

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 10, 2015

L. Wang  
Huawei  
H. Ananthakrishnan  
Packet Design  
M. Chen  
Huawei  
A. Dass  
S. Kini  
Ericsson  
N. Bahadur  
Bracket Computing  
March 09, 2015

Data Model for RIB I2RS protocol  
draft-wang-i2rs-rib-data-model-02

## Abstract

This document defines a YANG data model for Routing Information Base (RIB) that aligns with the I2RS RIB information model.

## Requirements Language

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 [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

## Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on September 10, 2015.

Internet-Draft

RIB DM

March 2015

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2015 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

<a href="#">1.</a>	Introduction . . . . .	<a href="#">2</a>
<a href="#">1.1.</a>	Definitions and Acronyms . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">1.2.</a>	Tree Diagrams . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">2.</a>	Model Structure . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">2.1.</a>	RIB Capability . . . . .	<a href="#">5</a>
<a href="#">2.2.</a>	Routing Instance and Rib . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">2.3.</a>	Route . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">2.4.</a>	Nexthop . . . . .	<a href="#">8</a>
<a href="#">2.5.</a>	Notifications . . . . .	<a href="#">12</a>
<a href="#">3.</a>	YANG Modules . . . . .	<a href="#">14</a>
<a href="#">4.</a>	IANA Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">37</a>
<a href="#">5.</a>	Security Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">37</a>
<a href="#">6.</a>	References . . . . .	<a href="#">37</a>
<a href="#">6.1.</a>	Normative References . . . . .	<a href="#">37</a>
<a href="#">6.2.</a>	Informative References . . . . .	<a href="#">37</a>
	Authors' Addresses . . . . .	<a href="#">38</a>

[1.](#) Introduction

The Interface to the Routing System (I2RS) [[I-D.ietf-i2rs-architecture](#)] provides read and write access to the information and state within the routing process that exists inside the routing elements, this is achieved via the protocol message exchange between I2RS clients and I2RS agents associated with the routing system. One of the functions of I2RS is to read and write data of Routing Information Base (RIB).

[[I-D.ietf-i2rs-usecase-reqs-summary](#)] introduces a set of RIB use cases and the RIB information model is defined in [[I-D.ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model](#)].

This document defines a YANG [[RFC6020](#)][RFC6021] data model for the RIB that satisfies the RIB use cases and aligns with the RIB information model.

### [1.1.](#) Definitions and Acronyms

RIB: Routing Information Base

Information Model (IM): An abstract model of a conceptual domain, independent of a specific implementation or data representation.

### [1.2.](#) Tree Diagrams

A simplified graphical representation of the data model is used in this document. The meaning of the symbols in these diagrams is as follows:

- o Brackets "[" and "]" enclose list keys.
- 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" and "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.](#) Model Structure

The following figure shows an overview of structure tree of the i2rs-rib module. To give a whole view of the structure tree, some details of the tree are omitted. The detail are introduced in the following

sub-sections.

```
module: i2rs-rib
  +--rw nexthop-capacity
  |   ...
  +--rw nexthop-tunnel-encap-capacity
  |   ...
  +--rw routing-instance
    +--rw instance-name      string
    +--rw interface-list* [name]
    |   +--rw name          if:interface-ref
    +--rw router-id?        yang:dotted-quad
```

```
+--rw rib-list* [rib-name]
  +--rw rib-name          string
  +--rw rib-family        rib-family-def
  +--rw enable-ip-rpf-check?  boolean
  +--rw route-list* [route-index]
    +--rw route-index      uint64
    +--rw route-type        route-type-def
    +--rw match
      |   +--rw (rib-route-type)?
      |   |   +--:(ipv4)
      |   |   |   ...
      |   |   +--:(ipv6)
      |   |   |   ...
      |   |   +--:(mpls-route)
      |   |   |   ...
      |   |   +--:(mac-route)
      |   |   |   ...
      |   |   +--:(interface-route)
      |   |   |   ...
      |   +--rw nexthop
      |   |   +--rw nexthop-id          uint32
      |   |   +--rw (nexthop-type)?
      |   |   |   +--:(nexthop-base)
      |   |   |   |   ...
      |   |   |   +--:(nexthop-protection)
      |   |   |   |   ...
      |   |   |   +--:(nexthop-load-balance)
      |   |   |   |   ...
      |   |   |   +--:(nexthop-replicate)
```

```

|         ...
+--rw route-statistic
|         ...
+--rw route-attributes
|   +--rw route-preference           uint32
|   +--rw local-only                 boolean
|   +--rw address-family-route-attributes
|     +--rw (route-type)?
|       +--:(ip-route-attributes)
|       +--:(mpls-route-attributes)
|       +--:(eThernet-route-attributes)
+--rw route-vendor-attributes

```

notifications:

```

+---n nexthop-resolution-status-change
|   +--ro nexthop
|   |   +--ro nexthop-id             uint32
|   |   +--ro (nexthop-type)?
|   |   +--:(nexthop-base)
|   |   |   ...

