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NETCONF Client and Server Models  
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Abstract

This document defines two YANG modules, one module to configure a NETCONF client and the other module to configure a NETCONF server. Both modules support both the SSH and TLS transport protocols, and support both standard NETCONF and NETCONF Call Home connections.

Editorial Note (To be removed by RFC Editor)

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

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

- \* "AAAA" --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-crypto-types
- \* "BBBB" --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-trust-anchors
- \* "CCCC" --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-keystore
- \* "DDDD" --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server
- \* "EEEE" --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server
- \* "FFFF" --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-tls-client-server
- \* "GGGG" --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-http-client-server
- \* "HHHH" --> the assigned RFC value for this draft

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

\* "2020-07-08" --> the publication date of this draft

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

\* Appendix A. Change Log

#### Status of This Memo

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

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## 1. Introduction

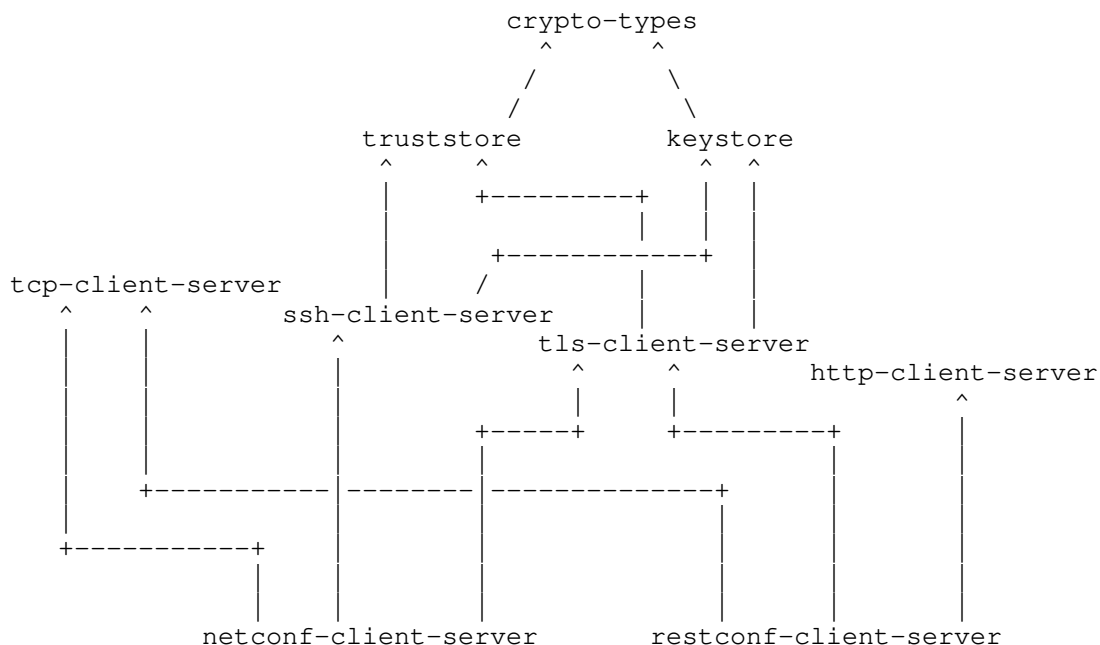
This document defines two YANG [RFC7950] modules, one module to configure a NETCONF [RFC6241] client and the other module to configure a NETCONF server. Both modules support both NETCONF over SSH [RFC6242] and NETCONF over TLS [RFC7589] and NETCONF Call Home connections [RFC8071].

### 1.1. Relation to other RFCs

This document presents one or more YANG modules [RFC7950] that are part of a collection of RFCs that work together to define configuration modules for clients and servers of both the NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040] protocols.

The modules have been defined in a modular fashion to enable their use by other efforts, some of which are known to be in progress at the time of this writing, with many more expected to be defined in time.

The relationship between the various RFCs in the collection is presented in the below diagram. The labels in the diagram represent the primary purpose provided by each RFC. Links the each RFC are provided below the diagram.



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

Table 1: Label to RFC Mapping

## 1.2. Specification Language

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

## 1.3. Adherence to the NMDA

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

## 2. The "ietf-netconf-client" Module

The NETCONF client model presented in this section supports both clients initiating connections to servers, as well as clients listening for connections from servers calling home, using either the SSH and TLS transport protocols.

YANG feature statements are used to enable implementations to advertise which potentially uncommon parts of the model the NETCONF client supports.

## 2.1. Data Model Overview

### 2.1.1. Features

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

Features:

- +-- ssh-initiate
- +-- tls-initiate
- +-- ssh-listen
- +-- tls-listen

### 2.1.2. Groupings

The following diagram lists all the "grouping" statements defined in the "ietf-netconf-client" module:

Groupings:

- +-- netconf-client-grouping
- +-- netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping
- +-- netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping
- +-- netconf-client-app-grouping

Each of these groupings are presented in the following subsections.

#### 2.1.2.1. The "netconf-client-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-client-grouping" grouping:

```
grouping netconf-client-grouping ---> <empty>
```

Comments:

- \* This grouping does not define any nodes, but is maintained so that downstream modules can augment nodes into it if needed.
- \* The "netconf-client-grouping" defines, if it can be called that, the configuration for just "NETCONF" part of a protocol stack. It does not, for instance, define any configuration for the "TCP", "SSH" or "TLS" protocol layers (for that, see Section 2.1.2.2 and Section 2.1.2.3).

#### 2.1.2.2. The "netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping
  +-- (transport)
    +--:(ssh) {ssh-initiate}?
      +-- ssh
        +-- tcp-client-parameters
          | +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
        +-- ssh-client-parameters
          | +---u sshc:ssh-client-grouping
        +-- netconf-client-parameters
          +---u ncc:netconf-client-grouping
    +--:(tls) {tls-initiate}?
      +-- tls
        +-- tcp-client-parameters
          | +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
        +-- tls-client-parameters
          | +---u tlsc:tls-client-grouping
        +-- netconf-client-parameters
          +---u ncc:netconf-client-grouping
  
```

#### Comments:

- \* The "netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping" defines the configuration for a full NETCONF protocol stack, for NETCONF clients that initiate connections to NETCONF servers, as opposed to receiving call-home [RFC8071] connections.
- \* The "transport" choice node enables both the SSH and TLS transports to be configured, with each option enabled by a "feature" statement.
- \* For the referenced grouping statement(s):
  - The "tcp-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server].
  - The "ssh-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server].
  - The "tls-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server].
  - The "netconf-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 2.1.2.1 in this document.

### 2.1.2.3. The "netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping
  +-- (transport)
    +--:(ssh) {ssh-listen}?
      |   +-- ssh
      |     +-- tcp-server-parameters
      |       |   +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
      |     +-- ssh-client-parameters
      |       |   +---u sshc:ssh-client-grouping
      |     +-- netconf-client-parameters
      |       |   +---u ncc:netconf-client-grouping
    +--:(tls) {tls-listen}?
      |   +-- tls
      |     +-- tcp-server-parameters
      |       |   +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
      |     +-- tls-client-parameters
      |       |   +---u tlsc:tls-client-grouping
      |     +-- netconf-client-parameters
      |       |   +---u ncc:netconf-client-grouping

```

#### Comments:

- \* The "netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping" defines the configuration for a full NETCONF protocol stack, for NETCONF clients that receive call-home [RFC8071] connections from NETCONF servers.
- \* The "transport" choice node enables both the SSH and TLS transports to be configured, with each option enabled by a "feature" statement.
- \* For the referenced grouping statement(s):
  - The "tcp-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server].
  - The "ssh-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server].
  - The "tls-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server].
  - The "netconf-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 2.1.2.1 in this document.



