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YANG Data Model for Point-to-Point Tunnel Policy
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Abstract

This document defines a YANG data model that can be used to configure and manage point-to-point tunnel policy.

Status of this Memo

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1. Introduction

YANG [RFC6020] is a data definition language used to define the contents of a conceptual data store that allows networked devices to be managed using NETCONF [RFC6241]. YANG is proving relevant beyond its initial confines, as bindings to other interfaces (e.g. ReST) and encoding other than XML (e.g. JSON) are being defined. Furthermore, YANG data models can be used as the basis of implementation for other interfaces, such as CLI and programmatic APIs.

This document defines a YANG data model that can be used to configure and manage point-to-point tunnel policy.

2. Definitions and Acronyms

JSON: JavaScript Object Notation

LSP: Label Switched Path

NETCONF: Network Configuration Protocol

RD: Route Distinguisher

TNLM: Tunnel Management

VPN: Virtual Private Network

YANG: A data definition language specified in [RFC6020] for use with NETCONF [RFC6241]

3. Introduction

3.1 Tunnel Policy

Multiple types of tunnels can be used for VPN services, such as LDP LSPs, static LSPs, and CRLSP. It is necessary to select different tunnels for the VPN services to satisfy the required specific tunnel policy.

A tunnel policy determines which type of tunnels can be selected. Tunnel policies can be classified into two modes:

- o Selection Sequence: The system selects a tunnel for the service based on the tunnel type priorities defined in the tunnel policy.
- o Tunnel binding: The system selects only a specified tunnel for the service.

3.1.1 Selection Sequence

Selection sequence, as a tunnel policy mode, specifies the tunnel-selecting sequence and the number of tunnels in the load balancing mode. Selection Sequence is applicable to the tunnels including the LSP, CR-LSP, etc. In selection-sequence mode, tunnels are selected in sequence. If a tunnel listed earlier is Up and not bound, it is selected regardless of whether other services have selected it; if a tunnel is listed later, it is not selected except when load balancing is required or the preceding tunnels are all in the Down state.

3.1.2 Tunnel Binding

Tunnel binding, as a tunnel policy mode, binds a tunnel with a destination IP address. Tunnel binding is only applicable to TE tunnels.

In tunnel binding mode, multiple TE tunnels can be specified to perform load balancing for the same destination IP address. Moreover, the down-switch attribute can be specified to ensure that other tunnels can be selected when all the designated tunnels are unavailable, which keeps the traffic uninterrupted to the maximum extent.

In terms of tunnel selection among TE tunnels, tunnels are selected according to the destination IP address and name of these TE tunnels.

The principles of tunnel selection are as follows:

1. If the tunnel policy designates no TE tunnel for the destination IP address, the tunnels selection sequence is LSP, CR-LSP.
2. If the tunnel policy designates a TE tunnel for the destination IP address, and the designated TE tunnels is available, that TE tunnel is selected.
3. If the tunnel policy designates a TE tunnel for the destination IP address, but the designated TE tunnels is unavailable, the tunnel-selecting result is determined by the down-switch attribute. If the down-switch attribute is configured, another available tunnel is selected based on the sequence of LSP, CR-LSP, and GRE tunnel; if the down-switch attribute is not configured, no tunnel is selected.

3.2 Tunnel Selector for Routes

A tunnel policy selector defines certain matching rules and associates the routes whose attributes matching the rules with specific tunnels. This facilitates flexible tunneling and better satisfies user requirements.