```

```

|   |   +--:(nexthop-protection)
|   |   |   ...
|   |   +--:(nexthop-load-balance)
|   |   |   ...
|   |   +--:(nexthop-replicate)
|   |   |   ...
|   +--ro nexthop-state             nexthop-state-def
+---n route-change
  +--ro instance-name               string
  +--ro rib-name                    string
  +--ro rib-family                  rib-family-def
  +--ro route-index                 uint64
  +--ro route-type                  route-type-def
  +--ro match
  |   +--ro (rib-route-type)?
  |   |   +--:(ipv4)
  |   |   |   ...
  |   |   +--:(ipv6)
  |   |   |   ...
  |   |   +--:(mpls-route)
  |   |   |   +--ro mpls-label           uint32
  |   |   +--:(mac-route)

```

```

|      | +--ro mac-address          uint32
|      +--:(interface-route)
|      +--ro interface-identifier if:interface-ref
+--ro route-installed-state route-installed-state-def
+--ro route-state           route-state-def
+--ro route-reason         route-reason-def

```

Figure 1 Overview of I2RS module

## 2.1. RIB Capability

RIB capability negotiation is very important because not all of the hardware will be able to support all kinds of nexthops and there should be a limitation on how many levels of lookup can be practically performed. Therefore, a RIB data model MUST specify a way for an external entity to learn about the functional capabilities of a network device.

At the same time, nexthop chains can be used to specify multiple headers over a packet, before that particular packet is forwarded. Not every network device will be able to support all kinds of nexthop chains along with the arbitrary number of headers which are chained together. The RIB data model MUST provide a way to expose the nexthop chaining capability supported by a given network device.

The structure of the next-hop-capacity and the nexthop-tunnel-encap-capacity is shown in the following figure:

Editor Notes: this version only includes the nexthop-hop and nexthop-tunnel-encap capabilities, there may also need to define RIB capabilities in future revision.

```

+--rw nexthop-capacity
| +--rw support-tunnel?      boolean
| +--rw support-chains?     boolean
| +--rw support-list-of-list? boolean
| +--rw support-replication? boolean
| +--rw support-weighted?   boolean
| +--rw support-protection? boolean
| +--rw lookup-limit?      uint8

```

```

+--rw nexthop-tunnel-encap-capacity
|   +--rw support-ipv4?    boolean
|   +--rw support-ipv6?    boolean
|   +--rw support-mpls?    boolean
|   +--rw support-gre?     boolean
|   +--rw support-vxlan?   boolean
|   +--rw support-nvgre?   boolean

```

Figure 2 RIB Capability

## 2.2. Routing Instance and Rib

A routing instance, in the context of the RIB information model, is a collection of RIBs, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters. A routing instance creates a logical slice of the router and can allow multiple different logical slices; across a set of routers; to communicate with each other. And the routing protocol parameters control the information available in the RIBs. More detail about routing instance can be found in Section 2.2 of [\[I-D.ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model\]](#).

As described in [\[I-D.ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model\]](#), there will be multiple routing instances for a router. At the same time, for a routing instance, there would be multiple RIBs as well. Therefore, this model uses "list" to express the RIBs. The structure tree is shown as following figure.

```

+--rw routing-instance
  +--rw instance-name    string
  +--rw interface-list* [name]
  |   +--rw name          if:interface-ref
  +--rw router-id?      yang:dotted-quad
  +--rw rib-list* [rib-name]
    +--rw rib-name       string
    +--rw rib-family     rib-family-def

```

```
+++rw enable-ip-rpf-check?  boolean
+++rw route-list* [route-index]
... (refer to sec.2.3)
```

Figure 3 Routing Instance

### [2.3.](#) Route

A route is essentially a match condition and an action following that match. The match condition specifies the kind of route (e.g., IPv4, MPLS, MAC, Interface etc.) and the set of fields to match on.

According to the definition in [[I-D.ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model](#)], a route MUST associate with the following attributes:

- o ROUTE\_PREFERENCE: See Section 2.3 of [[I-D.ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model](#)].
- o ACTIVE: Indicates whether a route is fully resolved and is a candidate for selection.
- o INSTALLED: Indicates whether the route got installed in the FIB.

In addition, a route can associate with one or more optional route attributes(e.g., route-vendor-attributes).

