

Network Working Group  
Internet Draft  
Intended status: Standard Track  
Expires: September 2017

A. Bashandy, Ed.  
C. Filsfils  
L. Ginsberg  
Cisco Systems  
Bruno Decraene  
Orange  
March 10, 2017

IS-IS Extensions to Support Segment Routing over IPv6 Dataplane  
draft-bashandy-isis-srv6-extensions-00

Abstract

Segment Routing (SR) allows for a flexible definition of end-to-end paths by encoding paths as sequences of topological sub-paths, called "segments". Segment routing architecture can be implemented over an MPLS data plane as well as an IPv6 data plane. This draft describes the IS-IS extensions required to support Segment Routing over an IPv6 data plane.

Status of this Memo

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

This document may contain material from IETF Documents or IETF Contributions published or made publicly available before November 10, 2008. The person(s) controlling the copyright in some of this material may not have granted the IETF Trust the right to allow modifications of such material outside the IETF Standards Process. Without obtaining an adequate license from the person(s) controlling the copyright in such materials, this document may not be modified outside the IETF Standards Process, and derivative works of it may not be created outside the IETF Standards Process, except to format it for publication as an RFC or to translate it into languages other than English.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at  
<http://www.ietf.org/ietf/lid-abstracts.txt>

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at  
<http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html>

This Internet-Draft will expire on September 10, 2017.

#### Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

#### Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	3
1.1. Conventions used in this document.....	3
2. SRv6-Capabilities sub-TLV.....	4
3. SRv6-function Descriptor.....	6
4. SRv6-SID TLV.....	7
5. Function Code points.....	8
6. Advertising SRv6 SIDs associated with a Neighbor.....	8
6.1. P2P SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV.....	9
6.2. LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV.....	10
7. IANA Considerations.....	11
7.1. SRv6 SID TLV and sub-TLVs.....	11
7.2. IS-IS SRv6-functions Codepoints Registry.....	12
7.3. SRv6 Capabilities sub-TLV.....	12
7.4. P2P SRv6 X-SID and LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLVs.....	12
7.5. IS-IS SRv6 X-SID sub-sub-TLV Codepoints Registry.....	13
8. Security Considerations.....	13
9. Contributors.....	13
10. References.....	14
10.1. Normative References.....	14
10.2. Informative References.....	15
11. Acknowledgments.....	16

## 1. Introduction

With Segment Routing (SR)[9], a node steers a packet through an ordered list of instructions, called segments.

Segments are identified through Segment Identifiers (SIDs).

Segment Routing can be directly instantiated on the IPv6 data plane through the use of the Segment Routing Header defined in [10]. SRv6 refers to this SR instantiation on the IPv6 dataplane.

The network programming paradigm [11] is central to SRv6.

It describes how any function can be bound to a SID and how any network program can be expressed as a combination of SID's.

It defines several well-known functions such as End, End.X, T.Insert, T.Encaps, etc.

This document specifies IS-IS extensions that allow IS-IS protocol to encode some of these functions.

Familiarity with the network programming paradigm [11] is necessary to understand the extensions specified in this document.

This document defines one new top level IS-IS\_TLV and three new IS-IS sub-TLVs.

The SRv6 Capabilities sub-TLV announces the ability to support SRv6 and some functions defined in [11] as well as advertising limitations when applying such functions.

The SRv6 SID top level TLV, the P2P SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV, and the LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV are used to advertise which SIDs are instantiated at a node and what function is bound to each instantiated SID.

Only ISIS-related functions such as End and its variants D and X [11] are defined in this document.

### 1.1. Conventions used in this document

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 RFC-2119 [8].

In this document, these words will appear with that interpretation only when in ALL CAPS. Lower case uses of these words are not to be interpreted as carrying RFC-2119 [8] significance.

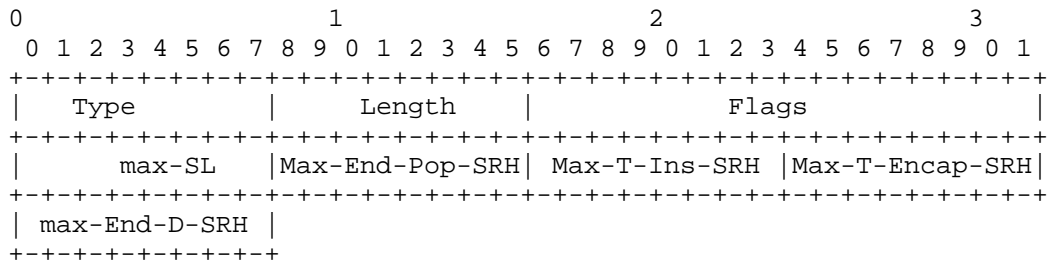
2. SRv6-Capabilities sub-TLV

As described in [10] and [11], the list of Segments is stored in the segment routing header referred hereafter as "SRH".

A router that supports SRv6 MUST be able to process the segment routing header as described in [10] and [11] up to the limitations set by the advertised SRv6-capabilities sub-TLV.

To announce this ability, a router uses the newly defined SRv6-capabilities sub-TLV of the router capabilities TLV [1]. The SRv6-capabilities sub-TLV may contain optional sub-sub-TLVs in the future.

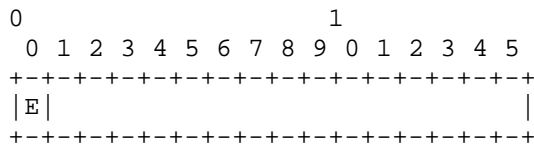
The SRv6 Capabilities sub-TLV has the following format:



Type: Suggested value 22, to be assigned by IANA

Length: 7 + length of sub-sub-TLVs

Flags: 2 octets The following flags are defined:



where:

E-flag: If set, then router is able to apply "T.Encap" operation

Max-SL: 1 octet.

This field specifies the maximum value of the "SL" field [10] in the SRH of a received packet before applying the function associated with a SID.

Max-End-Pop-SRH: 1 Octet

This field specifies the maximum number of SIDs in the top SRH in an SRH stack that the router can apply "PSP" or USP" [11] flavors to. If the value of this field is zero, then the router cannot apply PSP or USP flavors.

Max-T-Ins-SRH: 1 octet

This field specifies the maximum number of SIDs that can be inserted as part of the "T.insert" behavior [11]. If the value of this field is zero, then the router cannot apply any variation of the "T.insert" behavior.

Max-T-Encap-SRH: 1 octet

This field specifies the maximum number of SIDs that can be included as part of the "T.Encap" behavior [11]. If this field is zero and the "E" flag is set, then the router can apply T.Encap by encapsulating the incoming packet in another IPv6 header without SRH the same way IPinIP encapsulation is performed. If the "E" flag is clear, then this field SHOULD be transmitted as zero and MUST be ignored on receipt.

max-End-D-SRH: 1 octet

This field specifies the maximum number of SIDs in an SRH when applying "End.DX6" and "End.DT6" functions. If this field is zero, then the router cannot apply "End.DX6" or "End.DT6" functions if the extension header right underneath the outer IPv6 header is an SRH.

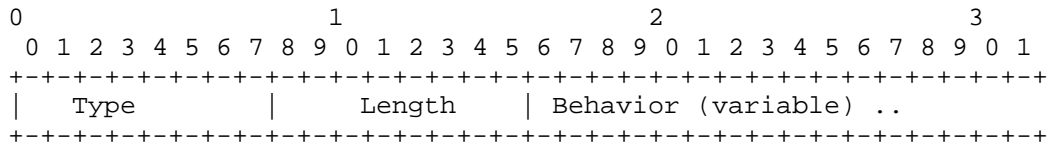
### 3. SRv6-function Descriptor

The SRv6 SID TLV defined in Section 4, P2P SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV specified in Section 6.1, and LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV specified in section 6.2 MUST include one SRv6 function Descriptor.

When included in the SRv6 SID TLV, the descriptor is encoded as a sub-TLV. When included in a P2P/LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV, the descriptor is encoded as a sub-sub-TLV.

The SRv6-function Descriptor encodes the function (and its flavors) bound to the SRv6 SID advertised in the SRv6 SID TLV [11].

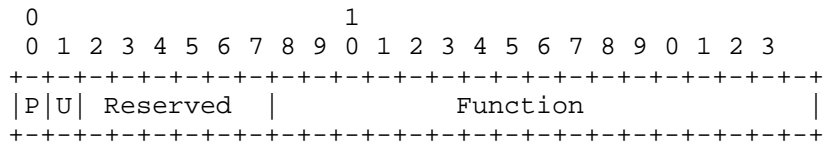
The SRv6 SID function Descriptor has the following format:



Type: See IANA considerations in Section 7.

Length: 3 \* (number of functions)

Behavior: One function (with its associated flavors) encoded in 3 octets as shown in the following diagram



The first octet encodes flags. This document defines two flags to specify the flavor(s) [11] associated with the SRv6 function specified in the "Function" field:

P bit: If set, then the PSP flavor [11] is associated with the function encoded in the "function" field

U bit: If set, then the USP flavor [11] is associated with the function encoded in the "function" field

Reserved Bits SHOULD be transmitted as 0 and MUST be ignored on receipt.

The second two octets encode the function. Function code points are defined in Section 5.

For a given SRv6 SID function encoded in the "Function" field, the "P" and "U" bits are set/cleared according to the rules of enabling/disabling the PSP and USP flavors, respectively, for that function as specified in [11].

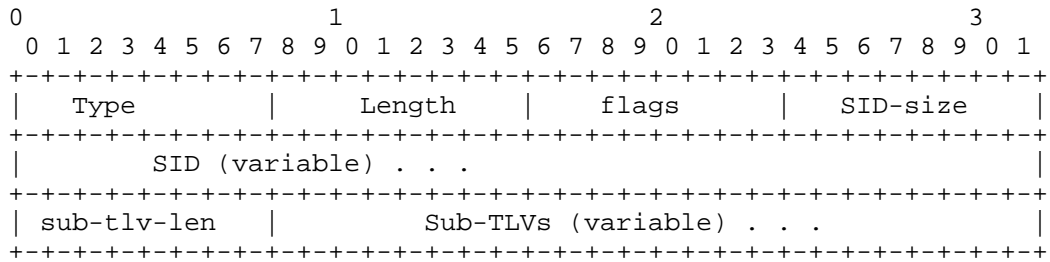
4. SRv6-SID TLV

A new top level TLV is introduced to advertise SRv6 Segment Identifiers (SID) and their attributes.

The new TLV is used to advertise SRv6 SIDs with any of the functions defined in [11] whose code point is defined in this document except those SIDs which must be associated with a particular neighbor in order to be correctly applied [11]. SRv6 SIDs associated with a neighbor are advertised in the sub-TLVs defined in Section 6.

This new TLV shares the sub-TLV space defined for TLVs 135, 235, 236 and 237.

The SRv6 SID TLV has the following format

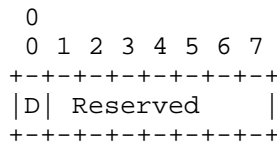


Type: 27 (Suggested value to be assigned by IANA)

Length: variable.

One or more SID entries, each of which has the following format:

Flags: 1 octet. The following flags are defined



where:

D bit: When the SID is leaked from level-2 to level-1, the D bit MUST be set. Otherwise, this bit MUST be clear. SIDs with the D bit set MUST NOT be leaked from level-1 to level-2. This is to prevent looping.

The remaining bits are reserved for future use. They SHOULD be set to zero on transmission and MUST be ignored on receipt.

SID-Size: 1 octet. Number of bits in the SID field.

SID: 1-16 octets. This field encodes the advertised SRv6 SID. The "SID-size" field can have the values 1-128 and indicates the number of bits in the SID. The SRv6 SID is encoded in the minimal number of octets for the given number of bits. The owning router may associate one or more functions as specified in [11], in other documents, or as locally configured.

Sub-TLV-length: 1 octet. Number of octets used by sub-TLVs

The function associated with the advertised SID is specified by the SRv6-Function Descriptor sub-TLV specified in Section 3.

#### 5. Function Code points.

This section defines the code points for supported functions associated with SRv6 SIDs. Functions are defined in [11].

- o 0: Reserved
- o 1: End Function.
- o 2: End.DX6 Function.
- o 3: End.DT6 Function.
- o 4: End.X Function.

#### 6. Advertising SRv6 SIDs associated with a Neighbor.

Certain SRv6 functions [11] must be associated with a particular neighbor, and in case of multiple layer 3 links to the same neighbor, with a particular link in order to be correctly applied.

This document specifies how to advertise two such functions in IS-IS, namely End.X and End.DX6 [11].



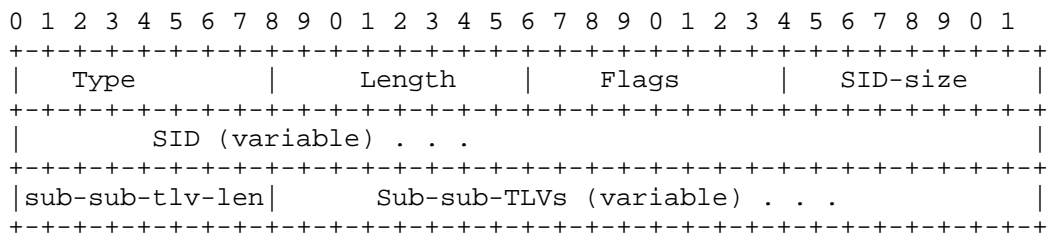
SIDs associated with End.X and End.DX6 functions are advertised within neighbor reachability TLVs.

This document defines two new sub-TLVs of TLV 22 [4], 23 [6], 222 [5], 223[6], and 141 [7] namely "P2P SRv6 X-SID" and "LAN SRv6 X-SID".

6.1. P2P SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV

This sub-TLV is used to advertise one or more SRv6 SIDs associated with End.X and End.DX6 [11] functions over a point to point adjacency.

The "P2P SRv6 X-SID" sub-TLV has the following format



Type: 40 (Suggested value to be assigned by IANA)

Length: variable.

One or more SIDs each of which has the following format:

Flags: 1 octet. No flags defined in this document

SID-Size: 1 octet. Number of bits in the SID field.

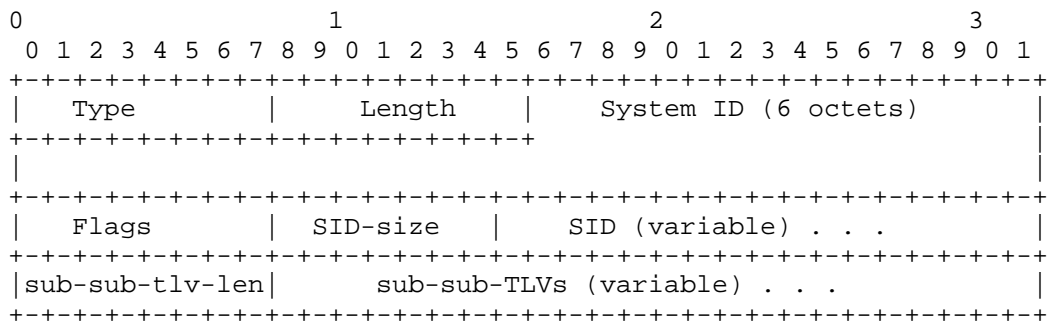
SID: 1-16 octets. This field encodes the advertised SRv6 SID. The "SID-size" field can have the values 1-128 and indicates the number of bits in the SID. The SRv6 SID is encoded in the minimal number of octets for the given number of bits. The owning router may associate one or more functions as specified in [11], in other documents, or as locally configured.

Sub-sub-TLV-length: 1 octet. Number of octets used by sub-sub-TLVs

The function associated with the advertised SID is specified by the SRv6-Function Descriptor sub-sub-TLV specified in Section 3. If the SRv6-Function Descriptor is encoded in the P2P SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV, then the encoded SRv6 SID function MUST include only the code points of SRv6 SID functions that require the specification of a neighbor to be correctly applied. This document specifies the code points of two such functions, namely End.X and End.DX6 [11].

