rpc route-count {
```

Lhotka

Expires April 29, 2015

[Page 43]

```
description
  "Return the current number of routes in a RIB.";
input {
  leaf rib-name {
    type rib-state-ref;
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Name of the RIB.

      If the RIB with name equal to the value of this parameter
      doesn't exist, then this operation SHALL fail with
      error-tag 'data-missing' and error-app-tag
      'rib-not-found'.";
  }
}
output {
  leaf number-of-routes {
    type uint64;
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Number of routes in the RIB.";
  }
}
}
}

<CODE ENDS>
```

8. IPv4 Unicast Routing Management YANG Module

RFC Editor: In this section, replace all occurrences of 'XXXX' with the actual RFC number and all occurrences of the revision date below with the date of RFC publication (and remove this note).

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ipv4-unicast-routing@2014-10-26.yang"

module ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing {

  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing";

  prefix "v4ur";

  import ietf-routing {
    prefix "rt";
  }

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix "inet";
```



```
}
```

```
organization
```

```
"IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";
```

```
contact
```

```
"WG Web:    <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>
```

```
WG List:    <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>
```

```
WG Chair:   Thomas Nadeau
```

```
            <mailto:tnadeau@lucidvision.com>
```

```
WG Chair:   Juergen Schoenwaelder
```

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            <mailto:j.schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de>
```

```
Editor:     Ladislav Lhotka
```

```
            <mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>;
```

```
description
```

```
"This YANG module augments the 'ietf-routing' module with basic  
configuration and operational state data for IPv4 unicast  
routing.
```

```
Copyright (c) 2014 IETF Trust and the persons identified as  
authors of the code. All rights reserved.
```

```
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forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions  
Relating to IETF Documents  
(http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
```

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

```
revision 2014-10-26 {
```

```
  description
```

```
    "Initial revision.";
```

```
  reference
```

```
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management";
```

```
}
```

```
/* Identities */
```

```
identity ipv4-unicast {
```

```
  base rt:ipv4;
```

```
  description
```



```
    "This identity represents the IPv4 unicast address family.";
}

/* Operational state data */

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route" {
  when "../..../rt:address-family = 'v4ur:ipv4-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf augments an IPv4 unicast route.";
  leaf destination-prefix {
    type inet:ipv4-prefix;
    description
      "IPv4 destination prefix.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route/"
  + "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
  when "../..../rt:address-family = 'v4ur:ipv4-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf augments the 'simple-next-hop' case of IPv4 unicast
    routes.";
  leaf next-hop-address {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "IPv4 address of the next-hop.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:next-hop-lists/rt:next-hop-list/"
  + "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
  when "../rt:address-family = 'v4ur:ipv4-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf augments next-hop list with IPv4 next-hop address.
    routes.";
  leaf next-hop-address {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "IPv4 address of the next-hop.";
  }
}
```



```
    }
  }

  /* Configuration data */

  augment "/rt:routing/rt:routing-instance/rt:routing-protocols/"
    + "rt:routing-protocol/rt:static-routes" {
    description
      "This augment defines the configuration of the 'static'
      pseudo-protocol with data specific to IPv4 unicast.";
    container ipv4 {
      description
        "Configuration of a 'static' pseudo-protocol instance
        consists of a list of routes.";
      list route {
        key "destination-prefix";
        ordered-by "user";
        description
          "A user-ordered list of static routes.";
        leaf destination-prefix {
          type inet:ipv4-prefix;
          mandatory "true";
          description
            "IPv4 destination prefix.";
        }
        leaf description {
          type string;
          description
            "Textual description of the route.";
        }
      }
      container next-hop {
        description
          "Configuration of next-hop.";
        grouping next-hop-content {
          description
            "Next-hop content for IPv4 unicast static routes.";
          uses rt:next-hop-content {
            augment "next-hop-options" {
              description
                "Add next-hop address case.";
              leaf next-hop-address {
                type inet:ipv4-address;
                description
                  "IPv4 address of the next-hop.";
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
    choice simple-or-list {
      description
        "Options for next-hops.";
      list multipath-entry {
        if-feature rt:multipath-routes;
        key "name";
        description
          "List of alternative next-hops.";
        leaf name {
          type string;
          description
            "A unique identifier of the next-hop entry.";
        }
        uses next-hop-content;
        uses rt:next-hop-classifiers;
      }
      case simple-next-hop {
        uses next-hop-content;
      }
    }
  }
}

/* RPC methods */

augment "/rt:fib-route/rt:input/rt:destination-address" {
  when "rt:address-family='v4ur:ipv4-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf augments the 'rt:destination-address' parameter of
    the 'rt:fib-route' operation.";
  leaf address {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "IPv4 destination address.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:fib-route/rt:output/rt:route" {
  when "rt:address-family='v4ur:ipv4-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
```



```
        "This leaf augments the reply to the 'rt:fib-route'
        operation.";
    leaf destination-prefix {
        type inet:ipv4-prefix;
        description
            "IPv4 destination prefix.";
    }
}

augment "/rt:fib-route/rt:output/rt:route/rt:next-hop/"
    + "rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
    when "../rt:address-family='v4ur:ipv4-unicast'" {
        description
            "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
    }
    description
        "This leaf augments the 'simple-next-hop' case in the reply to
        the 'rt:fib-route' operation.";
    leaf next-hop-address {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
        description
            "IPv4 address of the next-hop.";
    }
}
}

<CODE ENDS>
```

9. IPv6 Unicast Routing Management YANG Module

RFC Editor: In this section, replace all occurrences of 'XXXX' with the actual RFC number and all occurrences of the revision date below with the date of RFC publication (and remove this note).

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ipv6-unicast-routing@2014-10-26.yang"

module ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing {

    namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing";

    prefix "v6ur";

    import ietf-routing {
        prefix "rt";
    }

    import ietf-inet-types {
        prefix "inet";
    }
}
```



```
}

import ietf-interfaces {
  prefix "if";
}

import ietf-ip {
  prefix "ip";
}

organization
  "IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";

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

  WG Chair: Thomas Nadeau
            <mailto:tnadeau@lucidvision.com>

  WG Chair: Juergen Schoenwaelder
            <mailto:j.schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de>

  Editor:   Ladislav Lhotka
            <mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>";

description
  "This YANG module augments the 'ietf-routing' module with basic
  configuration and operational state data for IPv6 unicast
  routing.

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  authors of the code. All rights reserved.

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  forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions
  Relating to IETF Documents
  (http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

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

revision 2014-10-26 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
```



```
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management";
}

/* Identities */

identity ipv6-unicast {
    base rt:ipv6;
    description
        "This identity represents the IPv6 unicast address family.";
}

/* Operational state data */

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:routing-instance/rt:interfaces/"
    + "rt:interface" {
    description
        "IPv6-specific parameters of router interfaces.";
    container ipv6-router-advertisements {
        description
            "Parameters of IPv6 Router Advertisements.";
        leaf send-advertisements {
            type boolean;
            description
                "A flag indicating whether or not the router sends periodic
                Router Advertisements and responds to Router
                Solicitations.";
        }
        leaf max-rtr-adv-interval {
            type uint16 {
                range "4..1800";
            }
            units "seconds";
            description
                "The maximum time allowed between sending unsolicited
                multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.";
        }
        leaf min-rtr-adv-interval {
            type uint16 {
                range "3..1350";
            }
            units "seconds";
            description
                "The minimum time allowed between sending unsolicited
                multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.";
        }
        leaf managed-flag {
            type boolean;
            description
```

