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A YANG Data Model for Routing Policy  
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Abstract

This document defines a YANG data model for configuring and managing routing policies in a vendor-neutral way. The model provides a generic routing policy framework which can be extended for specific routing protocols using the YANG 'augment' mechanism.

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## 1. Introduction

This document describes a YANG [RFC7950] data model for routing policy configuration based on operational usage and best practices in a variety of service provider networks. The model is intended to be vendor-neutral, to allow operators to manage policy configuration consistently in environments with routers supplied by multiple vendors.

The YANG modules in this document conform to the Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) [RFC8342].

### 1.1. Goals and approach

This model does not aim to be feature complete -- it is a subset of the policy configuration parameters available in a variety of vendor implementations, but supports widely used constructs for managing how routes are imported, exported, and modified across different routing protocols. The model development approach has been to examine actual policy configurations in use across several operator networks. Hence, the focus is on enabling policy configuration capabilities and structure that are in wide use.

Despite the differences in details of policy expressions and conventions in various vendor implementations, the model reflects the observation that a relatively simple condition-action approach can be readily mapped to several existing vendor implementations, and also gives operators a familiar and straightforward way to express policy. A side effect of this design decision is that other methods for expressing policies are not considered.

Consistent with the goal to produce a data model that is vendor neutral, only policy expressions that are deemed to be widely available in existing major implementations are included in the model. Those configuration items that are only available from a single implementation are omitted from the model with the expectation they will be available in separate vendor-provided modules that augment the current model.

## 2. Terminology and Notation

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

**Routing policy:** A routing policy defines how routes are imported, exported, modified, and advertised between routing protocol instances or within a single routing protocol instance.

**Policy chain:** A policy chain is a sequence of policy definitions. They can be referenced from different contexts.

**Policy statement:** Policy statements consist of a set of conditions and actions (either of which may be empty).

The following terms are defined in [RFC8342]:

- o client

- o server
- o configuration
- o system state
- o operational state
- o intended configuration

The following terms are defined in [RFC7950]:

- o action
- o augment
- o container
- o container with presence
- o data model
- o data node
- o feature
- o leaf
- o list
- o mandatory node
- o module
- o schema tree
- o RPC (Remote Procedure Call) operation

## 2.1. Tree Diagrams

Tree diagrams used in this document follow the notation defined in [RFC8340].

## 2.2. Prefixes in Data Node Names

In this document, names of data nodes, actions, 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 | [RFC8343] |
| rt     | ietf-routing    | [RFC8349] |
| yang   | ietf-yang-types | [RFC6991] |
| inet   | ietf-inet-types | [RFC6991] |

Table 1: Prefixes and Corresponding YANG Modules

### 3. Model overview

The routing policy module has three main parts:

- o A generic framework is provided to express policies as sets of related conditions and actions. This includes match sets and actions that are useful across many routing protocols.
- o A structure that allows routing protocol models to add protocol-specific policy conditions and actions through YANG augmentations is also provided. There is a complete example of this for BGP [RFC4271] policies in the proposed vendor-neutral BGP data model [I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-model]. Appendix A provides an example of how an augmentation for BGP policies might be accomplished. Note that this section is not normative as the BGP model is still evolving.
- o Finally, a reusable grouping is defined for attaching import and export rules in the context of routing configuration for different protocols, VRFs, etc. This also enables creation of policy chains and expressing default policy behavior. In this document, policy chains are sequences of policy definitions that are applied in order (described in Section 4).

The module makes use of the standard Internet types, such as IP addresses, autonomous system numbers, etc., defined in RFC 6991 [RFC6991].

#### 4. Route policy expression

Policies are expressed as a sequence of top-level policy definitions each of which consists of a sequence of policy statements. Policy statements in turn consist of simple condition-action tuples. Conditions may include multiple match or comparison operations, and similarly, actions may include multiple changes to route attributes, or indicate a final disposition of accepting or rejecting the route. This structure is shown below.

```

+--rw routing-policy
  +--ro match-modified-attributes?  boolean
  +--rw policy-definitions
    +--rw policy-definition* [name]
      +--rw name                string
      +--rw statements
        +--rw statement* [name]
          +--rw name              string
          +--rw conditions
          |   ...
          +--rw actions
          ...
    ...

```

##### 4.1. Defined sets for policy matching

The model provides a collection of generic sets that can be used for matching in policy conditions. These sets are applicable for route selection across multiple routing protocols. They may be further augmented by protocol-specific models which have their own defined sets. The defined sets include:

- o prefix sets - Each prefix set defines a set of IP prefixes, each with an associated IP prefix and netmask range (or exact length).
- o neighbor sets - Each neighbor set defines a set of neighboring nodes by their IP addresses. A neighbor set is used for selecting routes based on the neighbors advertising the routes.
- o tag set - Each tag set defines a set of generic tag values that can be used in matches for filtering routes.

The model structure for defined sets is shown below.

```

+--rw routing-policy
  +--rw defined-sets
    +--rw prefix-sets
      +--rw prefix-set* [name]
        +--rw name      string
        +--rw mode?     enumeration
        +--rw prefixes
          +--rw prefix-list* [ip-prefix mask-length-lower
                               mask-length-upper]
            +--rw ip-prefix      inet:ip-prefix
            +--rw mask-length-lower uint8
            +--rw mask-length-upper uint8
      +--rw neighbor-sets
        +--rw neighbor-set* [name]
          +--rw name      string
          +--rw address*   inet:ip-address
      +--rw tag-sets
        +--rw tag-set* [name]
          +--rw name      string
          +--rw tag-value* tag-type

```

#### 4.2. Policy conditions

Policy statements consist of a set of conditions and actions (either of which may be empty). Conditions are used to match route attributes against a defined set (e.g., a prefix set), or to compare attributes against a specific value. The default action is to reject-route.