6.2. LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV

This sub-TLV is used to advertise one or more SRv6 SIDs associated with End.X and End.DX6 [11] functions over a LAN adjacency. The "LAN SRv6 X-SID" sub-TLV has the following format



Type: 41 (Suggested value to be assigned by IANA)

Length: variable.

System-ID: 6 octets of IS-IS System-ID of length "ID Length" as defined in [2].

One or more SIDs each of which has the following format:

Flags 1 Octet. No flags are defined in this document

SID-Size: 1 octet. Number of bits in the SID field.

SID: 1-16 octets. This field encodes the advertised SRv6 SID. The "SID-size" field can have the values 1-128 and indicates the number of bits in the SID. The SRv6 SID is encoded in the minimal number of octets for the given number of bits. The owning router may associate one or more functions as specified in [11], in other documents, or as locally configured.

Sub-sub-TLV-length: 1 octet. Number of octets used by sub-sub-TLVs

The function associated with the advertised SID is specified by the SRv6-Function Descriptor sub-sub-TLV specified in Section 3. If the SRv6-Function Descriptor is encoded in the P2P SRv6 X-SID sub-TLV, then the encoded SRv6 SID function MUST include only the code points of SRv6 SID functions that require the specification of a neighbor to be correctly applied. This document specifies the code points of two such functions, namely End.X and End.DX6 [11].

7. IANA Considerations

This documents request allocation for the following TLVs, sub-TLVs, and sub-sub-TLVs as well updating the ISIS TLV registry and defining a new registry.

7.1. SRv6 SID TLV and sub-TLVs

This document adds the following new TLV to the IS-IS TLV Codepoints registry.

Value: 27 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Name: SRv6 SID

The name of the "Sub-TLVs for TLVs 135, 235, 236 and 237 registry" needs to be changed to "Sub-TLVs for TLVs 27, 135, 235, 236 and 237 registry".

This document adds a new sub-TLV to the (renamed) "Sub-TLVs for TLVs 27, 135, 235, 236 and 237 registry".

Value: 5 (Suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Name: SRv6-function Descriptor

The revised table of sub-TLVs in the registry should be:

Type	27	135	235	236	237
1	n	y	y	y	y
2	n	y	y	y	y
3	y	y	y	y	y
4	y	y	y	y	y
5(new)	y	n	n	n	n
11	y	y	y	y	y

12     y   y   y   y   y

## 7.2. IS-IS SRv6-functions Codepoints Registry

This document requests the creation of a new IANA managed registry to identify SRv6 SID functions. The registration procedure is "Expert Review" as defined in [3]. Suggested registry name is "SRv6 SID Function Types". A function identifier is an unsigned 8 bits value. The following values are defined by this document:

0 Reserved

1 End function.

2 End.DX6 function.

3 End.DT6 function.

4 End.X function.

## 7.3. SRv6 Capabilities sub-TLV

This document adds the definition of a new sub-TLV in the "Sub-TLVs for TLV 242 registry".

Type: 22 (Suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Description: SRv6 Capabilities

## 7.4. P2P SRv6 X-SID and LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLVs

This document adds the definition of two new sub-TLVs in the "sub-TLVs for TLV 22, 23, 141, 222 and 223 registry".

Type: 40 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Description: Point-to-Point SRv6 X-SID

Type: 41 (suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Description: LAN SRv6 X-SID

Type   22  23  141  222  223

40       y  y  y   y   y

41       y  y  y   y   y

### 7.5. IS-IS SRv6 X-SID sub-sub-TLV Codepoints Registry

This document requests the creation of a new IANA managed registry to identify SRv6 SID functions encoded in P2P/LAN X-SID sub-TLVs. The registration procedure is "Expert Review" as defined in [3]. Suggested registry name is "SRv6 X-SID sub-sub-TLV Codepoints Registry". The following values are defined by this document:

Value: 5 (Suggested - to be assigned by IANA)

Name: SRv6-function Descriptor

This sub-sub-TLV MAY appear in either the Point-to-Point SRv6 X-SID or the LAN SRv6 X-SID sub-TLVs described in Section 7.4.

## 8. Security Considerations

TBD

## 9. Contributors

The following people gave a substantial contribution to the content of this document and should be considered as co-authors:

Stefano Previdi (editor)  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
Via Del Serafico, 200  
Rome 00142  
Italy

Email: sprevidi@cisco.com

Peter Psenak  
Cisco Systems  
Apollo Business Center Mlynske nivy 43  
Bratislava 821 09  
Slovakia

Email: ppsenak@cisco.com

Paul Wells  
Cisco Systems  
Saint Paul,  
Minnesota,  
United States

Email: pauwells@cisco.com

Daniel Voyer  
Email: daniel.voyer@bell.ca

Satoru Matsushima  
Email: satoru.matsushima@g.softbank.co.jp

Bart Peirens  
Email: bart.peirens@proximus.com

Hani Elmalky  
Email: hani.elmalky@ericsson.com

Prem Jonnalagadda  
Email: prem@barefootnetworks.com

Milad Sharif  
Email: msharif@barefootnetworks.com>

Robert Hanzl  
Cisco Systems  
Millenium Plaza Building, V Celnici 10, Prague 1,  
Prague, Czech Republic  
Email rhanzl@cisco.com

## 10. References

### 10.1. Normative References

- [1] Previdi, S., Ginsberg, L., Chen, M., IS-IS Extensions for Advertising Router Information", RFC7981, October 2016

- [2] International Organization for Standardization, "Intermediate system to Intermediate system intra-domain routing information exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the protocol for providing the connectionless-mode Network Service (ISO 8473)", ISO/IEC 10589:2002, Second Edition, Nov 2002.
- [3] T Narten and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", RFC5226, May 2008
- [4] T. Li, "IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering", RFC5305, October 2008
- [5] Przygienda, T., Shen, N., and N. Sheth, "M-ISIS: MultiTopology (MT) Routing in Intermediate System to Intermediate Systems (IS-ISs)", RFC 5120, DOI 10.17487/RFC5120, February 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5120>>.
- [6] McPherson, D., Ed., Ginsberg, L., Previdi, S., and M. Shand, "Simplified Extension of Link State PDU (LSP) Space for IS-IS", RFC 5311, DOI 10.17487/RFC5311, February 2009, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5311>>.
- [7] M. Chen, R. Zhang, X. Duan, "ISIS Extensions in Support of Inter-Autonomous System (AS) MPLS and GMPLS Traffic Engineering", RFC 5316, December 2008
- [8] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

## 10.2. Informative References

- [9] Filsfils, C., Previdi, S., Decraene, B., Litkowski, S., and R. Shakir, "Segment Routing Architecture", draft-ietf-spring-segment-routing-11 (work in progress), Feb 2017.
- [10] Previdi, S., Filsfils, C., Field, B., Leung, I., Linkova, J., Aries, E., Kosugi, T., Vyncke, E., and D. Lebrun, "IPv6 Segment Routing Header (SRH)", draft-ietf-6man-segment-routing-header-05 (work in progress), Feb 2017.
- [11] C. Filsfils, D. Voyer, D. Bernier, Bell Canada, D. Steinberg, R. Raszuk, S. Matsushima, D. Lebrun, B. Decraene, B. Peirens, S. Salsano, G. Naik, H. Elmalky, P. Jonnalagadda, M. Sharif, A. Ayyangar, Forcel0 Networks, A. Bashandy, K. Raza, D. Dukes, F. Clad, P. Camarillo, "SRv6 Network Programming", draft-filsfils-spring-srv6-network-programming-00 (work in progress), May 2017

## 11. Acknowledgments

This document was prepared using 2-Word-v2.0.template.dot.

### Authors' Addresses

Ahmed Bashandy  
Cisco Systems  
170 West Tasman Dr, San Jose, CA 95134, USA

Email: bashandy@cisco.com

Clarence Filsfils  
Cisco Systems  
Brussels, Belgium

Email: cfilsfil@cisco.com

Les Ginsberg  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
US

Email: ginsberg@cisco.com

Bruno Decraene  
Orange  
Issy-les-Moulineaux  
FR

Email: bruno.decraene@orange.com





Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 14, 2017

Z. Chen  
X. Xu  
Huawei Technologies  
March 13, 2017

Avoiding Traffic Black-Holes for Route Aggregation in IS-IS  
draft-chen-isis-black-hole-avoid-00

Abstract

When the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol is adopted by a highly symmetric network such as the Leaf-Spine or Fat-Tree network, the Leaf nodes (e.g., Top of Rack switches in datacenters) are recommended to be prevented from receiving other nodes' explicit routes in order to achieve scalability. However, such a setup would cause traffic black-holes or suboptimal routing if link failure happens in the network. This document extends IS-IS to solve this problem.

Requirements Language

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 RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on September 14, 2017.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Problem Description	3
3. IS-IS Extensions	4
3.1. TLV Encoding	4
3.2. Unreachable Prefixes Advertisement	5
4. Alternative Solution	6
5. IPv6 Support	8
6. IANA Considerations	8
7. Security Considerations	8
8. Acknowledgements	8
9. References	8
Authors' Addresses	9

## 1. Introduction

When running the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol in a highly symmetric network such as the Leaf-Spine or Fat-Tree network, the Leaf nodes (e.g., Top of Rack switches in datacenters) are recommended to be prevented from receiving other nodes' explicit routes in order to achieve scalability, as proposed in [IS-IS-SL-Extension], [IS-IS-Overhead-Reduction], [RIFT], and [OpenFabric]. In particular, each Leaf node SHOULD simply maintain a default (or aggregated) route (e.g., 0.0.0.0/0) in its routing table, of which the next hop SHOULD be an Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP) group including all Spines nodes that the Leaf node connects to. However, such a setup would cause traffic black-holes or suboptimal routing if link failure happens in the network, since the Leaf nodes are not aware of any topology information.

To solve this problem, this document extends IS-IS to advertise unreachable prefixes, which are defined as the prefixes that a default (or aggregated) route's next hop can no longer reach. When link failure happens between a Spine node and a Leaf node, the Spine node SHOULD advertise all prefixes attached to the Leaf node (i.e., the unreachable prefixes) to every other Leaf node it connects to. On receiving the unreachable prefixes, each Leaf node SHOULD add the

unreachable prefixes to its routing table, thus avoiding traffic black-holes and suboptimal routing.

2. Problem Description

This section illustrates why link failure would cause traffic black-hole or suboptimal routing when Leaf nodes only maintain default (or aggregated) routes.

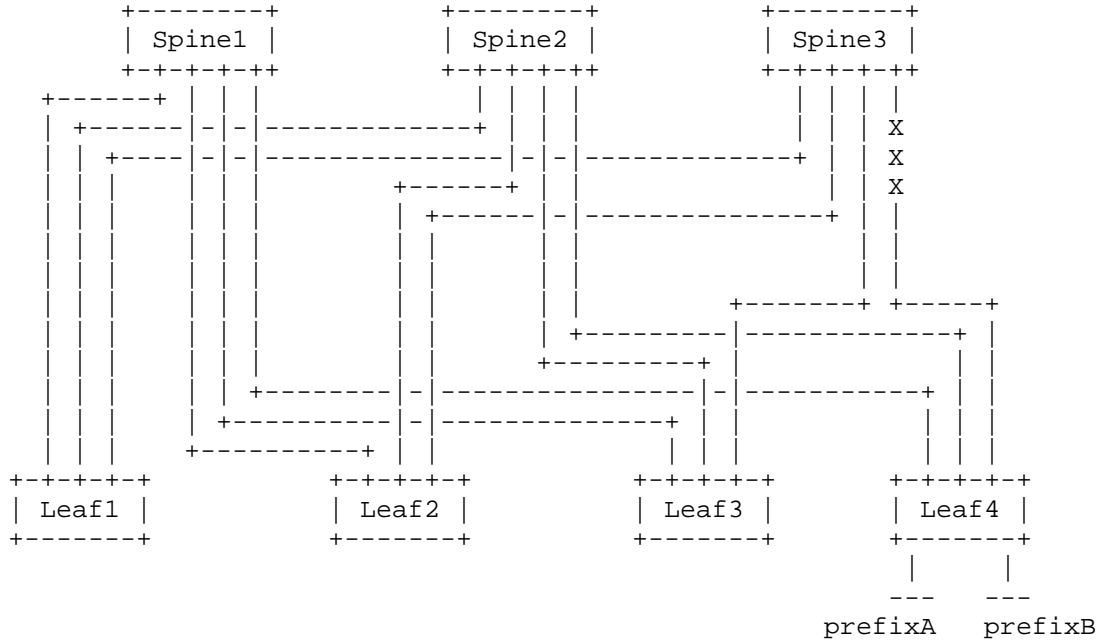


Figure 1: Topology Example

Figure 1 shows a Spine-Leaf topology example where Leaf1 to Leaf4 are connected to Spine1 to Spine3, and prefixA and prefixB are attached to Leaf4. To achieve scalability, as proposed in [IS-IS-SL-Extension], [IS-IS-Overhead-Reduction], [RIFT], and [OpenFabric], Leaf1 to Leaf4 SHOULD NOT receive explicit routes from each other nor the Spine nodes. Instead, each of them maintains a default (or aggregated) route (e.g., 0.0.0.0/0) in the routing table, of which the next hop is an ECMP group including Spine1, Spine2, and Spine3. Flows from one Leaf node to another are shared among Spine1, Spine2, and Spine3 based on the well known 5-tuple hashing.

However, such a setup would cause traffic black-hole or suboptimal routing when link failure happens in the network. For example, if

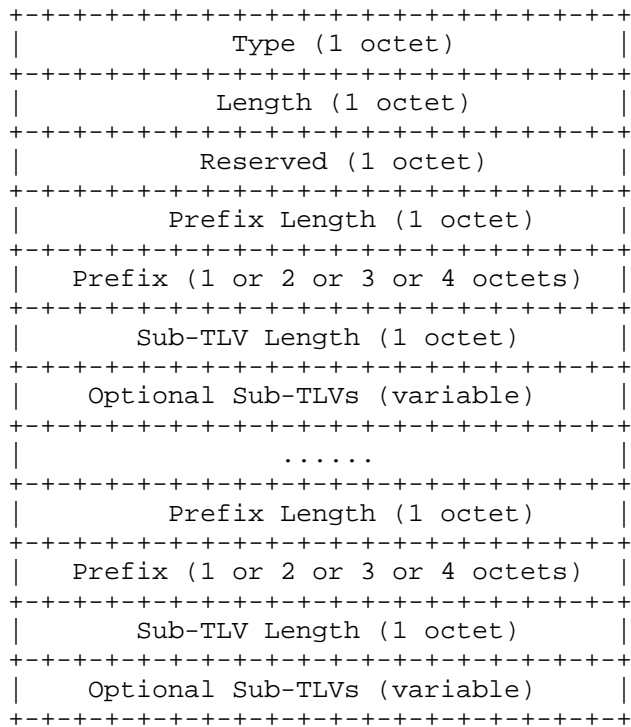
the link between Spine3 and Leaf4 is broken, Leaf1, Leaf2, and Leaf3 could not get aware of the failure. As a result, these Leaf nodes will still send a portion of traffic destined for prefixA or prefixB toward Spine3, which makes the traffic be discarded at Spine3, causing traffic black-hole. On the other hand, if there is a higher tier of switches interconnecting Spine1, Spine2, and Spine3, the traffic will be steered up to the higher-tier switches by Spine3, causing suboptimal routing.

Therefore, this document extends IS-IS to advertise unreachable prefixes thus solving this problem.

### 3. IS-IS Extensions

#### 3.1. TLV Encoding

This document introduces one IS-IS TLV to advertise unreachable prefixes, called the IP Unreachability TLV, which SHOULD be carried in the IS-IS Link State Packet (LSP). The format of the IP Unreachability TLV is shown as follow:



The fields of this TLV are defined as follows:

Type: TBD.