Lhotka

Expires April 29, 2015

[Page 51]

```
        "The value that is placed in the 'Managed address
        configuration' flag field in the Router Advertisement.";
    }
    leaf other-config-flag {
        type boolean;
        description
            "The value that is placed in the 'Other configuration' flag
            field in the Router Advertisement.";
    }
    leaf link-mtu {
        type uint32;
        description
            "The value that is placed in MTU options sent by the
            router. A value of zero indicates that no MTU options are
            sent.";
    }
    leaf reachable-time {
        type uint32 {
            range "0..3600000";
        }
        units "milliseconds";
        description
            "The value that is placed in the Reachable Time field in
            the Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A
            value of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
    }
    leaf retrans-timer {
        type uint32;
        units "milliseconds";
        description
            "The value that is placed in the Retrans Timer field in the
            Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
            of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
    }
    leaf cur-hop-limit {
        type uint8;
        description
            "The value that is placed in the Cur Hop Limit field in the
            Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
            of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
    }
    leaf default-lifetime {
        type uint16 {
            range "0..9000";
        }
        units "seconds";
        description
            "The value that is placed in the Router Lifetime field of
```



```
    Router Advertisements sent from the interface, in seconds.
    A value of zero indicates that the router is not to be
    used as a default router.";
}
container prefix-list {
  description
    "A list of prefixes that are placed in Prefix Information
    options in Router Advertisement messages sent from the
    interface.

    By default, these are all prefixes that the router
    advertises via routing protocols as being on-link for the
    interface from which the advertisement is sent.";
  list prefix {
    key "prefix-spec";
    description
      "Advertised prefix entry and its parameters.";
    leaf prefix-spec {
      type inet:ipv6-prefix;
      description
        "IPv6 address prefix.";
    }
    leaf valid-lifetime {
      type uint32;
      units "seconds";
      description
        "The value that is placed in the Valid Lifetime in the
        Prefix Information option. The designated value of all
        1's (0xffffffff) represents infinity.";
    }
    leaf on-link-flag {
      type boolean;
      description
        "The value that is placed in the on-link flag ('L-bit')
        field in the Prefix Information option.";
    }
    leaf preferred-lifetime {
      type uint32;
      units "seconds";
      description
        "The value that is placed in the Preferred Lifetime in
        the Prefix Information option, in seconds. The
        designated value of all 1's (0xffffffff) represents
        infinity.";
    }
    leaf autonomous-flag {
      type boolean;
      description
```



```
        "The value that is placed in the Autonomous Flag field
        in the Prefix Information option.";
    }
}
}
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route" {
    when "../rt:address-family = 'v6ur:ipv6-unicast'" {
        description
            "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
    }
    description
        "This leaf augments an IPv6 unicast route.";
    leaf destination-prefix {
        type inet:ipv6-prefix;
        description
            "IPv6 destination prefix.";
    }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route/"
    + "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
    when "../rt:address-family = 'v6ur:ipv6-unicast'" {
        description
            "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
    }
    description
        "This leaf augments the 'simple-next-hop' case of IPv6 unicast
        routes.";
    leaf next-hop {
        type inet:ipv6-address;
        description
            "IPv6 address of the next-hop.";
    }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:next-hop-lists/rt:next-hop-list/"
    + "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
    when "../rt:address-family = 'v6ur:ipv6-unicast'" {
        description
            "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
    }
    description
        "This leaf augments next-hop list with IPv6 next-hop address.
        routes.";
    leaf next-hop-address {
```



```
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "IPv6 address of the next-hop.";
  }
}

/* Configuration data */

augment
  "/rt:routing/rt:routing-instance/rt:interfaces/rt:interface" {
    when "/if:interfaces/if:interface[if:name=current()/rt:name]/"
      + "ip:ipv6/ip:enabled='true'" {
      description
        "This augment is only valid for router interfaces with
        enabled IPv6.";
    }
    description
      "Configuration of IPv6-specific parameters of router
      interfaces.";
    container ipv6-router-advertisements {
      description
        "Configuration of IPv6 Router Advertisements.";
      leaf send-advertisements {
        type boolean;
        default "false";
        description
          "A flag indicating whether or not the router sends periodic
          Router Advertisements and responds to Router
          Solicitations.";
        reference
          "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
          AdvSendAdvertisements.";
      }
      leaf max-rtr-adv-interval {
        type uint16 {
          range "4..1800";
        }
        units "seconds";
        default "600";
        description
          "The maximum time allowed between sending unsolicited
          multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.";
        reference
          "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
          MaxRtrAdvInterval.";
      }
      leaf min-rtr-adv-interval {
        type uint16 {
```



```
    range "3..1350";
  }
  units "seconds";
  must ". <= 0.75 * ../max-rtr-adv-interval" {
    description
      "The value MUST NOT be greater than 75 % of
       'max-rtr-adv-interval'.";
  }
  description
    "The minimum time allowed between sending unsolicited
     multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.

     The default value to be used operationally if this leaf is
     not configured is determined as follows:

     - if max-rtr-adv-interval >= 9 seconds, the default value
       is 0.33 * max-rtr-adv-interval;

     - otherwise it is 0.75 * max-rtr-adv-interval.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
     MinRtrAdvInterval.";
}
leaf managed-flag {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the 'Managed address
     configuration' flag field in the Router Advertisement.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
     AdvManagedFlag.";
}
leaf other-config-flag {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the 'Other configuration' flag
     field in the Router Advertisement.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
     AdvOtherConfigFlag.";
}
leaf link-mtu {
  type uint32;
  default "0";
  description
    "The value to be placed in MTU options sent by the router.
```



```
    A value of zero indicates that no MTU options are sent.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvLinkMTU.";
}
leaf reachable-time {
  type uint32 {
    range "0..3600000";
  }
  units "milliseconds";
  default "0";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Reachable Time field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvReachableTime.";
}
leaf retrans-timer {
  type uint32;
  units "milliseconds";
  default "0";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Retrans Timer field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvRetransTimer.";
}
leaf cur-hop-limit {
  type uint8;
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Cur Hop Limit field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).

    If this parameter is not configured, the device SHOULD use
    the value specified in IANA Assigned Numbers that was in
    effect at the time of implementation.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvCurHopLimit.

    IANA: IP Parameters,
    http://www.iana.org/assignments/ip-parameters";
}
```



```
leaf default-lifetime {
  type uint16 {
    range "0..9000";
  }
  units "seconds";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Router Lifetime field of
    Router Advertisements sent from the interface, in seconds.
    It MUST be either zero or between max-rtr-adv-interval and
    9000 seconds. A value of zero indicates that the router is
    not to be used as a default router. These limits may be
    overridden by specific documents that describe how IPv6
    operates over different link layers.

    If this parameter is not configured, the device SHOULD use
    a value of 3 * max-rtr-adv-interval.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvDefaultLifeTime.";
}
container prefix-list {
  description
    "Configuration of prefixes to be placed in Prefix
    Information options in Router Advertisement messages sent
    from the interface.

    Prefixes that are advertised by default but do not have
    their entries in the child 'prefix' list are advertised
    with the default values of all parameters.

    The link-local prefix SHOULD NOT be included in the list
    of advertised prefixes.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvPrefixList.";
  list prefix {
    key "prefix-spec";
    description
      "Configuration of an advertised prefix entry.";
    leaf prefix-spec {
      type inet:ipv6-prefix;
      description
        "IPv6 address prefix.";
    }
    choice control-adv-prefixes {
      default "advertise";
      description
        "The prefix either may be explicitly removed from the
```



```
    set of advertised prefixes, or parameters with which
    it is advertised may be specified (default case).";
leaf no-advertise {
    type empty;
    description
        "The prefix will not be advertised.

        This can be used for removing the prefix from the
        default set of advertised prefixes.";
}
case advertise {
    leaf valid-lifetime {
        type uint32;
        units "seconds";
        default "2592000";
        description
            "The value to be placed in the Valid Lifetime in
            the Prefix Information option. The designated
            value of all 1's (0xffffffff) represents
            infinity.";
        reference
            "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6
            (IPv6) - AdvValidLifetime.";
    }
    leaf on-link-flag {
        type boolean;
        default "true";
        description
            "The value to be placed in the on-link flag
            ('L-bit') field in the Prefix Information
            option.";
        reference
            "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6
            (IPv6) - AdvOnLinkFlag.";
    }
    leaf preferred-lifetime {
        type uint32;
        units "seconds";
        must ". <= ../valid-lifetime" {
            description
                "This value MUST NOT be greater than
                valid-lifetime.";
        }
        default "604800";
        description
            "The value to be placed in the Preferred Lifetime
            in the Prefix Information option. The designated
            value of all 1's (0xffffffff) represents
```



```

        infinity.";
    reference
        "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6
        (IPv6) - AdvPreferredLifetime.";
    }
    leaf autonomous-flag {
        type boolean;
        default "true";
        description
            "The value to be placed in the Autonomous Flag
            field in the Prefix Information option.";
        reference
            "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6
            (IPv6) - AdvAutonomousFlag.";
    }
    }
    }
    }
    }
    }

augment "/rt:routing/rt:routing-instance/rt:routing-protocols/"
    + "rt:routing-protocol/rt:static-routes" {
    description
        "This augment defines the configuration of the 'static'
        pseudo-protocol with data specific to IPV6 unicast.";
    container ipv6 {
        description
            "Configuration of a 'static' pseudo-protocol instance
            consists of a list of routes.";
        list route {
            key "destination-prefix";
            ordered-by "user";
            description
                "A user-ordered list of static routes.";
            leaf destination-prefix {
                type inet:ipv6-prefix;
                mandatory "true";
                description
                    "IPv6 destination prefix.";
            }
            leaf description {
                type string;
                description
                    "Textual description of the route.";
            }
            container next-hop {