Match conditions may be further modified using the match-set-options configuration which allows network operators to change the behavior of a match. Three options are supported:

- o ALL - match is true only if the given value matches all members of the set.
- o ANY - match is true if the given value matches any member of the set.
- o INVERT - match is true if the given value does not match any member of the given set.

Not all options are appropriate for matching against all defined sets (e.g., match ALL in a prefix set does not make sense). In the model, a restricted set of match options is used where applicable.

Comparison conditions may similarly use options to change how route attributes should be tested, e.g., for equality or inequality, against a given value.

While most policy conditions will be added by individual routing protocol models via augmentation, this routing policy model includes several generic match conditions and the ability to test which protocol or mechanism installed a route (e.g., BGP, IGP, static, etc.). The conditions included in the model are shown below.

```

+--rw routing-policy
  +--rw policy-definitions
    +--rw policy-definition* [name]
      +--rw name                string
      +--rw statements
        +--rw statement* [name]
          +--rw conditions
            +--rw call-policy?
            +--rw source-protocol?
            +--rw match-interface
            |   +--rw interface?
            +--rw match-prefix-set
            |   +--rw prefix-set?
            |   +--rw match-set-options?
            +--rw match-neighbor-set
            |   +--rw neighbor-set?
            +--rw match-tag-set
            |   +--rw tag-set?
            |   +--rw match-set-options?
            +--rw match-route-type* identityref
            +--rw route-type*

```

#### 4.3. Policy actions

When policy conditions are satisfied, policy actions are used to set various attributes of the route being processed, or to indicate the final disposition of the route, i.e., accept or reject.

Similar to policy conditions, the routing policy model includes generic actions in addition to the basic route disposition actions. These are shown below.



```

+--rw routing-policy
  +--rw policy-definitions
    +--rw policy-definition* [name]
      +--rw statements
        +--rw statement* [name]
          +--rw actions
            +--rw policy-result?    policy-result-type
            +--rw set-metric
              | +--rw metric-modification?
              | | metric-modification-type
              | +--rw metric?      uint32
            +--rw set-metric-type
              | +--rw metric-type?  identityref
            +--rw set-route-level
              | +--rw route-level?  identityref
            +--rw set-route-preference?  uint16
            +--rw set-tag?            tag-type
            +--rw set-application-tag? tag-type

```

#### 4.4. Policy subroutines

Policy 'subroutines' (or nested policies) are supported by allowing policy statement conditions to reference other policy definitions using the call-policy configuration. Called policies apply their conditions and actions before returning to the calling policy statement and resuming evaluation. The outcome of the called policy affects the evaluation of the calling policy. If the called policy results in an accept-route, then the subroutine returns an effective Boolean true value to the calling policy. For the calling policy, this is equivalent to a condition statement evaluating to a true value and evaluation of the policy continues (see Section 5). Note that the called policy may also modify attributes of the route in its action statements. Similarly, a reject-route action returns false and the calling policy evaluation will be affected accordingly. When the end of the subroutine policy statements is reached, the default route disposition action is returned (i.e., Boolean false for reject-route). Consequently, a subroutine cannot explicitly accept or reject a route. Rather, the called policy returns Boolean true if its outcome is accept-route or Boolean false if its outcome is reject-route. Route acceptance or rejection is solely determined by the top-level policy.

Note that the called policy may itself call other policies (subject to implementation limitations). The model does not prescribe a nesting depth because this varies among implementations. For example, an implementation may only support a single level of subroutine recursion. As with any routing policy construction, care must be taken with nested policies to ensure that the effective

return value results in the intended behavior. Nested policies are a convenience in many routing policy constructions but creating policies nested beyond a small number of levels (e.g., 2-3) is discouraged. Also, implementations MUST validate to ensure that there is no recursion among nested routing policies.

## 5. Policy evaluation

Evaluation of each policy definition proceeds by evaluating its individual policy statements in order that they are defined. When all the condition statements in a policy statement are satisfied, the corresponding action statements are executed. If the actions include either accept-route or reject-route actions, evaluation of the current policy definition stops, and no further policy statement is evaluated. If there are multiple policies in the policy chain, subsequent policies are not evaluated. Policy chains are sequences of policy definitions (as described in Section 4).

If the conditions are not satisfied, then evaluation proceeds to the next policy statement. If none of the policy statement conditions are satisfied, then evaluation of the current policy definition stops, and the next policy definition in the chain is evaluated. When the end of the policy chain is reached, the default route disposition action is performed (i.e., reject-route unless an alternate default action is specified for the chain).

Whether the route's pre-policy attributes are used for testing policy statement conditions is dependent on the implementation specific value of the match-modified-attributes leaf. If match-modified-attributes is false and actions modify route attributes, these modifications are not used for policy statement conditions. Conversely, if match-modified-attributes is true and actions modify the policy application-specific attributes, the attributes as modified by the policy are used for policy condition statements.

## 6. Applying routing policy

Routing policy is applied by defining and attaching policy chains in various routing contexts. Policy chains are sequences of policy definitions (described in Section 4). They can be referenced from different contexts. For example, a policy chain could be associated with a routing protocol and used to control its interaction with its protocol peers. Or it could be used to control the interaction between a routing protocol and the local routing information base. A policy chain has an associated direction (import or export), with respect to the context in which it is referenced.