#### 2.1.2.4. The "netconf-client-app-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-client-app-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping netconf-client-app-grouping
+-- initiate! {ssh-initiate or tls-initiate}?
|   +-- netconf-server* [name]
|       +-- name? string
|       +-- endpoints
|           +-- endpoint* [name]
|               +-- name? string
|               +---u netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping
|   +-- connection-type
|       +-- (connection-type)
|           +--:(persistent-connection)
|               | +-- persistent!
|           +--:(periodic-connection)
|               +-- periodic!
|                   +-- period? uint16
|                   +-- anchor-time? yang:date-and-time
|                   +-- idle-timeout? uint16
|   +-- reconnect-strategy
|       +-- start-with? enumeration
|       +-- max-attempts? uint8
+-- listen! {ssh-listen or tls-listen}?
    +-- idle-timeout? uint16
    +-- endpoint* [name]
        +-- name? string
        +---u netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping
  
```

Comments:

- \* The "netconf-client-app-grouping" defines the configuration for a NETCONF client that supports both initiating connections to NETCONF servers as well as receiving call-home connections from NETCONF servers.
- \* Both the "initiate" and "listen" subtrees must be enabled by "feature" statements.
- \* For the referenced grouping statement(s):
  - The "netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 2.1.2.2 in this document.
  - The "netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 2.1.2.3 in this document.

### 2.1.3. Protocol-accessible Nodes

The following diagram lists all the protocol-accessible nodes defined in the "ietf-netconf-client" module:

```
module: ietf-netconf-client
  +--rw netconf-client
    +---u netconf-client-app-grouping
```

Comments:

- \* Protocol-accessible nodes are those nodes that are accessible when the module is "implemented", as described in Section 5.6.5 of [RFC7950].
- \* For the "ietf-netconf-client" module, the protocol-accessible nodes are an instance of the "netconf-client-app-grouping" discussed in Section 2.1.2.4 grouping.
- \* The reason for why "netconf-client-app-grouping" exists separate from the protocol-accessible nodes definition is so as to enable instances of netconf-client-app-grouping to be instantiated in other locations, as may be needed or desired by some modules.

### 2.2. Example Usage

The following example illustrates configuring a NETCONF client to initiate connections, using both the SSH and TLS transport protocols, as well as to listen for call-home connections, again using both the SSH and TLS transport protocols.

This example is consistent with the examples presented in Section 2.2 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-trust-anchors] and Section 2.2 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-keystore].

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

```
<netconf-client
  xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-client"
  xmlns:ct="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-crypto-types">

  <!-- NETCONF servers to initiate connections to -->
  <initiate>
    <netconf-server>
      <name>corp-fw1</name>
      <endpoints>
        <endpoint>
          <name>corp-fw1.example.com</name>
```

```

    <ssh>
      <tcp-client-parameters>
        <remote-address>corp-fw1.example.com</remote-address>
        <keepalives>
          <idle-time>15</idle-time>
          <max-probes>3</max-probes>
          <probe-interval>30</probe-interval>
        </keepalives>
      </tcp-client-parameters>
      <ssh-client-parameters>
        <client-identity>
          <username>foobar</username>
          <public-key>
            <keystore-reference>ssh-rsa-key</keystore-reference>
e>
            </public-key>
          </client-identity>
          <server-authentication>
            <ca-certs>
              <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ca-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
            </ca-certs>
            <ee-certs>
              <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ee-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
            </ee-certs>
          </server-authentication>
          <keepalives>
            <max-wait>30</max-wait>
            <max-attempts>3</max-attempts>
          </keepalives>
        </ssh-client-parameters>
      <netconf-client-parameters>
        <!-- nothing to configure -->
      </netconf-client-parameters>
    </ssh>
  </endpoint>
</endpoint>
<name>corp-fw2.example.com</name>
<tls>
  <tcp-client-parameters>
    <remote-address>corp-fw2.example.com</remote-address>
    <keepalives>
      <idle-time>15</idle-time>
      <max-probes>3</max-probes>
      <probe-interval>30</probe-interval>
    </keepalives>
  </tcp-client-parameters>

```

```

        <tls-client-parameters>
          <client-identity>
            <certificate>
              <keystore-reference>
                <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-k\
ey>
                <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
              </keystore-reference>
            </certificate>
          </client-identity>
          <server-authentication>
            <ca-certs>
              <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ca-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
            </ca-certs>
            <ee-certs>
              <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ee-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
            </ee-certs>
          </server-authentication>
          <keepalives>
            <test-peer-aliveness>
              <max-wait>30</max-wait>
              <max-attempts>3</max-attempts>
            </test-peer-aliveness>
          </keepalives>
        </tls-client-parameters>
        <netconf-client-parameters>
          <!-- nothing to configure -->
        </netconf-client-parameters>
      </tls>
    </endpoint>
  </endpoints>
  <connection-type>
    <persistent/>
  </connection-type>
  <reconnect-strategy>
    <start-with>last-connected</start-with>
  </reconnect-strategy>
</netconf-server>
</initiate>

<!-- endpoints to listen for NETCONF Call Home connections on -->
<listen>
  <endpoint>
    <name>Intranet-facing SSH listener</name>
    <ssh>
      <tcp-server-parameters>

```

```

        <local-address>192.0.2.7</local-address>
    </tcp-server-parameters>
    <ssh-client-parameters>
        <client-identity>
            <username>foobar</username>
            <public-key>
                <keystore-reference>ssh-rsa-key</keystore-reference>
            </public-key>
        </client-identity>
        <server-authentication>
            <ca-certs>
                <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ca-certs</trustst\
ore-reference>
            </ca-certs>
            <ee-certs>
                <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ee-certs</trustst\
ore-reference>
            </ee-certs>
            <ssh-host-keys>
                <truststore-reference>trusted-ssh-public-keys</trustst\
ore-reference>
            </ssh-host-keys>
        </server-authentication>
    </ssh-client-parameters>
    <netconf-client-parameters>
        <!-- nothing to configure -->
    </netconf-client-parameters>
</ssh>
</endpoint>
<endpoint>
    <name>Intranet-facing TLS listener</name>
    <tls>
        <tcp-server-parameters>
            <local-address>192.0.2.7</local-address>
        </tcp-server-parameters>
        <tls-client-parameters>
            <client-identity>
                <certificate>
                    <keystore-reference>
                        <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-key>
                    <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
                </keystore-reference>
            </certificate>
        </client-identity>
        <server-authentication>
            <ca-certs>
                <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ca-certs</trustst\
ore-reference>

```

```

        </ca-certs>
        <ee-certs>
          <truststore-reference>trusted-server-ee-certs</truststore-reference>
        </ee-certs>
      </server-authentication>
      <keepalives>
        <peer-allowed-to-send/>
      </keepalives>
    </tls-client-parameters>
    <netconf-client-parameters>
      <!-- nothing to configure -->
    </netconf-client-parameters>
  </tls>
</endpoint>
</listen>
</netconf-client>

```

### 2.3. YANG Module

This YANG module has normative references to [RFC6242], [RFC6991], [RFC7589], [RFC8071], [I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server], [I-D.ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server], and [I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server].

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-netconf-client@2020-07-08.yang"

```

module ietf-netconf-client {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-client";
  prefix ncc;

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

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

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

```

```
}

import ietf-ssh-client {
  prefix sshc;
  revision-date 2020-07-08; // stable grouping definitions
  reference
    "RFC EEEE: YANG Groupings for SSH Clients and SSH Servers";
}

import ietf-tls-client {
  prefix tlsc;
  revision-date 2020-07-08; // stable grouping definitions
  reference
    "RFC FFFF: YANG Groupings for TLS Clients and TLS Servers";
}

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

contact
  "WG Web:  <http://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf/>
  WG List:  <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
  Author:   Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>
  Author:   Gary Wu <mailto:garywu@cisco.com>";

description
  "This module contains a collection of YANG definitions
  for configuring NETCONF clients.