For a RIB, there will have a number of routes, so the routes are expressed as a list under the rib list.



```

+--rw route-index          uint64
+--rw route-type           route-type-def
+--rw match
|   +--rw (rib-route-type)?
|   |   +--:(ipv4)
|   |   |   +--rw ipv4
|   |   |   |   +--rw ipv4-route-type          ip-route-type-def
|   |   |   |   +--rw (ip-route-type)?
|   |   |   |   |   +--:(destination-ipv4-address)
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw destination-ipv4-prefix inet:ipv4-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   +--:(source-ipv4-address)
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw source-ipv4-prefix          inet:ipv4-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   +--:(destination-source-ipv4-address)
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw destination-source-ipv4-address
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw destination-ipv4-prefix inet:ipv4-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw source-ipv4-prefix inet:ipv4-prefix
|   |   |   +--:(ipv6)
|   |   |   |   +--rw ipv6
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw ipv6-route-type          ip-route-type-def
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw (ip-route-type)?
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--:(destination-ipv6-address)
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw destination-ipv6-prefix inet:ipv6-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--:(source-ipv6-address)
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw source-ipv6-prefix          inet:ipv6-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--:(destination-source-ipv6-address)
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw destination-source-ipv6-address
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw destination-ipv6-prefix inet:ipv6-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw source-ipv6-prefix inet:ipv6-prefix
|   |   |   +--:(mpls-route)
|   |   |   |   +--rw mpls-label          uint32
|   |   |   +--:(mac-route)
|   |   |   |   +--rw mac-address          uint32
|   |   |   +--:(interface-route)
|   |   |   |   +--rw interface-identifier          if:interface-ref
+--rw nexthop
    ... (refer to sec.2.4)

```

Figure 4 Route

## 2.4. Nexthop

A nexthop represents an object resulting from a route lookup. As illustrated in Section 2.4 of [[I-D.ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model](#)], to support various of use cases (e.g., load balance, protection, multicast or the combination of them), the nexthop is modelled as a multi-level structure and supports recursion. The first level of the nexthop includes the following four types:

- 
- o Base: The "base" nexthop itself is a hierarchical structure, it is the base of all other nexthop types. The first level of the base nexthop includes special-nexthop and nexthop-chain. The nexthop-chain can have one or more nexthop chain members, each member is one of the four types (as listed below) of specific nexthop. Other first level nexthop (e.g., load-balance, protection and replicate) will finally be iterated to a "base" nexthop.
    - \* nexthop-id
    - \* egress-interface
    - \* logical-tunnel
    - \* tunnel-encap
  - o Load-balance: Designed for load-balance case.
  - o Protection: Designed for protection scenario where it normally will have primary and standby nexthop.
  - o Replicate: Designed for multiple destinations forwarding.

The structure tree of nexthop is shown in the following figures.

Internet-Draft

RIB DM

March 2015

```

+--rw nexthop
|  +--rw nexthop-id          uint32
|  +--rw (nexthop-type)?
|  |  +--:(nexthop-base)
|  |  |  +--rw nexthop-base
|  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-chain* [nexthop-chain-id]
|  |  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-chain-id          uint32
|  |  |  |  |  +--rw (nexthop-chain-type)?
|  |  |  |  |  |  ... (refer to Figure 6)
|  |  +--:(nexthop-protection)
|  |  |  +--rw nexthop-protection-list* [nexthop-protection-id]
|  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-protection-id          uint32
|  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-preference            nexthop-preference-def
|  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop                      nexthop-ref
|  |  +--:(nexthop-load-balance)
|  |  |  +--rw nexthop-lb
|  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-lbs* [nexthop-lbs-id]
|  |  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-lbs-id          uint32
|  |  |  |  |  +--rw nhop-lb-weight          nhop-lb-weight-def
|  |  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-lb-member          nexthop-ref
|  |  +--:(nexthop-replicate)
|  |  |  +--rw nexthop-replicate
|  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-replicates* [nexthop-replicates-id]
|  |  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-replicates-id          uint32
|  |  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-replicate?          nexthop-ref

```

Figure 5 Nexhop

Figure 6 (as shown blow) is a sub-tree of nexthop, it's under the nexthop chain node.

```

+--rw (nexthop-chain-type)?
|  +--:(nexthop-chain-member-special)
|  |  +--rw nexthop-chain-member-special
|  |  |  +--rw nexthop-chain-member-special? special-nexthop-def
|  +--:(nexthop-chain-member-identifier)
|  |  +--rw (nexthop-identifier-type)?
|  |  |  +--:(nexthop-chain-name)
|  |  |  |  +--rw nexthop-chain-name          string

```

```

|     +---:(nexthop-chain-id)
|         +---rw nexthop-chain-id             uint32
+---:(egress-interface-next-hop)
|   +---rw outgoing-interface                 if:interface-ref
+---:(ipv4-address-next-hop)
|   +---rw next-hop-ipv4-address              inet:ipv4-address
+---:(ipv6-address-next-hop)
|   +---rw next-hop-ipv6-address              inet:ipv6-address
+---:(egress-interface-ipv4-next-hop)