```



```
    description
      "Configuration of next-hop.";
    grouping next-hop-content {
      description
        "Next-hop content for IPv6 unicast static routes.";
      uses rt:next-hop-content {
        augment "next-hop-options" {
          description
            "Add next-hop address case.";
          leaf next-hop-address {
            type inet:ipv6-address;
            description
              "IPv6 address of the next-hop.";
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  choice simple-or-list {
    description
      "Options for next-hops.";
    list multipath-entry {
      if-feature rt:multipath-routes;
      key "name";
      description
        "List of alternative next-hops.";
      leaf name {
        type string;
        description
          "A unique identifier of the next-hop entry.";
      }
      uses next-hop-content;
      uses rt:next-hop-classifiers;
    }
    case simple-next-hop {
      uses next-hop-content;
    }
  }
}

/* RPC methods */

augment "/rt:fib-route/rt:input/rt:destination-address" {
  when "rt:address-family='v6ur:ipv6-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
```



```
    }
    description
      "This leaf augments the 'rt:destination-address' parameter of
      the 'rt:fib-route' operation.";
    leaf address {
      type inet:ipv6-address;
      description
        "IPv6 destination address.";
    }
  }

  augment "/rt:fib-route/rt:output/rt:route" {
    when "rt:address-family='v6ur:ipv6-unicast'" {
      description
        "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
    }
    description
      "This leaf augments the reply to the 'rt:fib-route'
      operation.";
    leaf destination-prefix {
      type inet:ipv6-prefix;
      description
        "IPv6 destination prefix.";
    }
  }

  augment "/rt:fib-route/rt:output/rt:route/rt:next-hop/"
    + "rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
    when "../rt:address-family='v4ur:ipv6-unicast'" {
      description
        "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
    }
    description
      "This leaf augments the 'simple-next-hop' case in the reply to
      the 'rt:fib-route' operation.";
    leaf next-hop-address {
      type inet:ipv6-address;
      description
        "IPv6 address of the next-hop.";
    }
  }
}

<CODE ENDS>
```


10. IANA Considerations

RFC Ed.: In this section, replace all occurrences of 'XXXX' with the actual RFC number (and remove this note).

This document registers the following namespace URIs in the IETF XML registry [[RFC3688](#)]:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

This document registers the following YANG modules in the YANG Module Names registry [[RFC6020](#)]:


```
-----
name:      ietf-routing
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing
prefix:    rt
reference:  RFC XXXX
-----

-----
name:      ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing
prefix:    v4ur
reference:  RFC XXXX
-----

-----
name:      ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing
prefix:    v6ur
reference:  RFC XXXX
-----
```

11. Security Considerations

Configuration and state data conforming to the core routing data model (defined in this document) are designed to be accessed via the NETCONF protocol [[RFC6241](#)]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is SSH [[RFC6242](#)]. The NETCONF access control model [[RFC6536](#)] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF users to a pre-configured subset of all available NETCONF protocol operations and content.

A number of data nodes defined in the YANG modules belonging to the configuration part of the core routing data model are writable/creatable/deletable (i.e., "config true" in YANG terms, which is the default). These data nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations to these data nodes, such as "edit-config", can have negative effects on the network if the protocol operations are not properly protected.

The vulnerable "config true" subtrees and data nodes are the following:

/routing/routing-instance/interfaces/interface: This list assigns a network layer interface to a routing instance and may also specify interface parameters related to routing.

/routing/routing-instance/routing-protocols/routing-protocol: This list specifies the routing protocols configured on a device.