The routing policy model defines an apply-policy grouping that can be imported and used by other models. As shown below, it allows definition of import and export policy chains, as well as specifying the default route disposition to be used when no policy definition in the chain results in a final decision.

```
+--rw apply-policy
|   +--rw import-policy*
|   +--rw default-import-policy?   default-policy-type
|   +--rw export-policy*
|   +--rw default-export-policy?   default-policy-type
```

The default policy defined by the model is to reject the route for both import and export policies.

## 7. YANG Module and Tree

### 7.1. Routing Policy Model Tree

The tree of the routing policy model is shown below.

```
module: ietf-routing-policy
rw routing-policy
+--rw defined-sets
|   +--rw prefix-sets
|   |   +--rw prefix-set* [name mode]
|   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   +--rw mode          enumeration
|   |   |   +--rw prefixes
|   |   |   |   +--rw prefix-list* [ip-prefix mask-length-lower
|   |   |   |   |   mask-length-upper]
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw ip-prefix          inet:ip-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw mask-length-lower    uint8
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw mask-length-upper    uint8
|   |   +--rw neighbor-sets
|   |   |   +--rw neighbor-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   |   +--rw address*     inet:ip-address
|   |   +--rw tag-sets
|   |   |   +--rw tag-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   |   +--rw tag-value*   tag-type
|   +--rw policy-definitions
|   |   +--ro match-modified-attributes?   boolean
|   |   +--rw policy-definition* [name]
|   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   +--rw statements
|   |   |   |   +--rw statement* [name]
```

```

+--rw name          string
+--rw conditions
|   +--rw call-policy?      -> ../../../../..
|   |                               /policy-definitions
|   |                               /policy-definition/name
|   +--rw source-protocol?  identityref
|   +--rw match-interface
|   |   +--rw interface?    -> /if:interfaces/interface
|   |   |                               /name
|   +--rw match-prefix-set
|   |   +--rw prefix-set?   -> ../../../../..
|   |   |                               /defined-sets/prefix-sets
|   |   |                               /prefix-set/name
|   |   +--rw match-set-options? match-set-options-type
|   +--rw match-neighbor-set
|   |   +--rw neighbor-set? -> ../../../../..
|   |   |                               /defined-sets/neighbor-sets
|   |   |                               /neighbor-set/name
|   +--rw match-tag-set
|   |   +--rw tag-set?      -> ../../../../..
|   |   |                               /defined-sets/tag-sets
|   |   |                               /tag-set/name
|   |   +--rw match-set-options? match-set-options-type
|   +--rw match-route-type* identityref
+--rw actions
|   +--rw policy-result?    policy-result-type
|   +--rw set-metric
|   |   +--rw metric-modification? metric-modification-type
|   |   +--rw metric?       uint32
|   +--rw set-metric-type
|   |   +--rw metric-type?  identityref
|   +--rw set-route-level
|   |   +--rw route-level?  identityref
|   +--rw set-route-preference? uint16
|   +--rw set-tag?          tag-type
|   +--rw set-application-tag? tag-type

```

## 7.2. Routing policy model

The following RFCs are not referenced in the document text but are referenced in the `ietf-routing-policy.yang` module: [RFC2328], [RFC3101], [RFC5130], [RFC5302], [RFC6991], and [RFC8343].

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-routing-policy@2021-08-12.yang"
module ietf-routing-policy {

  yang-version "1.1";

```

```
namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing-policy";
prefix rt-pol;

import ietf-inet-types {
  prefix "inet";
  reference
    "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
}

import ietf-yang-types {
  prefix "yang";
  reference
    "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
}

import ietf-interfaces {
  prefix "if";
  reference
    "RFC 8343: A YANG Data Model for Interface
      Management (NMDA Version)";
}

import ietf-routing {
  prefix "rt";
  reference
    "RFC 8349: A YANG Data Model for Routing
      Management (NMDA Version)";
}

organization
  "IETF RTGWG - Routing Area Working Group";
contact
  "WG Web:    <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/rtgwg/>
  WG List:    <mailto: rtgwg@ietf.org>

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description
  "This module describes a YANG model for routing policy
  configuration. It is a limited subset of all of the policy
  configuration parameters available in the variety of vendor
```

implementations, but supports widely used constructs for managing how routes are imported, exported, modified and advertised across different routing protocol instances or within a single routing protocol instance. This module is intended to be used in conjunction with routing protocol configuration modules (e.g., BGP) defined in other models.

This YANG module conforms to the Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA), as described in RFC 8342.

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

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reference "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Policy.";

```
revision "2021-08-12" {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Policy Management.";
}
```

```
/* Identities */
```

```
identity metric-type {
  description
    "Base identity for route metric types.";
}
```

```
identity ospf-type-1-metric {
  base metric-type;
  description
```

```
    "Identity for the OSPF type 1 external metric types. It
      is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2";
}

identity ospf-type-2-metric {
  base metric-type;
  description
    "Identity for the OSPF type 2 external metric types. It
      is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2";
}

identity isis-internal-metric {
  base metric-type;
  description
    "Identity for the IS-IS internal metric types. It is only
      applicable to IS-IS routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 5302: Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with
      Two-Level IS-IS";
}

identity isis-external-metric {
  base metric-type;
  description
    "Identity for the IS-IS external metric types. It is only
      applicable to IS-IS routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 5302: Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with
      Two-Level IS-IS";
}

identity route-level {
  description
    "Base identity for route import level.";
}

identity ospf-normal {
  base route-level;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF importation into normal areas
      It is only applicable to routes imported
      into the OSPF protocol.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2";
```

