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A YANG Data Model for Routing Configuration
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Abstract

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

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Terminology and Notation	4
2.1. Glossary of New Terms	4
2.2. Prefixes in Data Node Names	5
3. Objectives	6
4. The Design of the Core Routing Data Model	7
4.1. Router	10
4.1.1. Configuration of IPv6 Router Interfaces	10
4.2. Route	11
4.3. Routing Tables	12
4.4. Routing Protocols	13
4.4.1. Routing Pseudo-Protocols	14
4.4.2. Defining New Routing Protocols	14
4.5. Route Filters	17
4.6. RPC Operations	18
4.6.1. Operation "active-route"	18
4.6.2. Operation "route-count"	19
5. Interactions with Other YANG Modules	20
5.1. Module "ietf-interfaces"	20
5.2. Module "ietf-ip"	20
6. Routing YANG Module	22
7. IPv4 Unicast Routing YANG Module	34
8. IPv6 Unicast Routing YANG Module	38
9. IANA Considerations	47
10. Security Considerations	49
11. Acknowledgments	50
12. References	51
12.1. Normative References	51
12.2. Informative References	51
Appendix A. Example: Adding a New Routing Protocol	52
Appendix B. Example: Reply to the NETCONF <get> Message	55
Appendix C. Change Log	60
C.1. Changes Between Versions -03 and -04	60
C.2. Changes Between Versions -02 and -03	60
C.3. Changes Between Versions -01 and -02	61
C.4. Changes Between Versions -00 and -01	61
Author's Address	62

1. Introduction

This document contains a specification of the following YANG modules:

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

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

2. Terminology and Notation

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

The following terms are defined in [RFC6241]:

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

The following terms are defined in [RFC6020]:

- o augment
- o configuration data
- o container
- o data model
- o data node
- o data type
- o identity
- o mandatory node
- o module
- o operational state data
- o prefix
- o RPC operation

2.1. Glossary of New Terms

active route: a route which is actually used for sending packets.
 If there are multiple candidate routes with a matching destination prefix, then it is up to the routing algorithm to select the active route (or several active routes in the case of multi-path routing).

core routing data model: YANG data model resulting from the combination of "ietf-routing", "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing" and "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" modules.

direct route: a route to a directly connected network.

2.2. Prefixes in Data Node Names

In this document, names of data nodes, RPC methods and other data model objects are used mostly 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
ianaaf	iana-afn-safi	[IANA-IF-AF]
if	ietf-interfaces	[YANG-IF]
ip	ietf-ip	[YANG-IP]
rip	example-rip	Appendix A
rt	ietf-routing	Section 6
v4ur	ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing	Section 7
v6ur	ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing	Section 8
yang	ietf-yang-types	[RFC6021]
inet	ietf-inet-types	[RFC6021]

Table 1: Prefixes and corresponding YANG modules

3. Objectives

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

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

4. The Design of the Core Routing Data Model

The core routing data model consists of three YANG modules. The first module, "ietf-routing", defines the generic components of a routing system. The other two modules, "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing" and "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing", augment the "ietf-routing" module with additional data nodes that are needed for IPv4 and IPv6 unicast routing, respectively. The combined data hierarchy is shown in Figure 1, where brackets enclose list keys, "rw" means configuration, "ro" operational state data, and "?" means optional node. Parentheses enclose choice and case nodes, and case nodes are also marked with a colon (":").

```
+--rw routing
  +--rw router [name]
    +--rw name
    +--rw router-id?
    +--rw description?
    +--rw enabled?
    +--rw interfaces
      +--rw interface [name]
        +--rw name
        +--rw v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements
          +--rw v6ur:send-advertisements?
          +--rw v6ur:max-rtr-adv-interval?
          +--rw v6ur:min-rtr-adv-interval?
          +--rw v6ur:managed-flag?
          +--rw v6ur:other-config-flag?
          +--rw v6ur:link-mtu?
          +--rw v6ur:reachable-time?
          +--rw v6ur:retrans-timer?
          +--rw v6ur:cur-hop-limit?
          +--rw v6ur:default-lifetime?
          +--rw v6ur:prefix-list
            +--rw v6ur:prefix [prefix-spec]
              +--rw v6ur:prefix-spec
                +--rw (control-adv-prefixes)?
                  +--:(no-advertise)
                    +--rw v6ur:no-advertise?
                  +--:(advertise)
                    +--rw v6ur:valid-lifetime?
                    +--rw v6ur:on-link-flag?
                    +--rw v6ur:preferred-lifetime?
                    +--rw v6ur:autonomous-flag?
            +--rw routing-protocols
              +--rw routing-protocol [name]
                +--rw name
                +--rw description?
```