Length: Length of the Value field of the TLV.

Reserved: Bits reserved for future usage.

Prefix Length: The value can be 0 to 32, indicating the number of effective bits in the Prefix field.

Prefix: Encoding the unreachable prefix in the minimal number of octets for the given number of effective bits (i.e., the Prefix Length field). The remaining bits of prefix SHOULD be set zero and ignored upon receipt.

Sub-TLV Length: Length of Sub-TLVs.

Sub-TLVs: Optional Sub-TLVs for future extension.

Note that the last four fields can appear repeatedly.

### 3.2. Unreachable Prefixes Advertisement

When link failure happens between a Spine node and a Leaf node, the Spine node SHOULD 1) encode all prefixes attached to the Leaf node (i.e., the unreachable prefixes) into the IP Unreachability TLV, 2) append the IP Unreachability TLV to the IS-IS LSP, and 3) send the LSP to every other Leaf node it connects to.

When a Leaf node receives unreachable prefixes (contained in a LSP) advertised by a Spine node, it SHOULD install each of the unreachable prefixes into its routing table, of which the next hop SHOULD be set an ECMP group including all Spine nodes it connects to except the one who advertises the unreachable prefix.

For example, if the link between Spine3 and Leaf4 in Figure 1 is broken, Spine3 SHOULD advertise prefixA and prefixB to Leaf1, Leaf2, and Leaf3, by sending them an IS-IS LSP containing the IP Unreachability TLV. On receiving the LSP, Leaf1, Leaf2, and Leaf3 SHOULD install prefixA and prefixB into their routing tables, and the next hop of prefixA or prefixB SHOULD be set an ECMP group including Spine1 and Spine2. For instance, the routing table of Leaf1 before and after the link failure is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively.

Note that the mechanism described above could achieve minimal signaling latency, which helps to avoid black-hole or suboptimal routing rapidly when link failure happens.

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Destination|Proto|Pre|Cost|Flags|NextHop|Interface|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|0.0.0.0/0  |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine1 |Ethernet0/0/0|
|            |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine2 |Ethernet0/0/1|
|            |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine3 |Ethernet0/0/2|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Figure 2: Routing Table of Leaf1 before link failure

```

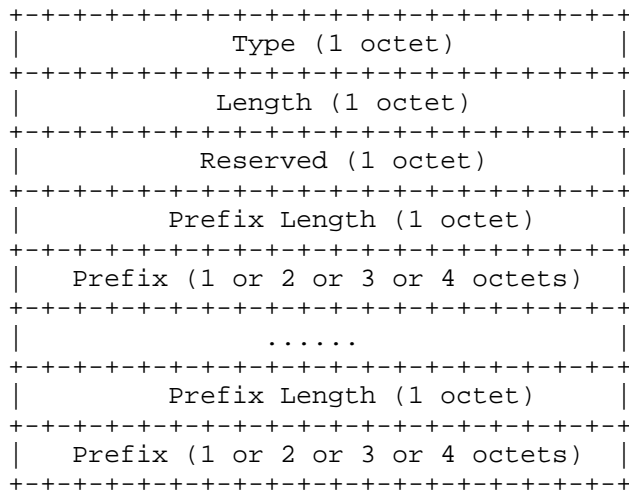
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Destination|Proto|Pre|Cost|Flags|NextHop|Interface|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|0.0.0.0/0  |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine1 |Ethernet0/0/0|
|            |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine2 |Ethernet0/0/1|
|            |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine3 |Ethernet0/0/2|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|prefixA    |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine1 |Ethernet0/0/0|
|            |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine2 |Ethernet0/0/1|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|prefixB    |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine1 |Ethernet0/0/0|
|            |ISIS |15 |20  |D    |Spine2 |Ethernet0/0/1|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Figure 3: Routing Table of Leaf1 after link failure

#### 4. Alternative Solution

The unreachable prefixes can alternatively be encoded as a new Sub-TLV of the Extended IP Reachability TLV defined in [RFC 5305]. The format of the Sub-TLV is shown as follow:



The fields of this Sub-TLV are defined as follows:

Type: TBD.

Length: Length of the Value field of the Sub-TLV.

Reserved: Bits reserved for future usage.

Prefix Length: The value can be 0 to 32, indicating the number of effective bits in the Prefix field.

Prefix: Encoding the unreachable prefix in the minimal number of octets for the given number of effective bits (i.e., the Prefix Length field). The remaining bits of prefix SHOULD be set zero and ignored upon receipt.

Note that the last two fields can appear repeatedly.

When link failure happens between a Spine node and a Leaf node, the Spine node SHOULD 1) encode all prefixes attached to the Leaf node (i.e., the unreachable prefixes) into the Sub-TLV described above, 2) encode the Sub-TLV into the Extended IP Reachability TLV, 3) append the Extended IP Reachability TLV to the IS-IS LSP, and 4) send the LSP to every other Leaf node it connects to. The Prefix field of the Extended IP Reachability TLV SHOULD be set the default (or aggregated) route that each of the Leaf nodes already maintains.

When a Leaf node receives unreachable prefixes (contained in a LSP) advertised by a Spine node, it SHOULD install each of the unreachable prefixes into its routing table, of which the next hop SHOULD be set



an ECMP group including all Spine nodes it connects to except the one who advertises the unreachable prefix.

#### 5. IPv6 Support

Will be completed in the next version of the document.

#### 6. IANA Considerations

TBD.

#### 7. Security Considerations

TBD.

#### 8. Acknowledgements

TBD.

#### 9. References

[IS-IS-Overhead-Reduction]

Chen, Z. and X. Xu, "Overheads Reduction for IS-IS Enabled Spine-Leaf Networks", draft-chen-isis-sl-overheads-reduction-00 (work in progress) , January 2017.

[IS-IS-SL-Extension]

Shen, N. and S. Thyamagundalu, "IS-IS Routing for Spine-Leaf Topology", draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-02 (work in progress) , October 2016.

[OpenFabric]

White, R. and S. Zandi, "OpenFabric", draft-white-openfabric-00 (work in progress) , March 2017.

[RFC1195] Callon, R., "Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments", RFC 1195 , December 1990.

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

[RFC5305] Li, T. and H. Smit, "IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering", RFC 5305 , October 2008.

[RIFT] Przygienda, T., Drake, J., and A. Atlas, "RIFT: Routing in Fat Trees", draft-przygienda-rift-01 (work in progress) , January 2017.

Authors' Addresses

Zhe Chen  
Huawei Technologies  
No. 156 Beiqing Rd  
Beijing 100095  
China

Email: [chenzhe17@huawei.com](mailto:chenzhe17@huawei.com)

Xiaohu Xu  
Huawei Technologies  
No. 156 Beiqing Rd  
Beijing 100095  
China

Email: [xuxiaohu@huawei.com](mailto:xuxiaohu@huawei.com)

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: July 10, 2017

Z. Chen  
X. Xu  
Huawei Technologies  
January 6, 2017

Overheads Reduction for IS-IS Enabled Spine-Leaf Networks  
draft-chen-isis-sl-overheads-reduction-00

Abstract

When a Spine-Leaf topology adopts the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol, the Leaf node receives Link State Packets (LSPs) from all the other nodes thus having the entire routing information of the topology. This is usually considered unnecessary and costly. This document describes a solution to this problem by assigning different area identifiers (AIDs) to the Leaf nodes. The solution requires that an IS-IS router SHOULD check a Level-1 LSP's AIDs before it advertises the LSP to its neighbor.

Requirements Language

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 RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on July 10, 2017.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	2
2. Solution Description . . . . .	3
2.1. Area ID Assignment . . . . .	3
2.2. Area ID Checking . . . . .	5
2.3. Default Route Advertising . . . . .	6
3. Discussions . . . . .	7
4. IANA Considerations . . . . .	7
5. Security Considerations . . . . .	7
6. Acknowledgements . . . . .	7
7. Normative References . . . . .	7
Authors' Addresses . . . . .	7

## 1. Introduction

Spine-Leaf topology (a.k.a., CLOS topology) is widely used in today's datacenter and campus networks. When the Spine-Leaf topology runs the Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing protocol, each Leaf node will receive Link State Packets (LSPs) from all the other nodes and have the entire routing information of the topology. This is usually considered to be unnecessary and costly because the Leaf node only needs to know its default gateways (i.e., the Spine nodes it connects to), and the LSPs generated by the other Leaf nodes benefit nothing for it to forward traffic.

To avoid Leaf nodes from learning the unnecessary LSPs from one another, [IS-IS-SL-Extension] proposes a new TLV of the IS-IS Hello (IIH) PDU to differentiate Spine/Leaf nodes and LSPs generated by Leaf nodes will be blocked at Spine nodes. Additionally, each Leaf node sets the Spine nodes it connects to as its default gateways.

This document describes another solution to this problem, which needs not to extend the IS-IS messages. In particular, it requires that each Leaf node SHOULD be assigned with a unique area identifier (AID) and IS-IS L1/L2 routers MUST NOT advertise Level-1 LSPs of a given area to Level-1 routers within another area. This prevents Leaf nodes from receiving routing information from one another, and lets the Leaf node set the Spine nodes as its default gateways.

2. Solution Description

2.1. Area ID Assignment

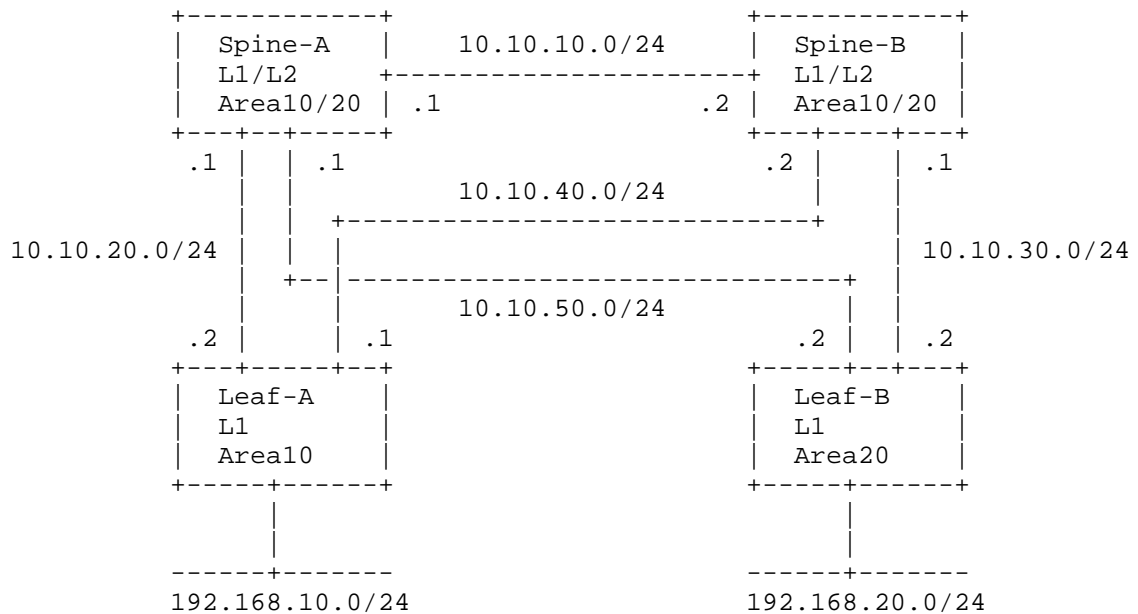


Figure 1: Topology Example

This section describes how to assign AIDs in the Spine-Leaf topology, and illustrates why IS-IS routers SHOULD check the AIDs before advertising Level-1 LSPs. As shown in Figure 1, there are two Spine nodes (i.e., Spine-A and Spine-B) and two Leaf nodes (i.e., Leaf-A and Leaf-B). The System IDs of Spine-A, Spine-B, Leaf-A, and Leaf-B are 1111.1111.1111.1111.00 to 4444.4444.4444.00, respectively.

To prevent a Leaf node from learning the routing information of the other Leaf nodes, the following configurations are required:

- a. Leaf nodes SHOULD be configured as L1 routers and each of them SHOULD be assigned a unique AID.
- b. Spine nodes SHOULD be configured as L1/L2 routers and SHOULD be assigned multiple AIDs with each being that of a given Leaf node connected to it.

As a result, Leaf-A and Leaf-B in Figure 1 are configured as L1 routers and are assigned AID 10 and AID 20, respectively. Spine-A and Spine-B are configured as L1/L2 routers and are assigned both AID 10 and AID 20.

Level-1 Link State Database (Spine-A):						
LSPID	Seq Num	Checksum	Holdtime	Length	ATT/P/OL	Area
1111.1111.1111.00-00	0x0000006c	0x540b	743	124	0/0/0	10/20
2222.2222.2222.00-00	0x0000006d	0x933b	1068	124	0/0/0	10/20
3333.3333.3333.00-00	0x0000006b	0x1815	402	122	0/0/0	10
4444.4444.4444.00-00	0x0000006a	0xf543	431	122	0/0/0	20

Level-2 Link State Database (Spine-A):						
LSPID	Seq Num	Checksum	Holdtime	Length	ATT/P/OL	Area
1111.1111.1111.00-00	0x0000006f	0x682f	743	150	0/0/0	10/20
2222.2222.2222.00-00	0x00000063	0x30eb	1068	150	0/0/0	10/20

Figure 2: Link State Database of Spine-A

Under such configurations, Leaf-A will still receives Leaf-B's LSPs (and vice versa) even though they are in different areas. This is because of the IS-IS definition that all routers in a specific area SHOULD share the same Level-1 Link State Database (LSDB).

The LSDB of Spine-A is shown in Figure 2. In particular, since Spine-A and Leaf-B are both in area 20, Spine-A will receive the LSP 4444.4444.4444.00-00 from Leaf-B and store the LSP into its Level-1 LSDB. On the other hand, since Spine-A and Leaf-A are both in area 10, Spine-A will advertise the LSP 4444.4444.4444.00-00 to Leaf-A although Leaf-A and Leaf-B (generator of the LSP) are in different

areas. As a result, Leaf-A will install the route 192.168.20.0/24 into its routing table (Figure 3), even though it is an external area route.

Leaf-A Routing Table:

Destination	Proto	Pre	Cost	Flags	NextHop	Interface
10.10.10.0/24	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.20.1	Ethernet0/0/0
	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.40.2	Ethernet0/0/1
10.10.20.0/24	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	Ethernet0/0/0
10.10.30.0/24	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.40.2	Ethernet0/0/1
10.10.40.0/24	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	Ethernet0/0/1
10.10.50.0/24	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.20.1	Ethernet0/0/0
192.168.10.0/24	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GEthernet0/0/0
192.168.20.0/24	ISIS-L1	15	30	D	10.10.20.1	Ethernet0/0/0
	ISIS-L1	15	30	D	10.10.40.2	Ethernet0/0/1
127.0.0.0/8	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	InLoopBack0
0.0.0.0/0	ISIS-L1	15	10	D	10.10.20.1	Ethernet0/0/0
	ISIS-L1	15	10	D	10.10.40.2	Ethernet0/0/1

Figure 3: Routing Table of Leaf-A

Therefore, to avoid Level-1 LSPs of one area from being flooded into another area, an AID checking mechanism (see Section 2.2) is needed.

## 2.2. Area ID Checking

Before an IS-IS router advertises a Level-1 LSP to a Level-1 neighbor, it SHOULD compare the AIDs associated with the LSP and the AIDs associated with the neighbor. If they have at least one AID in common, the router SHOULD advertise the LSP to the neighbor. Otherwise, the router MUST NOT advertise the LSP to the neighbor.

For instance, as shown in Figure 1, before Spine-A advertises the LSP 1111.1111.1111.00-00 to Leaf-A, it compares the LSP's AIDs (i.e., 10 and 20) with Leaf-A's AID (i.e., 10). Since they have an AID in common that is AID 10, Spine-A SHOULD advertise the LSP to Leaf-A.

On the other hand, before Spine-A advertises the LSP 4444.4444.4444.00-00 to Leaf-A, it checks their AIDs and finds that they have no AID in common. So Spine-A MUST NOT advertise the LSP to Leaf-A. As a result, Leaf-A would not learn the routing information of Leaf-B, as shown in Figure 4.

Leaf-A Routing Table:

Destination	Proto	Pre	Cost	Flags	NextHop	Interface
10.10.10.0/24	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.20.1	Ethernet0/0/0
	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.40.2	Ethernet0/0/1
10.10.20.0/24	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	Ethernet0/0/0
10.10.30.0/24	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.40.2	Ethernet0/0/1
10.10.40.0/24	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	Ethernet0/0/1
10.10.50.0/24	ISIS-L1	15	20	D	10.10.20.1	Ethernet0/0/0
192.168.10.0/24	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GEthernet0/0/0
127.0.0.0/8	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	InLoopBack0
0.0.0.0/0	ISIS-L1	15	10	D	10.10.20.1	Ethernet0/0/0
	ISIS-L1	15	10	D	10.10.40.2	Ethernet0/0/1

Figure 4: Routing Table of Leaf-A

### 2.3. Default Route Advertising

As defined in [RFC 1195], a L1/L2 router will indicate in its L1 LSPs that it is "attached" by setting the ATT bits. Therefore, each Leaf node in the example will set the Spine nodes as its default gateways and install the corresponding default routes into its routing table, as shown in Figure 4.

However, a specific IS-IS implementation in this case may not let the L1/L2 router set the ATT bits, because it may speculate that the L1/L2 router has lost connectivity to the Level-2 backbone. To solve this problem, operators can manually configure the L1/L2 router to advertise a default route.



### 3. Discussions

The AID checking mechanism described in this document will put little effect on the current usage of the IS-IS protocol because of two reasons:

- a. In usual cases, an IS-IS router is assigned no more than one AID. Therefore no LSP will be blocked and the IS-IS protocol runs as normal.
- b. An IS-IS router is assigned more than one AIDs only when 1) it is desirable to change the AID of an area, 2) to merge two areas into one area, or 3) to partition an area into two areas. Apparently, the AID checking mechanism does not impact these operations.

### 4. IANA Considerations

TBD.

### 5. Security Considerations

TBD.

### 6. Acknowledgements

TBD.

### 7. Normative References

[IS-IS-SL-Extension]

Shen, N. and S. Thyamagundalu, "IS-IS Routing for Spine-Leaf Topology", draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-02 (work in progress) , October 2016.

[RFC1195] Callon, R., "Use of OSI IS-IS for Routing in TCP/IP and Dual Environments", RFC 1195 , December 1990.

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

Authors' Addresses

Zhe Chen  
Huawei Technologies  
No. 156 Beiqing Rd  
Beijing 100095  
China

Email: [chenzhe17@huawei.com](mailto:chenzhe17@huawei.com)

Xiaohu Xu  
Huawei Technologies  
No. 156 Beiqing Rd  
Beijing 100095  
China

Email: [xuxiaohu@huawei.com](mailto:xuxiaohu@huawei.com)

Networking Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: December 22, 2017

L. Ginsberg  
P. Psenak  
Cisco Systems  
S. Previdi  
Individual  
W. Henderickx  
Nokia  
June 20, 2017

IS-IS TE Attributes per application  
draft-ginsberg-isis-te-app-03.txt

Abstract

Existing traffic engineering related link attribute advertisements have been defined and are used in RSVP-TE deployments. In cases where multiple applications wish to make use of these link attributes the current advertisements do not support application specific values for a given attribute nor do they support indication of which applications are using the advertised value for a given link.

This draft introduces new link attribute advertisements which address both of these shortcomings. It also discusses backwards compatibility issues and how to minimize duplicate advertisements in the presence of routers which do not support the extensions defined in this document.

Requirements Language

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 RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on December 22, 2017.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction . . . . . 3
- 2. Requirements Discussion . . . . . 3
- 3. Legacy Advertisements . . . . . 4
  - 3.1. Legacy sub-TLVs . . . . . 4
  - 3.2. Legacy SRLG Advertisements . . . . . 5
- 4. Advertising Application Specific Link Attributes . . . . . 5
  - 4.1. Application Identifier Bit Mask . . . . . 5
  - 4.2. Application Specific Link Attributes sub-TLV . . . . . 7
  - 4.3. Application Specific SRLG TLV . . . . . 8
- 5. Deployment Considerations . . . . . 9
- 6. Attribute Advertisements and Enablement . . . . . 10
- 7. Interoperability, Backwards Compatibility and Migration Concerns . . . . . 10
  - 7.1. RSVP-TE only deployments . . . . . 11
  - 7.2. Multiple Applications: Common Attributes with RSVP-TE . . . . . 11
  - 7.3. Multiple Applications: All Attributes Not Shared w RSVP-TE . . . . . 11
  - 7.4. Deprecating legacy advertisements . . . . . 11
- 8. IANA Considerations . . . . . 12
- 9. Security Considerations . . . . . 13
- 10. Acknowledgements . . . . . 13
- 11. References . . . . . 13
  - 11.1. Normative References . . . . . 13
  - 11.2. Informative References . . . . . 14
- Authors' Addresses . . . . . 14

## 1. Introduction

Advertisement of link attributes by the Intermediate-System-to-Intermediate-System (IS-IS) protocol in support of traffic engineering (TE) was introduced by [RFC5305] and extended by [RFC5307], [RFC6119], and [RFC7810]. Use of these extensions has been associated with deployments supporting Traffic Engineering over Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) in the presence of Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) - more succinctly referred to as RSVP-TE.

In recent years new applications have been introduced which have use cases for many of the link attributes historically used by RSVP-TE. Such applications include Segment Routing Traffic Engineering (SRTE) and Loop Free Alternates (LFA). This has introduced ambiguity in that if a deployment includes a mix of RSVP-TE support and SRTE support (for example) it is not possible to unambiguously indicate which advertisements are to be used by RSVP-TE and which advertisements are to be used by SRTE. If the topologies are fully congruent this may not be an issue, but any incongruence leads to ambiguity.

An additional issue arises in cases where both applications are supported on a link but the link attribute values associated with each application differ. Current advertisements do not support advertising application specific values for the same attribute on a specific link.

This document defines extensions which address these issues. Also, as evolution of use cases for link attributes can be expected to continue in the years to come, this document defines a solution which is easily extensible to the introduction of new applications and new use cases.

## 2. Requirements Discussion

As stated previously, evolution of use cases for link attributes can be expected to continue - so any discussion of existing use cases is limited to requirements which are known at the time of this writing. However, in order to determine the functionality required beyond what already exists in IS-IS, it is only necessary to discuss use cases which justify the key points identified in the introduction - which are:

1. Support for indicating which applications are using the link attribute advertisements on a link
2. Support for advertising application specific values for the same attribute on a link

[RFC7855] discusses use cases/requirements for SR. Included among these use cases is SRTE. If both RSVP-TE and SRTE are deployed in a network, link attribute advertisements can be used by one or both of these applications. As there is no requirement for the link attributes advertised on a given link used by SRTE to be identical to the link attributes advertised on that same link used by RSVP-TE, there is a clear requirement to indicate independently which link attribute advertisements are to be used by each application.

As the number of applications which may wish to utilize link attributes may grow in the future, an additional requirement is that the extensions defined allow the association of additional applications to link attributes without altering the format of the advertisements or introducing new backwards compatibility issues.

Finally, there may still be many cases where a single attribute value can be shared among multiple applications, so the solution must minimize advertising duplicate link/attribute pairs whenever possible.

### 3. Legacy Advertisements

There are existing advertisements used in support of RSVP-TE. These advertisements include sub-TLVs for TLVs 22, 23, 141, 222, and 223 and TLVs for SRLG advertisement.

#### 3.1. Legacy sub-TLVs

Sub-TLVs for TLVs 22, 23, 141, 222, and 223

Code Point/Attribute Name

-----  
3 Administrative group (color)  
9 Maximum link bandwidth  
10 Maximum reservable link bandwidth  
11 Unreserved bandwidth  
14 Extended Administrative Group  
33 Unidirectional Link Delay  
34 Min/Max Unidirectional Link Delay  
35 Unidirectional Delay Variation  
36 Unidirectional Link Loss  
37 Unidirectional Residual Bandwidth  
38 Unidirectional Available Bandwidth  
39 Unidirectional Utilized Bandwidth

3.2. Legacy SRLG Advertisements

TLV 138 GMPLS-SRLG

Supports links identified by IPv4 addresses and unnumbered links

TLV 139 IPv6 SRLG

Supports links identified by IPv6 addresses

Note that [RFC6119] prohibits the use of TLV 139 when it is possible to use TLV 138.

4. Advertising Application Specific Link Attributes

Two new code points are defined in support of Application Specific Link Attribute Advertisements:

1) Application Specific Link Attributes sub-TLV for TLVs 22, 23, 141, 222, and 223

2) Application Specific Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) TLV

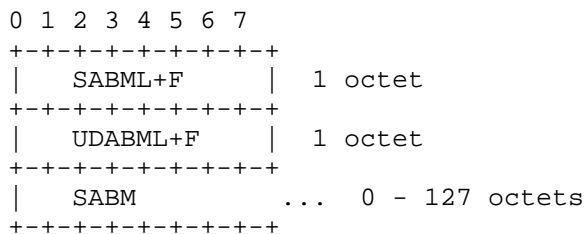
In support of these new advertisements, an application bit mask is defined which identifies the application(s) associated with a given advertisement.

The following sections define the format of these new advertisements.

4.1. Application Identifier Bit Mask

Identification of the set of applications associated with link attribute advertisements utilizes two bit masks. One bit mask is for standard applications where the definition of each bit is defined in a new IANA controlled registry. A second bit mask is for non-standard User Defined Applications(UDAs).

The encoding defined below is used by both the Application Specific Link Attributes sub-TLV and the Application Specific SRLG TLV.