```

```

|   +---rw next-hop-egress-interface-ipv4-address
|       +---rw outgoing-interface             if:interface-ref
|       +---rw next-hop-egress-ipv4-address  inet:ipv4-address
+---:(egress-interface-ipv6-next-hop)
|   +---rw next-hop-egress-interface-ipv6-address
|       +---rw outgoing-interface             if:interface-ref
|       +---rw next-hop-egress-ipv6-address  inet:ipv4-address
+---:(egress-interface-mac-next-hop)
|   +---rw next-hop-egress-interface-mac-address
|       +---rw outgoing-interface             if:interface-ref
|       +---rw ieee-mac-address              uint32
+---:(tunnel-encap-next-hop)
|   +---rw tunnel-encap
|       +---rw (tunnel-type)?
|           +---:(ipv4)
|           |   +---rw source-ipv4-address  inet:ipv4-address
|           |   +---rw destination-ipv4-address  inet:ipv4-address
|           |   +---rw protocol                uint8
|           |   +---rw ttl?                    uint8
|           |   +---rw dscp?                   uint8
|           +---:(ipv6)
|           |   +---rw source-ipv6-address  inet:ipv6-address
|           |   +---rw destination-ipv6-address  inet:ipv6-address
|           |   +---rw next-header            uint8
|           |   +---rw traffic-class?         uint8
|           |   +---rw flow-label?            uint16
|           |   +---rw hop-limit?            uint8
|           +---:(mpls)
|           |   +---rw (mpls-action-type)?
|           |       +---:(mpls-push)
|           |       |   +---rw mpls-push        boolean
|           |       |   +---rw mpls-label       uint32

```



device. A RIB data-model MUST support sending 2 kind of asynchronous notifications.

1. Route change notification:

- o Installed (Indicates whether the route got installed in the FIB) ;
- o Active (Indicates whether a route is fully resolved and is a candidate for selection) ;
- o Reason - E.g. Not authorized

2. Nexthop resolution status notification

Nexthops can be fully resolved nexthops or an unresolved nexthop.

A resolved nexthop has adequate level of information to send the outgoing packet towards the destination by forwarding it on an interface of a directly connected neighbor.

An unresolved nexthop is something that requires the RIB manager to determine the final resolved nexthop. For example, in a case when a nexthop could be an IP address. The RIB manager would resolve how to

reach that IP address, e.g. by checking if that particular IP is address reachable by regular IP forwarding or by a MPLS tunnel or by both. If the RIB manager cannot resolve the nexthop, then the nexthop remains in an unresolved state and is NOT a suitable candidate for installation in the FIB.

The structure tree of notifications is shown in the following figure.

notifications:

```
+---n nexthop-resolution-status-change
|  +--ro nexthop
|  |  +--ro nexthop-id          uint32
|  |  +--ro (nexthop-type)?
|  |  +--:(nexthop-base)
|  |  |  +--ro nexthop-base
|  |  |  +--ro nexthop-chain* [nexthop-chain-id]
|  |  |  +--ro nexthop-chain-id  uint32
|  |  |  +--ro (nexthop-chain-type)?
```



## Figure 7 Notifications

### 3. YANG Modules

```
//<code begins> file "i2rs rib@2015-03-09.yang"

module i2rs-rib {
  namespace "urn:TBD1:params:xml:ns:yang:rt:i2rs:rib";
  // replace with iana namespace when assigned
  prefix "i2rs-rib";

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix inet;
    //rfc6991
  }

  import ietf-interfaces {
    prefix "if";
  }

  import ietf-routing {
    prefix "rt";
  }

  organization
    "TBD2";
  contact
    "email: wang_little_star@sina.com
    email: hari@packetdesign.com
    email: mach.chen@huawei.com
    email: amit.dass@ericsson.com
    email: sriganesh.kini@ericsson.com
    email: nitin_bahadur@yahoo.com";

  description
    "
```

terms and acronyms

isis (isis):intermediate system to intermediate system



```

ip (ip): internet protocol
ipv4 (ipv4):internet protocol version 4
ipv6 (ipv6): internet protocol version 6
metric(metric): multi exit discriminator
igp (igp): interior gateway protocol
mtu (mtu) maximum transmission uint
";

revision "2015-03-09" {
  description "initial revision";
  reference "draft-ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model-06";
}

container nexthop-capacity{
  leaf support-tunnel{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-chains{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-list-of-list{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-replication{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-weighted{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-protection{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf lookup-limit{
    type uint8;
  }
}

```

```
container nexthop-tunnel-encap-capacity{
  leaf support-ipv4{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-ipv6{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-mpls{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-gre{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-vxlan{
    type boolean;
  }
  leaf support-nvgre{
    type boolean;
  }
}
```

```
container routing-instance {
  description
    "Configuration of a 'i2rs' pseudo-protocol instance
    consists of a list of routes.";
  leaf instance-name {
    description
      "A routing instance is identified by its name,
      INSTANCE_name. This MUST be unique across all routing
      instances in a given network device.";
    type string ;
    mandatory true;
  }
  list interface-list {
    description
      "This represents the list of interfaces associated
      with this routing instance. The interface list helps constrain
      the boundaries of packet forwarding. Packets coming on these
      interfaces are directly associated with the given routing
      instance. The interface list contains a list of identifiers,
      with each identifier uniquely identifying an interface.";
    key "name";
    leaf name {
      type if:interface-ref;
      description
        "A reference to The name of a configured network layer
        interface.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

Internet-Draft

RIB DM

March 2015