/routing/route-filters/route-filter: This list specifies the configured route filters which represent administrative policies for redistributing and modifying routing information.

/routing/ribs/rib: This list specifies the RIBs configured for the device.

Unauthorized access to any of these lists can adversely affect the routing subsystem of both the local device and the network. This may lead to network malfunctions, delivery of packets to inappropriate destinations and other problems.

12. Acknowledgments

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[13.2.](#) Informative References

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[Appendix A.](#) The Complete Data Trees

This appendix presents the complete configuration and state data trees of the core routing data model.

See [Section 2.2](#) for an explanation of the symbols used. Data type of every leaf node is shown near the right end of the corresponding line.

[A.1.](#) Configuration Data

```
+--rw routing
  +--rw routing-instance* [name]
    |   +--rw name                string
    |   +--rw type?               identityref
    |   +--rw enabled?            boolean
    |   +--rw router-id?          yang:dotted-quad
    |   +--rw description?        string
    |   +--rw default-ribs {multiple-ribs}?
    |     |   +--rw default-rib* [address-family]
    |     |     |   +--rw address-family    identityref
    |     |     |   +--rw rib-name          string
    |   +--rw interfaces
    |     |   +--rw interface* [name]
```



```
| | +--rw name if:interface-ref
| | +--rw v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements
| |   |--rw v6ur:send-advertisements? boolean
| |   |--rw v6ur:max-rtr-adv-interval? uint16
| |   |--rw v6ur:min-rtr-adv-interval? uint16
| |   |--rw v6ur:managed-flag? boolean
| |   |--rw v6ur:other-config-flag? boolean
| |   |--rw v6ur:link-mtu? uint32
| |   |--rw v6ur:reachable-time? uint32
| |   |--rw v6ur:retrans-timer? uint32
| |   |--rw v6ur:cur-hop-limit? uint8
| |   |--rw v6ur:default-lifetime? uint16
| |   |--rw v6ur:prefix-list
| |     |--rw v6ur:prefix* [prefix-spec]
| |       |--rw v6ur:prefix-spec inet:ipv6-prefix
| |       |--rw (control-adv-prefixes)?
| |         |--:(no-advertise)
| |           |--rw v6ur:no-advertise? empty
| |         |--:(advertise)
| |           |--rw v6ur:valid-lifetime? uint32
| |           |--rw v6ur:on-link-flag? boolean
| |           |--rw v6ur:preferred-lifetime? uint32
| |           |--rw v6ur:autonomous-flag? boolean
| | +--rw routing-protocols
| |   |--rw routing-protocol* [type name]
| |     |--rw type identityref
| |     |--rw name string
| |     |--rw description? string
| |     |--rw enabled? boolean
| |     |--rw route-preference? route-preference
| |     |--rw connected-ribs
| |       |--rw connected-rib* [rib-name]
| |         |--rw rib-name rib-ref
| |         |--rw import-filter? route-filter-ref
| |         |--rw export-filter? route-filter-ref
| |     |--rw static-routes
| |       |--rw v4ur:ipv4
| |         |--rw v4ur:route* [destination-prefix]
| |           |--rw v4ur:destination-prefix inet:ipv4-prefix
| |           |--rw v4ur:description? string
| |           |--rw v4ur:next-hop
| |             |--rw (simple-or-list)?
| |               |--:(multipath-entry)
| |                 |--rw v4ur:multipath-entry* [name]
| |                   |--rw v4ur:name string
| |                   |--rw (next-hop-options)
| |                     |--:(simple-next-hop)
| |                       |--rw v4ur:outgoing-interface?
```

Lhotka

Expires April 29, 2015

[Page 67]

```

|         |         |         | +---:(special-next-hop)
|         |         |         | | +--rw v4ur:special-next-hop?
|         |         |         | +---:(next-hop-address)
|         |         |         | | +--rw v4ur:next-hop-address?
|         |         |         | +--rw v4ur:priority?
|         |         |         | +--rw v4ur:weight?          uint8
|         |         | +---:(simple-next-hop)
|         |         | | +--rw (next-hop-options)
|         |         | | +---:(simple-next-hop)
|         |         | | | +--rw v4ur:outgoing-interface?
|         |         | | +---:(special-next-hop)
|         |         | | | +--rw v4ur:special-next-hop?
|         |         | | +---:(next-hop-address)
|         |         | | | +--rw v4ur:next-hop-address?
| +--rw v6ur:ipv6
|   +--rw v6ur:route* [destination-prefix]
|     +--rw v6ur:destination-prefix inet:ipv6-prefix
|     +--rw v6ur:description?      string
|     +--rw v6ur:next-hop
|       +--rw (simple-or-list)?
|         +---:(multipath-entry)
|           | +--rw v6ur:multipath-entry* [name]
|           |   +--rw v6ur:name          string
|           |   +--rw (next-hop-options)
|           |   | +---:(simple-next-hop)
|           |   | | +--rw v6ur:outgoing-interface?
|           |   | | +---:(special-next-hop)
|           |   | | | +--rw v6ur:special-next-hop?
|           |   | | +---:(next-hop-address)
|           |   | | | +--rw v6ur:next-hop-address?
|           |   | +--rw v6ur:priority?
|           |   | +--rw v6ur:weight?          uint8
|           | +---:(simple-next-hop)
|           | | +--rw (next-hop-options)
|           | | +---:(simple-next-hop)
|           | | | +--rw v6ur:outgoing-interface?
|           | | +---:(special-next-hop)
|           | | | +--rw v6ur:special-next-hop?
|           | | +---:(next-hop-address)
|           | | | +--rw v6ur:next-hop-address?
| +--rw ribs
|   +--rw rib* [name]
|     +--rw name          string
|     +--rw address-family identityref
|     +--rw description?  string
|     +--rw recipient-ribs {multiple-ribs}?
|       +--rw recipient-rib* [rib-name]
|         +--rw rib-name    rib-ref

```

Lhotka

Expires April 29, 2015

[Page 68]

```

|           +--rw filter?      route-filter-ref
+--rw route-filters
  +--rw route-filter* [name]
    +--rw name          string
    +--rw description?  string
    +--rw type          identityref