```
}

identity ospf-nssa-only {
  base route-level;
  description
    "Identity for the OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) area
    importation. It is only applicable to routes imported
    into the OSPF protocol.";
  reference
    "RFC 3101: The OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) Option";
}

identity ospf-normal-nssa {
  base route-level;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF importation into both normal and NSSA
    areas, it is only applicable to routes imported into
    the OSPF protocol.";
  reference
    "RFC 3101: The OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) Option";
}

identity isis-level-1 {
  base route-level;
  description
    "Identity for IS-IS Level 1 area importation. It is only
    applicable to routes imported into the IS-IS protocol.";
  reference
    "RFC 5302: Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with
    Two-Level IS-IS";
}

identity isis-level-2 {
  base route-level;
  description
    "Identity for IS-IS Level 2 area importation. It is only
    applicable to routes imported into the IS-IS protocol.";
  reference
    "RFC 5302: Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with
    Two-Level IS-IS";
}

identity isis-level-1-2 {
  base route-level;
  description
    "Identity for IS-IS importation into both Level 1 and Level 2
    areas. It is only applicable to routes imported into the IS-IS
    protocol.";
```



```
reference
  "RFC 5302: Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with
    Two-Level IS-IS";
}

identity proto-route-type {
  description
    "Base identity for route type within a protocol.";
}

identity isis-level-1-type {
  base proto-route-type;
  description
    "Identity for IS-IS Level 1 route type. It is only
      applicable to IS-IS routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 5302: Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with
      Two-Level IS-IS";
}

identity isis-level-2-type {
  base proto-route-type;
  description
    "Identity for IS-IS Level 2 route type. It is only
      applicable to IS-IS routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 5302: Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with
      Two-Level IS-IS";
}

identity ospf-internal-type {
  base proto-route-type;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF intra-area or inter-area route type.
      It is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2";
}

identity ospf-external-type {
  base proto-route-type;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF external type 1/2 route type.
      It is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2";
}
```

```
identity ospf-external-t1-type {
  base ospf-external-type;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF external type 1 route type.
    It is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2";
}

identity ospf-external-t2-type {
  base ospf-external-type;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF external type 2 route type.
    It is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2";
}

identity ospf-nssa-type {
  base proto-route-type;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF NSSA type 1/2 route type.
    It is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 3101: The OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) Option";
}

identity ospf-nssa-t1-type {
  base ospf-nssa-type;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF NSSA type 1 route type.
    It is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 3101: The OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) Option";
}

identity ospf-nssa-t2-type {
  base ospf-nssa-type;
  description
    "Identity for OSPF NSSA type 2 route type.
    It is only applicable to OSPF routes.";
  reference
    "RFC 3101: The OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) Option";
}

identity bgp-internal {
  base proto-route-type;
  description
```

```
    "Identity for routes learned from internal BGP (IBGP).  
    It is only applicable to BGP routes.";  
reference  
    "RFC 4271: A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)";  
}  
  
identity bgp-external {  
    base proto-route-type;  
    description  
        "Identity for routes learned from external BGP (EBGP).  
        It is only applicable to BGP routes.";  
    reference  
        "RFC 4271: A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)";  
}  
  
/* Type Definitions */  
  
typedef default-policy-type {  
    type enumeration {  
        enum accept-route {  
            description  
                "Default policy to accept the route.";  
        }  
        enum reject-route {  
            description  
                "Default policy to reject the route.";  
        }  
    }  
    description  
        "Type used to specify route disposition in  
        a policy chain. This typedef is used in  
        the default import and export policy.";  
}  
  
typedef policy-result-type {  
    type enumeration {  
        enum accept-route {  
            description  
                "Policy accepts the route.";  
        }  
        enum reject-route {  
            description  
                "Policy rejects the route.";  
        }  
    }  
    description  
        "Type used to specify route disposition in  
        a policy chain.";
```

```
}

typedef tag-type {
  type union {
    type uint32;
    type yang:hex-string;
  }
  description
    "Type for expressing route tags on a local system,
    including IS-IS and OSPF; may be expressed as either decimal
    or hexadecimal integer.";
  reference
    "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2
    RFC 5130: A Policy Control Mechanism in IS-IS Using
    Administrative Tags";
}

typedef match-set-options-type {
  type enumeration {
    enum any {
      description
        "Match is true if given value matches any member
        of the defined set.";
    }
    enum all {
      description
        "Match is true if given value matches all
        members of the defined set.";
    }
    enum invert {
      description
        "Match is true if given value does not match any
        member of the defined set.";
    }
  }
  default any;
  description
    "Options that govern the behavior of a match statement. The
    default behavior is any, i.e., the given value matches any
    of the members of the defined set.";
}

typedef metric-modification-type {
  type enumeration {
    enum set-metric {
      description
        "Set the metric to the specified value.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
enum add-metric {
    description
        "Add the specified value to the existing metric.
        If the result overflows the maximum metric
        (0xffffffff), set the metric to the maximum.";
}
enum subtract-metric {
    description
        "Subtract the specified value from the existing metric. If
        the result is less than 0, set the metric to 0.";
}
}
description
    "Type used to specify how to set the metric given the
    specified value.";
}

/* Groupings */

grouping prefix {
    description
        "Configuration data for a prefix definition.