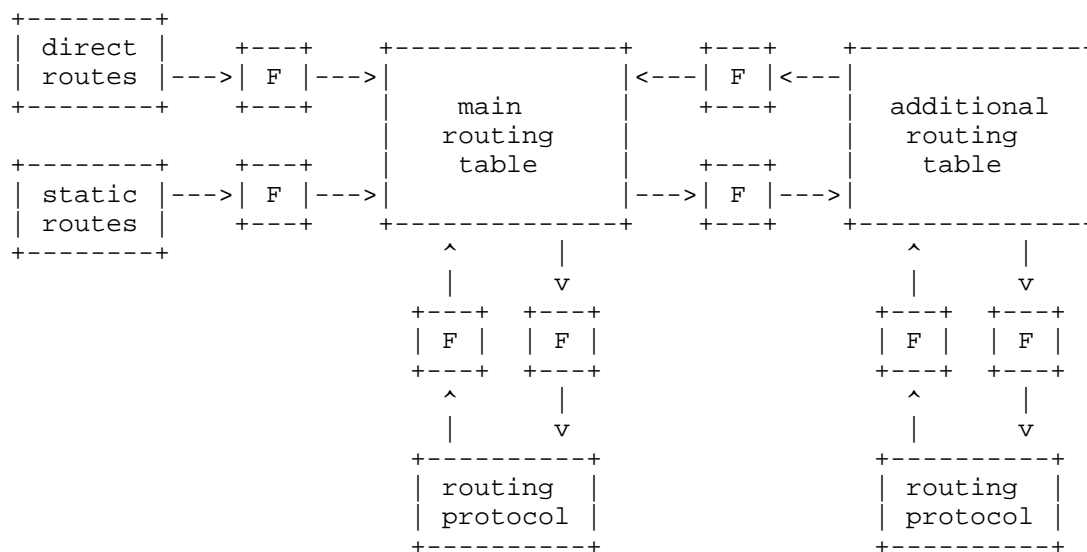
```

| | | | | +---rw type
| | | | | +---rw connected-routing-tables
| | | | | | +---rw routing-table [name]
| | | | | | | +---rw name
| | | | | | | +---rw import-filter?
| | | | | | | +---rw export-filter?
| | | | | +---rw static-routes
| | | | | | +---rw v4ur:ipv4
| | | | | | | +---rw v4ur:route [id]
| | | | | | | | +---rw v4ur:id
| | | | | | | | +---rw v4ur:description?
| | | | | | | | +---rw v4ur:outgoing-interface?
| | | | | | | | +---rw v4ur:dest-prefix
| | | | | | | | +---rw v4ur:next-hop?
| | | | | | +---rw v6ur:ipv6
| | | | | | | +---rw v6ur:route [id]
| | | | | | | | +---rw v6ur:id
| | | | | | | | +---rw v6ur:description?
| | | | | | | | +---rw v6ur:outgoing-interface?
| | | | | | | | +---rw v6ur:dest-prefix
| | | | | | | | +---rw v6ur:next-hop?
| | | | +---rw routing-tables
| | | | | +---rw routing-table [name]
| | | | | | +---rw name
| | | | | | +---rw address-family?
| | | | | | +---rw safi?
| | | | | | +---rw description?
| | | | | +---ro routes
| | | | | | +---ro route
| | | | | | | +---ro outgoing-interface?
| | | | | | | +---ro source-protocol
| | | | | | | +---ro age
| | | | | | | +---ro v4ur:dest-prefix?
| | | | | | | +---ro v4ur:next-hop?
| | | | | | | +---ro v6ur:dest-prefix?
| | | | | | | +---ro v6ur:next-hop?
| | | | | +---rw recipient-routing-tables
| | | | | | +---rw recipient-routing-table [name]
| | | | | | | +---rw name
| | | | | | | +---rw filter?
| +---rw route-filters
| | +---rw route-filter [name]
| | | +---rw name
| | | +---rw description?
| | | +---rw type?

```

Figure 1: Data hierarchy of the core routing data model.

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



The example in Figure 2 shows a typical (though certainly not the only possible) organization of a more complex routing subsystem for a single address family. Several of its features are worth mentioning:

- o Along with the main routing table, which must always be present, an additional routing table is configured.
- o Each routing protocol instance, including the "static" and "direct" pseudo-protocols, is connected to one routing table with which it can exchange routes (in both directions, except for the "static" and "direct" pseudo-protocols).
- o Routing tables may also be connected to each other and exchange routes in either direction (or both).
- o Route exchanges along all connections may be controlled by means of route filters, denoted by "F" in Figure 2.

4.1. Router

Each router instance in the core routing data model represents a logical router. The exact semantics of this term is left to implementations. For example, router instances may be completely isolated virtual routers or, alternatively, they may internally share certain information.

Each network layer interface must be assigned to one or more router instances in order to be able to participate in packet forwarding, routing protocols and other operations of those router instances. The assignment is accomplished by creating a corresponding entry in the list of router interfaces ("rt:interface"). The key of the list entry MUST be the name of a configured network layer interface, i.e., the value of a node /if:interfaces/if:interface/if:name defined in the "ietf-interfaces" module [YANG-IF].

Implementations MAY specify additional rules for the assignment of interfaces to logical routers. For example, it may be required that the sets of interfaces assigned to different logical routers be disjoint.

Apart from the key, each entry of the "rt:interface" list MAY contain other configuration or operational state data related to the corresponding router interface.

4.1.1. Configuration of IPv6 Router Interfaces

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

- o send-advertisements,
- o max-rtr-adv-interval,
- o min-rtr-adv-interval,
- o managed-flag,
- o other-config-flag,
- o link-mtu,
- o reachable-time,
- o retrans-timer,

- o cur-hop-limit,
- o default-lifetime,
- o prefix-list: a list of prefixes to be advertised. The following parameters are associated with each prefix in the list:
 - * valid-lifetime,
 - * on-link-flag,
 - * preferred-lifetime,
 - * autonomous-flag.

The definitions and descriptions of the above parameters can be found in the text of the module "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" (Section 8).

NOTES:

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

4.2. Route

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

- o "destination-prefix": IP prefix specifying the set of destination addresses for which the route may be used. This attribute is mandatory.
- o "next-hop": IP address of an adjacent router or host to which packets with destination addresses belonging to "destination-prefix" should be sent.

- o "outgoing-interface": network interface that should be used for sending packets with destination addresses belonging to "destination-prefix".

The above list of route attributes suffices for a simple static routing configuration. It is expected that future modules defining routing protocols will add other route attributes such as metrics or preferences.

Routes and their attributes are used both in configuration data, for example as manually configured static routes, and in operational state data, for example as entries in routing tables.

4.3. Routing Tables

Routing tables are lists of routes complemented with administrative data, namely:

- o "source-protocol": name of the routing protocol from which the route was originally obtained.
- o "age": number of seconds since the route was created or last updated.

Each routing table may contain only routes of the same address family. Address family information consists of two parameters - "address-family" and "safi" (Subsequent Address Family Identifier, SAFI). The permitted values for these two parameters are defined by IANA and represented using YANG enumeration types "ianaaf:address-family" and "ianaaf:subsequent-address-family" [IANA-IF-AF].

In the core routing data model, the "routing-table" node represents configuration while the descendant list of routes is defined as operational state data. The contents of route lists are controlled and manipulated by routing protocol operations which may result in route additions, removals and modifications. This also includes manipulations via the "static" and/or "direct" pseudo-protocols, see Section 4.4.1.

One routing table MUST be present for each router instance and each address family supported by that router instance. It is the so-called main routing table to which all routing protocol instances supporting the given address family SHOULD be connected by default. For the two address families that are part of the core routing data model, the names of the main routing tables SHOULD be as follows:

- o "main-ipv4-unicast" for IPv4 unicast,

- o "main-ipv6-unicast" for IPv6 unicast.

Additional routing tables MAY be configured by creating new entries in the "routing-table" list, either as a part of factory-default configuration, or by a client's action.

The naming scheme for additional routing tables, as well as restrictions on the number and configurability of routing tables are implementation-specific.

The way how the routing system uses information from routing tables is outside the scope of this document. Typically, implementations will either use a forwarding table, or perform a direct look-up in the main routing table in conjunction with a route cache.

Every routing table can serve as a source of routes for other routing tables. To achieve this, one or more recipient routing tables may be specified in the configuration of the source routing table. In addition, a route filter may be configured for each recipient routing table, which selects and/or manipulates the routes that are passed on between the source and recipient routing table.