```

A.2. State Data

```

+--ro routing-state
  +--ro routing-instance* [name]
    | +--ro name          string
    | +--ro id            uint64
    | +--ro type?        identityref
    | +--ro default-ribs
    | | +--ro default-rib* [address-family]
    | |   +--ro address-family  identityref
    | |   +--ro rib-name       rib-state-ref
    | +--ro interfaces
    | | +--ro interface* [name]
    | |   +--ro name          if:interface-state-ref
    | |   +--ro v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements
    | |     +--ro v6ur:send-advertisements?  boolean
    | |     +--ro v6ur:max-rtr-adv-interval? uint16
    | |     +--ro v6ur:min-rtr-adv-interval? uint16
    | |     +--ro v6ur:managed-flag?         boolean
    | |     +--ro v6ur:other-config-flag?    boolean
    | |     +--ro v6ur:link-mtu?             uint32
    | |     +--ro v6ur:reachable-time?       uint32
    | |     +--ro v6ur:retrans-timer?        uint32
    | |     +--ro v6ur:cur-hop-limit?        uint8
    | |     +--ro v6ur:default-lifetime?     uint16
    | |     +--ro v6ur:prefix-list
    | |       +--ro v6ur:prefix* [prefix-spec]
    | |         +--ro v6ur:prefix-spec      inet:ipv6-prefix
    | |         +--ro v6ur:valid-lifetime?  uint32
    | |         +--ro v6ur:on-link-flag?    boolean
    | |         +--ro v6ur:preferred-lifetime? uint32
    | |         +--ro v6ur:autonomous-flag? boolean
    +--ro routing-protocols
      +--ro routing-protocol* [type name]
        +--ro type          identityref
        +--ro name          string
        +--ro route-preference  route-preference
        +--ro connected-ribs
        | +--ro connected-rib* [rib-name]
        |   +--ro rib-name      rib-state-ref
        |   +--ro import-filter? route-filter-state-ref

```



```

|           +--ro export-filter?   route-filter-state-ref
+--ro next-hop-lists
|   +--ro next-hop-list* [id]
|       +--ro id                    uint64
|       +--ro address-family        identityref
|       +--ro next-hop*
|           +--ro (next-hop-options)
|               | +--:(next-hop-list)
|               | | +--ro next-hop-list?          next-hop-list-ref
|               | | +--:(use-rib)
|               | | +--ro use-rib?                rib-state-ref
|               | | +--:(simple-next-hop)
|               | | | +--ro outgoing-interface?
|               | | | +--ro v4ur:next-hop-address?  inet:ipv4-address
|               | | | +--ro v6ur:next-hop-address?  inet:ipv6-address
|               | | +--:(special-next-hop)
|               | | | +--ro special-next-hop?      enumeration
|               | +--ro priority?                  enumeration
|               +--ro weight?                      uint8
+--ro ribs
|   +--ro rib* [name]
|       +--ro name                    string
|       +--ro id                    uint64
|       +--ro address-family        identityref
|       +--ro routes
|           | +--ro route*
|           | | +--ro route-preference?          route-preference
|           | | +--ro next-hop
|           | | | +--ro (next-hop-options)
|           | | | | +--:(next-hop-list)
|           | | | | | +--ro next-hop-list?      next-hop-list-ref
|           | | | | | +--:(use-rib)
|           | | | | | +--ro use-rib?            rib-state-ref
|           | | | | | +--:(simple-next-hop)
|           | | | | | | +--ro outgoing-interface?
|           | | | | | | +--ro v4ur:next-hop-address?
|           | | | | | | +--ro v6ur:next-hop?
|           | | | | | +--:(special-next-hop)
|           | | | | | | +--ro special-next-hop?  enumeration
|           | | | +--ro source-protocol          identityref
|           | | +--ro active?                    empty
|           | +--ro last-updated?                yang:date-and-time
|           | +--ro v4ur:destination-prefix?     inet:ipv4-prefix
|           | +--ro v6ur:destination-prefix?     inet:ipv6-prefix
|       +--ro recipient-ribs
|           +--ro recipient-rib* [rib-name]
|               +--ro rib-name        rib-state-ref
|               +--ro filter?         route-filter-state-ref

```



```
+--ro route-filters
  +--ro route-filter* [name]
    +--ro name      string
    +--ro type      identityref
```

[Appendix B](#). Minimum Implementation

Some parts and options of the core routing model, such as route filters or multiple routing tables, are intended only for advanced routers. This appendix gives basic non-normative guidelines for implementing a bare minimum of available functions. Such an implementation may be used for hosts or very simple routers.

A minimum implementation will provide a single system-controlled routing instance, and will not allow clients to create any user-controlled instances.

Typically, neither of the features defined in the "ietf-routing" module ("multiple-ribs" and "multipath-routes") will be supported. This means that:

- o A single system-controlled RIB (routing table) is available for each supported address family - IPv4, IPv6 or both. These RIBs are the default RIBs, so references to them will also appear as system-controlled entries of the "default-rib" list in state data. No user-controlled RIBs are allowed.
- o Each route has no more than one "next-hop", "outgoing-interface" or "special-next-hop".

In addition to the mandatory instance of the "direct" pseudo-protocol, a minimum implementation should support configured instance(s) of the "static" pseudo-protocol. Even with a single RIB per address family, it may be occasionally useful to be able to configure multiple "static" instances. For example, a client may want to configure alternative sets of static routes and activate or deactivate them by means of configuring appropriate route filters ("allow-all-route-filter" or "deny-all-route-filter").

Platforms with severely constrained resources may use deviations for restricting the data model, e.g., limiting the number of "static" routing protocol instances, preventing any route filters to be configured etc.

[Appendix C](#). Example: Adding a New Routing Protocol

This appendix demonstrates how the core routing data model can be extended to support a new routing protocol. The YANG module "example-rip" shown below is intended only as an illustration rather than a real definition of a data model for the RIP routing protocol. For the sake of brevity, this module does not obey all the guidelines specified in [\[RFC6087\]](#). See also [Section 5.4.2](#).

```
module example-rip {

  namespace "http://example.com/rip";

  prefix "rip";

  import ietf-routing {
    prefix "rt";
  }

  identity rip {
    base rt:routing-protocol;
    description
      "Identity for the RIP routing protocol.";
  }

  typedef rip-metric {
    type uint8 {
      range "0..16";
    }
  }

  grouping route-content {
    description
      "This grouping defines RIP-specific route attributes.";
    leaf metric {
      type rip-metric;
    }
    leaf tag {
      type uint16;
      default "0";
      description
        "This leaf may be used to carry additional info, e.g. AS
        number.";
    }
  }

  augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route" {
    when "rt:source-protocol = 'rip:rip'" {
```



```
    description
      "This augment is only valid for a routes whose source
        protocol is RIP.";
  }
  description
    "RIP-specific route attributes.";
  uses route-content;
}

augment "/rt:active-route/rt:output/rt:route" {
  description
    "RIP-specific route attributes in the output of 'active-route'
      RPC.";
  uses route-content;
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:routing-instance/rt:routing-protocols/"
  + "rt:routing-protocol" {
  when "rt:type = 'rip:rip'" {
    description
      "This augment is only valid for a routing protocol instance
        of type 'rip'.";
  }
}

container rip {
  description
    "RIP instance configuration.";
  container interfaces {
    description
      "Per-interface RIP configuration.";
    list interface {
      key "name";
      description
        "RIP is enabled on interfaces that have an entry in this
          list, unless 'enabled' is set to 'false' for that
          entry.";
      leaf name {
        type leafref {
          path "../.../.../.../rt:interfaces/rt:interface/"
            + "rt:name";
        }
      }
      leaf enabled {
        type boolean;
        default "true";
      }
      leaf metric {
        type rip-metric;
        default "1";
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
    }  
  }  
}  
leaf update-interval {  
  type uint8 {  
    range "10..60";  
  }  
  units "seconds";  
  default "30";  
  description  
    "Time interval between periodic updates.";  
}  
}  
}
```

[Appendix D](#). Example: NETCONF <get> Reply

This section contains a sample reply to the NETCONF <get> message, which could be sent by a server supporting (i.e., advertising them in the NETCONF <hello> message) the following YANG modules:

- o ietf-interfaces [[RFC7223](#)],
- o ietf-ip [[RFC7277](#)],
- o ietf-routing ([Section 7](#)),
- o ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing ([Section 8](#)),
- o ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing ([Section 9](#)).