```
}
uses rt:router-id ;
list rib-list {
  description
    "This is the list of RIBs associated with this routing
    instance. Each routing instance can have multiple RIBs to
    represent routes of different types.";
  key "rib-name";
  leaf rib-name {
    description
      "A reference to The name of a rib.";
    type string;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf rib-family {
    type rib-family-def;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf enable-ip-rpf-check {
    description
      "Each RIB can be optionally associated with a
      ENABLE_IP_RPF_CHECK attribute that enables Reverse
      path forwarding (RPF) checks on all IP routes in that
      RIB. Reverse path forwarding (RPF) check is used to
      prevent spoofing and limit malicious traffic.";
    type boolean;
  }
  list route-list{
    key "route-index";
    uses route;
  }
}
}

grouping route-prefix{
  description
    "The common attributes used for all routes";
  leaf route-index {
    type uint64 ;
    mandatory true;
  }
}
```

```
}
leaf route-type {
  type route-type-def ;
  mandatory true;
}
container match {
  choice rib-route-type {
    case ipv4 {
```

```
description
  "Match on destination IP address in the IPv4 header";
container ipv4{
  leaf ipv4-route-type {
    type ip-route-type-def ;
    mandatory true;
  }
  choice ip-route-type {

    case destination-ipv4-address {
      leaf destination-ipv4-prefix {
        type inet:ipv4-prefix;
        mandatory true;
      }
    }
    case source-ipv4-address {
      leaf source-ipv4-prefix {
        type inet:ipv4-prefix;
        mandatory true;
      }
    }
    case destination-source-ipv4-address {
      container destination-source-ipv4-address {
        leaf destination-ipv4-prefix {
          type inet:ipv4-prefix;
          mandatory true;
        }
        leaf source-ipv4-prefix {
          type inet:ipv4-prefix;
          mandatory true;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

        "Match on a MPLS label at the top of the MPLS label stack";
    leaf mpls-label {
        type uint32 ;
        mandatory true;
    }
}

case mac-route {
    description
        "Match on MAC destination addresses in the ethernet header";
    leaf mac-address {
        type uint32 ;
        mandatory true;
    }
}
case interface-route {
    description
        "Match on incoming interface of the packet";
    leaf interface-identifier {
        type if:interface-ref;
        mandatory true;
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
}
}

grouping route{
    description
        "The common attributes used for all routes";
    uses route-prefix;
    container nexthop{
        uses nexthop;
    }
    container route-statistic{
        leaf route-state {
            type route-state-def ;
            config false;
        }
        leaf route-installed-state {
            type route-installed-state-def ;

```

```

    config false;
  }
  leaf route-reason {
    type route-reason-def ;
    config false;
  }
}
container route-attributes{
  uses route-attributes;
}
container route-vendor-attributes{
  uses route-vendor-attributes;
}
}

typedef nexthop-ref {
  type leafref {
    path  "/i2rs-rib:routing-instance/i2rs-rib:rib-list" +
          "/i2rs-rib:route-list/i2rs-rib:nexthop/i2rs-rib:nexthop-id";
  }
}

grouping nexthop {
  leaf nexthop-id {
    mandatory true;
    type uint32;
  }
  choice nexthop-type {

```

```

case nexthop-base {
  container nexthop-base {
    list nexthop-chain {
      key "nexthop-chain-id";
      uses nexthop-chain-member;
    }
  }
}

case nexthop-protection {
  list nexthop-protection-list {
    key "nexthop-protection-id";

```

```

    leaf nexthop-protection-id {
        mandatory true;
        type uint32;
    }
    leaf nexthop-preference {
        description
        "Nexthop-preference is used for protection schemes.
        It is an integer value between 1 and 99. A lower
        value indicates higher preference. To download a
        primary/standby/tertiary group to the FIB, the
        nexthops that are resolved and have two highest
        preferences are selected.";
        mandatory true;
        type nexthop-preference-def;
    }
    leaf nexthop {
        mandatory true;
        type nexthop-ref;
    }
}
}

```

```

case nexthop-load-balance {
    container nexthop-lb {
        list nexthop-lbs {
            key "nexthop-lbs-id";
            leaf nexthop-lbs-id {
                mandatory true;
                type uint32;
            }
            leaf nhop-lb-weight {
                mandatory true;
                type nhop-lb-weight-def;
            }
            leaf nexthop-lb-member {
                mandatory true;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    type nexthop-ref;
}
}
}
}

```



