

# A YANG Data Model for In-Situ OAM

draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-yang-04

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# Comments on WGLC

- From Tom and Greg
- Minor Issues:
  - RFC8343, RFC9197 need adding to I-D refs.
    - Accepted
  - update the copy right
    - Accepted
  - YANG module has lower case 'must'
    - Accepted
  - length "1 .. max" is a very large number
    - Accepted. We will make it to be 300 length .
  - "end to end data" to "edge-to-edge data"
    - Accepted
- Major Issues
  - no examples
    - Discuss.

# Comments on WGLC

- Discuss

- The scope of the IOAM YANG data model is limited to configuration or also includes the presentation of IOAM data types defined in RFC 9197?
  - Suggest to only cover the configuration. The export may not use YANG model, e.g., IPFIX .
- Whether IOAM DEX is an integral part of IOAM?
  - Maybe narrow down the scope to RFC9197 could solve many of the following questions.
- Should the IOAM YANG data model enable the configuration of an IOAM node in IOAM-DEX trace mode?
  - Plan to exclude to align with RFC9197.
- Whether the control of only IOAM operational state (enable/disable) on a transit node creates a new DDoS attack vector against that node. Consequently, how can this risk be mitigated?
  - What if we only consider RFC9197?
- Should the model support the presentation of the looped-back IOAM packet with the Loopback flag set?
  - Plan to exclude to align with RFC9197.
- Should the model support the use of (configuration and presentation of the test outcomes) the Active IOAM flag?
  - Plan to exclude to align with RFC9197
- Should the configuration of IOAM over IPv6 and/or NSH be part of this document?
  - Filter is only used to identify the target flow, and enter the IOAM process. Use the “protocol” in this draft to find the IOAM instruction. In addition, YANG just provide enough information from the configuration interface. Device may have different implantations.

**Thank You**