We assume a simple network set-up as shown in Figure 5: router "A" uses static default routes with the "ISP" router as the next-hop. IPv6 router advertisements are configured only on the "eth1" interface and disabled on the upstream "eth0" interface.

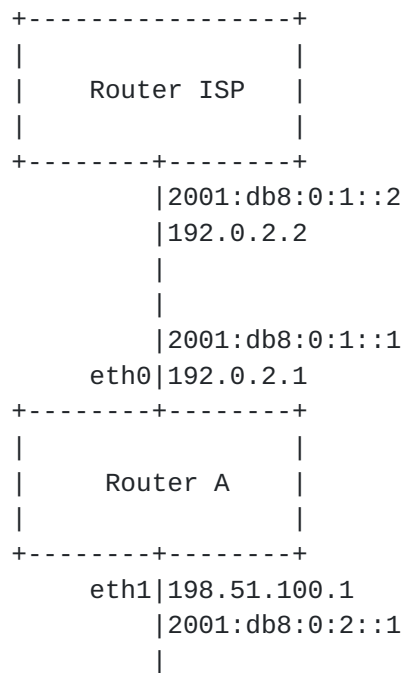


Figure 5: Example network configuration

A reply to the NETCONF <get> message sent by router "A" would then be as follows:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply
  message-id="101"
  xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
  xmlns:v4ur="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing"
  xmlns:v6ur="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing"
  xmlns:if="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces"
  xmlns:ianaift="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type"
  xmlns:ip="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip"
  xmlns:rt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
  <data>
    <if:interfaces>
      <if:interface>
        <if:name>eth0</if:name>
        <if:type>ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</if:type>
        <if:description>
          Uplink to ISP.
        </if:description>
        <ip:ipv4>
          <ip:address>
            <ip:ip>192.0.2.1</ip:ip>
            <ip:prefix-length>24</ip:prefix-length>
          </ip:address>
        </ip:ipv4>
      </if:interface>
    </if:interfaces>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
  
```



```
<ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
</ip:ipv4>
<ip:ipv6>
  <ip:address>
    <ip:ip>2001:0db8:0:1::1</ip:ip>
    <ip:prefix-length>64</ip:prefix-length>
  </ip:address>
  <ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
  <ip:autoconf>
    <ip:create-global-addresses>>false</ip:create-global-addresses>
  </ip:autoconf>
</ip:ipv6>
</if:interface>
<if:interface>
  <if:name>eth1</if:name>
  <if:type>ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</if:type>
  <if:description>
    Interface to the internal network.
  </if:description>
  <ip:ipv4>
    <ip:address>
      <ip:ip>198.51.100.1</ip:ip>
      <ip:prefix-length>24</ip:prefix-length>
    </ip:address>
    <ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
  </ip:ipv4>
  <ip:ipv6>
    <ip:address>
      <ip:ip>2001:0db8:0:2::1</ip:ip>
      <ip:prefix-length>64</ip:prefix-length>
    </ip:address>
    <ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
    <ip:autoconf>
      <ip:create-global-addresses>>false</ip:create-global-addresses>
    </ip:autoconf>
  </ip:ipv6>
</if:interface>
</if:interfaces>
<if:interfaces-state>
  <if:interface>
    <if:name>eth0</if:name>
    <if:type>ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</if:type>
    <if:phys-address>00:0C:42:E5:B1:E9</if:phys-address>
    <if:oper-status>up</if:oper-status>
    <if:statistics>
      <if:discontinuity-time>
        2014-10-24T17:11:27+00:58
      </if:discontinuity-time>
```



```
</if:statistics>
<ip:ipv4>
  <ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
  <ip:mtu>1500</ip:mtu>
  <ip:address>
    <ip:ip>192.0.2.1</ip:ip>
    <ip:prefix-length>24</ip:prefix-length>
  </ip:address>
</ip:ipv4>
<ip:ipv6>
  <ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
  <ip:mtu>1500</ip:mtu>
  <ip:address>
    <ip:ip>2001:0db8:0:1::1</ip:ip>
    <ip:prefix-length>64</ip:prefix-length>
  </ip:address>
</ip:ipv6>
</if:interface>
<if:interface>
  <if:name>eth1</if:name>
  <if:type>ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</if:type>
  <if:oper-status>up</if:oper-status>
  <if:phys-address>00:0C:42:E5:B1:EA</if:phys-address>
  <if:statistics>
    <if:discontinuity-time>
2014-10-24T17:11:27+00:59
    </if:discontinuity-time>
  </if:statistics>
  <ip:ipv4>
    <ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
    <ip:mtu>1500</ip:mtu>
    <ip:address>
      <ip:ip>198.51.100.1</ip:ip>
      <ip:prefix-length>24</ip:prefix-length>
    </ip:address>
  </ip:ipv4>
  <ip:ipv6>
    <ip:forwarding>true</ip:forwarding>
    <ip:mtu>1500</ip:mtu>
    <ip:address>
      <ip:ip>2001:0db8:0:2::1</ip:ip>
      <ip:prefix-length>64</ip:prefix-length>
    </ip:address>
  </ip:ipv6>
</if:interface>
</if:interfaces-state>
<rt:routing>
  <rt:routing-instance>
```



```
<rt:name>rtr0</rt:name>
<rt:description>Router A</rt:description>
<rt:interfaces>
  <rt:interface>
    <rt:name>eth1</rt:name>
    <v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements>
      <v6ur:send-advertisements>true</v6ur:send-advertisements>
      <v6ur:prefix-list>
        <v6ur:prefix>
          <v6ur:prefix-spec>2001:db8:0:2::/64</v6ur:prefix-spec>
        </v6ur:prefix>
      </v6ur:prefix-list>
    </v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements>
  </rt:interface>
</rt:interfaces>
<rt:routing-protocols>
  <rt:routing-protocol>
    <rt:type>rt:static</rt:type>
    <rt:name>st0</rt:name>
    <rt:description>
      Static routing is used for the internal network.
    </rt:description>
    <rt:static-routes>
      <v4ur:ipv4>
        <v4ur:route>
          <v4ur:destination-prefix>0.0.0.0</v4ur:destination-prefix>
          <v4ur:next-hop>
            <v4ur:next-hop-address>192.0.2.2</v4ur:next-hop-address>
          </v4ur:next-hop>
        </v4ur:route>
      </v4ur:ipv4>
      <v6ur:ipv6>
        <v6ur:route>
          <v6ur:destination-prefix>::/0</v6ur:destination-prefix>
          <v6ur:next-hop>
            <v6ur:next-hop-address>2001:db8:0:1::2</v6ur:next-hop-address>
          </v6ur:next-hop>
        </v6ur:route>
      </v6ur:ipv6>
    </rt:static-routes>
  </rt:routing-protocol>
</rt:routing-protocols>
</rt:routing-instance>
</rt:routing>
<rt:routing-state>
  <rt:routing-instance>
    <rt:name>rtr0</rt:name>
    <rt:id>2718281828</rt:id>
```