```

case nexthop-replicate {
  container nexthop-replicate {
    list nexthop-replicates{
      key "nexthop-replicates-id";
      leaf nexthop-replicates-id {
        mandatory true;
        type uint32;
      }
      leaf nexthop-replicate {
        type nexthop-ref;
      }
    }
  }
}
}
}
}

grouping nexthop-chain-member {
  description
    "One Nexthop content for routes.";
  leaf nexthop-chain-id{
    type uint32;
    mandatory true;
  }
  choice nexthop-chain-type {
    case nexthop-chain-member-special {
      container nexthop-chain-member-special {
        leaf nexthop-chain-member-special{
          type special-nexthop-def;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

case nexthop-chain-member-identifier{
  uses nexthop-chain-member-identifier;
}

case egress-interface-next-hop {
  description
    "Simple next-hop is specified as an outgoing interface,
    next-hop address or both.";
  leaf outgoing-interface {

```

```

        type if:interface-ref;
        mandatory true;
        description
            "Name of The outgoing interface.";
    }
}

case ipv4-address-next-hop {
    leaf next-hop-ipv4-address {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
        mandatory true;
        description
            "Ipv4 address of The next-hop.";
    }
}

case ipv6-address-next-hop {
    leaf next-hop-ipv6-address {
        type inet:ipv6-address;
        mandatory true;
        description
            "Ipv6 address of The next-hop.";
    }
}

case egress-interface-ipv4-next-hop {
    container next-hop-egress-interface-ipv4-address{
        leaf outgoing-interface {
            type if:interface-ref;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "Name of The outgoing interface.";
        }
        leaf next-hop-egress-ipv4-address {
            type inet:ipv4-address;
            mandatory true;
            description
                "Ipv4 address of The next-hop.";
        }
        description
            "Egress-interface and ip address: This can be used
            in cases e.g.where The ip address is a link-local
            address.";
    }
}

case egress-interface-ipv6-next-hop {
    container next-hop-egress-interface-ipv6-address{

```

Internet-Draft

RIB DM

March 2015

```
    leaf outgoing-interface {
      type if:interface-ref;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Name of The outgoing interface.";
    }
    leaf next-hop-egress-ipv6-address {
      type inet:ipv4-address;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Ipv4 address of The next-hop.";
    }
    description
      "Egress-interface and ip address: This can be used
      in cases e.g.where The ip address is a link-local
      address.";
  }
}

case egress-interface-mac-next-hop {
  container next-hop-egress-interface-mac-address {
    leaf outgoing-interface {
      type if:interface-ref;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Name of The outgoing interface.";
    }
    leaf ieee-mac-address {
      type uint32;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Name of The mac-address.";
    }
    description
      "Egress-interface and ip address: This can be used
      in cases e.g.where The ip address is a link-local
      address.";
  }
}

case tunnel-encap-next-hop {
  container tunnel-encap {
```

```
uses tunnel-encap;
  leaf outgoing-interface {
    type string;
  }
description
  "This can be an encap representing an ip tunnel or
```

```
mpls tunnel or others as defined in this document.
An optional egress interface can be specified to
indicate which interface to send The packet out on.
The egress interface is useful when the network
device contains eTherNet interfaces and one needs
to perform address resolution for The ip packet.";
}
}

case logical-tunnel-next-hop {
  container logical-tunnel {
    uses logical-tunnel;
    description
      "This can be a mpls lsp or a gre tunnel (or others
as defined in This document), that is represented
by a unique identifier (e.g. name).";
  }
}

case rib-name {
  leaf rib-name {
    type string;
    description
      "A nexthop pointing to a rib indicates that the
route lookup needs to continue in The specified
rib. This is a way to perform chained lookups.";
  }
}
}
}

grouping nexthop-chain-member-identifier{
  choice nexthop-identifier-type{
    case nexthop-chain-name {
      leaf nexthop-chain-name {
```

```
        type string;
        mandatory true;
    }
}
case nexthop-chain-id {
    leaf nexthop-chain-id {
        type uint32;
        mandatory true;
    }
}
}
}
```

```
grouping route-vendor-attributes{
}
```

```
grouping logical-tunnel{
    leaf tunnel-type {
        type tunnel-type-def ;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf tunnel-name {
        type string ;
        mandatory true;
    }
}
```

```
grouping ipv4-header{
    leaf source-ipv4-address {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf destination-ipv4-address {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf protocol {
        type uint8;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf ttl {
```

```

    type uint8;
  }
  leaf dscp {
    type uint8;
  }
}

grouping ipv6-header{
  leaf source-ipv6-address {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf destination-ipv6-address {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf next-header {
    type uint8;
    mandatory true;
  }
}

```