```

| UDABM          ... 0 - 127 octets
+-----+

```

SABML+F (1 octet)  
 Standard Application Bit Mask Length/Flags

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
+-----+
|L| SA-Length |
+-----+

```

L-flag: Applications listed (both Standard and User Defined) MUST use the legacy advertisements for the corresponding link found in TLVs 22, 23, 141, 222, and 223 or TLV 138 or TLV 139 as appropriate.

SA-Length: Indicates the length in octets (0-127) of the Bit Mask for Standard Applications.

UDABML+F (1 octet)  
 User Defined Application Bit Mask Length/Flags

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
+-----+
|R| UDA-Length |
+-----+

```

R: Reserved. Transmitted as 0 and ignored on receipt

UDA-Length: Indicates the length in octets (0-127) of the Bit Mask for User Defined Applications.

SABM (variable length)  
 Standard Application Bit Mask

(SA-Length \* 8) bits

This is omitted if SA-Length is 0.

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...
+-----+...
|R|S|F|          ...
+-----+...

```

R-bit: RSVP-TE



S-bit: Segment Routing Traffic Engineering

F-bit: Loop Free Alternate

UDABM (variable length)  
User Defined Application Bit Mask

(UDA Length \* 8) bits

```

    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...
    +-----+-----+...
    |           ...
    +-----+-----+...

```

This is omitted if UDA-Length is 0.

NOTE: If both SA-length and UDA-Length are zero, then the attributes associated with this attribute identifier bit mask MAY be used by any Standard Application and any User Defined Application.

Standard Application Bits are defined/sent starting with Bit 0. Additional bit definitions that may be defined in the future SHOULD be assigned in ascending bit order so as to minimize the number of octets that will need to be transmitted. Undefined bits MUST be transmitted as 0 and MUST be ignored on receipt. Bits that are NOT transmitted MUST be treated as if they are set to 0 on receipt.

User Defined Application bits have no relationship to Standard Application bits and are NOT managed by IANA or any other standards body. It is recommended that bits are used starting with Bit 0 so as to minimize the number of octets required to advertise all UDAs.

#### 4.2. Application Specific Link Attributes sub-TLV

A new sub-TLV for TLVs 22, 23, 141, 222, and 223 is defined which supports specification of the applications and application specific attribute values.

Type: 15 (suggested value - to be assigned by IANA)  
Length: Variable (1 octet)  
Value:

Application Bit Mask (as defined in Section 3.1)

Link Attribute sub-sub-TLVs - format matches the existing formats defined in [RFC5305] and [RFC7810]

When the L-flag is set in the Application Identifiers, all of the applications specified in the bit mask MUST use the link attribute sub-TLV advertisements listed in Section 3.1 for the corresponding link. Application specific link attribute sub-sub-TLVs for the corresponding link attributes MUST NOT be advertised for the set of applications specified in the Standard/User Application Bit Masks and all such advertisements MUST be ignored on receipt.

Multiple sub-TLVs for the same link MAY be advertised. When multiple sub-TLVs for the same link are advertised, they SHOULD advertise non-conflicting application/attribute pairs. A conflict exists when the same application is associated with two different values of the same link attribute for a given link. In cases where conflicting values for the same application/attribute/link are advertised all the conflicting values MUST be ignored.

For a given application, the setting of the L-flag MUST be the same in all sub-TLVs for a given link. In cases where this constraint is violated, the L-flag MUST be considered set for this application.

A new registry of sub-sub-TLVs is to be created by IANA which defines the link attribute sub-sub-TLV code points. A sub-sub-TLV is defined for each of the existing sub-TLVs listed in Section 3.1. Format of the sub-sub-TLVs matches the format of the corresponding legacy sub-TLV and IANA is requested to assign the legacy sub-TLV identifier to the corresponding sub-sub-TLV.

#### 4.3. Application Specific SRLG TLV

A new TLV is defined to advertise application specific SRLGs for a given link. Although similar in functionality to TLV 138 (defined by [RFC5307]) and TLV 139 (defined by [RFC6119]), a single TLV provides support for IPv4, IPv6, and unnumbered identifiers for a link. Unlike TLVs 138/139, it utilizes sub-TLVs to encode the link identifiers in order to provide the flexible formatting required to support multiple link identifier types.

Type: 238 (Suggested value - to be assigned by IANA)  
Length: Number of octets in the value field (1 octet)  
Value:

Neighbor System-ID + pseudo-node ID (7 octets)  
Application Bit Mask (as defined in Section 3.1)  
Length of sub-TLVs (1 octet)  
Link Identifier sub-TLVs (variable)  
0 or more SRLG Values (Each value is 4 octets)

The following Link Identifier sub-TLVs are defined. The type values are suggested and will be assigned by IANA - but as the formats are identical to existing sub-TLVs defined for TLVs 22, 23, 141, 222, and 223 the use of the suggested sub-TLV types is strongly encouraged.

Type	Description
4	Link Local/Remote Identifiers (see [RFC5307])
6	IPv4 interface address (see [RFC5305])
8	IPv4 neighbor address (see [RFC5305])
12	IPv6 Interface Address (see [RFC6119])
13	IPv6 Neighbor Address (see [RFC6119])

At least one set of link identifiers (IPv4, IPv6, or unnumbered) MUST be present. TLVs which do not meet this requirement MUST be ignored.

Multiple TLVs for the same link MAY be advertised.

When the L-flag is set in the Application Identifiers, SRLG values MUST NOT be included in the TLV. Any SRLG values which are advertised MUST be ignored. Based on the link identifiers advertised the corresponding legacy TLV (see Section 3.2) can be identified and the SRLG values advertised in the legacy TLV MUST be used by the set of applications specified in the Application Bit Mask.

For a given application, the setting of the L-flag MUST be the same in all TLVs for a given link. In cases where this constraint is violated, the L-flag MUST be considered set for this application.