4.4. Routing Protocols

The core routing data model provides an open-ended framework for defining multiple routing protocol instances. Each of them is identified by a name, which MUST be unique within a router instance. Each protocol MUST be assigned a type, which MUST be an identity derived from the "rt:routing-protocol" base identity. The core routing data model defines two identities for the direct and static pseudo-protocols (Section 4.4.1).

Each routing protocol instance is connected to exactly one routing table for each address family that the routing protocol instance supports. By default, every routing protocol instance SHOULD be connected to the main routing table or tables. An implementation MAY allow any or all routing protocol instances to be configured to use a different routing table.

Routes learned from the network by a routing protocol are passed to the connected routing table(s) and vice versa - routes appearing in a routing table are passed to all routing protocols connected to the table (except "direct" and "static" pseudo-protocols) and may be advertised by that protocol to the network.

Two independent route filters (see Section 4.5) may be defined for a routing protocol instance to control the exchange of routes in both directions between the routing protocol instance and the connected

routing table:

- o import filter controls which routes are passed from a routing protocol instance to the routing table,
- o export filter controls which routes the routing protocol instance may receive from the connected routing table.

Note that, for historical reasons, the terms import and export are used from the viewpoint of a routing table.

4.4.1. Routing Pseudo-Protocols

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

Every router instance MUST contain exactly one instance of the "direct" pseudo-protocol type. The name of this instance MUST also be "direct". It is the source of direct routes for all configured address families. Direct routes are normally supplied by the operating system kernel, based on the configuration of network interface addresses, see Section 5.2. Direct routes SHOULD by default appear in the main routing table for each configured address family. However, using the framework defined in this document, the target routing table for direct routes MAY be changed by connecting the "direct" protocol instance to a non-default routing table. Direct routes can also be filtered before they appear in the routing table.

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

4.4.2. Defining New Routing Protocols

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

- o A new identity MUST be defined for the routing protocol and its base identity MUST be set to "rt:routing-protocol", or to an identity derived from "rt:routing-protocol".
- o Additional route attributes MAY be defined, preferably in one place by means of defining a YANG grouping. The new attributes have to be inserted as operational state data by augmenting the definition of "rt:route" inside "rt:routing-table", and possibly to other places in the configuration, operational state data and RPC input or output.
- o Per-interface configuration parameters can be added by augmenting the data node "rt:interface" (the list of router interfaces).
- o Other configuration parameters and operational state data can be defined by augmenting the "routing-protocol" data node. By using the "when" statement, this augment SHOULD be made conditional and valid only if the value of the "rt:type" child leaf equals to the new protocol's identity.

It is RECOMMENDED that both per-interface and other configuration data specific to the new protocol be encapsulated in an appropriately named container.

The above steps are implemented by the example YANG module for the RIP routing protocol in Appendix A. First, the module defines a new identity for the RIP protocol:

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

New route attributes specific to the RIP protocol ("metric" and "tag") are defined in a grouping and then added to the route definitions appearing in "routing-table" and in the output part of the "active-route" RPC method:

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

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-tables/rt:routing-table/"
  + "rt:routes/rt:route" {
  when "../.../rt:routing-protocols/"
    + "rt:routing-protocol[rt:name=current()/rt:source-protocol]/"
    + "rt:type='rip:rip'" {
    description
      "This augment is only valid if the source protocol from which
       the route originated is RIP.";
  }
  description
    "RIP-specific route components.";
  uses route-content;
}

augment "/rt:active-route/rt:output/rt:route" {
  description
    "Add RIP-specific route content.";
  uses route-content;
}
```

Per-interface configuration data are defined by the following
"augment" statement:


```
augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:interfaces/rt:interface" {
  when "../../../rt:routing-protocols/rt:routing-protocol/rt:type = "
    + "'rip:rip'";
  container rip {
    description
      "Per-interface RIP configuration.";
    leaf enabled {
      type boolean;
      default "true";
    }
    leaf metric {
      type rip-metric;
      default "1";
    }
  }
}
```

Finally, global RIP configuration data are integrated into the "rt:routing-protocol" node by using the following "augment" statement, which is again valid only for routing protocol instances whose type is "rip:rip":

```
augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-protocols/"
  + "rt:routing-protocol" {
  when "rt:type = 'rip:rip'";
  container rip {
    leaf update-interval {
      type uint8 {
        range "10..60";
      }
      units "seconds";
      default "30";
      description
        "Time interval between periodic updates.";
    }
  }
}
```

4.5. Route Filters

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

Route filters are global, which means that a configured route filter

may be used by any or all router instances.

By itself, the route filtering framework defined in this document allows for applying only the extreme routing policies which are represented by the following pre-defined route filter types:

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

Note that the latter type is equivalent to no route filter.

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

Each route filter is identified by a name which MUST be unique within the entire configuration. Its type MUST be specified by the "type" identity reference - this opens the space for multiple route filtering framework implementations. The default value for the route filter type is the identity "deny-all-route-filter".

4.6. RPC Operations

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

- o active-route,
- o route-count.

Their parameters and semantics are described in the following subsections.

4.6.1. Operation "active-route"

Description: Retrieve one or more active routes from the forwarding information base (FIB) of a router instance, i.e., the route(s) that are currently used by that router instance for sending datagrams to the destination whose address is provided as an input parameter.

Parameters:

router-name: Name of the router instance whose FIB is to be queried.

destination-address: Network layer destination address for which the active routes are requested.

Positive Response: One or more "route" elements containing the active route(s).

Negative Response:

If the logical router is not found, the server sends an "rpc-error" message with "error-tag" set to "data-missing", and "error-app-tag" set to "router-not-found".

If no route exists for the given destination address, the server sends an "rpc-error" message with "error-tag" set to "data-missing" and "error-app-tag" set to "no-route".

4.6.2. Operation "route-count"

Description: Retrieve the total number of routes in a routing table.

Parameters:

router-name: Name of the logical router containing the routing table.

routing-table: Name of the routing table.

Positive Response: Element "number-of-routes" containing the requested nonnegative number.

Negative Response: If the logical router or the routing table is not found, the server sends an "rpc-error" message with "error-tag" set to "data-missing", and "error-app-tag" set to "router-not-found" or "routing-table-not-found", respectively.

5. Interactions with Other YANG Modules

The semantics of the core routing data model also depend on several configuration parameters that are defined in other YANG modules. The following subsections describe these interactions.

5.1. Module "ietf-interfaces"

The following boolean switch is defined in the "ietf-interfaces" YANG module [YANG-IF]:

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

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

5.2. Module "ietf-ip"

The following boolean switches are defined in the "ietf-ip" YANG module [YANG-IP]:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, the "ietf-ip" module allows for configuring IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and subnet masks. Configuration of these parameters

on an enabled interface MUST result in an immediate creation of the corresponding direct route (usually in the main routing table). Its destination prefix is set according to the configured IP address and subnet mask, and the interface is set as the outgoing interface for that route.

6. Routing YANG Module

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

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-routing@2012-07-09.yang"