  Copyright (c) 2020 IETF Trust and the persons identified
  as authors of the code. All rights reserved.

  Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with
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  BSD License set forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's
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  This version of this YANG module is part of RFC HHHH
  (https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfcHHHH); see the RFC
  itself for full legal notices.;

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

```
    capitals, as shown here.";

revision 2020-07-08 {
  description
    "Initial version";
  reference
    "RFC HHHH: NETCONF Client and Server Models";
}

// Features

feature ssh-initiate {
  description
    "The 'ssh-initiate' feature indicates that the NETCONF client
    supports initiating SSH connections to NETCONF servers.";
  reference
    "RFC 6242:
    Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)";
}

feature tls-initiate {
  description
    "The 'tls-initiate' feature indicates that the NETCONF client
    supports initiating TLS connections to NETCONF servers.";
  reference
    "RFC 7589: Using the NETCONF Protocol over Transport
    Layer Security (TLS) with Mutual X.509 Authentication";
}

feature ssh-listen {
  description
    "The 'ssh-listen' feature indicates that the NETCONF client
    supports opening a port to listen for incoming NETCONF
    server call-home SSH connections.";
  reference
    "RFC 8071: NETCONF Call Home and RESTCONF Call Home";
}

feature tls-listen {
  description
    "The 'tls-listen' feature indicates that the NETCONF client
    supports opening a port to listen for incoming NETCONF
    server call-home TLS connections.";
  reference
    "RFC 8071: NETCONF Call Home and RESTCONF Call Home";
}

// Groupings
```



```
grouping netconf-client-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF client
    without any consideration for how underlying transport
    sessions are established.

    This grouping currently doesn't define any nodes.";
}

grouping netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF client
    'initiate' protocol stack for a single connection.";
  choice transport {
    mandatory true;
    description
      "Selects between available transports.";
    case ssh {
      if-feature "ssh-initiate";
      container ssh {
        description
          "Specifies IP and SSH specific configuration
          for the connection.";
        container tcp-client-parameters {
          description
            "A wrapper around the TCP client parameters
            to avoid name collisions.";
          uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping {
            refine "remote-port" {
              default "830";
              description
                "The NETCONF client will attempt to connect
                to the IANA-assigned well-known port value
                for 'netconf-ssh' (830) if no value is
                specified.";
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    container ssh-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the SSH client parameters to
        avoid name collisions.";
      uses sshc:ssh-client-grouping;
    }
    container netconf-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the NETCONF client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
        uses ncc:netconf-client-grouping;
    }
}
case tls {
  if-feature "tls-initiate";
  container tls {
    description
      "Specifies IP and TLS specific configuration
      for the connection.";
    container tcp-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TCP client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
      uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping {
        refine "remote-port" {
          default "6513";
          description
            "The NETCONF client will attempt to connect
            to the IANA-assigned well-known port value
            for 'netconf-tls' (6513) if no value is
            specified.";
        }
      }
    }
    container tls-client-parameters {
      must "client-identity" {
        description
          "NETCONF/TLS clients MUST pass some
          authentication credentials.";
      }
      description
        "A wrapper around the TLS client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
      uses tlsc:tls-client-grouping;
    }
    container netconf-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the NETCONF client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
      uses ncc:netconf-client-grouping;
    }
  }
}
} // netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping

grouping netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping {
```

```
description
  "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF client
  'listen' protocol stack for a single connection. The
  'listen' stack supports call home connections, as
  described in RFC 8071";
reference
  "RFC 8071: NETCONF Call Home and RESTCONF Call Home";
choice transport {
  mandatory true;
  description
    "Selects between available transports.";
  case ssh {
    if-feature "ssh-listen";
    container ssh {
      description
        "SSH-specific listening configuration for inbound
        connections.";
      container tcp-server-parameters {
        description
          "A wrapper around the TCP server parameters
          to avoid name collisions.";
        uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping {
          refine "local-port" {
            default "4334";
            description
              "The NETCONF client will listen on the IANA-
              assigned well-known port for 'netconf-ch-ssh'
              (4334) if no value is specified.";
          }
        }
      }
    }
    container ssh-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the SSH client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
      uses sshc:ssh-client-grouping;
    }
    container netconf-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the NETCONF client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
      uses ncc:netconf-client-grouping;
    }
  }
}
case tls {
  if-feature "tls-listen";
  container tls {
```

```
description
  "TLS-specific listening configuration for inbound
  connections.";
container tcp-server-parameters {
  description
    "A wrapper around the TCP server parameters
    to avoid name collisions.";
  uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping {
    refine "local-port" {
      default "4334";
      description
        "The NETCONF client will listen on the IANA-
        assigned well-known port for 'netconf-ch-ssh'
        (4334) if no value is specified.";
    }
  }
}
container tls-client-parameters {
  must "client-identity" {
    description
      "NETCONF/TLS clients MUST pass some
      authentication credentials.";
  }
  description
    "A wrapper around the TLS client parameters
    to avoid name collisions.";
  uses tlsc:tls-client-grouping;
}
container netconf-client-parameters {
  description
    "A wrapper around the NETCONF client parameters
    to avoid name collisions.";
  uses ncc:netconf-client-grouping;
}
}
}
} // netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping

grouping netconf-client-app-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF client
    application that supports both 'initiate' and 'listen'
    protocol stacks for a multiplicity of connections.";
  container initiate {
    if-feature "ssh-initiate or tls-initiate";
    presence "Enables client to initiate TCP connections";
    description
```

```
    "Configures client initiating underlying TCP connections.";
list netconf-server {
  key "name";
  min-elements 1;
  description
    "List of NETCONF servers the NETCONF client is to
    maintain simultaneous connections with.";
  leaf name {
    type string;
    description
      "An arbitrary name for the NETCONF server.";
  }
  container endpoints {
    description
      "Container for the list of endpoints.";
    list endpoint {
      key "name";
      min-elements 1;
      ordered-by user;
      description
        "A user-ordered list of endpoints that the NETCONF
        client will attempt to connect to in the specified
        sequence. Defining more than one enables
        high-availability.";
      leaf name {
        type string;
        description
          "An arbitrary name for the endpoint.";
      }
      uses netconf-client-initiate-stack-grouping;
    } // list endpoint
  } // container endpoints

  container connection-type {
    description
      "Indicates the NETCONF client's preference for how the
      NETCONF connection is maintained.";
    choice connection-type {
      mandatory true;
      description
        "Selects between available connection types.";
      case persistent-connection {
        container persistent {
          presence "Indicates that a persistent connection is
            to be maintained.";
          description
            "Maintain a persistent connection to the NETCONF
            server. If the connection goes down, immediately
```

start trying to reconnect to the NETCONF server, using the reconnection strategy.