A tunnel policy selector consists of one more policy nodes and the relationship between these policy nodes is "OR". The system checks the policy nodes based on index numbers. If a route matches a policy node in the tunnel policy, the route does not continue to match the next policy node. Each policy node comprises a set of if-match and apply clauses:

1. The if-match clauses define the matching rules that are used to match certain route attributes such as the next hop and RD. The relationship between the if-match clauses of a node is "AND". A route matches a node only when the route meets all the matching rules specified by the if-match clauses of the node.
2. The apply clause specifies actions. When a route matches a node, the apply clause selects a tunnel policy for the route. The matching modes of a node are as follows:
 - a) Permit: If a route matches all the if-match clauses of a node, the route matches the node and the actions defined by the apply clause are performed on the route. If a route does not match one if-match clause of a node, the route continues to match the next node.
 - b) Deny: In this mode, the actions defined by the apply clause

are not performed. If a route matches all the if-match clauses of a node, the route is denied and does not match the next node.

3.3 Tunnel Selector for VPNs

Selection of the tunnel for the VPN services includes the matching rules and the applied tunnel policy. The data model is defined in the drafts of VPN Yang models which are out of the scope of this document. They can refer to the Yang models defined in the document for tunnel policy.

4. Design of Data Model

4.1 Tunnel Policy YANG Model

A tunnel policy determines which type of tunnels can be selected by an application module. The configuration of tunnel policy includes defining the tunnel selection sequence mode and the binding mode for the tunnel selection. The nonexistentCheckFlag controls whether the system allows a nonexistent tunnel policy to be specified in a command.

```

+--rw tnlmGlobal
|   +--rw nonexistentCheckFlag?   boolean
+--rw tunnelPolicys
|   +--rw tunnelPolicy* [tnlPolicyName]
|   |   +--rw tnlPolicyName        string
|   |   +--ro tnlPolicyExist?      tnlPolicyExist
|   |   +--ro tpSubCount?          uint32
|   |   +--rw description?         string
|   |   +--rw tnlPolicyType?       tnlnbaseTnlPolicyType
|   |   +--rw tpNexthops
|   |   |   +--rw tpNexthop* [nexthopIPAddr]
|   |   |   |   +--rw nexthopIPAddr    inet:ipv4-address-no-zone
|   |   |   |   +--rw downSwitch?      boolean
|   |   |   |   +--rw ignoreDestCheck?  boolean
|   |   |   |   +--rw isIncludeLdp?     boolean
|   |   |   |   +--rw tpTunnels
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw tpTunnel* [tunnelName]
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw tunnelName    string
|   |   +--rw tnlSelSeqs
|   |   |   +--rw tnlSelSeq!
|   |   |   |   +--rw loadBalanceNum?    uint32
|   |   |   |   +--rw selTnlType1?       tnlnbaseSelTnlType
|   |   |   |   +--rw selTnlType2?       tnlnbaseSelTnlType
|   |   |   |   +--rw selTnlType3?       tnlnbaseSelTnlType
|   |   |   |   +--rw selTnlType4?       tnlnbaseSelTnlType
|   |   |   |   +--rw selTnlType5?       tnlnbaseSelTnlType
|   |   |   |   +--rw selTnlType6?       tnlnbaseSelTnlType
|   |   |   |   +--rw unmix?             boolean

```

4.2 Tunnel Selector YANG Model

A tunnel policy selector defines certain matching rules and associates the routes whose attributes matching the rules with specific tunnels. This facilitates flexible tunneling satisfying user requirements.