        The combination of mask-length-lower and mask-length-upper
        define a range for the mask length, or single 'exact'
        length if mask-length-lower and mask-length-upper are
        equal.

        Example: 192.0.2.0/24 through 192.0.2.0/26 would be
        expressed as prefix: 192.0.2.0/24,
                mask-length-lower=24,
                mask-length-upper=26

        Example: 192.0.2.0/24 (an exact match) would be
        expressed as prefix: 192.0.2.0/24,
                mask-length-lower=24,
                mask-length-upper=24

        Example: 2001:DB8::/32 through 2001:DB8::/64 would be
        expressed as prefix: 2001:DB8::/32,
                mask-length-lower=32,
                mask-length-upper=64";

    leaf ip-prefix {
        type inet:ip-prefix;
        mandatory true;
        description
            "The IP prefix represented as an IPv6 or IPv4 network
```

```
        number followed by a prefix length with an intervening
        slash character as a delimiter. All members of the
        prefix-set MUST be of the same address family as the
        prefix-set mode.";
    }

    leaf mask-length-lower {
        type uint8 {
            range "0..128";
        }
        description
            "Mask length range lower bound. It MUST NOT be less than
            the prefix length defined in ip-prefix.";
    }
    leaf mask-length-upper {
        type uint8 {
            range "1..128";
        }
        must "../mask-length-upper >= ../mask-length-lower" {
            error-message "The upper bound MUST NOT be less"
                + "than lower bound.";
        }
        description
            "Mask length range upper bound. It MUST NOT be less than
            lower bound.";
    }
}

grouping match-set-options-group {
    description
        "Grouping containing options relating to how a particular set
        will be matched.";

    leaf match-set-options {
        type match-set-options-type;
        description
            "Optional parameter that governs the behavior of the
            match operation.";
    }
}

grouping match-set-options-restricted-group {
    description
        "Grouping for a restricted set of match operation
        modifiers.";

    leaf match-set-options {
        type match-set-options-type {
```

```
    enum any {
      description
        "Match is true if given value matches any
        member of the defined set.";
    }
    enum invert {
      description
        "Match is true if given value does not match
        any member of the defined set.";
    }
  }
  description
    "Optional parameter that governs the behavior of the
    match operation. This leaf only supports matching on
    'any' member of the set or 'invert' the match.
    Matching on 'all' is not supported.";
}

grouping apply-policy-group {
  description
    "Top level container for routing policy applications. This
    grouping is intended to be used in routing models where
    needed.";

  container apply-policy {
    description
      "Anchor point for routing policies in the model.
      Import and export policies are with respect to the local
      routing table, i.e., export (send) and import (receive),
      depending on the context.";

    leaf-list import-policy {
      type leafref {
        path "/rt-pol:routing-policy/rt-pol:policy-definitions/" +
          "rt-pol:policy-definition/rt-pol:name";
        require-instance true;
      }
      ordered-by user;
      description
        "List of policy names in sequence to be applied on
        receiving redistributed routes from another routing protocol
        or receiving a routing update in the current context, e.g.,
        for the current peer group, neighbor, address family, etc.";
    }

    leaf default-import-policy {
      type default-policy-type;
    }
  }
}
```

```
    default reject-route;
    description
        "Explicitly set a default policy if no policy definition
        in the import policy chain is satisfied.";
}

leaf-list export-policy {
    type leafref {
        path "/rt-pol:routing-policy/rt-pol:policy-definitions/" +
            "rt-pol:policy-definition/rt-pol:name";
        require-instance true;
    }
    ordered-by user;
    description
        "List of policy names in sequence to be applied on
        redistributing routes from one routing protocol to another
        or sending a routing update in the current context, e.g.,
        for the current peer group, neighbor, address family, etc.";
}

leaf default-export-policy {
    type default-policy-type;
    default reject-route;
    description
        "Explicitly set a default policy if no policy definition
        in the export policy chain is satisfied.";
}
}

container routing-policy {
    description
        "Top-level container for all routing policy.";

    container defined-sets {
        description
            "Predefined sets of attributes used in policy match
            statements.";

        container prefix-sets {
            description
                "Data definitions for a list of IPv4 or IPv6
                prefixes which are matched as part of a policy.";
            list prefix-set {
                key "name mode";
                description
                    "List of the defined prefix sets";
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```
leaf name {
  type string;
  description
    "Name of the prefix set -- this is used as a label to
    reference the set in match conditions.";
}

leaf mode {
  type enumeration {
    enum ipv4 {
      description
        "Prefix set contains IPv4 prefixes only.";
    }
    enum ipv6 {
      description
        "Prefix set contains IPv6 prefixes only.";
    }
  }
  description
    "Indicates the mode of the prefix set, in terms of
    which address families (IPv4 or IPv6) are present.
    The mode provides a hint, all prefixes MUST be of
    the indicated type. The device MUST validate that
    all prefixes and reject the configuration if there
    is a discrepancy.";
}

container prefixes {
  description
    "Container for the list of prefixes in a policy
    prefix list. Since individual prefixes do not have
    unique actions, the order in which the prefix in
    prefix-list are matched has no impact on the outcome
    and is left to the implementation. A given prefix-set
    condition is satisfied if the input prefix matches
    any of the prefixes in the prefix-set.";

  list prefix-list {
    key "ip-prefix mask-length-lower mask-length-upper";
    description
      "List of prefixes in the prefix set.";