This connection type minimizes any NETCONF server to NETCONF client data-transfer delay, albeit at the expense of holding resources longer.";

```

    }
  }
  case periodic-connection {
    container periodic {
      presence "Indicates that a periodic connection is
        to be maintained.";
      description
        "Periodically connect to the NETCONF server.

        This connection type increases resource
        utilization, albeit with increased delay in
        NETCONF server to NETCONF client interactions.

        The NETCONF client should close the underlying
        TCP connection upon completing planned activities.

        In the case that the previous connection is still
        active, establishing a new connection is NOT
        RECOMMENDED.";
      leaf period {
        type uint16;
        units "minutes";
        default "60";
        description
          "Duration of time between periodic connections.";
      }
      leaf anchor-time {
        type yang:date-and-time {
          // constrained to minute-level granularity
          pattern '\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}T\d{2}:\d{2}'
            + '(Z|[\+|-]\d{2}:\d{2})';
        }
        description
          "Designates a timestamp before or after which a
          series of periodic connections are determined.
          The periodic connections occur at a whole
          multiple interval from the anchor time. For
          example, for an anchor time is 15 minutes past
          midnight and a period interval of 24 hours, then
          a periodic connection will occur 15 minutes past
          midnight everyday.";
      }
    }
  }

```

```
    leaf idle-timeout {
      type uint16;
      units "seconds";
      default 120; // two minutes
      description
        "Specifies the maximum number of seconds that
         a NETCONF session may remain idle. A NETCONF
         session will be dropped if it is idle for an
         interval longer then this number of seconds.
         If set to zero, then the NETCONF client will
         never drop a session because it is idle.";
    }
  }
}
}
container reconnect-strategy {
  description
    "The reconnection strategy directs how a NETCONF client
     reconnects to a NETCONF server, after discovering its
     connection to the server has dropped, even if due to a
     reboot. The NETCONF client starts with the specified
     endpoint and tries to connect to it max-attempts times
     before trying the next endpoint in the list (round
     robin).";
  leaf start-with {
    type enumeration {
      enum first-listed {
        description
          "Indicates that reconnections should start with
           the first endpoint listed.";
      }
      enum last-connected {
        description
          "Indicates that reconnections should start with
           the endpoint last connected to. If no previous
           connection has ever been established, then the
           first endpoint configured is used. NETCONF
           clients SHOULD be able to remember the last
           endpoint connected to across reboots.";
      }
      enum random-selection {
        description
          "Indicates that reconnections should start with
           a random endpoint.";
      }
    }
  }
  default "first-listed";
}
```

```
        description
            "Specifies which of the NETCONF server's endpoints
            the NETCONF client should start with when trying
            to connect to the NETCONF server.";
    }
    leaf max-attempts {
        type uint8 {
            range "1..max";
        }
        default "3";
        description
            "Specifies the number times the NETCONF client tries
            to connect to a specific endpoint before moving on
            to the next endpoint in the list (round robin).";
    }
}
} // netconf-server
} // initiate

container listen {
    if-feature "ssh-listen or tls-listen";
    presence "Enables client to accept call-home connections";
    description
        "Configures the client to accept call-home TCP connections.";
    leaf idle-timeout {
        type uint16;
        units "seconds";
        default "3600"; // one hour
        description
            "Specifies the maximum number of seconds that a NETCONF
            session may remain idle. A NETCONF session will be
            dropped if it is idle for an interval longer than this
            number of seconds. If set to zero, then the server
            will never drop a session because it is idle. Sessions
            that have a notification subscription active are never
            dropped.";
    }
    list endpoint {
        key "name";
        min-elements 1;
        description
            "List of endpoints to listen for NETCONF connections.";
        leaf name {
            type string;
            description
                "An arbitrary name for the NETCONF listen endpoint.";
        }
    }
    uses netconf-client-listen-stack-grouping;
}
```



```
    } // endpoint
  } // listen
} // netconf-client-app-grouping

// Protocol accessible node, for servers that implement
// this module.
container netconf-client {
  uses netconf-client-app-grouping;
  description
    "Top-level container for NETCONF client configuration.";
}
}

<CODE ENDS>
```

### 3. The "ietf-netconf-server" Module

The NETCONF server model presented in this section supports both listening for connections as well as initiating call-home connections, using either the SSH and TLS transport protocols.

YANG feature statements are used to enable implementations to advertise which potentially uncommon parts of the model the NETCONF server supports.

#### 3.1. Data Model Overview

##### 3.1.1. Features

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

Features:

- +-- ssh-listen
- +-- tls-listen
- +-- ssh-call-home
- +-- tls-call-home

##### 3.1.2. Groupings

The following diagram lists all the "grouping" statements defined in the "ietf-netconf-server" module:

Groupings:

- +-- netconf-server-grouping
- +-- netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping
- +-- netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping
- +-- netconf-server-app-grouping

Each of these groupings are presented in the following subsections.

#### 3.1.2.1. The "netconf-server-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-server-grouping" grouping:

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

```
grouping netconf-server-grouping
  +-- client-identity-mappings
      {(tls-listen or tls-call-home) and (sshcmn:ssh-x509-cert\
s)}?
  +---u x509c2n:cert-to-name
```

Comments:

- \* The "netconf-server-grouping" defines the configuration for just "NETCONF" part of a protocol stack. It does not, for instance, define any configuration for the "TCP", "SSH" or "TLS" protocol layers (for that, see Section 3.1.2.2 and Section 3.1.2.3).
- \* The "client-identity-mappings" node, which must be enabled by "feature" statements, defines a mapping from certificate fields to NETCONF user names.
- \* For the referenced grouping statement(s):
  - The "cert-to-name" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1 of [RFC7407].

#### 3.1.2.2. The "netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping
  +-- (transport)
    +--:(ssh) {ssh-listen}?
      +-- ssh
        +-- tcp-server-parameters
        |   +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
        +-- ssh-server-parameters
        |   +---u sshs:ssh-server-grouping
        +-- netconf-server-parameters
        |   +---u ncs:netconf-server-grouping
    +--:(tls) {tls-listen}?
      +-- tls
        +-- tcp-server-parameters
        |   +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
        +-- tls-server-parameters
        |   +---u tlss:tls-server-grouping
        +-- netconf-server-parameters
        |   +---u ncs:netconf-server-grouping

```

Comments:

- \* The "netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping" defines the configuration for a full NETCONF protocol stack for NETCONF servers that listen for standard connections from NETCONF clients, as opposed to initiating call-home [RFC8071] connections.
- \* The "transport" choice node enables both the SSH and TLS transports to be configured, with each option enabled by a "feature" statement.
- \* For the referenced grouping statement(s):
  - The "tcp-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server].
  - The "ssh-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server].
  - The "tls-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server].
  - The "netconf-server-grouping" is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of this document.

### 3.1.2.3. The "netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping
  +-- (transport)
    +--:(ssh) {ssh-call-home}?
      +-- ssh
        +-- tcp-client-parameters
          | +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
        +-- ssh-server-parameters
          | +---u sshs:ssh-server-grouping
        +-- netconf-server-parameters
          +---u ncs:netconf-server-grouping
    +--:(tls) {tls-call-home}?
      +-- tls
        +-- tcp-client-parameters
          | +---u tcpc:tcp-client-grouping
        +-- tls-server-parameters
          | +---u tlss:tls-server-grouping
        +-- netconf-server-parameters
          +---u ncs:netconf-server-grouping

```

#### Comments:

- \* The "netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping" defines the configuration for a full NETCONF protocol stack, for NETCONF servers that initiate call-home [RFC8071] connections to NETCONF clients.
- \* The "transport" choice node enables both the SSH and TLS transports to be configured, with each option enabled by a "feature" statement.
- \* For the referenced grouping statement(s):
  - The "tcp-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server].
  - The "ssh-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server].
  - The "tls-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server].
  - The "netconf-server-grouping" is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of this document.