Configuration of the tunnel selector and applying it to the BGP VPNv4/VPNv6 address-family can make the VPN service select the specific tunnel for VPN data transmission.

```

+--rw tunnelSelectors
+--rw tunnelSelector* [name]
  +--rw name string
  +--rw tunnelSelectorNodes
    +--rw tunnelSelectorNode* [nodeSequence]
      +--rw nodeSequence uint32
      +--rw matchMode rtpMatchMode
      +--rw matchCondition
        +--rw matchDestPrefixFilters
          +--rw matchDestPrefixFilter!
            +--rw prefixName? string
        +--rw matchIPv4NextHops
          +--rw matchIPv4NextHop!
            +--rw matchType? rtpTnlSelMchType
            +--rw prefixName? string
            +--rw aclNameOrNum? string
        +--rw matchIPv6NextHops
          +--rw matchIPv6NextHop!
            +--rw ipv6PrefixName? string
        +--rw matchCommunityFilters
          +--rw matchCommunityFilter* [cmntyNameOrNum]
            +--rw cmntyNameOrNum string
            +--rw wholeMatch? boolean
            +--rw sortMatch? boolean
        +--rw matchRdFilters
          +--rw matchRdFilter!
            +--rw rdIndex? uint32
      +--rw applyAction
        +--rw applyTnlPolicys
          +--rw applyTnlPolicy!
            +--rw tnlPolicyName? string

augment /bgp:bgp/bgp:global/bgp:afi-safis/bgp:afi-safi/
  bgp:l3vpn-ipv4-unicast:
    +--rw tunnelSelectorName? string
augment /bgp:bgp/bgp:global/bgp:afi-safis/bgp:afi-safi/
  bgp:l3vpn-ipv6-unicast:
    +--rw tunnelSelectorName? string

```


5. Tunnel Policy Yang Module

```

//Tunnel Policy YANG MODEL
<CODE BEGINS> file " tunnel-policy@2018-09-15.yang "
module tunnel-policy {
  namespace "urn:huawei:params:xml:ns:yang:tunnel-policy";
  // replace with IANA namespace when assigned
  prefix tnlp;

  import ietf-bgp {
  prefix bgp;

  }

  import ietf-inet-types {
  prefix inet;
  //rfc6991-Common YANG Data Types
  }

  organization
  "Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.";
  contact
  "Huawei Industrial Base Bantian, Longgang Shenzhen 518129
  People's Republic of China
  Website: http://www.huawei.com Email: support@huawei.com";
  description
  "This YANG module defines the tunnel policy configuration
  data for tunnel policy service.

  VPN data needs to be carried by tunnels. By default, the
  system selects LSPs to carry VPN services without performing
  load balancing. If this cannot meet the requirements of VPN
  services, a tunnel policy needs to be used. The tunnel policy
  may be a tunnel type prioritizing policy or a tunnel binding
  policy. Determine which type of tunnel policy to use based
  on your actual requirements:
  * A tunnel type prioritizing policy can change the tunnel
  type selected for VPN services and allow load balancing
  among tunnels.
  * A tunnel binding policy can bind a VPN service to
  specified MPLS TE tunnels to provide QoS guarantee for
  the VPN service.

  Terms and Acronyms

  ... ";

  revision 2018-09-15 {
  description
  "Initial revision.";