## 5. Deployment Considerations

If link attributes are advertised associated with zero length application bit masks for both standard applications and user defined applications, then that set of link attributes MAY be used by any application. If support for a new application is introduced on any node in a network in the presence of such advertisements, these advertisements MAY be used by the new application. If this is not what is intended, then existing advertisements MUST be readvertised

with an explicit set of applications specified before a new application is introduced.

#### 6. Attribute Advertisements and Enablement

This document defines extensions to support the advertisement of application specific link attributes. The presence or absence of link attribute advertisements for a given application on a link does NOT indicate the state of enablement of that application on that link. Enablement of an application on a link is controlled by other means.

For some applications, the concept of enablement is implicit. For example, SRTE implicitly is enabled on all links which are part of the Segment Routing enabled topology. Advertisement of link attributes supports constraints which may be applied when specifying an explicit path through that topology.

For other applications enablement is controlled by local configuration. For example, use of a link as an LFA can be controlled by local enablement/disablement and/or the use of administrative tags.

It is an application specific policy as to whether a given link can be used by that application even in the absence of any application specific link attributes.

#### 7. Interoperability, Backwards Compatibility and Migration Concerns

Existing deployments of RSVP-TE utilize the legacy advertisements listed in Section 3. Routers which do not support the extensions defined in this document will only process legacy advertisements and are likely to infer that RSVP-TE is enabled on the links for which legacy advertisements exist. It is expected that deployments using the legacy advertisements will persist for a significant period of time - therefore deployments using the extensions defined in this document must be able to co-exist with use of the legacy advertisements by routers which do not support the extensions defined in this document. The following sub-sections discuss interoperability and backwards compatibility concerns for a number of deployment scenarios.

Note that in all cases the defined strategy can be employed on a per link basis.

### 7.1. RSVP-TE only deployments

In deployments where RSVP-TE is the only application utilizing link attribute advertisements, use of the the legacy advertisements can continue without change.

### 7.2. Multiple Applications: Common Attributes with RSVP-TE

In cases where multiple applications are utilizing a given link, one of the applications is RSVP-TE, and all link attributes for a given link are common to the set of applications utilizing that link, interoperability is achieved by using legacy advertisements and sending application specific advertisements with L-bit set and no link attribute values. This avoids duplication of link attribute advertisements.

### 7.3. Multiple Applications: All Attributes Not Shared w RSVP-TE

In cases where one or more applications other than RSVP-TE are utilizing a given link and one or more link attribute values are NOT shared with RSVP-TE, it is necessary to use application specific advertisements as defined in this document. Attributes for applications other than RSVP-TE MUST be advertised using application specific advertisements which have the L-bit clear. In cases where some link attributes are shared with RSVP-TE, this requires duplicate advertisements for those attributes.

The discussion in this section applies to cases where RSVP-TE is NOT using any advertised attributes on a link and to cases where RSVP-TE is using some link attribute advertisements on the link but some link attributes cannot be shared with RSVP-TE.

### 7.4. Deprecating legacy advertisements

The extensions defined in this document support RSVP-TE as one of the supported applications - so a long term goal for deployments would be to deprecate use of the legacy advertisements in support of RSVP-TE. This can be done in the following step-wise manner:

- 1) Upgrade all routers to support extensions in this document
- 2) Readvertise all legacy link attributes using application specific advertisements with L-bit clear and R-bit set.
- 3) Remove legacy advertisements

## 8. IANA Considerations

This document defines a new sub-TLV for TLVs 22, 23, 141, 222, and 223.

Type	Description	22	23	141	222	223
15	Application Specific Link Attributes	y	y	y	y	y

This document defines one new TLV:

Type	Description	IIH	SNP	LSP	Purge
238	Application Specific SRLG	n	n	y	n

This document requests a new IANA registry be created to control the assignment of sub-sub-TLV codepoints for the Application Specific Link Attributes sub-TLV. The suggested name of the new registry is "sub-sub-TLV code points for application link attributes". The registration procedure is "Expert Review" as defined in [RFC5226]. The following assignments are made by this document:

Type	Description
3	Administrative group (color)
9	Maximum link bandwidth
10	Maximum reservable link bandwidth
11	Unreserved bandwidth
14	Extended Administrative Group
33	Unidirectional Link Delay
34	Min/Max Unidirectional Link Delay
35	Unidirectional Delay Variation
36	Unidirectional Link Loss
37	Unidirectional Residual Bandwidth
38	Unidirectional Available Bandwidth
39	Unidirectional Utilized Bandwidth

This document requests a new IANA registry be created to control the assignment of application bit identifiers. The suggested name of the new registry is "Link Attribute Applications". The registration procedure is "Expert Review" as defined in [RFC5226]. The following assignments are made by this document:

Bit #	Name
0	RSVP-TE (R-bit)
1	Segment Routing Traffic Engineering (S-bit)
2	Loop Free Alternate (F-bit)

This document requests a new IANA registry be created to control the assignment of sub-TLV types for the application specific SRLG TLV. The suggested name of the new registry is "Sub-TLVs for TLV 238". The registration procedure is "Expert Review" as defined in [RFC5226]. The following assignments are made by this document:

Value	Description
4	Link Local/Remote Identifiers (see [RFC5307])
6	IPv4 interface address (see [RFC5305])
8	IPv4 neighbor address (see [RFC5305])
12	IPv6 Interface Address (see [RFC6119])
13	IPv6 Neighbor Address (see [RFC6119])

## 9. Security Considerations

Security concerns for IS-IS are addressed in [ISO10589, [RFC5304], and [RFC5310].

## 10. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank John Drake and Acee Lindem for their careful review and content suggestions.

## 11. References

### 11.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC5226] Narten, T. and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", BCP 26, RFC 5226, DOI 10.17487/RFC5226, May 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5226>>.
- [RFC5304] Li, T. and R. Atkinson, "IS-IS Cryptographic Authentication", RFC 5304, DOI 10.17487/RFC5304, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5304>>.

- [RFC5305] Li, T. and H. Smit, "IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering", RFC 5305, DOI 10.17487/RFC5305, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5305>>.
- [RFC5307] Kompella, K., Ed. and Y. Rekhter, Ed., "IS-IS Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS)", RFC 5307, DOI 10.17487/RFC5307, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5307>>.
- [RFC5310] Bhatia, M., Manral, V., Li, T., Atkinson, R., White, R., and M. Fanto, "IS-IS Generic Cryptographic Authentication", RFC 5310, DOI 10.17487/RFC5310, February 2009, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5310>>.
- [RFC6119] Harrison, J., Berger, J., and M. Bartlett, "IPv6 Traffic Engineering in IS-IS", RFC 6119, DOI 10.17487/RFC6119, February 2011, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6119>>.
- [RFC7810] Previdi, S., Ed., Giacalone, S., Ward, D., Drake, J., and Q. Wu, "IS-IS Traffic Engineering (TE) Metric Extensions", RFC 7810, DOI 10.17487/RFC7810, May 2016, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7810>>.

## 11.2. Informative References

- [RFC7855] Previdi, S., Ed., Filsfils, C., Ed., Decraene, B., Litkowski, S., Horneffer, M., and R. Shakir, "Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) Problem Statement and Requirements", RFC 7855, DOI 10.17487/RFC7855, May 2016, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7855>>.

## Authors' Addresses

Les Ginsberg  
Cisco Systems  
821 Alder Drive  
Milpitas, CA 95035  
USA

Email: [ginsberg@cisco.com](mailto:ginsberg@cisco.com)



Peter Psenak  
Cisco Systems  
Apollo Business Center Mlynske nivy 43  
Bratislava 821 09  
Slovakia

Email: ppsenak@cisco.com

Stefano Previdi  
Individual

Email: stefano@previdi.net

Wim Henderickx  
Nokia  
Copernicuslaan 50  
Antwerp 2018 94089  
Belgium

Email: wim.henderickx@nokia.com

IS-IS Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: November 6, 2017

S. Litkowski  
Orange  
Y. Qu  
Huawei  
P. Sarkar  
Individual  
I. Chen  
Jabil  
J. Tantsura  
Individual  
May 05, 2017

YANG Data Model for IS-IS Segment Routing  
draft-ietf-isis-sr-yang-01

Abstract

This document defines a YANG data model that can be used to configure and manage IS-IS Segment Routing ([I-D.ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions]).

Requirements Language

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].

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on November 6, 2017.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1. Overview . . . . .	2
2. IS-IS Segment Routing . . . . .	3
3. IS-IS Segment Routing configuration . . . . .	6
3.1. Segment Routing activation . . . . .	6
3.2. Advertising mapping server policy . . . . .	6
3.3. IP Fast reroute . . . . .	6
4. IS-IS Segment Routing YANG Module . . . . .	6
5. Security Considerations . . . . .	21
6. Contributors . . . . .	21
7. Acknowledgements . . . . .	21
8. IANA Considerations . . . . .	21
9. Change log for ietf-isis-sr YANG module . . . . .	22
9.1. From isis document version -12 to isis-sr document version -00 . . . . .	22
9.2. From isis document version -12 to version -13 . . . . .	22
9.3. From isis document version -09 to version -11 . . . . .	22
9.4. From isis document version -08 to version -09 . . . . .	22
9.5. From isis document version -07 to version -08 . . . . .	22
9.6. From isis-sr document version -00 to version -01 . . . . .	22
10. Normative References . . . . .	22
Authors' Addresses . . . . .	23

## 1. Overview

YANG [RFC6020] [RFC7950] 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 encodings other than XML (e.g., JSON) are being defined. Furthermore, YANG data models can be used as the basis for

implementation of other interfaces, such as CLI and programmatic APIs.

This document defines a YANG data model that can be used to configure and manage IS-IS Segment Routing and it is an augmentation to the IS-IS YANG data model.

## 2. IS-IS Segment Routing

This document defines a model for IS-IS Segment Routing feature. It is an augmentation of the IS-IS base model.

The IS-IS SR YANG module requires support for the base segment routing module [I-D.ietf-spring-sr-yang], which defines the global segment routing configuration independent of any specific routing protocol configuration, and support of IS-IS base model [I-D.ietf-isis-yang-isis-cfg] which defines basic IS-IS configuration and state.

The figure below describes the overall structure of the isis-sr YANG module:

```

module: ietf-isis-sr
  augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols
    /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis:
      +--rw segment-routing
      |   +--rw enabled?    boolean
      |   +--rw bindings
      |   |   +--rw advertise
      |   |   |   +--rw policies*  string
      |   |   +--rw receive?    boolean
      |   +--rw protocol-srgb {sr:protocol-srgb}?
      |   |   +--rw srgb* [lower-bound upper-bound]
      |   |   +--rw lower-bound  uint32
      |   |   +--rw upper-bound  uint32
  augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols
    /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:interfaces
    /isis:interface:
      +--rw segment-routing
      |   +--rw adjacency-sid
      |   |   +--rw advertise-adj-group-sid* [group-id]
      |   |   |   +--rw group-id  uint32
      |   |   +--rw advertise-protection?  enumeration
  augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols
    /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:interfaces
    /isis:interface/isis:fast-reroute:
      +--rw ti-lfa {ti-lfa}?
      |   +--rw enable?  boolean
  
```

```

augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:interfaces
  /isis:interface/isis:fast-reroute/isis:lfa/isis:remote-lfa:
  +--rw use-segment-routing-path?  boolean {remote-lfa-sr}?
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis:
  +--ro segment-routing
  | +--ro enabled?  boolean
  | +--ro bindings
  | | +--ro advertise
  | | | +--ro policies*  string
  | | +--ro receive?  boolean
  +--ro protocol-srgb {sr:protocol-srgb}?
  +--ro srgb* [lower-bound upper-bound]
  +--ro lower-bound  uint32
  +--ro upper-bound  uint32
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:interfaces
  /isis:interface:
  +--ro segment-routing
  +--ro adjacency-sid
  +--ro advertise-adj-group-sid* [group-id]
  | +--ro group-id  uint32
  +--ro advertise-protection?  enumeration
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:interfaces
  /isis:interface/isis:adjacencies/isis:adjacency:
  +--ro adjacency-sid* [value]
  +--ro af?  identityref
  +--ro value  uint32
  +--ro weight?  uint8
  +--ro protection-requested?  boolean
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:database
  /isis:level-db/isis:lsp/isis:extended-is-neighbor
  /isis:neighbor:
  +--ro sid-list* [value]
  +--ro flags?  bits
  +--ro weight?  uint8
  +--ro neighbor-id?  isis:system-id
  +--ro value  uint32
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:database
  /isis:level-db/isis:lsp/isis:mt-is-neighbor/isis:neighbor:
  +--ro sid-list* [value]
  +--ro flags?  bits
  +--ro weight?  uint8
  +--ro neighbor-id?  isis:system-id

```

```

    +--ro value                uint32
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:database
  /isis:level-db/isis:lsp/isis:extended-ipv4-reachability
  /isis:prefixes:
  +--ro sid-list* [value]
    +--ro flags?              bits
    +--ro algorithm?         uint8
    +--ro value                uint32
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:database
  /isis:level-db/isis:lsp/isis:mt-extended-ipv4-reachability
  /isis:prefixes:
  +--ro sid-list* [value]
    +--ro flags?              bits
    +--ro algorithm?         uint8
    +--ro value                uint32
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:database
  /isis:level-db/isis:lsp/isis:ipv6-reachability
  /isis:prefixes:
  +--ro sid-list* [value]
    +--ro flags?              bits
    +--ro algorithm?         uint8
    +--ro value                uint32
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:database
  /isis:level-db/isis:lsp/isis:mt-ipv6-reachability
  /isis:prefixes:
  +--ro sid-list* [value]
    +--ro flags?              bits
    +--ro algorithm?         uint8
    +--ro value                uint32
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols
  /rt:control-plane-protocol/isis:isis/isis:database
  /isis:level-db/isis:lsp:
  +--ro segment-routing-bindings* [fec range]
    +--ro fec                  string
    +--ro range                uint16
    +--ro flags?               bits
    +--ro weight?              uint8
    +--ro binding
      +--ro prefix-sid
        | +--ro sid-list* [value]
        | | +--ro flags?          bits
        | | +--ro algorithm?     uint8
        | | +--ro value           uint32
        +--ro ero-metric?       uint32

```

```

+--ro ero
|   +--ro address-family?  identityref
|   +--ro loose?           boolean
|   +--ro address?         string
+--ro backup-ero
|   +--ro address-family?  identityref
|   +--ro loose?           boolean
|   +--ro address?         string
+--ro unnumbered-interface-id-ero
|   +--ro router-id?       string
|   +--ro interface-id?   uint32
+--ro backup-unnumbered-interface-id-ero
|   +--ro router-id?       string
|   +--ro interface-id?   uint32

```

### 3. IS-IS Segment Routing configuration

#### 3.1. Segment Routing activation

Activation of segment-routing IS-IS is done by setting the "enable" leaf to true. This triggers advertisement of segment-routing extensions based on the configuration parameters that have been setup using the base segment routing module.

#### 3.2. Advertising mapping server policy

The base segment routing module defines mapping server policies. By default, IS-IS will not advertise nor receive any mapping server entry. The IS-IS segment-routing module allows to advertise one or multiple mapping server policies through the "bindings/advertise/policies" leaf-list. The "bindings/receive" leaf allows to enable the reception of mapping server entries.

#### 3.3. IP Fast reroute

IS-IS SR model augments the fast-reroute container under interface. It brings the ability to activate TI-LFA (topology independent LFA) and also enhances remote LFA to use segment-routing tunneling instead of LDP.