#### 3.1.2.4. The "netconf-server-app-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "netconf-server-app-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping netconf-server-app-grouping
+-- listen! {ssh-listen or tls-listen}?
|   +-- idle-timeout?   uint16
|   +-- endpoint* [name]
|       +-- name?                               string
|       +---u netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping
+-- call-home! {ssh-call-home or tls-call-home}?
+-- netconf-client* [name]
+-- name?                               string
+-- endpoints
|   +-- endpoint* [name]
|       +-- name?                               string
|       +---u netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping
+-- connection-type
|   +-- (connection-type)
|       +--:(persistent-connection)
|       |   +-- persistent!
|       +--:(periodic-connection)
|       |   +-- periodic!
|       |       +-- period?           uint16
|       |       +-- anchor-time?      yang:date-and-time
|       |       +-- idle-timeout?     uint16
+-- reconnect-strategy
+-- start-with?      enumeration
+-- max-attempts?    uint8

```

#### Comments:

- \* The "netconf-server-app-grouping" defines the configuration for a NETCONF server that supports both listening for connections from NETCONF clients as well as initiating call-home connections to NETCONF clients.
- \* Both the "listen" and "call-home" subtrees must be enabled by "feature" statements.
- \* For the referenced grouping statement(s):
  - The "netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.2 in this document.
  - The "netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.3 in this document.

### 3.1.3. Protocol-accessible Nodes

The following diagram lists all the protocol-accessible nodes defined in the "ietf-netconf-server" module:

```

module: ietf-netconf-server
  +--rw netconf-server
    +---u netconf-server-app-grouping

```

Comments:

- \* Protocol-accessible nodes are those nodes that are accessible when the module is "implemented", as described in Section 5.6.5 of [RFC7950].
- \* For the "ietf-netconf-server" module, the protocol-accessible nodes are an instance of the "netconf-server-app-grouping" discussed in Section 3.1.2.4 grouping.
- \* The reason for why "netconf-server-app-grouping" exists separate from the protocol-accessible nodes definition is so as to enable instances of netconf-server-app-grouping to be instantiated in other locations, as may be needed or desired by some modules.

### 3.2. Example Usage

The following example illustrates configuring a NETCONF server to listen for NETCONF client connections using both the SSH and TLS transport protocols, as well as configuring call-home to two NETCONF clients, one using SSH and the other using TLS.

This example is consistent with the examples presented in Section 2.2 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-trust-anchors] and Section 2.2 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-keystore].

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

```

<netconf-server
  xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-server"
  xmlns:ct="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-crypto-types"
  xmlns:x509c2n="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-x509-cert-to-name">

  <!-- endpoints to listen for NETCONF connections on -->
  <listen>
    <endpoint> <!-- listening for SSH connections -->
      <name>netconf/ssh</name>
      <ssh>
        <tcp-server-parameters>
          <local-address>192.0.2.7</local-address>
        </tcp-server-parameters>
        <ssh-server-parameters>
          <server-identity>
            <host-key>

```

```

        <name>deployment-specific-certificate</name>
        <public-key>
          <keystore-reference>ssh-rsa-key</keystore-reference>
        </public-key>
      </host-key>
    </server-identity>
    <client-authentication>
      <supported-authentication-methods>
        <publickey/>
      </supported-authentication-methods>
    </client-authentication>
  </ssh-server-parameters>
  <netconf-server-parameters>
    <!-- nothing to configure -->
  </netconf-server-parameters>
</ssh>
</endpoint>
<endpoint> <!-- listening for TLS sessions -->
  <name>netconf/tls</name>
  <tls>
    <tcp-server-parameters>
      <local-address>192.0.2.7</local-address>
    </tcp-server-parameters>
    <tls-server-parameters>
      <server-identity>
        <certificate>
          <keystore-reference>
            <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-key>
            <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
          </keystore-reference>
        </certificate>
      </server-identity>
      <client-authentication>
        <ca-certs>
          <truststore-reference>trusted-client-ca-certs</truststore-reference>
        </ca-certs>
        <ee-certs>
          <truststore-reference>trusted-client-ee-certs</truststore-reference>
        </ee-certs>
      </client-authentication>
      <keepalives>
        <peer-allowed-to-send/>
      </keepalives>
    </tls-server-parameters>
    <netconf-server-parameters>
      <client-identity-mappings>

```

```

        <cert-to-name>
          <id>1</id>
          <fingerprint>11:0A:05:11:00</fingerprint>
          <map-type>x509c2n:specified</map-type>
          <name>scooby-doo</name>
        </cert-to-name>
        <cert-to-name>
          <id>2</id>
          <map-type>x509c2n:san-any</map-type>
        </cert-to-name>
      </client-identity-mappings>
    </netconf-server-parameters>
  </tls>
</endpoint>
</listen>

<!-- calling home to SSH and TLS based NETCONF clients -->
<call-home>
  <netconf-client> <!-- SSH-based client -->
    <name>config-mgr</name>
    <endpoints>
      <endpoint>
        <name>east-data-center</name>
        <ssh>
          <tcp-client-parameters>
            <remote-address>east.config-mgr.example.com</remote-ad\
dress>
            <keepalives>
              <idle-time>15</idle-time>
              <max-probes>3</max-probes>
              <probe-interval>30</probe-interval>
            </keepalives>
          </tcp-client-parameters>
          <ssh-server-parameters>
            <server-identity>
              <host-key>
                <name>deployment-specific-certificate</name>
                <public-key>
                  <keystore-reference>ssh-rsa-key</keystore-refere\
nce>
                </public-key>
              </host-key>
            </server-identity>
            <client-authentication>
              <supported-authentication-methods>
                <publickey/>
              </supported-authentication-methods>
            </client-authentication>
          </ssh-server-parameters>
        </ssh>
      </endpoint>
    </endpoints>
  </netconf-client>
</call-home>

```



```

        </ssh-server-parameters>
        <netconf-server-parameters>
          <!-- nothing to configure -->
        </netconf-server-parameters>
      </ssh>
    </endpoint>
  </endpoints>
  <name>west-data-center</name>
  <ssh>
    <tcp-client-parameters>
      <remote-address>west.config-mgr.example.com</remote-ad\
dress>
    </tcp-client-parameters>
    <ssh-server-parameters>
      <server-identity>
        <host-key>
          <name>deployment-specific-certificate</name>
          <public-key>
            <keystore-reference>ssh-rsa-key</keystore-refere\
nce>
          </public-key>
        </host-key>
      </server-identity>
      <client-authentication>
        <supported-authentication-methods>
          <publickey/>
        </supported-authentication-methods>
      </client-authentication>
    </ssh-server-parameters>
    <netconf-server-parameters>
      <!-- nothing to configure -->
    </netconf-server-parameters>
  </ssh>
</endpoint>
</endpoints>
<connection-type>
  <periodic>
    <idle-timeout>300</idle-timeout>
    <period>60</period>
  </periodic>
</connection-type>
<reconnect-strategy>
  <start-with>last-connected</start-with>
  <max-attempts>3</max-attempts>
</reconnect-strategy>
</netconf-client>
<netconf-client> <!-- TLS-based client -->
  <name>data-collector</name>

```

```

    <endpoints>
      <endpoint>
        <name>east-data-center</name>
        <tls>
          <tcp-client-parameters>
            <remote-address>east.analytics.example.com</remote-add\
ress>
            <keepalives>
              <idle-time>15</idle-time>
              <max-probes>3</max-probes>
              <probe-interval>30</probe-interval>
            </keepalives>
          </tcp-client-parameters>
          <tls-server-parameters>
            <server-identity>
              <certificate>
                <keystore-reference>
                  <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-k\
ey>
                  <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
                </keystore-reference>
              </certificate>
            </server-identity>
            <client-authentication>
              <ca-certs>
                <truststore-reference>trusted-client-ca-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
              </ca-certs>
              <ee-certs>
                <truststore-reference>trusted-client-ee-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
              </ee-certs>
            </client-authentication>
          </tls-server-parameters>
          <netconf-server-parameters>
            <client-identity-mappings>
              <cert-to-name>
                <id>1</id>
                <fingerprint>11:0A:05:11:00</fingerprint>
                <map-type>x509c2n:specified</map-type>
                <name>scooby-doo</name>
              </cert-to-name>

```