```

```
    }

    typedef tnmbaseTnlPolicyType {
type enumeration {
    enum "invalid" {
        description
            "Tunnel policy with null configurations.";
    }
    enum "tnlSelectSeq" {
        description
            "Tunnel select-seq policy. This policy allows you
            to specify the sequence in which different types
            of tunnels are selected and the number of tunnels
            for load balancing.";
    }
    enum "tnlBinding" {
        description
            "Tunnel binding policy. This policy allows you to
            specify the next hop to be bound to a TE tunnel.
            After a TE tunnel is bound to a destination
            address, VPN traffic destined for that destination
            address will be transmitted over the TE tunnel.";
    }
}
description
    "tunnel policy type";
}
typedef tnmbaseSelTnlType {
type enumeration {
    enum "invaild" {
        description
            "Search for invalid tunnels.";
    }
    enum "lsp" {
        description
            "Search for LDP LSPs.";
    }
    enum "cr-lsp" {
        description
            "Search for CR-LSPs.";
    }
    enum "gre" {
        description
            "Search for GREs.";
    }
    enum "ldp" {
        description
            "Search for LDP LSPs.";
    }
    enum "bgp" {
```

```
        description
            "Search for BGP LSPs.";
    }
    enum "srbe-lsp" {
        description
            "Search for SR-LSPs.";
    }
    enum "sr-te" {
        description
            "Search for SR-TE.";
    }
    enum "te" {
        description
            "Search for TE.";
    }
}
description
    "tunnel select type";
}

typedef tnlPolicyExist {
type enumeration {
    enum "true" {
        description
            "The tunnel policy has been configured.";
    }
    enum "false" {
        description
            "The tunnel policy has not been configured.";
    }
}
}
description
    "tunnel policy state";
}

typedef rtpMatchMode {
type enumeration {
    enum "permit" {
        description
            "Matching mode of filters.";
    }
    enum "deny" {
        description
            "Matching mode of filters.";
    }
}
}
description
    "match mode";
}
```

```

typedef rtpTnlSelMchType {
type enumeration {
    enum "matchNHopPF" {
        description
            "Match IPv4 next hops by an IPv4 prefix.";
    }
    enum "matchNHopAcl" {
        description
            "Match IPv4 next hops by an ACL.";
    }
}
description
    "tunnel selector type";
}

/*
A tunnel policy determines which type of tunnels can be
selected by an application module.

Tunnel policies can be classified into two modes:
Select-seq: The system selects a tunnel for an application
program based on the tunnel type priorities defined in the
tunnel policy.
Tunnel binding: The system selects only a specified tunnel
for an application program.

The two modes are mutually exclusive.

Configuration example:
#
tunnel-policy policy1
    description policy1
    tunnel binding destination 1.1.1.1 te Tunnel0/0/0 down-switch
#
tunnel-policy policy2
    tunnel select-seq cr-lsp gre lsp load-balance-number 2
#
tunnel-policy policy3
    tunnel binding destination 1.1.1.1 te Tunnel0/0/0 down-switch
    tunnel binding destination 3.3.3.3 te Tunnel0/0/0
                                ignore-destination-check
    tunnel binding destination 5.5.5.5 te Tunnel0/0/0
#
    */

    container tnlmGlobal {
description
    "Global parameters for tunnel policy.";
leaf nonexistentCheckFlag {
    type boolean;

```

```

    default "true";
    description
        "Nonexistent config check flag of tunnel policy.
        By default, if you specify a nonexistent tunnel policy
        in a command, the command does not take effect. To enable
        the system to allow a nonexistent tunnel policy to be
        specified in a command, run the tunnel-policy
        nonexistent-config-check disable command.";
}
}

container tunnelPolicys {
description
    "List of global tunnel policy configurations. A tunnel
    policy can be used to specify a rule for selecting
    tunnels.";

list tunnelPolicy {
    key "tnlPolicyName";

    description
        "A policy for selecting tunnels to carry services. The
        tunnel management module searches for and returns the
        required tunnels based on the tunnel policy. By default,
        no tunnel policy is configured, the system selects an
        available tunnel in the order of conventional LSPs,
        CR-LSPs, and Local_IFNET LSPs, and load balancing is
        not performed.";

    leaf tnlPolicyName {
        type string {
            length "1..39";
        }
        description
            "Name of a tunnel policy. The value is a string of 1 to
            39 case-sensitive characters, spaces not supported.";
    }
    leaf tnlPolicyExist {
        type tnlPolicyExist;
        config false;
        description
            "Whether a tunnel policy has been configured.";
    }
    leaf tpSubCount {
        type uint32;
        config false;
        description
            "Number of times a tunnel policy is referenced.";
    }
    leaf description {