    uses prefix;
  }
}
}
```

```
container neighbor-sets {
  description
    "Data definition for a list of IPv4 or IPv6
    neighbors which can be matched in a routing policy.";

  list neighbor-set {
    key "name";
    description
      "List of defined neighbor sets for use in policies.";

    leaf name {
      type string;
      description
        "Name of the neighbor set -- this is used as a label
        to reference the set in match conditions.";
    }

    leaf-list address {
      type inet:ip-address;
      description
        "List of IP addresses in the neighbor set.";
    }
  }
}

container tag-sets {
  description
    "Data definitions for a list of tags which can
    be matched in policies.";

  list tag-set {
    key "name";
    description
      "List of tag set definitions.";

    leaf name {
      type string;
      description
        "Name of the tag set -- this is used as a label to
        reference the set in match conditions.";
    }

    leaf-list tag-value {
      type tag-type;
      description
        "Value of the tag set member.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
  
  container policy-definitions {  
    description  
      "Enclosing container for the list of top-level policy  
      definitions.";  
  
    leaf match-modified-attributes {  
      type boolean;  
      config false;  
      description  
        "This boolean value dictates whether matches are performed  
        on the actual route attributes or route attributes  
        modified by policy statements preceding the match.";  
    }  
  
    list policy-definition {  
      key "name";  
      description  
        "List of top-level policy definitions, keyed by unique  
        name. These policy definitions are expected to be  
        referenced (by name) in policy chains specified in  
        import or export configuration statements.";  
  
      leaf name {  
        type string;  
        description  
          "Name of the top-level policy definition -- this name  
          is used in references to the current policy.";  
      }  
  
      container statements {  
        description  
          "Enclosing container for policy statements.";  
  
        list statement {  
          key "name";  
          ordered-by user;  
          description  
            "Policy statements group conditions and actions  
            within a policy definition. They are evaluated in  
            the order specified.";  
  
          leaf name {  
            type string;  
            description  
              "Name of the policy statement.";  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
}

container conditions {
  description
    "Condition statements for the current policy
    statement.";

  leaf call-policy {
    type leafref {
      path "../..../..../.." +
        "rt-pol:policy-definitions/" +
        "rt-pol:policy-definition/rt-pol:name";
      require-instance true;
    }
    description
      "Applies the statements from the specified policy
      definition and then returns control to the current
      policy statement. Note that the called policy
      may itself call other policies (subject to
      implementation limitations). This is intended to
      provide a policy 'subroutine' capability. The
      called policy SHOULD contain an explicit or a
      default route disposition that returns an
      effective true (accept-route) or false
      (reject-route), otherwise the behavior may be
      ambiguous.";
  }

  leaf source-protocol {
    type identityref {
      base rt:control-plane-protocol;
    }
    description
      "Condition to check the protocol / method used to
      install the route into the local routing table.";
  }

  container match-interface {
    leaf interface {
      type leafref {
        path "/if:interfaces/if:interface/if:name";
      }
      description
        "Reference to a base interface.";
    }
    description
      "Container for interface match conditions";
  }
}
```

```
container match-prefix-set {
  leaf prefix-set {
    type leafref {
      path "../..../..../..../defined-sets/" +
        "prefix-sets/prefix-set/name";
    }
    description
      "References a defined prefix set.";
  }
  uses match-set-options-restricted-group;

  description
    "Match a referenced prefix-set according to the
    logic defined in the match-set-options leaf.";
}

container match-neighbor-set {
  leaf neighbor-set {
    type leafref {
      path "../..../..../..../defined-sets/" +
        "neighbor-sets/neighbor-set/name";
      require-instance true;
    }
    description
      "References a defined neighbor set.";
  }

  description
    "Match a referenced neighbor set.";
}

container match-tag-set {
  leaf tag-set {
    type leafref {
      path "../..../..../..../defined-sets/" +
        "tag-sets/tag-set/name";
      require-instance true;
    }
    description
      "References a defined tag set.";
  }
  uses match-set-options-group;

  description
    "Match a referenced tag set according to the logic
    defined in the match-set-options leaf.";
}
```

```
    container match-route-type {
      description
        "This container provides route-type match condition";

      leaf-list route-type {
        type identityref {
          base proto-route-type;
        }
        description
          "Condition to check the protocol-specific type
           of route. This is normally used during route
           importation to select routes or to set protocol
           specific attributes based on the route type.";
      }
    }
  }

  container actions {
    description
      "Top-level container for policy action
       statements.";
    leaf policy-result {
      type policy-result-type;
      default reject-route;
      description
        "Select the final disposition for the route,
         either accept or reject.";
    }
    container set-metric {
      leaf metric-modification {
        type metric-modification-type;
        description
          "Indicates how to modify the metric.";
      }
      leaf metric {
        type uint32;
        description
          "Metric value to set, add, or subtract.";
      }
      description
        "Set the metric for the route.";
    }
    container set-metric-type {
      leaf metric-type {
        type identityref {
          base metric-type;
        }
        description

```



```
}  
}  
<CODE ENDS>
```

## 8. Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as NETCONF [RFC6241] or RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) [RFC6242]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS [RFC8446].

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

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

```
/routing-policy/defined-sets/prefix-sets -- Modification to  
prefix-sets could result in a Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack. An  
attacker may try to modify prefix-sets and redirect or drop  
traffic. Redirection of traffic could be used as part of a more  
elaborate attack to either collect sensitive information or  
masquerade a service. Additionally, a control-plane DoS attack  
could be accomplished by allowing a large number of routes to be  
leaked into a routing protocol domain (e.g., BGP).
```