```

        <cert-to-name>
          <id>2</id>
          <map-type>x509c2n:san-any</map-type>
        </cert-to-name>
      </client-identity-mappings>
    </netconf-server-parameters>
  </tls>
</endpoint>
<endpoint>
  <name>west-data-center</name>
  <tls>
    <tcp-client-parameters>
      <remote-address>west.analytics.example.com</remote-add\
ress>
      <keepalives>
        <idle-time>15</idle-time>
        <max-probes>3</max-probes>
        <probe-interval>30</probe-interval>
      </keepalives>
    </tcp-client-parameters>
    <tls-server-parameters>
      <server-identity>
        <certificate>
          <keystore-reference>
            <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-k\
ey>
            <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
          </keystore-reference>
        </certificate>
      </server-identity>
      <client-authentication>
        <ca-certs>
          <truststore-reference>trusted-client-ca-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
        </ca-certs>
        <ee-certs>
          <truststore-reference>trusted-client-ee-certs</tru\
ststore-reference>
        </ee-certs>
      </client-authentication>
    </tls-server-parameters>
  </netconf-server-parameters>

```

```

    <client-identity-mappings>
      <cert-to-name>
        <id>1</id>
        <fingerprint>11:0A:05:11:00</fingerprint>
        <map-type>x509c2n:specified</map-type>
        <name>scooby-doo</name>
      </cert-to-name>
      <cert-to-name>
        <id>2</id>
        <map-type>x509c2n:san-any</map-type>
      </cert-to-name>
    </client-identity-mappings>
  </netconf-server-parameters>
</tls>
</endpoint>
</endpoints>
<connection-type>
  <persistent/>
</connection-type>
<reconnect-strategy>
  <start-with>first-listed</start-with>
  <max-attempts>3</max-attempts>
</reconnect-strategy>
</netconf-client>
</call-home>
</netconf-server>

```

### 3.3. YANG Module

This YANG module has normative references to [RFC6242], [RFC6991], [RFC7407], [RFC7589], [RFC8071], [I-D.ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server], [I-D.ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server], and [I-D.ietf-netconf-tls-client-server].

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-netconf-server@2020-07-08.yang"

```

module ietf-netconf-server {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-server";
  prefix ncs;

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

```

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

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

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

import ietf-ssh-common {
  prefix sshcmn;
  revision-date 2020-07-08; // stable grouping definitions
  reference
    "RFC EEEE: YANG Groupings for SSH Clients and SSH Servers";
}

import ietf-ssh-server {
  prefix sshs;
  revision-date 2020-07-08; // stable grouping definitions
  reference
    "RFC EEEE: YANG Groupings for SSH Clients and SSH Servers";
}

import ietf-tls-server {
  prefix tlss;
  revision-date 2020-07-08; // stable grouping definitions
  reference
    "RFC FFFF: YANG Groupings for TLS Clients and TLS Servers";
}

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

contact
  "WG Web:  <http://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf/>
  WG List:  <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
  Author:   Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>
  Author:   Gary Wu <mailto:garywu@cisco.com>
  Author:   Juergen Schoenwaelder
```

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

description

"This module contains a collection of YANG definitions for configuring NETCONF servers.

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

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

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

revision 2020-07-08 {

description

"Initial version";

reference

"RFC HHHH: NETCONF Client and Server Models";

}

// Features

feature ssh-listen {

description

"The 'ssh-listen' feature indicates that the NETCONF server supports opening a port to accept NETCONF over SSH client connections.";

reference

"RFC 6242:

Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)";