```

```
    type string {
        length "1..80";
    }
    description
        "Description of a tunnel policy.";
}

leaf tnlPolicyType {
    type tnlnbaseTnlPolicyType;
    default "invalid";
    description
        "Tunnel policy type. The available options are sel-seq,
        binding, and invalid. A tunnel policy can be configured
        with only one policy type.";
}

container tpNexthops {
    must "not(../tnlPolicyType='tnlBinding') or "
        + "(../tnlPolicyType='tnlBinding' "
        + "and count(tpNexthop)>=1)";
    description
        "List of tunnel binding configurations.";
    list tpNexthop {
        when "not(../tnlPolicyType='tnlSelectSeq') or "
            + "('../tnlPolicyType='tnlBinding'";
        key "nexthopIPAddr";
        max-elements "65535";
        description
            "Rule for binding a TE tunnel to a destination address,
            so that the VPN traffic destined for that destination
            address can be transmitted over the TE tunnel.";
        leaf nexthopIPAddr {
            type inet:ipv4-address-no-zone;
            description
                "Destination IP address to be bound to a tunnel.";
        }
        leaf downSwitch {
            type boolean;
            default "false";
            description
                "Enable tunnel switching. After this option is
                selected, if the bound TE tunnel is unavailable,
                the system will select an available tunnel in
                the order of conventional LSPs, CR-LSPs, and
                Local_IFNET tunnels.";
        }
        leaf ignoreDestCheck {
            type boolean;
            default "false";
            description
                "Do not check whether the destination address of the
```

```

        TE tunnel matches the destination address specified
        in the tunnel policy.";
    }
    leaf isIncludeLdp {
        type boolean;
        must "(../isIncludeLdp='true' and not "
            + "(../downSwitch='true')) or "
            + " ../isIncludeLdp='false'";
        default "false";
        description
            "Is loadbalance with LDP";
    }
    container tpTunnels {
        description
            "List of tunnels available for an application.";
        list tpTunnel {
            key "tunnelName";
            min-elements "1";
            max-elements "16";
            description
                "Tunnel.";
            leaf tunnelName {
                type string {
                    length "1..47";
                }
                description
                    "Name of the specified tunnel.";
            }
        }
    }
}

container tnlSelSeqs {
    when "not(../tnlPolicyType='invalid' or "
        + " ../tnlPolicyType='tnlBinding')";
    must "not(../tnlPolicyType='tnlSelectSeq') or "
        + "(../tnlPolicyType='tnlSelectSeq' and "
        + "count(tnlSelSeq)>=1)";
    description
        "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
        selected.
        If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type has been
        configured.";
    container tnlSelSeq {
        when "not(../../tnlPolicyType='invalid' or "
            + " ../../tnlPolicyType='tnlBinding') or "
            + " ../../tnlPolicyType='tnlSelectSeq'";
        presence "create tnlSelSeq";
        description
            "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are

```

```
        selected. If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type
        has been configured.";
leaf loadBalanceNum {
    type uint32 {
        range "1..64";
    }
    default "1";
    description
        "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
        selected. The available tunnel types are CR-LSP,
        and LSP. LSP tunnels refer to LDP LSP tunnels
        here.";
}
leaf selTnlType1 {
    type tnmbaseSelTnlType;
    default "invaild";
    description
        "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
        selected. If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type
        has been configured.";
}
leaf selTnlType2 {
    when "not(../selTnlType1='invaild' and "
        + "../../tnlPolicyType='tnlSelectSeq' or "
        + "../selTnlType1='invaild')";
    type tnmbaseSelTnlType;
    default "invaild";
    description
        "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
        selected. If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type
        has been configured.";
}
leaf selTnlType3 {
    when "not(../selTnlType1='invaild' or "
        + "../selTnlType2='invaild')";
    type tnmbaseSelTnlType;
    default "invaild";
    description
        "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
        selected. If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type
        has been configured.";
}
leaf selTnlType4 {
    when "not(../selTnlType1='invaild' or "
        + "../selTnlType2='invaild' or "
        + "../selTnlType3='invaild')";
    type tnmbaseSelTnlType;
    default "invaild";
    description
        "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
```



```

        selected. If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type
        has been configured.";
    }
    leaf selTnlType5 {
        when "not(../selTnlType1='invaild' or "
            + "../selTnlType2='invaild' or "
            + "../selTnlType3='invaild' or "
            + "../selTnlType4='invaild')";
        type tnImbaseSelTnlType;
        default "invaild";
        description
            "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
            selected. If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type
            has been configured.";
    }
    leaf selTnlType6 {
        when "not(../selTnlType1='invaild' or "
            + "../selTnlType2='invaild' or "
            + "../selTnlType3='invaild' or "
            + "../selTnlType4='invaild' or "
            + "../selTnlType5='invaild')";
        type tnImbaseSelTnlType;
        default "invaild";
        description
            "Sequence in which different types of tunnels are
            selected. If the value is INVALID, no tunnel type
            has been configured.";
    }
    leaf unmix {
        type boolean;
        default "false";
        description
            "unmix flag.";
    }
}

}

} //End of container tunnelPolicys

/*
The tunnel selector is specific to BGP/MPLS IP VPN services
(a type of VPN service), selecting a tunnel policy for
VPNv4/VPNv6 routes on the backbone network.

A tunnel selector selects tunnel policies for routes after
filtering routes based on some route attributes such as the
route distinguisher (RD) and next hop. This makes tunnel
selection more flexible.