```
module ietf-routing {  
  
    namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing";  
  
    prefix "rt";  
  
    import ietf-inet-types {  
        prefix "inet";  
    }  
  
    import ietf-interfaces {  
        prefix "if";  
    }  
  
    import iana-afn-safi {  
        prefix "ianaaf";  
    }  
  
    organization  
        "IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";  
  
    contact  
        "WG Web: <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>  
        WG List: <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>  
  
        WG Chair: David Kessens  
        <mailto:david.kessens@nsn.com>  
  
        WG Chair: Juergen Schoenwaelder  
        <mailto:j.schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de>  
  
        Editor: Ladislav Lhotka  
        <mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>  
    ";  
  
    description  
        "This YANG module defines essential components that may be used  
        for configuring a routing subsystem.  
  
        Copyright (c) 2012 IETF Trust and the persons identified as
```

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

```
";

revision 2012-07-09 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Configuration";
}

/* Identities */

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

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

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

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

identity deny-all-route-filter {
  base route-filter;
```

```
    description
      "Route filter that blocks all routes.";
  }

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

/* Type Definitions */

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

/* Groupings */

grouping afn-safi {
  leaf address-family {
    type ianaaf:address-family;
    default "ipv4";
    description
      "Address family of routes in the routing table.";
  }
  leaf safi {
    type ianaaf:subsequent-address-family;
    default "nlri-unicast";
    description
      "Subsequent address family identifier of routes in the
      routing table.";
  }
  description
    "This grouping provides two parameters specifying address
    family and subsequent address family.";
}

grouping route-content {
  description
    "Generic parameters of routes.

    A module for an address family should define a specific
```



```
        version of this grouping containing 'uses rt:route-content'.
    ";
    leaf outgoing-interface {
        type if:interface-ref;
        description
            "Outgoing interface.";
    }
}

/* RPC Methods */

rpc active-route {
    description
        "Return the active route (or multiple routes, in the case of
        multi-path routing) to a destination address.

        Parameters

        1. 'router-name',

        2. 'destination-address'.

        If the logical router with 'router-name' doesn't exist, then
        this operation will fail with error-tag 'missing-element' and
        error-app-tag 'router-not-found'.

        If there is no active route for 'destination-address', then
        this operation will fail with error-tag 'data-missing' and
        error-app-tag 'no-route'.
    ";
    input {
        leaf router-name {
            type router-ref;
            mandatory "true";
            description
                "Name of the router instance whose forwarding information
                base is being queried.";
        }
        container destination-address {
            uses afn-safi;
            description
                "Network layer destination address.

                AFN/SAFI-specific modules must augment this container with
                a leaf named 'address'.
            ";
        }
    }
}
```

```
output {
  list route {
    min-elements "1";
    uses afn-safi;
    uses route-content;
    description
      "Route contents specific for each address family should be
       defined through augmenting.";
  }
}

rpc route-count {
  description
    "Return the current number of routes in a routing table.

    Parameters:

    1. 'router-name',

    2. 'routing-table-name'.

    If the logical router with 'router-name' doesn't exist, then
    this operation will fail with error-tag 'missing-element' and
    error-app-tag 'router-not-found'.

    If the routing table with 'routing-table-name' doesn't exist,
    then this operation will fail with error-tag 'missing-element'
    and error-app-tag 'routing-table-not-found'.

    ";
  input {
    leaf router-name {
      type router-ref;
      mandatory "true";
      description
        "Name of the router instance containing the routing
         table.";
    }
    leaf routing-table {
      type leafref {
        path "/routing/router/routing-tables/routing-table/name";
      }
      mandatory "true";
      description
        "Name of the routing table.";
    }
  }
  output {
```

```
    leaf number-of-routes {
      type uint32;
      mandatory "true";
      description
        "Number of routes in the routing table.";
    }
  }
}

/* Data Nodes */

container routing {
  description
    "Routing parameters.";
  list router {
    key "name";
    unique "router-id";
    description
      'Each list entry is a container for configuration and
      operational state data of a single (logical) router.

      Network layer interfaces assigned to the router must have
      their entries in the "interfaces" list.
      ';
    leaf name {
      type string;
      description
        "The unique router name.";
    }
    leaf router-id {
      type inet:ipv4-address;
      description
        "Global router ID in the form of an IPv4 address.

        An implementation may select a value if this parameter is
        not configured.

        Routing protocols may override this global parameter
        inside their configuration.
        ";
    }
    leaf description {
      type string;
      description
        "Textual description of the router.";
    }
    leaf enabled {
      type boolean;
    }
  }
}
```

```
    default "true";
    description
        "Enable the router. The default value is 'true'."

        If this parameter is false, the parent router instance is
        disabled, despite any other configuration that might be
        present.
    ";
}
container interfaces {
    description
        "Router interface parameters.";
    list interface {
        key "name";
        description
            "List of network layer interfaces assigned to the router
            instance.";
        leaf name {
            type if:interface-ref;
            description
                "A reference to the name of a configured network layer
                interface.";
        }
    }
}
container routing-protocols {
    description
        "Container for the list of configured routing protocol
        instances.";
    list routing-protocol {
        key "name";
        description
            "An instance of a routing protocol.";
        leaf name {
            type string;
            description
                "The name of the routing protocol instance.";
        }
        leaf description {
            type string;
            description
                "Textual description of the routing protocol
                instance.";
        }
        leaf type {
            type identityref {
                base routing-protocol;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Type of the routing protocol - an identity derived
       from the 'routing-protocol' base identity.";
  }
  container connected-routing-tables {
    description
      "Container for connected routing tables.";
    list routing-table {
      must "not(..../..../..../routing-tables/"
        + "routing-table[rt:name=current()/"
        + "preceding-sibling::routing-table/name]/"
        + "address-family=..../..../..../routing-tables/"
        + "routing-table[rt:name=current()/name]/"
        + "address-family and ..../..../..../routing-tables/"
        + "routing-table[rt:name=current()/"
        + "preceding-sibling::routing-table/name]/safi=../"
        + "...../routing-tables/"
        + "routing-table[rt:name=current()/name]/safi)" {
        error-message "Each routing protocol may have no "
          + "more than one connected routing "
          + "table for each AFN and SAFI.";
      description
        "For each AFN/SAFI pair there may be at most one
         connected routing table.";
    }
    key "name";
    description
      "List of routing tables to which the routing protocol
       instance is connected.