### 4. IS-IS Segment Routing YANG Module

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-isis-sr@2017-05-05.yang"
module ietf-isis-sr {
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:"
    + "yang:ietf-isis-sr";
  prefix isis-sr;

```

```
import ietf-routing {
  prefix "rt";
}

import ietf-segment-routing-common {
  prefix "sr-cmn";
}

import ietf-segment-routing {
  prefix "sr";
}

import ietf-isis {
  prefix "isis";
}

organization
  "IETF ISIS Working Group";

contact
  "WG List: <mailto:isis@ietf.org>"

  Editor:   Stephane Litkowski
           <mailto:stephane.litkowski@orange.com>

           Acee Lindem
           <mailto:acee@cisco.com>
           Yingzhen Qu
           <mailto:yingzhen.qu@huawei.com>
           Pushpasis Sarkar
           <mailto:pushpasis.ietf@gmail.com>
           Ing-Wher Chen
           <mailto:ng-wher_chen@jabil.com>
           Jeff Tantsura
           <mailto:jefftant.ietf@gmail.com>

  ";
description
  "The YANG module defines a generic configuration model for
  Segment routing ISIS extensions common across all of the vendor
  implementations.";

revision 2017-05-05 {
  description
    "Add p-flag in adj-sid.";
  reference "RFC XXXX";
}
```



```
/* Identities */

/* Features */

feature remote-lfa-sr {
  description
    "Enhance rLFA to use SR path.";
}

feature ti-lfa {
  description
    "Enhance IPFRR with ti-lfa
    support";
}

/* Groupings */

grouping adjacency-state {
  description
    "This group will extend adjacency state.";
  list adjacency-sid {
    key value;
    leaf af {
      type identityref {
        base rt:address-family;
      }
      description
        "Address-family associated with the
        segment ID";
    }
    leaf value {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Value of the Adj-SID.";
    }
    leaf weight {
      type uint8;
      description
        "Weight associated with
        the adjacency SID.";
    }
    leaf protection-requested {
      type boolean;
      description
        "Describe if the adjacency SID
        must be protected.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
        description
          "List of adjacency Segment IDs.;"
      }
}

grouping prefix-segment-id {
  description
    "This group defines segment routing extensions
    for prefixes.;"

  list sid-list {
    key value;

    leaf flags {
      type bits {
        bit readvertisement {
          position 7;
          description
            "If set, then the prefix to
            which this Prefix-SID is attached,
            has been propagated by the
            router either from another level
            or from redistribution.;"
        }

        bit php {
          position 5;
          description
            "If set, then the penultimate hop MUST NOT
            pop the Prefix-SID before delivering the packet
            to the node
            that advertised the Prefix-SID.;"
        }

        bit explicit-null {
          position 4;
          description
            "If set, any upstream neighbor of
            the Prefix-SID originator MUST replace
            the Prefix-SID with a
            Prefix-SID having an
            Explicit-NULL value (0 for IPv4 and 2 for
            IPv6) before forwarding the packet.;"
        }

        bit value {
          position 3;
          description
            "If set, then the Prefix-SID carries a
            value (instead of an index).

```

```
        By default the flag is UNSET.";

    }
    bit local {
        position 2;
        description
            "If set, then the value/index carried by
            the Prefix-SID has local significance.
            By default the flag is UNSET.";
    }
}
description
    "Describes flags associated with the
    segment ID.";
}

leaf algorithm {
    type uint8;
    description
        "Algorithm to be used for path computation.";
}
leaf value {
    type uint32;
    description
        "Value of the prefix-SID.";
}
description
    "List of segments.";
}
}

grouping adjacency-segment-id {
    description
        "This group defines segment routing extensions
        for adjacencies.";
    list sid-list {
        key value;

        leaf flags {
            type bits {
                bit address-family {
                    position 7;
                    description
                        "If unset, then the Adj-SID refers
                        to an adjacency with outgoing IPv4 encapsulation.
                        If set then the Adj-SID refers to an adjacency
                        with outgoing IPv6 encapsulation.";
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }
    bit backup {
      position 6;
      description
        "If set, the Adj-SID refers to an
        adjacency being protected
        (e.g.: using IPFRR or MPLS-FRR)";
    }
    bit value {
      position 5;
      description
        "If set, then the SID carries a
        value (instead of an index).
        By default the flag is SET.";
    }

    }
    bit local {
      position 4;
      description
        "If set, then the value/index carried by
        the SID has local significance.
        By default the flag is SET.";
    }
    bit set {
      position 3;
      description
        "When set, the S-Flag indicates that the
        Adj-SID refers to a set of adjacencies";
    }
    bit persistent {
      position 2;
      description
        "When set, the P-Flag indicates that the
        Adj-SID is persistently allocated.";
    }
  }
}

description
  "Describes flags associated with the
  segment ID.";
}
leaf weight {
  type uint8;
  description
    "The value represents the weight of the Adj-SID
    for the purpose of load balancing.";
}
}
```

```
    leaf neighbor-id {
      type isis:system-id;
      description
        "Describes the system ID of the neighbor
         associated with the SID value. This is only
         used on LAN adjacencies.";
    }
    leaf value {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Value of the Adj-SID.";
    }
    description
      "List of segments.";
  }
}
grouping segment-routing-binding-tlv {
  list segment-routing-bindings {

    key "fec range";

    leaf fec {
      type string;
      description
        "IP (v4 or v6) range to be bound to SIDs.";
    }

    leaf range {
      type uint16;
      description
        "Describes number of elements to assign
         a binding to.";
    }

    leaf flags {
      type bits {
        bit address-family {
          position 7;
          description
            "If unset, then the Prefix FEC
             carries an IPv4 Prefix.
             If set then the Prefix FEC carries an
             IPv6 Prefix.";
        }
        bit mirror {
          position 6;
          description

```

```
        "Set if the advertised SID/path
        corresponds to a mirrored context.
        ";
    }
    bit flooding {
        position 5;
        description
            "If the S bit is set(1),
            the IS-IS Router CAPABILITY TLV
            MUST be flooded across the entire routing domain.
            If the S bit is
            not set(0), the TLV MUST NOT be leaked between levels.
            This bit MUST NOT be altered during the TLV leaking.";
    }
    bit down {
        position 4;
        description
            "When the IS-IS Router CAPABILITY TLV is
            leaked from level-2 to level-1, the D bit
            MUST be set. Otherwise, this bit MUST
            be clear. IS-IS Router capability TLVs
            with the D bit set MUST NOT
            be leaked from level-1 to level-2.
            This is to prevent TLV looping.
            ";
    }
    bit attached {
        position 3;
        description
            "The originator of the SID/Label Binding
            TLV MAY set the A bit in order to signal
            that the prefixes and
            SIDs advertised in the SID/Label Binding
            TLV are directly
            connected to their originators.
            ";
    }
}
description
    "Flags of the binding.";
}
leaf weight {
    type uint8;
    description
        "Weight of the path for loadbalancing purpose.";
}
```

```
container binding {
  container prefix-sid {
    uses prefix-segment-id;
    description
      "Binding prefix SID to the range.";
  }
  leaf ero-metric {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Cost of ERO path.";
  }
  container ero {
    leaf address-family {
      type identityref {
        base rt:address-family;
      }
      description
        "Address-family.";
    }

    leaf loose {
      type boolean;
      description
        "Set to true,
         if hop is a loose hop.";
    }
    leaf address {
      type string;
      description
        "IP address of a node on the
         path.";
    }

    description
      "Binding ERO path to the range.";
  }
  container backup-ero {
    leaf address-family {
      type identityref {
        base rt:address-family;
      }
      description
        "Address-family.";
    }

    leaf loose {
      type boolean;
      description
```

```
        "Set to true,
        if hop is a loose hop.";
    }
    leaf address {
        type string;
        description
            "IP address of a node on the
            path.";
    }

    description
        "Binding backup ERO path to the range.";
}
container unnumbered-interface-id-ero {
    leaf router-id {
        type string;
        description
            "Router ID of the node owning the interface.";
    }
    leaf interface-id {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Interface ID on which the path is built.";
    }
    description
        "Binding a path over unnumbered interface.";
}
container backup-unnumbered-interface-id-ero {
    leaf router-id {
        type string;
        description
            "Router ID of the node owning the interface.";
    }
    leaf interface-id {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Interface ID on which the path is built.";
    }
    description
        "Binding a backup path over unnumbered interface.";
}
description
    "Bindings associated with the range.";
}

description
    "This container describes list of SID/Label
    bindings.
```



```
        ISIS reference is TLV 149.";
    }
    description
        "Defines binding TLV for database.";
}
/* Cfg */

augment "/rt:routing/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
    "/isis:isis" {
    when "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
        "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
        description
            "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
        "This augments ISIS protocol configuration
        with segment routing.";

    uses sr:controlplane-cfg;
    container protocol-srgb {
        if-feature sr:protocol-srgb;
        uses sr-cmn:srgb-cfg;
        description
            "Per-protocol SRGB.";
    }
}

augment "/rt:routing/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
    "/isis:isis/isis:interfaces/isis:interface" {
    when "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
        "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
        description
            "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
        "This augments ISIS protocol configuration
        with segment routing.";
    uses sr:igp-interface-cfg;
}

augment "/rt:routing/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
    "/isis:isis/isis:interfaces/isis:interface"+
```

```

    "/isis:fast-reroute" {
when "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
    description
    "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
}
description
    "This augments ISIS IP FRR with TILFA.";

container ti-lfa {
    if-feature ti-lfa;
    leaf enable {
        type boolean;
        description
            "Enables TI-LFA computation.";
    }
    description
        "TILFA configuration.";
}
}

augment "/rt:routing/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
    "/isis:isis/isis:interfaces/isis:interface"+
    "/isis:fast-reroute/isis:lfa/isis:remote-lfa" {
when "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
    description
    "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
}
description
    "This augments ISIS remoteLFA config with
    use of segment-routing path.";

leaf use-segment-routing-path {
    if-feature remote-lfa-sr;
    type boolean;
    description
        "force remote LFA to use segment routing
        path instead of LDP path.";
}
}

/* Operational states */

```

```

augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis" {
  when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
    description
      "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
  }
  description
    "This augments ISIS protocol configuration
    with segment routing.";

  uses sr:controlplane-cfg;
  container protocol-srgb {
    if-feature sr:protocol-srgb;
    uses sr-cmn:srgb-cfg;
    description
      "Per-protocol SRGB.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis/isis:interfaces/isis:interface" {
  when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
    description
      "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
  }
  description
    "This augments ISIS protocol configuration
    with segment routing.";

  uses sr:igp-interface-cfg;
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis/isis:interfaces/isis:interface" +
  "/isis:adjacencies/isis:adjacency" {
  when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
    description
      "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
  }
  description
    "This augments ISIS protocol configuration

```

```
    with segment routing.";

    uses adjacency-state;
  }

  augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
    "/isis:isis/isis:database/isis:level-db/isis:lsp"+
    "/isis:extended-is-neighbor/isis:neighbor" {
    when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
      "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
      description
        "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
      "This augments ISIS protocol LSDB neighbor.";
    uses adjacency-segment-id;
  }

  augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
    "/isis:isis/isis:database/isis:level-db/isis:lsp"+
    "/isis:mt-is-neighbor/isis:neighbor" {
    when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
      "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
      description
        "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
      "This augments ISIS protocol LSDB neighbor.";
    uses adjacency-segment-id;
  }

  augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
    "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
    "/isis:isis/isis:database/isis:level-db/isis:lsp"+
    "/isis:extended-ipv4-reachability/isis:prefixes" {
    when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
      "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
      description
        "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
      "This augments ISIS protocol LSDB prefix.";
    uses prefix-segment-id;
  }
}
```

```

augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis/isis:database/isis:level-db/isis:lsp"+
  "/isis:mt-extended-ipv4-reachability/isis:prefixes" {
    when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
      description
        "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
      "This augments ISIS protocol LSDB prefix.";
    uses prefix-segment-id;
  }
augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis/isis:database/isis:level-db/isis:lsp"+
  "/isis:ipv6-reachability/isis:prefixes" {
    when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
      description
        "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
      "This augments ISIS protocol LSDB prefix.";
    uses prefix-segment-id;
  }
augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis/isis:database/isis:level-db/isis:lsp"+
  "/isis:mt-ipv6-reachability/isis:prefixes" {
    when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
      description
        "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
    }
    description
      "This augments ISIS protocol LSDB prefix.";
    uses prefix-segment-id;
  }
augment "/rt:routing-state/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis/isis:database/isis:level-db/isis:lsp" {
    when "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/"+
    "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
      description

```

```
    "This augment ISIS routing protocol when used";
  }
  description
    "This augments ISIS protocol LSDB.";
    uses segment-routing-binding-tlv;
}

/* Notifications */

}

<CODE ENDS>
```

## 5. Security Considerations

Configuration and state data defined in this document are designed to be accessed via the NETCONF protocol [RFC6241].

As IS-IS is an IGP protocol (critical piece of the network), ensuring stability and security of the protocol is mandatory for the network service.

Authors recommends to implement NETCONF access control model ([RFC6536]) to restrict access to all or part of the configuration to specific users.

## 6. Contributors

Authors would like to thank Derek Yeung, Acee Lindem, Yi Yang for their major contributions to the draft.

## 7. Acknowledgements

TBD.

## 8. IANA Considerations

The IANA is requested to assign two new URIs from the IETF XML registry ([RFC3688]). Authors are suggesting the following URI:

```
URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-isis-sr
Registrant Contact: IS-IS WG
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace
```

This document also requests one new YANG module name in the YANG Module Names registry ([RFC6020]) with the following suggestion :