}

feature tls-listen {

description

```
    "The 'tls-listen' feature indicates that the NETCONF server
    supports opening a port to accept NETCONF over TLS
    client connections.";
  reference
    "RFC 7589: Using the NETCONF Protocol over Transport
    Layer Security (TLS) with Mutual X.509
    Authentication";
}

feature ssh-call-home {
  description
    "The 'ssh-call-home' feature indicates that the NETCONF
    server supports initiating a NETCONF over SSH call
    home connection to NETCONF clients.";
  reference
    "RFC 8071: NETCONF Call Home and RESTCONF Call Home";
}

feature tls-call-home {
  description
    "The 'tls-call-home' feature indicates that the NETCONF
    server supports initiating a NETCONF over TLS call
    home connection to NETCONF clients.";
  reference
    "RFC 8071: NETCONF Call Home and RESTCONF Call Home";
}

// Groupings

grouping netconf-server-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF server
    without any consideration for how underlying transport
    sessions are established.

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

  container client-identity-mappings {
    if-feature
      "(tls-listen or tls-call-home) and (sshcmn:ssh-x509-certs)";
    description
```

```
"Specifies mappings through which NETCONF client X.509
certificates are used to determine a NETCONF username.
If no matching and valid cert-to-name list entry can be
found, then the NETCONF server MUST close the connection,
and MUST NOT accept NETCONF messages over it.";
reference
  "RFC 7407: A YANG Data Model for SNMP Configuration.";
uses x509c2n:cert-to-name {
  refine "cert-to-name/fingerprint" {
    mandatory false;
    description
      "A 'fingerprint' value does not need to be specified
      when the 'cert-to-name' mapping is independent of
      fingerprint matching. A 'cert-to-name' having no
      fingerprint value will match any client certificate
      and therefore should only be present at the end of
      the user-ordered 'cert-to-name' list.";
  }
}
}
}

grouping netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF server
    'listen' protocol stack for a single connection.";
  choice transport {
    mandatory true;
    description
      "Selects between available transports.";
    case ssh {
      if-feature "ssh-listen";
      container ssh {
        description
          "SSH-specific listening configuration for inbound
          connections.";
        container tcp-server-parameters {
          description
            "A wrapper around the TCP client parameters
            to avoid name collisions.";
          uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping {
            refine "local-port" {
              default "830";
              description
                "The NETCONF server will listen on the
                IANA-assigned well-known port value
                for 'netconf-ssh' (830) if no value
                is specified.";
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
    }
  }
}
container ssh-server-parameters {
  description
    "A wrapper around the SSH server parameters
    to avoid name collisions.";
  uses sshs:ssh-server-grouping;
}
container netconf-server-parameters {
  description
    "A wrapper around the NETCONF server parameters
    to avoid name collisions.";
  uses ncs:netconf-server-grouping;
}
}
}
case tls {
  if-feature "tls-listen";
  container tls {
    description
      "TLS-specific listening configuration for inbound
      connections.";
    container tcp-server-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TCP client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
      uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping {
        refine "local-port" {
          default "6513";
          description
            "The NETCONF server will listen on the
            IANA-assigned well-known port value
            for 'netconf-tls' (6513) if no value
            is specified.";
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
container tls-server-parameters {
  description
    "A wrapper around the TLS server parameters to
    avoid name collisions.";
  uses tlss:tls-server-grouping {
    refine "client-authentication" {
      must 'ca-certs or ee-certs';
      description
        "NETCONF/TLS servers MUST validate client
        certificates. This configures certificates
```

```

        at the socket-level (i.e. bags), more
        discriminating client-certificate checks
        SHOULD be implemented by the application.";
    reference
        "RFC 7589:
            Using the NETCONF Protocol over Transport Layer
            Security (TLS) with Mutual X.509 Authentication";
}
}
}
container netconf-server-parameters {
    description
        "A wrapper around the NETCONF server parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
    uses ncs:netconf-server-grouping;
}
}
}
}
grouping netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping {
    description
        "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF server
        'call-home' protocol stack, for a single connection.";
    choice transport {
        mandatory true;
        description
            "Selects between available transports.";
        case ssh {
            if-feature "ssh-call-home";
            container ssh {
                description
                    "Specifies SSH-specific call-home transport
                    configuration.";
            }
            container tcp-client-parameters {
                description
                    "A wrapper around the TCP client parameters
                    to avoid name collisions.";
                uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping {
                    refine "remote-port" {
                        default "4334";
                        description
                            "The NETCONF server will attempt to connect
                            to the IANA-assigned well-known port for
                            'netconf-ch-tls' (4334) if no value is
                            specified.";
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }
  }
  container ssh-server-parameters {
    description
      "A wrapper around the SSH server parameters
      to avoid name collisions.";
    uses sshs:ssh-server-grouping;
  }
  container netconf-server-parameters {
    description
      "A wrapper around the NETCONF server parameters
      to avoid name collisions.";
    uses ncs:netconf-server-grouping;
  }
}
case tls {
  if-feature "tls-call-home";
  container tls {
    description
      "Specifies TLS-specific call-home transport
      configuration.";
    container tcp-client-parameters {
      description
        "A wrapper around the TCP client parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
      uses tcpc:tcp-client-grouping {
        refine "remote-port" {
          default "4335";
          description
            "The NETCONF server will attempt to connect
            to the IANA-assigned well-known port for
            'netconf-ch-tls' (4335) if no value is
            specified.";
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
container tls-server-parameters {
  description
    "A wrapper around the TLS server parameters to
    avoid name collisions.";
  uses tlss:tls-server-grouping {
    refine "client-authentication" {
      must 'ca-certs or ee-certs';
      description
        "NETCONF/TLS servers MUST validate client
        certificates. This configures certificates
        at the socket-level (i.e. bags), more
```

```
        discriminating client-certificate checks
        SHOULD be implemented by the application.";
    reference
        "RFC 7589:
        Using the NETCONF Protocol over Transport Layer
        Security (TLS) with Mutual X.509 Authentication";
    }
}
}
container netconf-server-parameters {
    description
        "A wrapper around the NETCONF server parameters
        to avoid name collisions.";
    uses ncs:netconf-server-grouping;
}
}
}
}

grouping netconf-server-app-grouping {
    description
        "A reusable grouping for configuring a NETCONF server
        application that supports both 'listen' and 'call-home'
        protocol stacks for a multiplicity of connections.";
    container listen {
        if-feature "ssh-listen or tls-listen";
        presence
            "Enables server to listen for NETCONF client connections.";
        description
            "Configures listen behavior";
        leaf idle-timeout {
            type uint16;
            units "seconds";
            default 3600; // one hour
            description
                "Specifies the maximum number of seconds that a NETCONF
                session may remain idle. A NETCONF session will be
                dropped if it is idle for an interval longer than this
                number of seconds. If set to zero, then the server
                will never drop a session because it is idle. Sessions
                that have a notification subscription active are never
                dropped.";
        }
        list endpoint {
            key "name";
            min-elements 1;
            description
```

```
        "List of endpoints to listen for NETCONF connections.";
    leaf name {
        type string;
        description
            "An arbitrary name for the NETCONF listen endpoint.";
    }
    uses netconf-server-listen-stack-grouping;
}

container call-home {
    if-feature "ssh-call-home or tls-call-home";
    presence
        "Enables the NETCONF server to initiate the underlying
        transport connection to NETCONF clients.";
    description "Configures call home behavior.";
    list netconf-client {
        key "name";
        min-elements 1;
        description
            "List of NETCONF clients the NETCONF server is to
            maintain simultaneous call-home connections with.";
        leaf name {
            type string;
            description
                "An arbitrary name for the remote NETCONF client.";
        }
    }
    container endpoints {
        description
            "Container for the list of endpoints.";
        list endpoint {
            key "name";
            min-elements 1;
            ordered-by user;
            description
                "A non-empty user-ordered list of endpoints for this
                NETCONF server to try to connect to in sequence.
                Defining more than one enables high-availability.";
            leaf name {
                type string;
                description
                    "An arbitrary name for this endpoint.";
            }
        }
        uses netconf-server-callhome-stack-grouping;
    }
}

container connection-type {
    description
        "Indicates the NETCONF server's preference for how the
```

```
    NETCONF connection is maintained.";
choice connection-type {
  mandatory true;
  description
    "Selects between available connection types.";
  case persistent-connection {
    container persistent {
      presence "Indicates that a persistent connection is
        to be maintained.";
      description
        "Maintain a persistent connection to the NETCONF
        client. If the connection goes down, immediately
        start trying to reconnect to the NETCONF client,
        using the reconnection strategy.

        This connection type minimizes any NETCONF client
        to NETCONF server data-transfer delay, albeit at
        the expense of holding resources longer.";
    }
  }
  case periodic-connection {
    container periodic {
      presence "Indicates that a periodic connection is
        to be maintained.";
      description
        "Periodically connect to the NETCONF client.

        This connection type increases resource
        utilization, albeit with increased delay in
        NETCONF client to NETCONF client interactions.

        The NETCONF client SHOULD gracefully close the
        connection using <close-session> upon completing
        planned activities. If the NETCONF session is
        not closed gracefully, the NETCONF server MUST
        immediately attempt to reestablish the connection.

        In the case that the previous connection is still
        active (i.e., the NETCONF client has not closed
        it yet), establishing a new connection is NOT
        RECOMMENDED.";
    }
  }
  leaf period {
    type uint16;
    units "minutes";
    default "60";
    description
      "Duration of time between periodic connections.";
  }
}
```

```
leaf anchor-time {
  type yang:date-and-time {
    // constrained to minute-level granularity
    pattern '\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}T\d{2}:\d{2}'
      + '(Z|[\+|-]\d{2}:\d{2})';
  }
  description
    "Designates a timestamp before or after which a
    series of periodic connections are determined.
    The periodic connections occur at a whole
    multiple interval from the anchor time. For
    example, for an anchor time is 15 minutes past
    midnight and a period interval of 24 hours, then
    a periodic connection will occur 15 minutes past
    midnight everyday.";
}
leaf idle-timeout {
  type uint16;
  units "seconds";
  default 120; // two minutes
  description
    "Specifies the maximum number of seconds that
    a NETCONF session may remain idle. A NETCONF
    session will be dropped if it is idle for an
    interval longer than this number of seconds.
    If set to zero, then the server will never
    drop a session because it is idle.";
}
} // case periodic-connection
} // choice connection-type
} // container connection-type
container reconnect-strategy {
  description
    "The reconnection strategy directs how a NETCONF server
    reconnects to a NETCONF client, after discovering its
    connection to the client has dropped, even if due to a
    reboot. The NETCONF server starts with the specified
    endpoint and tries to connect to it max-attempts times
    before trying the next endpoint in the list (round
    robin).";
  leaf start-with {
    type enumeration {
      enum first-listed {
        description
          "Indicates that reconnections should start with
          the first endpoint listed.";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
enum last-connected {
  description
    "Indicates that reconnections should start with
    the endpoint last connected to. If no previous
    connection has ever been established, then the
    first endpoint configured is used. NETCONF
    servers SHOULD be able to remember the last
    endpoint connected to across reboots.";
}
enum random-selection {
  description
    "Indicates that reconnections should start with
    a random endpoint.";
}
}
default "first-listed";
description
  "Specifies which of the NETCONF client's endpoints
  the NETCONF server should start with when trying
  to connect to the NETCONF client.";
}
leaf max-attempts {
  type uint8 {
    range "1..max";
  }
  default "3";
  description
    "Specifies the number times the NETCONF server tries
    to connect to a specific endpoint before moving on
    to the next endpoint in the list (round robin).";
}
} // container reconnect-strategy
} // list netconf-client
} // container call-home
} // grouping netconf-server-app-grouping

// Protocol accessible node, for servers that implement
// this module.
container netconf-server {
  uses netconf-server-app-grouping;
  description
    "Top-level container for NETCONF server configuration.";
}
}
```

<CODE ENDS>



## 4. Security Considerations

### 4.1. The "ietf-netconf-client" YANG Module

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

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

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

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

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

Please be aware that this module uses groupings defined in other RFCs that define data nodes that do set the NACM "default-deny-all" and "default-deny-write" extensions.