       If no connected routing table is defined for an
       address family, the routing protocol should be
       connected by default to the main routing table for
       that address family.

       ";
    leaf name {
      type leafref {
        path "...../routing-tables/routing-table/"
          + "name";
      }
      description
        "Reference to an existing routing table.";
    }
    leaf import-filter {
      type leafref {
        path "/routing/route-filters/route-filter/name";
      }
    }
  }

```

```
        description
          "Reference to a route filter that is used for
          filtering routes passed from this routing protocol
          instance to the routing table specified by the
          'name' sibling node. If this leaf is not present,
          the behavior is protocol-specific, but typically
          it means that all routes are accepted.";
      }
    leaf export-filter {
      type leafref {
        path "/routing/route-filters/route-filter/name";
      }
      description
        "Reference to a route filter that is used for
        filtering routes passed from the routing table
        specified by the 'name' sibling node to this
        routing protocol instance. If this leaf is not
        present, the behavior is protocol-specific -
        typically it means that all routes are accepted,
        except for the 'direct' and 'static'
        pseudo-protocols which accept no routes from any
        routing table.";
    }
  }
}
container static-routes {
  must "../type='rt:static'" {
    error-message "Static routes may be configured only "
      + "for 'static' routing protocol.";
    description
      "This container is only valid for the 'static'
      routing protocol.";
  }
  description
    "Configuration of 'static' pseudo-protocol.";
}
}
container routing-tables {
  description
    "Container for configured routing tables.";
  list routing-table {
    key "name";
    description
      "Each entry represents a routing table identified by the
      'name' key. All routes in a routing table must have the
      same AFN and SAFI.";
    leaf name {
```

```
    type string;
    description
      "The name of the routing table.";
  }
  uses afn-safi;
  leaf description {
    type string;
    description
      "Textual description of the routing table.";
  }
  container routes {
    config "false";
    description
      "Current contents of the routing table (operational
      state data).";
    list route {
      description
        "A routing table entry. This data node must augmented
        with information specific for routes of each address
        family.";
      uses route-content;
      leaf source-protocol {
        type leafref {
          path "/routing/router/routing-protocols/"
            + "routing-protocol/name";
        }
        mandatory "true";
        description
          "The name of the routing protocol instance from
          which the route comes. This routing protocol must
          be configured (automatically or manually) in the
          device.";
      }
      leaf age {
        type uint32;
        units "seconds";
        mandatory "true";
        description
          "The number of seconds since the parent route was
          created or last updated.";
      }
    }
  }
  container recipient-routing-tables {
    description
      "Container for recipient routing tables.";
    list recipient-routing-table {
      key "name";
    }
  }
```



```
        base route-filter;
    }
    default "rt:deny-all-route-filter";
    description
        "Type of the route-filter - an identity derived from the
        'route-filter' base identity. The default value
        represents an all-blocking filter.";
    }
}
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

7. IPv4 Unicast Routing YANG Module

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

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing@2012-07-09.yang"

```
module ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing {  
  
    namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing";  
  
    prefix "v4ur";  
  
    import ietf-routing {  
        prefix "rt";  
    }  
  
    import ietf-inet-types {  
        prefix "inet";  
    }  
  
    organization  
        "IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";  
  
    contact  
        "WG Web: <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>  
        WG List: <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>  
  
        WG Chair: David Kessens  
        <mailto:david.kessens@nsn.com>  
  
        WG Chair: Juergen Schoenwaelder  
        <mailto:j.schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de>  
  
        Editor: Ladislav Lhotka  
        <mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>  
        ";  
  
    description  
        "This YANG module augments the 'ietf-routing' module with basic  
        configuration and operational state data for IPv4 unicast  
        routing.  
  
        Every implementation must preconfigure a routing table with the  
        name 'main-ipv4-unicast', which is the main routing table for  
        IPv4 unicast."
```

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

```
";

revision 2012-07-09 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Configuration";
}

/* Groupings */

grouping route-content {
  description
    "Parameters of IPv4 unicast routes.";
  leaf dest-prefix {
    type inet:ipv4-prefix;
    description
      "IPv4 destination prefix.";
  }
  leaf next-hop {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "IPv4 address of the next hop.";
  }
}

/* RPC Methods */

augment "/rt:active-route/rt:input/rt:destination-address" {
  when "address-family='ipv4' and safi='nlri-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "The 'address' leaf augments the 'rt:destination-address'
    parameter of the 'rt:active-route' operation.";
}
```

```
    leaf address {
      type inet:ipv4-address;
      description
        "IPv4 destination address.";
    }
  }

  augment "/rt:active-route/rt:output/rt:route" {
    when "address-family='ipv4' and safi='nlri-unicast'" {
      description
        "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
    }
    description
      "Contents of the reply to 'rt:active-route' operation.";
    uses route-content;
  }

/* Data nodes */

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-protocols/"
  + "rt:routing-protocol/rt:static-routes" {
  description
    "This augment defines the configuration of the 'static'
    pseudo-protocol with data specific for IPv4 unicast.";
  container ipv4 {
    description
      "Configuration of a 'static' pseudo-protocol instance
      consists of a list of routes.";
    list route {
      key "id";
      ordered-by "user";
      description
        "A user-ordered list of static routes.";
      leaf id {
        type uint32 {
          range "1..max";
        }
        description
          'Numeric identifier of the route.

          It is not required that the routes be sorted according
          to their "id".
          ';
      }
      leaf description {
        type string;
        description
          "Textual description of the route.";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
    uses rt:route-content;
    uses route-content {
        refine "dest-prefix" {
            mandatory "true";
        }
    }
}
}
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-tables/rt:routing-table/"
+ "rt:routes/rt:route" {
    when "../../../rt:address-family='ipv4' and "
    + "../../../rt:safi='nlri-unicast'" {
        description
            "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
    }
    description
        "This augment defines the content of IPv4 unicast routes.";
    uses route-content;
}
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

8. IPv6 Unicast Routing YANG Module

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

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing@2012-07-09.yang"

```
module ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing {  
  
    namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing";  
  
    prefix "v6ur";  
  
    import ietf-routing {  
        prefix "rt";  
    }  
  
    import ietf-inet-types {  
        prefix "inet";  
    }  
  
    import ietf-interfaces {  
        prefix "if";  
    }  
  
    import ietf-ip {  
        prefix "ip";  
    }  
  
    organization  
        "IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";  
  
    contact  
        "WG Web: <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>  
        WG List: <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>  
  