```
<rt:default-ribs>
  <rt:default-rib>
    <rt:address-family>v4ur:ipv4-unicast</rt:address-family>
    <rt:rib-name>ipv4-master</rt:rib-name>
  </rt:default-rib>
  <rt:default-rib>
    <rt:address-family>v6ur:ipv6-unicast</rt:address-family>
    <rt:rib-name>ipv6-master</rt:rib-name>
  </rt:default-rib>
</rt:default-ribs>
<rt:interfaces>
  <rt:interface>
    <rt:name>eth0</rt:name>
  </rt:interface>
  <rt:interface>
    <rt:name>eth1</rt:name>
    <v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements>
      <v6ur:send-advertisements>true</v6ur:send-advertisements>
      <v6ur:prefix-list>
        <v6ur:prefix>
          <v6ur:prefix-spec>2001:db8:0:2::/64</v6ur:prefix-spec>
        </v6ur:prefix>
      </v6ur:prefix-list>
    </v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements>
  </rt:interface>
</rt:interfaces>
<rt:routing-protocols>
  <rt:routing-protocol>
    <rt:type>rt:static</rt:type>
    <rt:name>st0</rt:name>
    <rt:route-preference>5</rt:route-preference>
  </rt:routing-protocol>
</rt:routing-protocols>
</rt:routing-instance>
<rt:ribs>
  <rt:rib>
    <rt:name>ipv4-master</rt:name>
    <rt:id>897932384</rt:id>
    <rt:address-family>v4ur:ipv4-unicast</rt:address-family>
    <rt:routes>
      <rt:route>
        <v4ur:destination-prefix>192.0.2.1/24</v4ur:destination-prefix>
        <rt:next-hop>
          <rt:outgoing-interface>eth0</rt:outgoing-interface>
        </rt:next-hop>
        <rt:route-preference>0</rt:route-preference>
        <rt:source-protocol>rt:direct</rt:source-protocol>
        <rt:last-updated>
```



```
2014-10-24T17:11:27+01:00
  </rt:last-updated>
</rt:route>
<rt:route>
<v4ur:destination-prefix>
  198.51.100.0/24
</v4ur:destination-prefix>
  <rt:next-hop>
<rt:outgoing-interface>eth1</rt:outgoing-interface>
  </rt:next-hop>
  <rt:source-protocol>rt:direct</rt:source-protocol>
  <rt:route-preference>0</rt:route-preference>
  <rt:last-updated>
2014-10-24T17:11:27+01:00
  </rt:last-updated>
</rt:route>
<rt:route>
  <v4ur:destination-prefix>0.0.0.0/0</v4ur:destination-prefix>
  <rt:source-protocol>rt:static</rt:source-protocol>
  <rt:route-preference>5</rt:route-preference>
  <rt:next-hop>
<v4ur:next-hop-address>192.0.2.2</v4ur:next-hop-address>
  </rt:next-hop>
  <rt:last-updated>
2014-10-24T18:02:45+01:00
  </rt:last-updated>
</rt:route>
</rt:routes>
</rt:rib>
<rt:rib>
  <rt:name>ipv6-master</rt:name>
  <rt:id>751058209</rt:id>
  <rt:address-family>v6ur:ipv6-unicast</rt:address-family>
  <rt:routes>
    <rt:route>
<v6ur:destination-prefix>
  2001:db8:0:1::/64
</v6ur:destination-prefix>
  <rt:next-hop>
<rt:outgoing-interface>eth0</rt:outgoing-interface>
  </rt:next-hop>
  <rt:source-protocol>rt:direct</rt:source-protocol>
  <rt:route-preference>0</rt:route-preference>
  <rt:last-updated>
2014-10-24T17:11:27+01:00
  </rt:last-updated>
</rt:route>
<rt:route>
```