### 4.2. The "ietf-netconf-server" YANG Module

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

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

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

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

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

Please be aware that this module uses groupings defined in other RFCs that define data nodes that do set the NACM "default-deny-all" and "default-deny-write" extensions.

## 5. IANA Considerations

### 5.1. The IETF XML Registry

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

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-client  
Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.  
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-server  
Registrant Contact: The NETCONF WG of the IETF.  
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

### 5.2. The YANG Module Names Registry

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

name: ietf-netconf-client  
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-client  
prefix: ncc  
reference: RFC HHHH

name: ietf-netconf-server  
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-server  
prefix: ncs  
reference: RFC HHHH

## 6. References

### 6.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-netconf-keystore]

Watsen, K., "A YANG Data Model for a Keystore", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-netconf-keystore-17, 20 May 2020, <<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-netconf-keystore-17>>.

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

Watsen, K. and G. Wu, "YANG Groupings for SSH Clients and SSH Servers", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server-19, 20 May 2020, <<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-netconf-ssh-client-server-19>>.

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

Watsen, K. and M. Scharf, "YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server-06, 16 June 2020, <<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-netconf-tcp-client-server-06>>.

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

Watsen, K. and G. Wu, "YANG Groupings for TLS Clients and TLS Servers", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-netconf-tls-client-server-19, 20 May 2020, <<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-netconf-tls-client-server-19>>.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

[RFC6020] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "YANG - A Data Modeling Language for the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6020, DOI 10.17487/RFC6020, October 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6020>>.

[RFC6241] Enns, R., Ed., Bjorklund, M., Ed., Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., and A. Bierman, Ed., "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6241, DOI 10.17487/RFC6241, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6241>>.

[RFC6242] Wasserman, M., "Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)", RFC 6242, DOI 10.17487/RFC6242, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6242>>.

- [RFC6991] Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., "Common YANG Data Types", RFC 6991, DOI 10.17487/RFC6991, July 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6991>>.
- [RFC7407] Bjorklund, M. and J. Schoenwaelder, "A YANG Data Model for SNMP Configuration", RFC 7407, DOI 10.17487/RFC7407, December 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7407>>.
- [RFC7589] Badra, M., Luchuk, A., and J. Schoenwaelder, "Using the NETCONF Protocol over Transport Layer Security (TLS) with Mutual X.509 Authentication", RFC 7589, DOI 10.17487/RFC7589, June 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7589>>.
- [RFC7950] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language", RFC 7950, DOI 10.17487/RFC7950, August 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7950>>.
- [RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.

## 6.2. Informative References

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## Appendix A. Change Log

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

### A.1. 00 to 01

- \* Renamed "keychain" to "keystore".

### A.2. 01 to 02

- \* Added to ietf-netconf-client ability to connected to a cluster of endpoints, including a reconnection-strategy.

- \* Added to ietf-netconf-client the ability to configure connection-type and also keep-alive strategy.
- \* Updated both modules to accommodate new groupings in the ssh/tls drafts.

#### A.3. 02 to 03

- \* Refined use of tls-client-grouping to add a must statement indicating that the TLS client must specify a client-certificate.
- \* Changed 'netconf-client' to be a grouping (not a container).

#### A.4. 03 to 04

- \* Added RFC 8174 to Requirements Language Section.
- \* Replaced refine statement in ietf-netconf-client to add a mandatory true.
- \* Added refine statement in ietf-netconf-server to add a must statement.
- \* Now there are containers and groupings, for both the client and server models.

#### A.5. 04 to 05

- \* Now tree diagrams reference ietf-netmod-yang-tree-diagrams
- \* Updated examples to inline key and certificates (no longer a leafref to keystore)

#### A.6. 05 to 06

- \* Fixed change log missing section issue.
- \* Updated examples to match latest updates to the crypto-types, trust-anchors, and keystore drafts.
- \* Reduced line length of the YANG modules to fit within 69 columns.

#### A.7. 06 to 07

- \* Removed "idle-timeout" from "persistent" connection config.
- \* Added "random-selection" for reconnection-strategy's "starts-with" enum.

- \* Replaced "connection-type" choice default (persistent) with "mandatory true".
- \* Reduced the periodic-connection's "idle-timeout" from 5 to 2 minutes.
- \* Replaced reconnect-timeout with period/anchor-time combo.

## A.8. 07 to 08

- \* Modified examples to be compatible with new crypto-types algs

## A.9. 08 to 09

- \* Corrected use of "mandatory true" for "address" leafs.
- \* Updated examples to reflect update to groupings defined in the keystore draft.
- \* Updated to use groupings defined in new TCP and HTTP drafts.
- \* Updated copyright date, boilerplate template, affiliation, and folding algorithm.

## A.10. 09 to 10

- \* Reformatted YANG modules.

## A.11. 10 to 11

- \* Adjusted for the top-level "demux container" added to groupings imported from other modules.
- \* Added "must" expressions to ensure that keepalives are not configured for "periodic" connections.
- \* Updated the boilerplate text in module-level "description" statement to match copyeditor convention.
- \* Moved "expanded" tree diagrams to the Appendix.

## A.12. 11 to 12

- \* Removed the "Design Considerations" section.
- \* Removed the 'must' statement limiting keepalives in periodic connections.

- \* Updated models and examples to reflect removal of the "demux" containers in the imported models.
- \* Updated the "periodic-connection" description statements to be more like the RESTCONF draft, especially where it described dropping the underlying TCP connection.
- \* Updated text to better reference where certain examples come from (e.g., which Section in which draft).
- \* In the server model, commented out the "must 'pinned-ca-certs or pinned-client-certs'" statement to reflect change made in the TLS draft whereby the trust anchors MAY be defined externally.
- \* Replaced the 'listen', 'initiate', and 'call-home' features with boolean expressions.

## A.13. 12 to 13

- \* Updated to reflect changes in trust-anchors drafts (e.g., s/trust-anchors/truststore/g + s/pinned.//)

## A.14. 13 to 14

- \* Adjusting from change in TLS client model (removing the top-level 'certificate' container), by swapping refining-in a 'mandatory true' statement with a 'must' statement outside the 'uses' statement.
- \* Updated examples to reflect ietf-crypto-types change (e.g., identities --> enumerations)

## A.15. 14 to 15

- \* Refactored both the client and server modules similar to how the ietf-restconf-server module was refactored in -13 of that draft, and the ietf-restconf-client grouping.

## A.16. 15 to 16

- \* Added refinement to make "cert-to-name/fingerprint" be mandatory false.
- \* Commented out refinement to "tls-server-grouping/client-authentication" until a better "must" expression is defined.

## A.17. 16 to 17



- \* Updated examples to include the "\*-key-format" nodes.
- \* Updated examples to remove the "required" nodes.
- \* Updated examples to remove the "client-auth-defined-elsewhere" nodes.

## A.18. 17 to 18

- \* Updated examples to reflect new "bag" addition to truststore.

## A.19. 18 to 19

- \* Updated examples to remove the 'algorithm' nodes.
- \* Updated examples to reflect the new TLS keepalives structure.
- \* Added keepalives to the tcp-client-parameters section in the netconf-server SSH-based call-home example.
- \* Added a TLS-based call-home example to the netconf-client example.
- \* Added a "Note to Reviewers" note to first page.

## A.20. 19 to 20

- \* Expanded "Data Model Overview section(s) [remove "wall" of tree diagrams].
- \* Removed expanded tree diagrams that were listed in the Appendix.
- \* Updated the Security Considerations section.

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