        WG Chair: David Kessens  
        <mailto:david.kessens@nsn.com>  
  
        WG Chair: Juergen Schoenwaelder  
        <mailto:j.schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de>  
  
        Editor: Ladislav Lhotka  
        <mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>  
        ";  
  
    description
```

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

Every implementation must preconfigure a routing table with the name 'main-ipv6-unicast', which is the main routing table for IPv6 unicast.

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

";

```
revision 2012-07-09 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for Routing Configuration";
}
```

/* Groupings */

```
grouping route-content {
  description
    "Specific parameters of IPv6 unicast routes.";
  leaf dest-prefix {
    type inet:ipv6-prefix;
    description
      "IPv6 destination prefix.";
  }
  leaf next-hop {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "IPv6 address of the next hop.";
  }
}
```

/* RPC Methods */

```
augment "/rt:active-route/rt:input/rt:destination-address" {
  when "address-family='ipv6' and safi='nlri-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "The 'address' leaf augments the 'rt:destination-address'
    parameter of the 'rt:active-route' operation.";
  leaf address {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "IPv6 destination address.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:active-route/rt:output/rt:route" {
  when "address-family='ipv6' and safi='nlri-unicast'" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "Contents of the reply to 'rt:active-route' operation.";
  uses route-content;
}

/* Data nodes */

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:interfaces/rt:interface" {
  when "/if:interfaces/if:interface[name=current()/name]/ip:ipv6/"
    + "ip:enabled='true'" {
    description
      "This augment is only valid for router interfaces with
      enabled IPv6.

      NOTE: Parameter 'is-router' is not included, it is expected
      that it will be implemented by the 'ietf-ip' module.
      ";
  }
  description
    "IPv6-specific parameters of router interfaces.";
  container ipv6-router-advertisements {
    description
      "Parameters of IPv6 Router Advertisements.";
    reference
      "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6).

      RFC 4862: IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration.
      ";
  }
}
```



```
leaf send-advertisements {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "A flag indicating whether or not the router sends periodic
    Router Advertisements and responds to Router
    Solicitations.";
}
leaf max-rtr-adv-interval {
  type uint16 {
    range "4..1800";
  }
  units "seconds";
  default "600";
  description
    "The maximum time allowed between sending unsolicited
    multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.";
}
leaf min-rtr-adv-interval {
  type uint16 {
    range "3..1350";
  }
  units "seconds";
  description
    "The minimum time allowed between sending unsolicited
    multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.

    Must be no greater than 0.75 * max-rtr-adv-interval.

    Its default value is dynamic:

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

    - otherwise it is 0.75 * max-rtr-adv-interval.

    ";
}
leaf managed-flag {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "The boolean value to be placed in the 'Managed address
    configuration' flag field in the Router Advertisement.";
}
leaf other-config-flag {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
```

```
        "The boolean value to be placed in the 'Other
        configuration' flag field in the Router Advertisement.";
    }
    leaf link-mtu {
        type uint32;
        default "0";
        description
            "The value to be placed in MTU options sent by the router.
            A value of zero indicates that no MTU options are sent.";
    }
    leaf reachable-time {
        type uint32 {
            range "0..3600000";
        }
        units "milliseconds";
        default "0";
        description
            "The value to be placed in the Reachable Time field in the
            Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. The
            value zero means unspecified (by this router).";
    }
    leaf retrans-timer {
        type uint32;
        units "milliseconds";
        default "0";
        description
            "The value to be placed in the Retrans Timer field in the
            Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. The
            value zero means unspecified (by this router).";
    }
    leaf cur-hop-limit {
        type uint8;
        default "64";
        description
            "The default value to be placed in the Cur Hop Limit field
            in the Router Advertisement messages sent by the router.
            The value should be set to the current diameter of the
            Internet. The value zero means unspecified (by this
            router).

            The default should be set to the value specified in IANA
            Assigned Numbers that was in effect at the time of
            implementation.
            ";
        reference
            "IANA: IP Parameters,
            http://www.iana.org/assignments/ip-parameters";
    }
}
```

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

    The default value is dynamic and should be set to 3 *
    max-rtr-adv-interval.
    ";
}
container prefix-list {
  description
    "A list of prefixes to be placed in Prefix Information
    options in Router Advertisement messages sent from the
    interface.

    By default, all prefixes that the router advertises via
    routing protocols as being on-link for the interface from
    which the advertisement is sent. The link-local prefix
    should not be included in the list of advertised prefixes.
    ";
  list prefix {
    key "prefix-spec";
    description
      "Advertised prefix entry.";
    leaf prefix-spec {
      type inet:ipv6-prefix;
      description
        "IPv6 address prefix.";
    }
    choice control-adv-prefixes {
      default "advertise";
      description
        "The prefix either may be explicitly removed from the
        set of advertised prefixes, or parameters with which
        it is advertised may be specified (default case).";
      leaf no-advertise {
        type empty;
        description
          "The prefix will not be advertised."
      }
    }
  }
}
```

This may be used for removing the prefix from the default set of advertised prefixes.

```
    ";
  }
  case advertise {
    leaf valid-lifetime {
      type uint32;
      units "seconds";
      default "2592000";
      description
        "The value to be placed in the Valid Lifetime in
        the Prefix Information option, in seconds. The
        designated value of all 1's (0xffffffff)
        represents infinity.
        ";
    }
    leaf on-link-flag {
      type boolean;
      default "true";
      description
        "The value to be placed in the on-link flag
        ('L-bit') field in the Prefix Information
        option.";
    }
    leaf preferred-lifetime {
      type uint32;
      units "seconds";
      must ". <= ../valid-lifetime" {
        description
          "This value must not be larger than
          valid-lifetime.";
      }
      default "604800";
      description
        "The value to be placed in the Preferred Lifetime
        in the Prefix Information option, in seconds. The
        designated value of all 1's (0xffffffff)
        represents infinity.
        ";
    }
    leaf autonomous-flag {
      type boolean;
      default "true";
      description
        "The value to be placed in the Autonomous Flag
        field in the Prefix Information option.";
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-protocols/"
+ "rt:routing-protocol/rt:static-routes" {
  description
    "This augment defines the configuration of the 'static'
    pseudo-protocol with data specific for IPv6 unicast.";
  container ipv6 {
    description
      "Configuration of a 'static' pseudo-protocol instance
      consists of a list of routes.";
    list route {
      key "id";
      ordered-by "user";
      description
        "A user-ordered list of static routes.";
      leaf id {
        type uint32 {
          range "1..max";
        }
        description
          'Numeric identifier of the route.

          It is not required that the routes be sorted according
          to their "id".
          ';
      }
      leaf description {
        type string;
        description
          "Textual description of the route.";
      }
      uses rt:route-content;
      uses route-content {
        refine "dest-prefix" {
          mandatory "true";
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-tables/rt:routing-table/"
+ "rt:routes/rt:route" {