```

  leaf traffic-class {
    type uint8;
  }
  leaf flow-label {
    type uint16;
  }
  leaf hop-limit {
    type uint8;
  }
}

grouping nvgre-header{
  choice nvgre-type {
    description
      "nvgre-header.";
    case ipv4 {
      uses ipv4-header;
    }
    case ipv6 {
      uses ipv6-header;
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
    leaf virtual-subnet-id {
        type uint32;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf flow-id {
        type uint16;
    }
}
```

```
grouping vxlan-header{
    choice vxlan-type {
        description
            "vxlan-header.";
        case ipv4 {
            uses ipv4-header;
        }
        case ipv6 {
            uses ipv6-header;
        }
    }
    leaf vxlan-identifier {
        type uint32;
    }
}
```

```
grouping gre-header{
```

```
    leaf gre-ip-destination {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf gre-protocol-type {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf gre-key {
        type uint64;
    }
}
```

```
grouping mpls-header{
```

```

choice mpls-action-type {
  description
    "mpls-header.";
  case mpls-push {
    leaf mpls-push {
      type boolean;
      mandatory true;
    }
    leaf mpls-label {
      type uint32;
      mandatory true;
    }
    leaf s-bit {
      type boolean;
    }
    leaf tos-value {
      type uint8;
    }
    leaf ttl-value {
      type uint8;
    }
  }
  case mpls-pop {
    leaf mpls-pop {
      type boolean;
      mandatory true;
    }
    leaf ttl-action {
      type uint8;
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

```

grouping tunnel-encap{
  choice tunnel-type {
    description
      "options for next-hops.";
    case ipv4 {
      uses ipv4-header;
    }
  }
}

```



```

    case ipv6 {
        uses ipv6-header;
    }
    case mpls {
        uses mpls-header;
    }
    case gre {
        uses gre-header;
    }
    case nvgre {
        uses nvgre-header;
    }
}
}

grouping route-attributes{
    leaf route-preference {
        description
            "ROUTE_PREFERENCE: This is a numerical value that
            allows for comparing routes from different
            protocols. Static configuration is also
            considered a protocol for the purpose of this
            field. It is also known as administrative-distance.
            The lower the value, the higher the preference.";
        type uint32 ;
        mandatory true;
    }
    leaf local-only {
        type boolean ;
        mandatory true;
    }
}
container address-family-route-attributes{
    choice route-type {
        case ip-route-attributes {
        }
        case mpls-route-attributes {
        }
        case ethernet-route-attributes {
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

}
typedef nexthop-preference-def {
    description
        "Nexthop-preference is used for protection schemes.
        It is an integer value between 1 and 99. A lower
        value indicates higher preference. To download a
        primary/standby/tertiary group to the FIB, the
        nexthops that are resolved and have two highest
        preferences are selected.";
    type uint8 {
        range "1..99";
    }
}
typedef nhop-lb-weight-def {
    description
        "Nhop-lb-weight is a number between 1 and 99.";
    type uint8 {
        range "1..99";
    }
}

identity mpls-action {
    description
        "The mpls-action. ";
}

identity push {
    base "mpls-action";
}

identity pop {
    base "mpls-action";
}

identity swap {
    base "mpls-action";
}

typedef mpls-action-def {
    type identityref {
        base "mpls-action";
    }
}

identity special-nexthop {
    description
        "special-nexthop. ";
}

```

Internet-Draft

RIB DM

March 2015

```
identity discard {
  base "special-nextHop";
}

identity discard-with-error {
  base "special-nextHop";
}

identity receive {
  base "special-nextHop";
}

identity cos-value {
  base "special-nextHop";
}

typedef special-nextHop-def {
  type identityref {
    base "special-nextHop";
  }
}

identity ip-route-type {
  description
    "The ip route type. ";
}

identity src {
  base "ip-route-type";
}

identity dest {
  base "ip-route-type";
}

identity dest-src {
  base "ip-route-type";
}

typedef ip-route-type-def {
  type identityref {
    base "ip-route-type";
  }
}
```

```
}  
  
identity rib-family {  
    description  
        "The rib-family.";
```

```
}  
  
identity ipv4-rib-family {  
    base "rib-family";  
}  
  
identity ipv6-rib-family {  
    base "rib-family";  
}  
  
identity mpls-rib-family {  
    base "rib-family";  
}  
  
identity ieee-mac-rib-family {  
    base "rib-family";  
}  
  
typedef rib-family-def {  
    type identityref {  
        base "rib-family";  
    }  
}  
  
identity route-type {  
    description "The route type. ";  
}  
  
identity ipv4-route {  
    base "route-type";  
}  
  
identity ipv6-route {  
    base "route-type";  
}
```

```
identity mpls-route {
    base "route-type";
}

identity ieee-mac {
    base "route-type";
}

identity interface {
    base "route-type";
}
```

```
typedef route-type-def {
    type identityref {
        base "route-type";
    }
}

identity tunnel-type {
    description
        "The tunnel type.";
}

identity ipv4-tunnel {
    base "tunnel-type";
    description
        "IPv4 tunnel type";
}

identity ipv6-tunnel {
    base "tunnel-type";
    description
        "IPv6 Tunnel type";
}

identity mpls-tunnel {
    base "tunnel-type";
    description
        "MPLS tunnel type";
}
```