```
name: ietf-isis-sr
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-isis-sr
prefix: isis-sr
reference: RFC XXXX
```

## 9. Change log for ietf-isis-sr YANG module

### 9.1. From isis document version -12 to isis-sr document version -00

- o Separate document for IS-IS SR extensions.

### 9.2. From isis document version -12 to version -13

- o Align with new segment routing common module.

### 9.3. From isis document version -09 to version -11

- o Fixed XPATH in 'when' expressions.

### 9.4. From isis document version -08 to version -09

- o Align to draft-ietf-netmod-routing-cfg-23.

### 9.5. From isis document version -07 to version -08

- o Align to draft-ietf-netmod-routing-cfg-21.

### 9.6. From isis-sr document version -00 to version -01

- o Added P-Flag in Adj-SID..

## 10. Normative References

### [I-D.ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions]

Previdi, S., Filsfils, C., Bashandy, A., Gredler, H., Litkowski, S., Decraene, B., and j. jeffrant@gmail.com, "IS-IS Extensions for Segment Routing", draft-ietf-isis-segment-routing-extensions-12 (work in progress), April 2017.

### [I-D.ietf-isis-yang-isis-cfg]

Litkowski, S., Yeung, D., Lindem, A., Zhang, Z., and L. Lhotka, "YANG Data Model for IS-IS protocol", draft-ietf-isis-yang-isis-cfg-17 (work in progress), March 2017.

- [I-D.ietf-spring-sr-yang]  
Litkowski, S., Qu, Y., Sarkar, P., and J. Tantsura, "YANG Data Model for Segment Routing", draft-ietf-spring-sr-yang-06 (work in progress), March 2017.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>>.
- [RFC6020] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "YANG - A Data Modeling Language for the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6020, DOI 10.17487/RFC6020, October 2010, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6020>>.
- [RFC6241] Enns, R., Ed., Bjorklund, M., Ed., Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., and A. Bierman, Ed., "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6241, DOI 10.17487/RFC6241, June 2011, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6241>>.
- [RFC6536] Bierman, A. and M. Bjorklund, "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) Access Control Model", RFC 6536, DOI 10.17487/RFC6536, March 2012, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6536>>.
- [RFC7950] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language", RFC 7950, DOI 10.17487/RFC7950, August 2016, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7950>>.

## Authors' Addresses

Stephane Litkowski  
Orange

Email: [stephane.litkowski@orange.com](mailto:stephane.litkowski@orange.com)

Yingzhen Qu  
Huawei

Email: [yingzhen.qu@huawei.com](mailto:yingzhen.qu@huawei.com)



Pushpasis Sarkar  
Individual

Email: pushpasis.ietf@gmail.com

Ing-Wher Chen  
Jabil

Email: Ing-Wher\_chen@jabil.com

Jeff Tantsura  
Individual

Email: jefftant.ietf@gmail.com

IS-IS Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: October 1, 2017

S. Litkowski  
Orange  
D. Yeung  
Arrcus, Inc  
A. Lindem  
Cisco Systems  
J. Zhang  
Juniper Networks  
L. Lhotka  
CZ.NIC  
March 30, 2017

YANG Data Model for IS-IS protocol  
draft-ietf-isis-yang-isis-cfg-17

Abstract

This document defines a YANG data model that can be used to configure and manage IS-IS protocol on network elements.

Requirements Language

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].

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on October 1, 2017.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	3
1.1. Tree diagram . . . . .	3
2. Design of the Data Model . . . . .	3
2.1. IS-IS Configuration . . . . .	11
2.2. Multitopology Parameters . . . . .	11
2.3. Per-Level Parameters . . . . .	11
2.4. Per-Interface Parameters . . . . .	13
2.5. Authentication Parameters . . . . .	16
2.6. IGP/LDP synchronization . . . . .	16
2.7. ISO parameters . . . . .	16
2.8. IP FRR . . . . .	16
2.9. Operational States . . . . .	17
3. RPC Operations . . . . .	17
4. Notifications . . . . .	18
5. Interaction with Other YANG Modules . . . . .	22
6. IS-IS YANG Module . . . . .	23
7. Security Considerations . . . . .	99
8. Contributors . . . . .	100
9. Acknowledgements . . . . .	100
10. IANA Considerations . . . . .	100
11. Change log for ietf-isis YANG module . . . . .	100
11.1. From version -16 to version -17 . . . . .	100
11.2. From version -15 to version -16 . . . . .	100
11.3. From version -14 to version -15 . . . . .	101
11.4. From version -13 to version -14 . . . . .	101
11.5. From version -12 to version -13 . . . . .	101
11.6. From version -09 to version -12 . . . . .	101
11.7. From version -08 to version -09 . . . . .	102
11.8. From version -07 to version -08 . . . . .	102
11.9. From version -05 to version -07 . . . . .	102
11.10. From version -03 to version -05 . . . . .	102

11.11. From version -02 to version -03 . . . . .	103
11.12. From version -01 to version -02 . . . . .	103
11.13. From version -00 to version -01 . . . . .	103
12. Normative References . . . . .	104
Appendix A. Example of IS-IS configuration in XML . . . . .	105
Authors' Addresses . . . . .	107

## 1. Introduction

This document defines a YANG data model for IS-IS routing protocol.

The data model covers configuration of an IS-IS routing protocol instance as well as operational states.

### 1.1. Tree diagram

A simplified graphical representation of the data model is presented in Section 2.

The meaning of the symbols in these diagrams is as follows:

- o Brackets "[" and "]" enclose list keys.
- o Curly braces "{" and "}" contain names of optional features that make the corresponding node conditional.
- o Abbreviations before data node names: "rw" means configuration (read-write), and "ro" state data (read-only).
- o Symbols after data node names: "?" means an optional node and "\*" denotes a "list" or "leaf-list".
- o Parentheses enclose choice and case nodes, and case nodes are also marked with a colon (":").
- o Ellipsis ("...") stands for contents of subtrees that are not shown.

## 2. Design of the Data Model

The IS-IS YANG module is divided in two main "isis" containers that are augmenting the "control-plane-protocol" lists in ietf-routing module with specific IS-IS parameters.

One container contains the writable parameters, while the other contains the operational states.

The figure below describes the overall structure of the isis YANG module:

```

module: ietf-isis
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route:
  +--ro metric?          uint32
  +--ro tag*             uint64
  +--ro route-type?     enumeration
augment /if:interfaces/if:interface:
  +--rw clns-mtu?       uint16
augment /rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol
:
  +--rw isis
    +--rw enable?          boolean {admin-control}?
    +--rw level-type?      level
    +--rw system-id?       system-id
    +--rw maximum-area-addresses? uint8 {maximum-area-addresses}?
    +--rw area-address*    area-address
    +--rw mpls
      | +--rw ipv4-router-id? inet:ipv4-address {ipv4-router-id}?
      | +--rw ipv6-router-id? inet:ipv6-address {ipv6-router-id}?
      | +--rw ldp
      | ...
    +--rw auto-cost {auto-cost}?
      | +--rw reference-bandwidth? uint32
      | +--rw enable?             boolean
    +--rw lsp-mtu?            uint16
    +--rw lsp-lifetime?       uint16
    +--rw lsp-refresh?        rt-types:timer-value-seconds16 {ls
p-refresh}?
    +--rw graceful-restart {graceful-restart}?
      | +--rw enable?            boolean
      | +--rw restart-interval?  rt-types:timer-value-seconds16
      | +--rw helper-enable?     boolean
    +--rw nsr {nsr}?
      | +--rw enable?           boolean
    +--rw node-tags {node-tag}?
      | +--rw node-tag* [tag]
      | ...
    +--rw authentication
      | +--rw (authentication-type)?
      | | ...
      | +--rw level-1
      | | ...
      | +--rw level-2
      | | ...
    +--rw metric-type
      | +--rw value?            enumeration
      | +--rw level-1
      | | ...

```

```

    |   +--rw level-2
    |   ...
+--rw default-metric
    |   +--rw value?      wide-metric
    |   +--rw level-1
    |   |   ...
    |   +--rw level-2
    |   ...
+--rw afs {nlpid-control}?
    |   +--rw af* [af]
    |   ...
+--rw preference
    |   +--rw (granularity)?
    |   ...
+--rw overload
    |   +--rw status?    boolean
+--rw overload-max-metric {overload-max-metric}?
    |   +--rw timeout?   rt-types:timer-value-seconds16
+--rw fast-reroute {fast-reroute}?
    |   +--rw lfa {lfa}?
+--rw spf-control
    |   +--rw ietf-spf-delay {ietf-spf-delay}?
    |   ...
+--rw topologies {multi-topology}?
    |   +--rw topology* [name]
    |   ...
+--rw interfaces
    |   +--rw interface* [name]
    |   ...
augment /rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol:
  +--ro isis
    +--ro enable?                boolean {admin-control}?
    +--ro level-type?            level
    +--ro system-id?             system-id
    +--ro maximum-area-addresses? uint8 {maximum-area-addresses}?
    +--ro area-address*          area-address
    +--ro mpls
    |   +--ro ipv4-router-id?    inet:ipv4-address {ipv4-router-id}?
    |   +--ro ipv6-router-id?    inet:ipv6-address {ipv6-router-id}?
    |   +--ro ldp
    |   ...
    +--ro auto-cost {auto-cost}?
    |   +--ro reference-bandwidth? uint32
    |   +--ro enable?            boolean
    +--ro lsp-mtu?               uint16
    +--ro lsp-lifetime?          uint16
    +--ro lsp-refresh?           rt-types:timer-value-seconds16 {lsp-refresh}?
    +--ro graceful-restart {graceful-restart}?

```

```

|   +--ro enable?                boolean
|   +--ro restart-interval?     rt-types:timer-value-seconds16
|   +--ro helper-enable?       boolean
+--ro nsr {nsr}?
|   +--ro enable?               boolean
+--ro node-tags {node-tag}?
|   +--ro node-tag* [tag]
|   ...
+--ro authentication
|   +--ro (authentication-type)?
|   |   ...
|   +--ro level-1
|   |   ...
|   +--ro level-2
|   |   ...
+--ro metric-type
|   +--ro value?                 enumeration
|   +--ro level-1
|   |   ...
|   +--ro level-2
|   |   ...
+--ro default-metric
|   +--ro value?                 wide-metric
|   +--ro level-1
|   |   ...
|   +--ro level-2
|   |   ...
+--ro afs {nlpid-control}?
|   +--ro af* [af]
|   ...
+--ro preference
|   +--ro (granularity)?
|   ...
+--ro overload
|   +--ro status?               boolean
+--ro overload-max-metric {overload-max-metric}?
|   +--ro timeout?             rt-types:timer-value-seconds16
+--ro fast-reroute {fast-reroute}?
|   +--ro lfa {lfa}?
|   +--ro protected-routes
|   |   ...
|   +--ro nonprotected-routes
|   |   ...
|   +--ro protection-statistics* [frr-protection-method]
|   ...
+--ro spf-control
|   +--ro ietf-spf-delay {ietf-spf-delay}?
|   ...

```

```

    +--ro topologies* [name]
    |   +--ro name          leafref
    |   +--ro local-rib
    |   ...
    +--ro local-rib
    |   +--ro route* [prefix]
    |   ...
    +--ro system-counters
    |   +--ro level* [level]
    |   ...
    +--ro interfaces
    |   +--ro interface* [interface]
    |   ...
    +--ro spf-log
    |   +--ro event* [id]
    |   ...
    +--ro lsp-log
    |   +--ro event* [id]
    |   ...
    +--ro hostnames
    |   +--ro hostname* [system-id]
    |   ...
    +--ro database
    |   +--ro level-db* [level]
    |   ...

rpcs:
  +---x clear-adjacency
  |   +--ro input
  |   |   +--ro routing-protocol-instance-name   instance-state-ref
  |   |   +--ro level?                          level
  |   |   +--ro interface?                      string
  +---x clear-database
  |   +--ro input
  |   |   +--ro routing-protocol-instance-name   instance-state-ref
  |   |   +--ro level?                          level
  notifications:
    +---n database-overload
    |   +--ro routing-instance?                  string
    |   +--ro routing-protocol-name?            string
    |   +--ro isis-level?                       level
    |   +--ro overload?                         enumeration
    +---n lsp-too-large
    |   +--ro routing-instance?                  string
    |   +--ro routing-protocol-name?            string
    |   +--ro isis-level?                       level
    |   +--ro interface-name?                   string
    |   +--ro interface-level?                  level
    |   +--ro extended-circuit-id?              extended-circuit-id

```



```

|   +-ro pdu-size?                uint32
|   +-ro lsp-id?                  lsp-id
+---n if-state-change
|   +-ro routing-instance?        string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +-ro isis-level?              level
|   +-ro interface-name?          string
|   +-ro interface-level?         level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro state?                   if-state-type
+---n corrupted-lsp-detected
|   +-ro routing-instance?        string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +-ro isis-level?              level
|   +-ro lsp-id?                  lsp-id
+---n attempt-to-exceed-max-sequence
|   +-ro routing-instance?        string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +-ro isis-level?              level
|   +-ro lsp-id?                  lsp-id
+---n id-len-mismatch
|   +-ro routing-instance?        string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +-ro isis-level?              level
|   +-ro interface-name?          string
|   +-ro interface-level?         level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro pdu-field-len?           uint8
|   +-ro raw-pdu?                 binary
+---n max-area-addresses-mismatch
|   +-ro routing-instance?        string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +-ro isis-level?              level
|   +-ro interface-name?          string
|   +-ro interface-level?         level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro max-area-addresses?      uint8
|   +-ro raw-pdu?                 binary
+---n own-lsp-purge
|   +-ro routing-instance?        string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +-ro isis-level?              level
|   +-ro interface-name?          string
|   +-ro interface-level?         level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro lsp-id?                  lsp-id
+---n sequence-number-skipped
|   +-ro routing-instance?        string

```

```

|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +-ro isis-level?              level
|   +-ro interface-name?         string
|   +-ro interface-level?       level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?    extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro lsp-id?                 lsp-id
+---n authentication-type-failure
|   +-ro routing-instance?       string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?  string
|   +-ro isis-level?            level
|   +-ro interface-name?        string
|   +-ro interface-level?       level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?    extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro raw-pdu?               binary
+---n authentication-failure
|   +-ro routing-instance?       string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?  string
|   +-ro isis-level?            level
|   +-ro interface-name?        string
|   +-ro interface-level?       level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?    extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro raw-pdu?               binary
+---n version-skew
|   +-ro routing-instance?       string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?  string
|   +-ro isis-level?            level
|   +-ro interface-name?        string
|   +-ro interface-level?       level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?    extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro protocol-version?      uint8
|   +-ro raw-pdu?               binary
+---n area-mismatch
|   +-ro routing-instance?       string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?  string
|   +-ro isis-level?            level
|   +-ro interface-name?        string
|   +-ro interface-level?       level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?    extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro raw-pdu?               binary
+---n rejected-adjacency
|   +-ro routing-instance?       string
|   +-ro routing-protocol-name?  string
|   +-ro isis-level?            level
|   +-ro interface-name?        string
|   +-ro interface-level?       level
|   +-ro extended-circuit-id?    extended-circuit-id
|   +-ro raw-pdu?               binary
|   +-ro reason?                 string

```

```

+---n protocols-supported-mismatch
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?  extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?              binary
|   +--ro protocols*            uint8
+---n lsp-error-detected
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?  extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro lsp-id?               lsp-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?              binary
|   +--ro error-offset?         uint32
|   +--ro tlv-type?             uint8
+---n adjacency-state-change
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?  extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro neighbor?             string
|   +--ro neighbor-system-id?   system-id
|   +--ro state?                adj-state-type
|   +--ro reason?               string
+---n lsp-received
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?  extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro lsp-id?               lsp-id
|   +--ro sequence?             uint32
|   +--ro received-timestamp?   yang:timestamp
|   +--ro neighbor-system-id?   system-id
+---n lsp-generation
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro lsp-id?               lsp-id
|   +--ro sequence?             uint32

```

`+-ro send-timestamp? yang:timestamp`

## 2.1. IS-IS Configuration

The IS-IS configuration container is divided in:

- o Global parameters.
- o Per interface configuration (see Section 2.4).

Additional modules may be created this to support any additional parameters. These additional modules should augment the `ietf-isis` module.

The model implements features, thus some of the configuration statement becomes optional. As an example, the ability to control the administrative state of a particular IS-IS instance is optional. By advertising the feature "admin-control", a device communicates to the client that it supports the ability to shutdown a particular IS-IS instance.

The global configuration contains usual IS-IS parameters such as `lsp-mtu`, `lsp-lifetime`, `lsp-refresh`, `default-metric...`

## 2.2. Multitopology Parameters

The model supports multitopology (MT) IS-IS as defined in [RFC5120].

The "topologies" container is used to enable support of MT extensions.

The "name" used in the topology list should refer to an existing RIB of the device.

Some specific parameters could be defined on a per topology basis both at global level and at interface level: for example, an interface metric can be defined per topology.

Multiple address families (like IPv4 or IPv6) can also be activated within the default topology. This can be achieved using the "afs" container (requiring "nlpid-control" feature to be advertised).

## 2.3. Per-Level Parameters

Some parameters allow a per level configuration. In this case, the parameter is modeled as a container with three configuration locations:

- o a top level container: corresponds to level-1-2, so the configuration applies to both levels.
- o a level-1 container: corresponds to level-1 specific parameters.
- o a level-2 container: corresponds to level-2 specific parameters.