```
/routing-policy/defined-sets/neighbor-sets -- Modification to the  
neighbor-sets could be used to mount a DoS attack or more  
elaborate attack as with prefix-sets. For example, a DoS attack  
could be mounted by changing the neighbor-set from which routes  
are accepted.
```

```
/routing-policy/defined-sets/tag-sets -- Modification to the tag-  
sets could be used to mount a DoS attack. Routes with certain  
tags might be redirected or dropped. The implications are similar  
to prefix-sets and neighbor-sets. However, the attack may be more  
difficult to detect as the routing policy usage of route tags and
```



intent must be understood to recognize the breach. Conversely, the implications of prefix-set or neighbor set modification are easier to recognize.

```
/routing-policy/policy-definitions/policy-definition
/statements/statement/conditions -- Modification to the conditions
could be used to mount a DoS attack or other attack. An attacker
may change a policy condition and redirect or drop traffic. As
with prefix-sets, neighbor-sets, or tag-sets, traffic redirection
could be used as part of a more elaborate attack.
```

```
/routing-policy/policy-definitions/policy-definition
/statements/statement/actions -- Modification to actions could be
used to mount a DoS attack or other attack. Traffic may be
redirected or dropped. As with prefix-sets, neighbor-sets, or
tag-sets, traffic redirection could be used as part of a more
elaborate attack. Additionally, route attributes may be changed
to mount a second-level attack that is more difficult to detect.
```

Some of the readable data nodes in the YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control read access (e.g., via get, get-config, or notification) to these data nodes. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

```
/routing-policy/defined-sets/prefix-sets -- Knowledge of these
data nodes can be used to ascertain which local prefixes are
susceptible to a Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack.
```

```
/routing-policy/defined-sets/prefix-sets -- Knowledge of these
data nodes can be used to ascertain local neighbors against whom
to mount a Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack.
```

```
/routing-policy/policy-definitions/policy-definition /statements/
-- Knowledge of these data nodes can be used to attack the local
router with a Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack. Additionally,
policies and their attendant conditions and actions should be
considered proprietary and disclosure could be used to ascertain
partners, customers, and supplies. Furthermore, the policies
themselves could represent intellectual property and disclosure
could diminish their corresponding business advantage.
```

Routing policy configuration has a significant impact on network operations, and, as such, other YANG models that reference routing policies are also susceptible to vulnerabilities relating the YANG data nodes specified above.

## 9. IANA Considerations

This document registers a URI in the IETF XML registry [RFC3688]. Following the format in [RFC3688], the following registration is requested to be made:

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

This document registers a YANG module in the YANG Module Names registry [RFC6020].

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

## 10. Acknowledgements

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## Appendix A. Routing protocol-specific policies

Routing models that require the ability to apply routing policy may augment the routing policy model with protocol or other specific policy configuration. The routing policy model assumes that additional defined sets, conditions, and actions may all be added by other models.

The example below provides an illustration of how another data model can augment parts of this routing policy data model. It uses

specific examples from draft-ietf-idr-bgp-model-09 to show in a concrete manner how the different pieces fit together. This example is not normative with respect to [I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-model]. The model similarly augments BGP-specific conditions and actions in the corresponding sections of the routing policy model. In the example below, the XPath prefix "bp:" specifies import from the ietf-bgp-policy sub-module and the XPath prefix "bt:" specifies import from the ietf-bgp-types sub-module [I-D.ietf-idr-bgp-model].

```

module: ietf-routing-policy
+--rw routing-policy
|   +--rw defined-sets
|   |   +--rw prefix-sets
|   |   |   +--rw prefix-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   |   +--rw mode?         enumeration
|   |   |   |   +--rw prefixes
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw prefix-list* [ip-prefix mask-length-lower
|   |   |   |   |   |   mask-length-upper]
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw ip-prefix          inet:ip-prefix
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw mask-length-lower  uint8
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw mask-length-upper  uint8
|   |   |   +--rw neighbor-sets
|   |   |   |   +--rw neighbor-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw address*     inet:ip-address
|   |   |   +--rw tag-sets
|   |   |   |   +--rw tag-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw tag-value*   tag-type
|   |   +--rw bp:bp-defined-sets
|   |   |   +--rw bp:community-sets
|   |   |   |   +--rw bp:community-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw bp:name        string
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw bp:member*    union
|   |   |   +--rw bp:ext-community-sets
|   |   |   |   +--rw bp:ext-community-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw bp:name        string
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw bp:member*    union
|   |   +--rw bp:as-path-sets
|   |   |   +--rw bp:as-path-set* [name]
|   |   |   |   +--rw bp:name          string
|   |   |   |   +--rw bp:member*      string
|   +--rw policy-definitions
|   |   +--ro match-modified-attributes?  boolean
|   |   +--rw policy-definition* [name]
|   |   |   +--rw name          string
|   |   |   +--rw statements

```

