YANG Data Model for IPv4-in-IPv6 Softwire

draft-sun-softwire-yang

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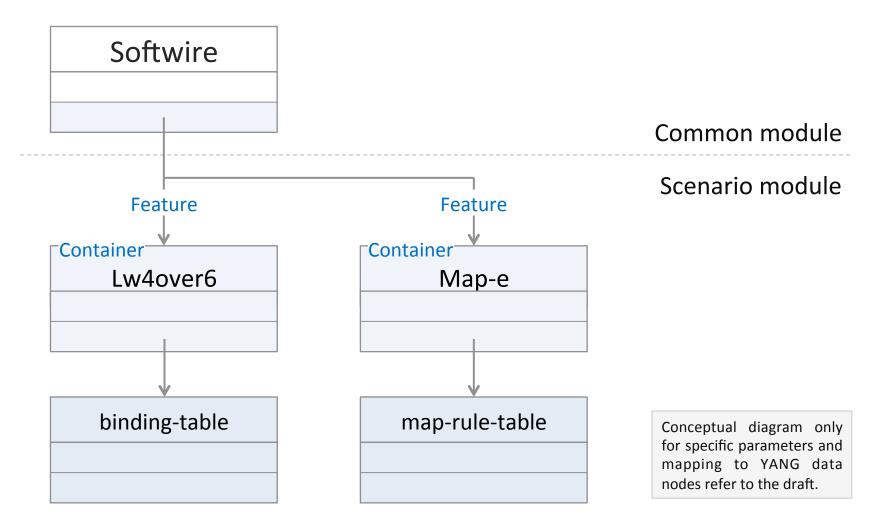
Motivation

- Operational considerations are key for integrating new functions into operational networks
 - e.g., MAP-E Border Router, lwAFTR
- A dedicated means for the configuration and management of these functions is still missing
- This document aims to help bridge this gap
 - : It defines a YANG model for configuring and managing Softwire BRs/IwAFTRs
- One common document is proposed, due to:
 - Inherent similarities of data plane forwarding
 - Including two Scenarios: lw4over6 & map-e
 - Both Standards Track
 - Common characteristics: Access network, Encapsulation, A+P

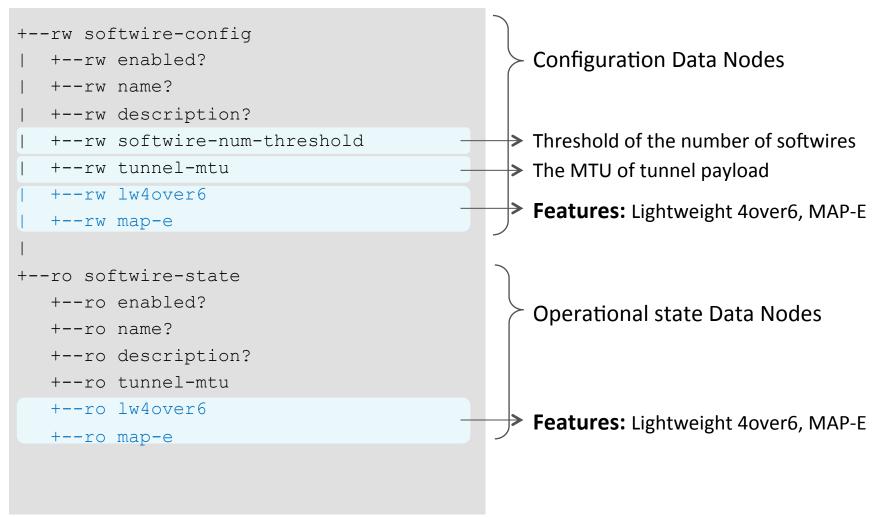
Proposed Structure

- Some relevant YANG concepts:
 - 'Container': Group a set of function parameters.
 - 'Feature': Marks a portion of the model as optional, allowing different devices to support different functions.
- Softwire YANG model includes two logical sections:
 - Common module: the common parameters across different scenarios
 - Scenario module for each different mechanism
 - Use 'Feature' statement to distinguish devices. For instance, the lw4over6 device only needs to implement lw4over6 function.
 - Use 'Container' statement to group specific parameters of 'lw4over6' and 'map-e'

Softwire YANG Module: An Overview



Softwire YANG Module: Common module



Softwire YANG Module: lw4over6

```
+--rw softwire-config
   +--...
   +--rw lw4over6
                                                         → as a feature
      +--rw lwaftrs
                                                Container: Lightweight 4over6
         +--rw lwaftr* [id]
            +--rw id
                                              IPv6 address of a lwAFTR
            +--rw lwaftr-ipv6-addr
            +--rw binding-table
               +--rw binding-entry* [id]
                  +--rw id
                  +--rw binding-ipv4-addr
                                                Binding table on a lwAFTR
                  +--rw port-set
                     +--rw offset
                    +--rw psid-len
                     +--rw psid
                  +--rw binding-ipv6-addr
                  +--rw active
+--ro softwire-state
   +--...
```

Softwire YANG Module: map-e

```
+--rw softwire-config
   +--...
  +--rw map-e
                                                        → as a feature
     +--rw map-brs
         +--rw map-br* [id]
                                               Container: MAP-E
            +--rw id
                                             IPv6 address of a MAP BR
            +--rw br-ipv6-addr
            +--rw map-rule-table
               +--rw map-rule-entry* [id]
                  +--rw id
                  +--rw IPv6-prefix
                  +--rw IPv6-prefix-len
                                               MAP Rules on a MAP BR
                  +--rw IPv4-prefix
                  +--rw IPv4-prefix-len
                  +--rw port-set
                     +--rw offset
                   | +--rw psid-len
                     +--rw psid
                  +--rw ea-len
                  +--rw active
+--ro softwire-state
   +--...
```

Some Pending Issues

- Current: A+P style, encapsulation based mechanisms:
 - MAP-E BRs
 - Lightweight 4over6 lwAFTRs
- Question for the WG:
 - a) Include DS-Lite?
 - CGN YANG model might be complex (and not in scope for the SW WG)
 - Suggestions:
 - NAT-related considerations should be left for a dedicated document
 - IPv4-in-IPv6 aspects may be covered in this one as it is similar to lw4over6
 - b) Include MAP-T/4rd?
 - Experimental, not Standard Track
 - Suggestion: Declare those as out of scope.
 - c) Include configuration and management of CPEs?
 - Suggestion: ??

Next Steps

- Agree on the scope
- Define RPC & Notification YANG data model.
- Adopt it as a WG item?
- Request review by NETMOD WG

Backup: Relationship with MIB

- From the view of monitoring, the 'map-e' portion of this YANG model is similar to the MAP-MIB.
- YANG/NETCONF provides something more: management AND configuration of devices.