```

A tunnel selector is often used on the autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) in inter-AS VPN Option B or the superstratum provider edge (SPE) in hierarchy of VPN (HoVPN).

```
*/
container tunnelSelectors {
description
  "List of tunnel selectors.";
list tunnelSelector {
  key "name";
  max-elements  "65535";
  description
    "Tunnel selector. Usually used in BGP VPN Option B or
    BGP VPN Option C, tunnel selector selects a proper
    tunnel policy for routes.";

  leaf name {
    type string {
      length "1..40";
    }
    description
      "Name of a tunnel selector. The name is a string of
      1 to 40 case-sensitive characters without spaces.";
  }

  container tunnelSelectorNodes {
    description
      "List of tunnel selector nodes.";
    list tunnelSelectorNode {
      key "nodeSequence";
      min-elements  "1";
      max-elements  "65535";

      leaf nodeSequence {
        type uint32 {
          range "0..65535";
        }
        description
          "Sequence number of a node.
          Specifies the index of a node of the tunnel
          selector.
          When a route-policy is used to filter a route,
          the route first matches the node with the
          smallest node value.";
      }

      leaf matchMode {
        type rtpMatchMode;
        mandatory true;
        description
          "Matching mode of nodes.";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
container matchCondition {
  description
    "Match Type List";

  container matchDestPrefixFilters {
    description
      "Match IPv4 destination addresses by the prefix
       filter. The configurations of matching IPv4
       destination addresses by the prefix filter are
       mutually exclusive with the configurations of
       matching IPv4 destination addresses based on
       ACL rules.";

    container matchDestPrefixFilter {
      presence "create matchDestPrefixFilter";
      description
        "Match an IPv4 destination address by the prefix
         filter.";
      leaf prefixName {
        type "string";
        description
          "Name of the specified prefix filter when IPv4
           destination addresses are matched.";
      }
    }
  }
} // End of matchDestPrefixFilters

container matchIPv4NextHops {
  description
    "Match IPv4 next hops by the prefix filter or ACL
     filter. The configurations of matching IPv4 next
     hops by the prefix filter are mutually exclusive
     with the configurations of matching IPv4 next
     hops by the ACL filter.";

  container matchIPv4NextHop {
    presence "create matchIPv4NextHop";
    description
      "Match an IPv4 next hop by the prefix or ACL.";
    leaf matchType {
      type rtpTnlSelMchType;
      description
        "Match type. IPv4 next hops are matched with
         either the prefix or ACL.";
    }
    leaf prefixName {
      when "not (../matchType='matchNHopAcl' or "
        + "not (../matchType)) or "
        + " ../matchType='matchNHopPF' ";
      type "string";
    }
  }
}
```

```

        description
            "Name of the specified prefix when IPv4 next hops
            are matched.";
    }
    leaf aclNameOrNum {
        when "not(..../matchType='matchNHopPF' or "
            + "not(..../matchType)) or "
            + "not(..../matchType='matchNHopAcl'";
        type string {
            length "1..32";
        }
        description
            "Name of the specified ACL when next hops are
            matched, which can be a value ranging from
            2000 to 2999 or a string beginning with a-z
            or A-Z.";
    }
}
} //End of container matchIPv4NextHops

container matchIPv6NextHops {
    description
        "Match IPv6 next hops by the IPv6 prefix filter.";
    container matchIPv6NextHop {
        presence "create matchIPv6NextHop";
        description
            "Match an IPv6 next hop by the IPv6 prefix
            filter.";

        leaf ipv6PrefixName {
            type "string";
            description
                "Name of the specified prefix filter when IPv6
                next hops are matched.";
        }
    }
}
} //End of container matchIPv6NextHops

container matchCommunityFilters {
    description
        "Match community attribute filters.";
    list matchCommunityFilter {
        key "cmntyNameOrNum";
        max-elements "32";
        description
            "Match a community attribute filter.";
        leaf cmntyNameOrNum {
            type string {
                length "1..51";
                pattern '((0*[1-9][0-9]?)|(0*1[0-9][0-9]))|';
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        + '([^-9][^?0,50})|'
        + '([[][^?^-9][^?])';
    }
    description
        "Name or index of a community attribute filter.
        It can be a numeral or a string. The ID of a
        basic community attribute filter is an integer
        ranging from 1 to 99; the ID of an advanced
        community attribute filter is an integer
        ranging from 100 to 199. The name of a community
        attribute filter is a string of 1 to 51
        characters. The string cannot contain only
        digits.";
    }
    leaf wholeMatch {
        type boolean;
        default "false";
        description
            "All the communities are matched. It is valid to
            only basic community attribute filters.";
    }
    leaf sortMatch {
        type boolean;
        default "false";
        description
            "Match all community attributes in sequence. It
            is valid to only Advanced community attribute
            filters.";
    }
    }
} //End of container matchCommunityFilters

container matchRdFilters {
    description
        "Match RD filters.";
    container matchRdFilter {
        presence "create matchRdFilter";
        description
            "Match an RD filter.";
        leaf rdIndex {
            type uint32 {
                range "1..1024";
            }
            description
                "Index of an RD filter.";
        }
    }
} //End of container matchRdFilters

} //End of container matchCondition