```

```
    when "../../../rt:address-family='ipv6' and "  
      + "../../../rt:safi='nlri-unicast'" {  
        description  
          "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";  
      }  
      description  
        "This augment defines the content of IPv6 unicast routes.";  
      uses route-content;  
    }  
  }  
<CODE ENDS>
```

9. IANA Considerations

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

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

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

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

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

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

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

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

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

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

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

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

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

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

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


10. Security Considerations

The YANG modules defined in this document are designed to be accessed via the NETCONF protocol [RFC6241]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is SSH [RFC6242].

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Acknowledgments

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12. References

12.1. Normative References

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- [YANG-IF] Bjorklund, M., "A YANG Data Model for Interface Configuration", draft-ietf-netmod-interfaces-cfg-04 (work in progress), April 2012.
- [YANG-IP] Bjorklund, M., "A YANG Data Model for IP Configuration", draft-ietf-netmod-ip-cfg-03 (work in progress), April 2012.

12.2. Informative References

- [RFC6087] Bierman, A., "Guidelines for Authors and Reviewers of YANG Data Model Documents", RFC 6087, January 2011.
- [RFC6242] Wasserman, M., "Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)", RFC 6242, June 2011.

Appendix A. Example: Adding a New Routing Protocol

This appendix demonstrates how the core routing data model can be extended to support a new routing protocol. The YANG module "example-rip" shown below is intended only as an illustration rather than a real definition of a data model for the RIP routing protocol. For the sake of brevity, we do not follow all the guidelines specified in [RFC6087]. See also Section 4.4.2.

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "example-rip@2012-07-09.yang"
```

```
module example-rip {  
    namespace "http://example.com/rip";  
  
    prefix "rip";  
  
    import ietf-routing {  
        prefix "rt";  
    }  
  
    identity rip {  
        base rt:routing-protocol;  
        description  
            "Identity for the RIP routing protocol.";  
    }  
  
    typedef rip-metric {  
        type uint8 {  
            range "0..16";  
        }  
    }  
  
    grouping route-content {  
        description  
            "RIP-specific route content.";  
        leaf metric {  
            type rip-metric;  
        }  
        leaf tag {  
            type uint16;  
            default "0";  
            description  
                "This leaf may be used to carry additional info, e.g. AS  
                number.";  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-tables/rt:routing-table/"
  + "rt:routes/rt:route" {
    when "../.../rt:routing-protocols/"
      + "rt:routing-protocol[rt:name=current()/rt:source-protocol]/"
      + "rt:type='rip:rip'" {
      description
        "This augment is only valid if the source protocol from which
        the route originated is RIP.";
    }
    description
      "RIP-specific route components.";
    uses route-content;
  }

augment "/rt:active-route/rt:output/rt:route" {
  description
    "Add RIP-specific route content.";
  uses route-content;
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:interfaces/rt:interface" {
  when "../.../rt:routing-protocols/rt:routing-protocol/rt:type = "
    + "'rip:rip'";
  container rip {
    description
      "Per-interface RIP configuration.";
    leaf enabled {
      type boolean;
      default "true";
    }
    leaf metric {
      type rip-metric;
      default "1";
    }
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:router/rt:routing-protocols/"
  + "rt:routing-protocol" {
  when "rt:type = 'rip:rip'";
  container rip {
    leaf update-interval {
      type uint8 {
        range "10..60";
      }
      units "seconds";
      default "30";
      description
```