```

+--rw statement* [name]
  +--rw name          string
  +--rw conditions
    +--rw call-policy?
    +--rw source-protocol?          identityref
    +--rw match-interface
    |   +--rw interface?
    +--rw match-prefix-set
    |   +--rw prefix-set?          prefix-set/name
    |   +--rw match-set-options?  match-set-options-type
    +--rw match-neighbor-set
    |   +--rw neighbor-set?
    +--rw match-tag-set
    |   +--rw tag-set?
    |   +--rw match-set-options?  match-set-options-type
    +--rw match-route-type*  identityref
    +--rw bp:bgp-conditions
      +--rw bp:med-eq?          uint32
      +--rw bp:origin-eq?      bt:bgp-origin-attr-type
      +--rw bp:next-hop-in*    inet:ip-address-no-zone
      +--rw bp:afi-safi-in*    identityref
      +--rw bp:local-pref-eq?  uint32
      +--rw bp:route-type?    enumeration
      +--rw bp:community-count
      +--rw bp:as-path-length
      +--rw bp:match-community-set
      |   +--rw bp:community-set?
      |   +--rw bp:match-set-options?
      +--rw bp:match-ext-community-set
      |   +--rw bp:ext-community-set?
      |   +--rw bp:match-set-options?
      +--rw bp:match-as-path-set
      |   +--rw bp:as-path-set?
      |   +--rw bp:match-set-options?
    +--rw actions
      +--rw policy-result?      policy-result-type
      +--rw set-metric
      |   +--rw metric-modification?
      |   +--rw metric?          uint32
      +--rw set-metric-type
      |   +--rw metric-type?    identityref
      +--rw set-route-level
      |   +--rw route-level?    identityref
      +--rw set-route-preference?  uint16
      +--rw set-tag?              tag-type
      +--rw set-application-tag?  tag-type
      +--rw bp:bgp-actions
      |   +--rw bp:set-route-origin?bt:bgp-origin-attr-type

```

```

+--rw bp:set-local-pref?    uint32
+--rw bp:set-next-hop?      bgp-next-hop-type
+--rw bp:set-med?           bgp-set-med-type
+--rw bp:set-as-path-prepend
|   +--rw bp:repeat-n?      uint8
+--rw bp:set-community
|   +--rw bp:method?         enumeration
|   +--rw bp:options?
|   +--rw bp:inline
|   |   +--rw bp:communities*  union
|   +--rw bp:reference
|   |   +--rw bp:community-set-ref?
+--rw bp:set-ext-community
|   +--rw bp:method?         enumeration
|   +--rw bp:options?
|   +--rw bp:inline
|   |   +--rw bp:communities*  union
|   +--rw bp:reference
|   |   +--rw bp:ext-community-set-ref?

```

## Appendix B. Policy examples

Below we show examples of XML-encoded configuration data using the routing policy and BGP models to illustrate both how policies are defined, and how they can be applied. Note that the XML has been simplified for readability.

The following example shows how prefix-set and tag-set can be defined. The policy condition is to match a prefix-set and a tag-set, and the action is to accept routes that match the condition.

```

<config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <routing-policy
    xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing-policy">

    <defined-sets>
      <prefix-sets>
        <prefix-set>
          <name>prefix-set-A</name>
          <mode>ipv4</mode>
          <prefixes>
            <prefix-list>
              <ip-prefix>192.0.2.0/24</ip-prefix>
              <mask-length-lower>24</mask-length-lower>
              <mask-length-upper>32</mask-length-upper>
            </prefix-list>
            <prefix-list>
              <ip-prefix>198.51.100.0/24</ip-prefix>
            </prefix-list>
          </prefixes>
        </prefix-set>
      </prefix-sets>
    </defined-sets>
  </routing-policy>
</config>

```

```
        <mask-length-lower>24</mask-length-lower>
        <mask-length-upper>32</mask-length-upper>
    </prefix-list>
</prefixes>
</prefix-set>
<prefix-set>
  <name>prefix-set-B</name>
  <mode>ipv6</mode>
  <prefixes>
    <prefix-list>
      <ip-prefix>2001:DB8::/32</ip-prefix>
      <mask-length-lower>32</mask-length-lower>
      <mask-length-upper>64</mask-length-upper>
    </prefix-list>
  </prefixes>
</prefix-set>
</prefix-sets>
<tag-sets>
  <tag-set>
    <name>cust-tag1</name>
    <tag-value>10</tag-value>
  </tag-set>
</tag-sets>
</defined-sets>

<policy-definitions>
  <policy-definition>
    <name>export-tagged-BGP</name>
    <statements>
      <statement>
        <name>term-0</name>
        <conditions>
          <match-prefix-set>
            <prefix-set>prefix-set-A</prefix-set>
          </match-prefix-set>
          <match-tag-set>
            <tag-set>cust-tag1</tag-set>
          </match-tag-set>
        </conditions>
        <actions>
          <policy-result>accept-route</policy-result>
        </actions>
      </statement>
    </statements>
  </policy-definition>
</policy-definitions>

</routing-policy>
```



```
</config>
```

In the following example, all routes in the RIB that have been learned from OSPF advertisements corresponding to OSPF intra-area and inter-area route types should get advertised into ISIS level-2 advertisements.

```
<config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <routing-policy
    xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing-policy">
    <policy-definitions>
      <policy-definition>
        <name>export-all-OSPF-prefixes-into-ISIS-level-2</name>
        <statements>
          <statement>
            <name>term-0</name>
            <conditions>
              <match-route-type>ospf-internal-type</match-route-type>
            </conditions>
            <actions>
              <set-route-level>
                <route-level>isis-level-2</route-level>
              </set-route-level>
              <policy-result>accept-route</policy-result>
            </actions>
          </statement>
        </statements>
      </policy-definition>
    </policy-definitions>
  </routing-policy>
</config>
```

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