```

```

        container applyAction {
            description
                "Set Type List";
            container applyTnlPolicys {
                description
                    "Set tunnel policies.";
                container applyTnlPolicy {
                    presence "create applyTnlPolicy";
                    description
                        "Set a tunnel policy.";
                    leaf tnlPolicyName {
                        type string {
                            length "1..39";
                        }
                    }
                    description
                        "Name of a tunnel policy. The name is a
                        string of 1 to 39 case-sensitive characters,
                        spaces not supported.";
                }
            }
        } //End of container applyAction
    }

} //End of container tunnelSelectorNodes

} //End of list tunnelSelector

} //End of container tunnelSelectors

/*
* augment some bgp vpn functions in bgp module.
*/
augment "/bgp:bgp/bgp:global/bgp:afi-safis/" +.....
    "bgp:afi-safi/bgp:l3vpn-ipv4-unicast" {
leaf tunnelSelectorName {
    description
        "Specifies the name of a tunnel selector.";

    type "string";
}
}

augment "/bgp:bgp/bgp:global/bgp:afi-safis/" +.....
    "bgp:afi-safi/bgp:l3vpn-ipv6-unicast" {
leaf tunnelSelectorName {
    description
        "Specifies the name of a tunnel selector.";

```

```
        type "string";
    }
}
<CODE ENDS>
```

6. IANA Considerations

This document requires no IANA actions.

7. Security Considerations

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

The NETCONF access control model [RFC8341] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content.

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

tbd

Unauthorized access to any data node of these subtrees can adversely affect ... tbd ...

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

tbd

Unauthorized access to any data node of these subtrees can disclose ... tbd ...

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