```
        "Time interval between periodic updates.";
    }
}
}
<CODE ENDS>
```

Appendix B. Example: Reply to the NETCONF <get> Message

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

- o ietf-interfaces [YANG-IF],
- o ietf-ip [YANG-IP],
- o ietf-routing (Section 6),
- o ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing (Section 7),
- o ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing (Section 8).

We assume a simple network setup as shown in Figure 3: router "A" uses static default routes with the "ISP" router as the next hop. IPv6 router advertisements are configured only on the "eth1" interface and disabled on the upstream "eth0" interface.

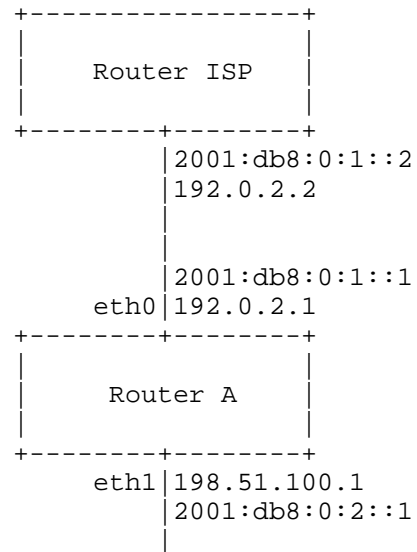


Figure 3: Example network configuration

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

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply
```

```
message-id="101"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
xmlns:v4ur="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing"
xmlns:v6ur="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing"
xmlns:if="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces"
xmlns:ip="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip"
xmlns:rt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
<data>
  <if:interfaces>
    <if:interface>
      <if:name>eth0</if:name>
      <if:type>ethernetCsmacd</if:type>
      <if:location>05:00.0</if:location>
      <ip:ipv4>
        <ip:address>
          <ip:ip>192.0.2.1</ip:ip>
          <ip:prefix-length>24</ip:prefix-length>
        </ip:address>
      </ip:ipv4>
      <ip:ipv6>
        <ip:address>
          <ip:ip>2001:0db8:0:1::1</ip:ip>
          <ip:prefix-length>64</ip:prefix-length>
        </ip:address>
        <ip:autoconf>
          <ip:create-global-addresses>>false</ip:create-global-addresses>
        </ip:autoconf>
      </ip:ipv6>
    </if:interface>
    <if:interface>
      <if:name>eth1</if:name>
      <if:type>ethernetCsmacd</if:type>
      <if:location>05:00.1</if:location>
      <ip:ipv4>
        <ip:address>
          <ip:ip>198.51.100.1</ip:ip>
          <ip:prefix-length>24</ip:prefix-length>
        </ip:address>
      </ip:ipv4>
      <ip:ipv6>
        <ip:address>
          <ip:ip>2001:0db8:0:2::1</ip:ip>
          <ip:prefix-length>64</ip:prefix-length>
        </ip:address>
        <ip:autoconf>
          <ip:create-global-addresses>>false</ip:create-global-addresses>
        </ip:autoconf>
      </ip:ipv6>
    </if:interface>
  </if:interfaces>
</data>
```



```
</if:interface>
</if:interfaces>
<rt:routing>
  <rt:router>
    <rt:name>rtr0</rt:name>
    <rt:interfaces>
      <rt:interface>
        <rt:name>eth0</rt:name>
      </rt:interface>
      <rt:interface>
        <rt:name>eth1</rt:name>
        <v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements>
          <v6ur:send-advertisements>true</v6ur:send-advertisements>
          <v6ur:prefix-list>
            <v6ur:prefix>
              <v6ur:prefix-spec>2001:db8:0:2::/64</v6ur:prefix-spec>
            </v6ur:prefix>
          </v6ur:prefix-list>
        </v6ur:ipv6-router-advertisements>
      </rt:interface>
    </rt:interfaces>
    <rt:routing-protocols>
      <rt:routing-protocol>
        <rt:name>direct</rt:name>
        <rt:type>rt:direct</rt:type>
      </rt:routing-protocol>
      <rt:routing-protocol>
        <rt:name>st0</rt:name>
        <rt:description>
          Static routing is used for the internal network.
        </rt:description>
        <rt:type>rt:static</rt:type>
        <rt:static-routes>
          <v4ur:ipv4>
            <v4ur:route>
              <v4ur:id>1</v4ur:id>
              <v4ur:dest-prefix>0.0.0.0/0</v4ur:dest-prefix>
              <v4ur:next-hop>192.0.2.2</v4ur:next-hop>
            </v4ur:route>
          </v4ur:ipv4>
          <v6ur:ipv6>
            <v6ur:route>
              <v6ur:id>1</v6ur:id>
              <v6ur:dest-prefix>::/0</v6ur:dest-prefix>
              <v6ur:next-hop>2001:db8:0:1::2</v6ur:next-hop>
            </v6ur:route>
          </v6ur:ipv6>
        </rt:static-routes>
      </rt:routing-protocol>
    </rt:routing-protocols>
  </rt:router>
</rt:routing>
```

```
<rt:connected-routing-tables>
  <rt:routing-table>
    <rt:name>main-ipv4-unicast</rt:name>
  </rt:routing-table>
  <rt:routing-table>
    <rt:name>main-ipv6-unicast</rt:name>
  </rt:routing-table>
</rt:connected-routing-tables>
</rt:routing-protocol>
</rt:routing-protocols>
<rt:routing-tables>
  <rt:routing-table>
    <rt:name>main-ipv4-unicast</rt:name>
    <rt:routes>
      <rt:route>
        <v4ur:dest-prefix>192.0.2.1/24</v4ur:dest-prefix>
        <rt:outgoing-interface>eth0</rt:outgoing-interface>
        <rt:source-protocol>direct</rt:source-protocol>
        <rt:age>3512</rt:age>
      </rt:route>
      <rt:route>
        <v4ur:dest-prefix>198.51.100.0/24</v4ur:dest-prefix>
        <rt:outgoing-interface>eth1</rt:outgoing-interface>
        <rt:source-protocol>direct</rt:source-protocol>
        <rt:age>3512</rt:age>
      </rt:route>
      <rt:route>
        <v4ur:dest-prefix>0.0.0.0/0</v4ur:dest-prefix>
        <rt:source-protocol>st0</rt:source-protocol>
        <v4ur:next-hop>192.0.2.2</v4ur:next-hop>
        <rt:age>2551</rt:age>
      </rt:route>
    </rt:routes>
  </rt:routing-table>
  <rt:routing-table>
    <rt:name>main-ipv6-unicast</rt:name>
    <rt:address-family>ipv6</rt:address-family>
    <rt:safi>nlri-unicast</rt:safi>
    <rt:routes>
      <rt:route>
        <v6ur:dest-prefix>2001:db8:0:1::/64</v6ur:dest-prefix>
        <rt:outgoing-interface>eth0</rt:outgoing-interface>
        <rt:source-protocol>direct</rt:source-protocol>
        <rt:age>3513</rt:age>
      </rt:route>
      <rt:route>
        <v6ur:dest-prefix>2001:db8:0:2::/64</v6ur:dest-prefix>
        <rt:outgoing-interface>eth1</rt:outgoing-interface>
```

```
    <rt:source-protocol>direct</rt:source-protocol>
    <rt:age>3513</rt:age>
  </rt:route>
  <rt:route>
    <v6ur:dest-prefix>::/0</v6ur:dest-prefix>
    <v6ur:next-hop>2001:db8:0:1::2</v6ur:next-hop>
    <rt:source-protocol>st0</rt:source-protocol>
    <rt:age>2550</rt:age>
  </rt:route>
</rt:routes>
</rt:routing-table>
</rt:routing-tables>
</rt:router>
</rt:routing>
</data>
</rpc-reply>
```

Appendix C. Change Log

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

C.1. Changes Between Versions -03 and -04

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

C.2. Changes Between Versions -02 and -03

- o Module "iana-afn-safi" moved to I-D "iana-if-type".
- o Removed forwarding table.
- o RPC "get-route" changed to "active-route". Its output is a list of routes (for multi-path routing).
- o New RPC "route-count".
- o For both RPCs, specification of negative responses was added.
- o Relaxed separation of router instances.
- o Assignment of interfaces to router instances needn't be disjoint.
- o Route filters are now global.
- o Added "allow-all-route-filter" for symmetry.
- o Added Section 5 about interactions with "ietf-interfaces" and "ietf-ip".
- o Added "router-id" leaf.
- o Specified the names for IPv4/IPv6 unicast main routing tables.
- o Route parameter "last-modified" changed to "age".

- o Added container "recipient-routing-tables".

C.3. Changes Between Versions -01 and -02

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

C.4. Changes Between Versions -00 and -01

- o AFN/SAFI-independent stuff was moved to the "ietf-routing" module.
- o Typedefs for AFN and SAFI were placed in a separate "iana-afn-safi" module.
- o Names of some data nodes were changed, in particular "routing-process" is now "router".
- o The restriction of a single AFN/SAFI per router was lifted.
- o RPC operation "delete-route" was removed.
- o Illegal XPath references from "get-route" to the datastore were fixed.
- o Section "Security Considerations" was written.

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