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

identity vxlan-tunnel {
    base "tunnel-type";
    description
        "VxLAN tunnel type";
}

identity nvgre-tunnel {
    base "tunnel-type";
    description
        "NVGRE tunnel type";
}

typedef tunnel-type-def {
```

```
    type identityref {
        base "tunnel-type";
    }
}

identity route-state {
    description
        "The route state.";
}

identity active {
    base "route-state";
}

identity inactive {
    base "route-state";
}

typedef route-state-def {
    type identityref {
        base "route-state";
    }
}
```

```
}

identity nexthop-state {
  description
    "The nexthop state.";
}

identity resolved {
  base "nexthop-state";
}

identity unresolved {
  base "nexthop-state";
}

typedef nexthop-state-def {
  type identityref {
    base "nexthop-state";
  }
}

identity route-installed-state {
  description
    "The route installed state. ";
}
```

```
identity uninstalled {
  base "route-installed-state";
}

identity Installed {
  base "route-installed-state";
}

typedef route-installed-state-def {
  type identityref {
    base "route-installed-state";
  }
}

identity route-reason {
```

```

    description
      "The reason of invalid route. ";
  }

  identity low-preference {
    base "route-reason";
    description
      "Low preference";
  }

  identity unresolved-nextthop {
    base "route-reason";
    description
      "Unresolved nextthop";
  }

  identity higher-metric {
    base "route-reason";
    description
      "Higher metric";
  }

  typedef route-reason-def {
    type identityref {
      base "route-reason";
    }
  }

  notification nextthop-resolution-status-change {
    description
      "Nextthop resolution status (resolved/unresolved)
      notification.";
  }

```

```

  container nextthop{
    uses nextthop;
  }
  leaf nextthop-state {
    description
      "Nextthop resolution status (resolved/unresolved)
      notification.";
    type nextthop-state-def;
  }

```



```

    mandatory true;
  }
}

notification route-change {
  description
    "Route change notification.";
  leaf instance-name {
    description
      "A routing instance is identified by its name,
      INSTANCE_name. This MUST be unique across all
      routing instances in a given network device.";
    type string ;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf rib-name {
    description
      "A reference to The name of a rib.";
    type string;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf rib-family {
    type rib-family-def;
    mandatory true;
  }
  uses route-prefix;
  leaf route-installed-state {
    description
      "Indicates whether the route got installed in the FIB.";
    type route-installed-state-def;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf route-state {
    description
      "Indicates whether a route is fully resolved and
      is a candidate for selection.";
    type route-state-def;
    mandatory true;
  }
  leaf route-reason {

```

description

```
        "Need to be added.";
        type route-reason-def;
        mandatory true;
    }
}
}
// </code ends>
```

#### [4.](#) IANA Considerations

This draft includes no request to IANA.

#### [5.](#) Security Considerations

This document introduces no new security threat and SHOULD follow the security requirements as stated in [[I-D.ietf-i2rs-architecture](#)].

#### [6.](#) References

##### [6.1.](#) Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.

##### [6.2.](#) Informative References

[I-D.ietf-i2rs-architecture]

Atlas, A., Halpern, J., Hares, S., Ward, D., and T. Nadeau, "An Architecture for the Interface to the Routing System", [draft-ietf-i2rs-architecture-09](#) (work in progress), March 2015.

[I-D.ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model]

Bahadur, N., Folkes, R., Kini, S., and J. Medved, "Routing Information Base Info Model", [draft-ietf-i2rs-rib-info-model-06](#) (work in progress), March 2015.

[I-D.ietf-i2rs-usecase-reqs-summary]

Hares, S. and M. Chen, "Summary of I2RS Use Case Requirements", [draft-ietf-i2rs-usecase-reqs-summary-00](#) (work in progress), November 2014.

[RFC6020] Bjorklund, M., "YANG - A Data Modeling Language for the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", [RFC 6020](#), October 2010.

[RFC6021] Schoenwaelder, J., "Common YANG Data Types", [RFC 6021](#),  
October 2010.

Authors' Addresses

Lixing Wang  
Huawei

Email: wang\_little\_star@sina.com

Hariharan Ananthakrishnan  
Packet Design

Email: hari@packetdesign.com

Mach(Guoyi) Chen  
Huawei

Email: mach.chen@huawei.com

Amit Dass  
Ericsson  
Torshamnsgatan 48.  
Stockholm 16480  
Sweden

Email: amit.dass@ericsson.com

Sriganesh Kini  
Ericsson

Email: sriganesh.kini@ericsson.com

Nitin Bahadur  
Bracket Computing

Email: nitin\_bahadur@yahoo.com