```
<v6ur:destination-prefix>
  2001:db8:0:2::/64
</v6ur:destination-prefix>
  <rt:next-hop>
<rt:outgoing-interface>eth1</rt:outgoing-interface>
  </rt:next-hop>
  <rt:source-protocol>rt:direct</rt:source-protocol>
  <rt:route-preference>0</rt:route-preference>
  <rt:last-updated>
    2014-10-24T17:11:27+01:00
  </rt:last-updated>
</rt:route>
<rt:route>
  <v6ur:destination-prefix>::/0</v6ur:destination-prefix>
  <rt:next-hop>
<v6ur:next-hop>2001:db8:0:1::2</v6ur:next-hop>
  </rt:next-hop>
  <rt:source-protocol>rt:static</rt:source-protocol>
  <rt:route-preference>5</rt:route-preference>
  <rt:last-updated>
    2014-10-24T18:02:45+01:00
  </rt:last-updated>
</rt:route>
</rt:routes>
</rt:rib>
</rt:ribs>
</rt:routing-state>
</data>
</rpc-reply>
```

[Appendix E.](#) Change Log

RFC Editor: Remove this section upon publication as an RFC.

[E.1.](#) Changes Between Versions -15 and -16

- o Added 'type' as the second key component of 'routing-protocol', both in configuration and state data.
- o The restriction of no more than one connected RIB per address family was removed.
- o Removed the 'id' key of routes in RIBs. This list has no keys anymore.
- o Remove the 'id' key from static routes and make 'destination-prefix' the only key.

- o Added 'route-preference' as a new attribute of routes in RIB.
- o Added 'active' as a new attribute of routes in RIBs.
- o Renamed RPC operation 'active-route' to 'fib-route'.
- o Added 'route-preference' as a new parameter of routing protocol instances, both in configuration and state data.
- o Renamed identity 'rt:standard-routing-instance' to 'rt:default-routing-instance'.
- o Added next-hop lists to state data.
- o Added two cases for specifying next-hops indirectly - via a new RIB or a recursive list of next-hops.
- o Reorganized next-hop in static routes.
- o Removed all 'if-feature' statements from state data.

E.2. Changes Between Versions -14 and -15

- o Removed all defaults from state data.
- o Removed default from 'cur-hop-limit' in config.

E.3. Changes Between Versions -13 and -14

- o Removed dependency of 'connected-ribs' on the 'multiple-ribs' feature.
- o Removed default value of 'cur-hop-limit' in state data.
- o Moved parts of descriptions and all references on IPv6 RA parameters from state data to configuration.
- o Added reference to [RFC 6536](#) in the Security section.

E.4. Changes Between Versions -12 and -13

- o Wrote appendix about minimum implementation.
- o Remove "when" statement for IPv6 router interface state data - it was dependent on a config value that may not be present.
- o Extra container for the next-hop list.

- o Names rather than numeric ids are used for referring to list entries in state data.
- o Numeric ids are always declared as mandatory and unique. Their description states that they are ephemeral.
- o Descriptions of "name" keys in state data lists are required to be persistent.
- o
- o Removed "if-feature multiple-ribs;" from connected-ribs.
- o "rib-name" instead of "name" is used as the name of leafref nodes.
- o "next-hop" instead of "nexthop" or "gateway" used throughout, both in node names and text.

E.5. Changes Between Versions -11 and -12

- o Removed feature "advanced-router" and introduced two features instead: "multiple-ribs" and "multipath-routes".
- o Unified the keys of config and state versions of "routing-instance" and "rib" lists.
- o Numerical identifiers of state list entries are not keys anymore, but they are constrained using the "unique" statement.
- o Updated acknowledgements.

E.6. Changes Between Versions -10 and -11

- o Migrated address families from IANA enumerations to identities.
- o Terminology and node names aligned with the I2RS RIB model: router -> routing instance, routing table -> RIB.
- o Introduced uint64 keys for state lists: routing-instance, rib, route, nexthop.
- o Described the relationship between system-controlled and user-controlled list entries.
- o Feature "user-defined-routing-tables" changed into "advanced-router".

- o Made nexthop into a choice in order to allow for nexthop-list (I2RS requirement).
- o Added nexthop-list with entries having priorities (backup) and weights (load balancing).
- o Updated bibliography references.

E.7. Changes Between Versions -09 and -10

- o Added subtree for state data ("/routing-state").
- o Terms "system-controlled entry" and "user-controlled entry" defined and used.
- o New feature "user-defined-routing-tables". Nodes that are useful only with user-defined routing tables are now conditional.
- o Added grouping "router-id".
- o In routing tables, "source-protocol" attribute of routes now reports only protocol type, and its datatype is "identityref".
- o Renamed "main-routing-table" to "default-routing-table".

E.8. Changes Between Versions -08 and -09

- o Fixed "must" expresion for "connected-routing-table".
- o Simplified "must" expression for "main-routing-table".
- o Moved per-interface configuration of a new routing protocol under 'routing-protocol'. This also affects the 'example-rip' module.

E.9. Changes Between Versions -07 and -08

- o Changed reference from [RFC6021](#) to RFC6021bis.

E.10. Changes Between Versions -06 and -07

- o The contents of <get-reply> in [Appendix D](#) was updated: "eth[01]" is used as the value of "location", and "forwarding" is on for both interfaces and both IPv4 and IPv6.
- o The "must" expression for "main-routing-table" was modified to avoid redundant error messages reporting address family mismatch when "name" points to a non-existent routing table.

- o The default behavior for IPv6 RA prefix advertisements was clarified.
- o Changed type of "rt:router-id" to "ip:dotted-quad".
- o Type of "rt:router-id" changed to "yang:dotted-quad".
- o Fixed missing prefixes in XPath expressions.

E.11. Changes Between Versions -05 and -06

- o Document title changed: "Configuration" was replaced by "Management".
- o New typedefs "routing-table-ref" and "route-filter-ref".
- o Double slashes "/" were removed from XPath expressions and replaced with the single "/".
- o Removed uniqueness requirement for "router-id".
- o Complete data tree is now in [Appendix A](#).
- o Changed type of "source-protocol" from "leafref" to "string".
- o Clarified the relationship between routing protocol instances and connected routing tables.
- o Added a must constraint saying that a routing table connected to the direct pseudo-protocol must not be a main routing table.

E.12. Changes Between Versions -04 and -05

- o Routing tables are now global, i.e., "routing-tables" is a child of "routing" rather than "router".
- o "must" statement for "static-routes" changed to "when".
- o Added "main-routing-tables" containing references to main routing tables for each address family.
- o Removed the defaults for "address-family" and "safi" and made them mandatory.
- o Removed the default for route-filter/type and made this leaf mandatory.

- o If there is no active route for a given destination, the "active-route" RPC returns no output.
- o Added "enabled" switch under "routing-protocol".
- o Added "router-type" identity and "type" leaf under "router".
- o Route attribute "age" changed to "last-updated", its type is "yang:date-and-time".
- o The "direct" pseudo-protocol is always connected to main routing tables.
- o Entries in the list of connected routing tables renamed from "routing-table" to "connected-routing-table".
- o Added "must" constraint saying that a routing table must not be its own recipient.

E.13. Changes Between Versions -03 and -04

- o Changed "error-tag" for both RPC methods from "missing element" to "data-missing".
- o Removed the decrementing behavior for advertised IPv6 prefix parameters "valid-lifetime" and "preferred-lifetime".
- o Changed the key of the static route lists from "seqno" to "id" because the routes needn't be sorted.
- o Added 'must' constraint saying that "preferred-lifetime" must not be greater than "valid-lifetime".

E.14. Changes Between Versions -02 and -03

- o Module "iana-afn-safi" moved to I-D "iana-if-type".
- o Removed forwarding table.
- o RPC "get-route" changed to "active-route". Its output is a list of routes (for multi-path routing).
- o New RPC "route-count".
- o For both RPCs, specification of negative responses was added.
- o Relaxed separation of router instances.

- o Assignment of interfaces to router instances needn't be disjoint.
- o Route filters are now global.
- o Added "allow-all-route-filter" for symmetry.
- o Added [Section 6](#) about interactions with "ietf-interfaces" and "ietf-ip".
- o Added "router-id" leaf.
- o Specified the names for IPv4/IPv6 unicast main routing tables.
- o Route parameter "last-modified" changed to "age".
- o Added container "recipient-routing-tables".

[E.15.](#) Changes Between Versions -01 and -02

- o Added module "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing".
- o The example in [Appendix D](#) now uses IP addresses from blocks reserved for documentation.
- o Direct routes appear by default in the forwarding table.
- o Network layer interfaces must be assigned to a router instance. Additional interface configuration may be present.
- o The "when" statement is only used with "augment", "must" is used elsewhere.
- o Additional "must" statements were added.
- o The "route-content" grouping for IPv4 and IPv6 unicast now includes the material from the "ietf-routing" version via "uses rt:route-content".
- o Explanation of symbols in the tree representation of data model hierarchy.

[E.16.](#) Changes Between Versions -00 and -01

- o AFN/SAFI-independent stuff was moved to the "ietf-routing" module.
- o Typedefs for AFN and SAFI were placed in a separate "iana-afn-safi" module.

- o Names of some data nodes were changed, in particular "routing-process" is now "router".
- o The restriction of a single AFN/SAFI per router was lifted.
- o RPC operation "delete-route" was removed.
- o Illegal XPath references from "get-route" to the datastore were fixed.
- o Section "Security Considerations" was written.

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