```

+--rw priority
|   +--rw value?      uint8
|   +--rw level-1
|   |   +--rw value?  uint8
|   +--rw level-2
|       +--rw value?  uint8

```

Example:

```

<priority>
  <value>250</value>
  <level-1>
    <value>100</value>
  </level-1>
  <level-2>
    <value>200</value>
  </level-2>
</priority>

```

An implementation SHOULD prefer a level specific parameter over a level-all parameter. As example, if the priority is 100 for the level-1, 200 for the level-2 and 250 for the top level configuration, the implementation should use 100 for the level-1 and 200 for the level-2.

Some parameters like "overload bit" and "route preference" are not modeled to support a per level configuration. If an implementation supports per level configuration for such parameter, this implementation SHOULD augment the current model by adding both level-1 and level-2 containers and SHOULD reuse existing configuration groupings.

Example of augmentation:

```
augment "/rt:routing/" +
  "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol"+
  "/isis:isis/isis:overload" {
  when "rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
    description
      "This augment IS-IS routing protocol when used";
  }
  description
    "This augments IS-IS overload configuration
    with per level configuration.";

  container level-1 {
    uses isis:overload-global-cfg;
    description
      "Level 1 configuration.";
  }
  container level-2 {
    uses isis:overload-global-cfg;
    description
      "Level 2 configuration.";
  }
}
```

If an implementation does not support per level configuration for a parameter modeled with per level configuration, the implementation SHOULD advertise a deviation to announce the non support of the level-1 and level-2 containers.

Finally, if an implementation supports per level configuration but does not support the level-1-2 configuration, it SHOULD also advertise a deviation.

#### 2.4. Per-Interface Parameters

The per-interface section of the IS-IS instance describes the interface specific parameters.

The interface is modeled as a reference to an existing interface defined in the "ietf-interfaces" YANG model.

Each interface has some interface-specific parameters that may have a different per level value as described in previous section. An interface-specific parameter always override an IS-IS global parameter.

Some parameters like hello-padding are defined as containers to allow easy extension by vendor specific modules.

```

+--rw interfaces
  +--rw interface* [name]
    +--rw name                               if:interface-ref
    +--rw level-type?                        level
    +--rw lsp-pacing-interval?               rt-types:timer-value-millis
econds
    +--rw lsp-retransmit-interval?          rt-types:timer-value-second
s16
    +--rw passive?                          boolean
    +--rw csnp-interval?                    rt-types:timer-value-second
s16
    +--rw hello-padding
    | +--rw enable?    boolean
    +--rw mesh-group-enable?                mesh-group-state
    +--rw mesh-group?                      uint8
    +--rw interface-type?                  interface-type
    +--rw enable?                          boolean {admin-control}?
    +--rw tag*                              uint32 {prefix-tag}?
    +--rw tag64*                            uint64 {prefix-tag64}?
    +--rw node-flag?                       boolean {node-flag}?
    +--rw hello-authentication
    | +--rw (authentication-type)?
    | | +--:(key-chain) {key-chain}?
    | | | +--rw key-chain?                key-chain:key-chain-ref
    | | | +--:(password)
    | | | +--rw key?                      string
    | | | +--rw crypto-algorithm?        identityref
    | +--rw level-1
    | | +--rw (authentication-type)?
    | | | +--:(key-chain) {key-chain}?
    | | | | +--rw key-chain?            key-chain:key-chain-re
f
    | | | +--:(password)
    | | | | +--rw key?                  string
    | | | | +--rw crypto-algorithm?    identityref
    | +--rw level-2
    | | +--rw (authentication-type)?
    | | | +--:(key-chain) {key-chain}?
    | | | | +--rw key-chain?            key-chain:key-chain-re
f
    | | | +--:(password)
    | | | | +--rw key?                  string
    | | | | +--rw crypto-algorithm?    identityref
    +--rw hello-interval
    | +--rw value?      rt-types:timer-value-seconds16
    | +--rw level-1
    | | +--rw value?   rt-types:timer-value-seconds16
    | +--rw level-2
    | | +--rw value?   rt-types:timer-value-seconds16
    +--rw hello-multiplier
    | +--rw value?     uint16
    | +--rw level-1
    | | +--rw value?   uint16

```

```

|   +--rw level-2
|     +--rw value?   uint16
+--rw priority
|   +--rw value?     uint8
|   +--rw level-1
|     | +--rw value?   uint8
|     +--rw level-2
|       +--rw value?   uint8
+--rw metric
|   +--rw value?     wide-metric
|   +--rw level-1
|     | +--rw value?   wide-metric
|     +--rw level-2
|       +--rw value?   wide-metric
+--rw bfd {bfd}?
|   +--rw enable?    boolean
+--rw afs {nlpid-control}?
|   +--rw af* [af]
|     +--rw af      identityref
+--rw mpls
|   +--rw ldp
|     +--rw igp-sync?  boolean {ldp-igp-sync}?
+--rw fast-reroute {fast-reroute}?
|   +--rw lfa {lfa}?
|     +--rw candidate-disabled?  boolean
|     +--rw enable?              boolean
|     +--rw remote-lfa {remote-lfa}?
|       | +--rw enable?  boolean
|       +--rw level-1
|         | +--rw candidate-disabled?  boolean
|         | +--rw enable?              boolean
|         | +--rw remote-lfa {remote-lfa}?
|         |   +--rw enable?  boolean
|         +--rw level-2
|           +--rw candidate-disabled?  boolean
|           +--rw enable?              boolean
|           +--rw remote-lfa {remote-lfa}?
|             +--rw enable?  boolean
+--rw topologies {multi-topology}?
|   +--rw topology* [name]
|     +--rw name      leafref
|     +--rw metric
|       +--rw value?   wide-metric
|       +--rw level-1
|         | +--rw value?   wide-metric
|         +--rw level-2
|           +--rw value?   wide-metric

```



## 2.5. Authentication Parameters

The module enables authentication configuration through the IETF key-chain module ([I-D.ietf-rtgwg-yang-key-chain]). The IS-IS module imports the "ietf-key-chain" module and reuses some groupings to allow global and per interface configuration of authentication. If a global authentication is configured, an implementation SHOULD authenticate PSNPs, CSNPs and LSPs with the authentication parameters supplied. The authentication of hello PDUs can be activated on a per interface basis.

## 2.6. IGP/LDP synchronization

[RFC5443] defines a mechanism where IGP needs to be synchronized with LDP. An "ldp-igp-sync" feature has been defined in the model to support this mechanism. The "mpls/ldp/igp-sync" leaf under "interface" allows activation of the mechanism on a per interface basis. The "mpls/ldp/igp-sync" container in the global configuration is empty on purpose and is not required for the activation. The goal of this empty container is to allow easy augmentation with additional parameters like timers for example.

## 2.7. ISO parameters

As IS-IS protocol is based on ISO protocol suite, some ISO parameters may be required.

This module augments interface configuration model to support ISO configuration parameters.

The clns-mtu can be defined under the interface.

## 2.8. IP FRR

This YANG model supports LFA ([RFC5286]) and remote LFA ([RFC7490]) as IP FRR techniques. The "fast-reroute" container may be augmented by other models to support other IPFRR flavors (MRT, TILFA ...).

The current version of the model supports activation of LFA and remote LFA at interface only. The global "lfa" container is present but kept empty to allow augmentation with vendor specific properties like policies.

Remote LFA is considered as a child of LFA. Remote LFA cannot be enabled if LFA is not enabled.

The "candidate-disabled" allows to mark an interface to not be used as a backup.

## 2.9. Operational States

An "isis" container provides operational states for IS-IS. This container is divided in multiple components:

- o system-counters : provides statistical informations about the global system.
- o interface : provides configuration state informations for each interface.
- o adjacencies: provides state informations about current IS-IS adjacencies.
- o spf-log: provides informations about SPF events on the node. This SHOULD be implemented as a wrapping buffer.
- o lsp-log: provides informations about LSP events on the node (reception of an LSP or modification of local LSP). This SHOULD be implemented as a wrapping buffer and an implementation MAY decide to log refresh LSPs or not.
- o local-rib: provides the IS-IS internal routing table view.
- o database: provides details on the current LSDB.
- o hostnames: provides informations about system-id to hostname mappings.
- o fast-reroute: provides informations about IP FRR.

## 3. RPC Operations

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

- o clear-isis-database: reset the content of a particular IS-IS database and restart database synchronization with the neighbors.
- o clear-isis-adjacency: restart a particular set of IS-IS adjacencies.

```

rpcs:
  +---x clear-adjacency
  |   +--ro input
  |     +--ro routing-protocol-instance-name   instance-state-ref
  |     +--ro level?                           level
  |     +--ro interface?                       string
  +---x clear-database
  |   +--ro input
  |     +--ro routing-protocol-instance-name   instance-state-ref
  |     +--ro level?                           level

```

#### 4. Notifications

The "ietf-isis" module introduces some notifications :

database-overload : raised when overload condition is changed.

lsp-too-large : raised when the system tries to propagate a too large PDU.

corrupted-lsp-detected : raised when the system find that an LSP that was stored in memory has become corrupted.

attempt-to-exceed-max-sequence : This notification is sent when the system wraps the 32-bit sequence counter of an LSP.

id-len-mismatch : This notification is sent when we receive a PDU with a different value for the System ID length.

max-area-addresses-mismatch : This notification is sent when we receive a PDU with a different value for the Maximum Area Addresses.

own-lsp-purge : This notification is sent when the system receives a PDU with its own system ID and zero age.

sequence-number-skipped : This notification is sent when the system receives a PDU with its own system ID and different contents. The system has to reissue the LSP with a higher sequence number.

authentication-type-failure : This notification is sent when the system receives a PDU with the wrong authentication type field.

authentication-failure : This notification is sent when the system receives a PDU with the wrong authentication information.

version-skew : This notification is sent when the system receives a PDU with a different protocol version number.

area-mismatch : This notification is sent when the system receives a Hello PDU from an IS that does not share any area address.

rejected-adjacency : This notification is sent when the system receives a Hello PDU from an IS but does not establish an adjacency for some reason.

protocols-supported-mismatch : This notification is sent when the system receives a non pseudonode LSP that has no matching protocol supported.

lsp-error-detected : This notification is sent when the system receives a LSP with a parse error.

adjacency-change : This notification is sent when an IS-IS adjacency moves to Up state or to Down state.

lsp-received : This notification is sent when a LSP is received.

lsp-generation : This notification is sent when a LSP is regenerated.

notifications:

```

+---n database-overload
|  +--ro routing-instance?      string
|  +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|  +--ro isis-level?           level
|  +--ro overload?             enumeration
+---n lsp-too-large
|  +--ro routing-instance?      string
|  +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|  +--ro isis-level?           level
|  +--ro interface-name?       string
|  +--ro interface-level?      level
|  +--ro extended-circuit-id?   extended-circuit-id
|  +--ro pdu-size?              uint32
|  +--ro lsp-id?                lsp-id
+---n if-state-change
|  +--ro routing-instance?      string
|  +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|  +--ro isis-level?           level
|  +--ro interface-name?       string
|  +--ro interface-level?      level
|  +--ro extended-circuit-id?   extended-circuit-id
|  +--ro state?                 if-state-type

```

```

+---n corrupted-lsp-detected
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro lsp-id?               lsp-id
+---n attempt-to-exceed-max-sequence
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro lsp-id?               lsp-id
+---n id-len-mismatch
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?   extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro pdu-field-len?        uint8
|   +--ro raw-pdu?              binary
+---n max-area-addresses-mismatch
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?   extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro max-area-addresses?    uint8
|   +--ro raw-pdu?              binary
+---n own-lsp-purge
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?   extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro lsp-id?               lsp-id
+---n sequence-number-skipped
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level
|   +--ro interface-name?       string
|   +--ro interface-level?      level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?   extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro lsp-id?               lsp-id
+---n authentication-type-failure
|   +--ro routing-instance?      string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name? string
|   +--ro isis-level?           level

```

```

|   +--ro interface-name?           string
|   +--ro interface-level?         level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?                 binary
+---n authentication-failure
|   +--ro routing-instance?        string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +--ro isis-level?              level
|   +--ro interface-name?         string
|   +--ro interface-level?        level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?                 binary
+---n version-skew
|   +--ro routing-instance?        string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +--ro isis-level?              level
|   +--ro interface-name?         string
|   +--ro interface-level?        level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro protocol-version?       uint8
|   +--ro raw-pdu?                 binary
+---n area-mismatch
|   +--ro routing-instance?        string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +--ro isis-level?              level
|   +--ro interface-name?         string
|   +--ro interface-level?        level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?                 binary
+---n rejected-adjacency
|   +--ro routing-instance?        string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +--ro isis-level?              level
|   +--ro interface-name?         string
|   +--ro interface-level?        level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?                 binary
|   +--ro reason?                  string
+---n protocols-supported-mismatch
|   +--ro routing-instance?        string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?   string
|   +--ro isis-level?              level
|   +--ro interface-name?         string
|   +--ro interface-level?        level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?     extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?                 binary
|   +--ro protocols*               uint8
+---n lsp-error-detected

```

```

|   +--ro routing-instance?          string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?    string
|   +--ro isis-level?               level
|   +--ro interface-name?           string
|   +--ro interface-level?          level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?      extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro lsp-id?                   lsp-id
|   +--ro raw-pdu?                   binary
|   +--ro error-offset?              uint32
|   +--ro tlv-type?                  uint8
+---n adjacency-state-change
|   +--ro routing-instance?          string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?    string
|   +--ro isis-level?               level
|   +--ro interface-name?           string
|   +--ro interface-level?          level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?      extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro neighbor?                 string
|   +--ro neighbor-system-id?       system-id
|   +--ro state?                     adj-state-type
|   +--ro reason?                    string
+---n lsp-received
|   +--ro routing-instance?          string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?    string
|   +--ro isis-level?               level
|   +--ro interface-name?           string
|   +--ro interface-level?          level
|   +--ro extended-circuit-id?      extended-circuit-id
|   +--ro lsp-id?                   lsp-id
|   +--ro sequence?                  uint32
|   +--ro received-timestamp?       yang:timestamp
|   +--ro neighbor-system-id?       system-id
+---n lsp-generation
|   +--ro routing-instance?          string
|   +--ro routing-protocol-name?    string
|   +--ro isis-level?               level
|   +--ro lsp-id?                   lsp-id
|   +--ro sequence?                  uint32
|   +--ro send-timestamp?           yang:timestamp

```

## 5. Interaction with Other YANG Modules

The "isis" configuration container augments the "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/control-plane-protocol" container of the ietf-routing [I-D.ietf-netmod-routing-cfg] module by defining IS-IS specific parameters.

The "isis" module augments "/if:interfaces/if:interface" with ISO specific parameters.

The "isis" operational state container augments the "/rt:routing-state/rt:control-plane-protocols/control-plane-protocol" container of the ietf-routing module by defining IS-IS specific operational states.

Some IS-IS specific routes attributes are added to route objects of the ietf-routing module by augmenting "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route".

The modules defined in this document use some groupings from ietf-keychain [I-D.ietf-rtwg-yang-key-chain].

## 6. IS-IS YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-isis@2017-03-30.yang"

module ietf-isis {
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-isis";

  prefix isis;

  import ietf-routing {
    prefix "rt";
  }

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix inet;
  }

  import ietf-yang-types {
    prefix yang;
  }

  import ietf-interfaces {
    prefix "if";
  }

  import ietf-key-chain {
    prefix "key-chain";
  }

  import ietf-routing-types {
    prefix "rt-types";
  }
}
```



```
organization
  "IETF ISIS Working Group";

contact
  "WG List:  <mailto:isis-wg@ietf.org>;

  Editor:    Stephane Litkowski
             <mailto:stephane.litkowski@orange.com>;

             Derek Yeung
             <mailto:derek@arrcus.com>;
             Acee Lindem
             <mailto:acee@cisco.com>;
             Jeffrey Zhang
             <mailto:zzhang@juniper.net>;
             Ladislav Lhotka
             <mailto:llhotka@nic.cz>;
             Yi Yang
             <mailto:yiya@cisco.com>;
             Dean Bogdanovic
             <mailto:deanb@juniper.net>;
             Kiran Agrahara Sreenivasa
             <mailto:kkoushik@brocade.com>;
             Yingzhen Qu
             <mailto:yiqu@cisco.com>;
             Jeff Tantsura
             <mailto:jefftant.ietf@gmail.com>;

  ";

description
  "The YANG module defines a generic configuration model for
  ISIS common across all of the vendor implementations.";

revision 2017-03-30 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference "RFC XXXX";
}

/* Identities */

identity isis {
  base rt:routing-protocol;
  description "Identity for the ISIS routing protocol.";
}

identity isis-adjacency-change {
```

```
    description "Identity for the ISIS routing protocol
      adjacency state.";
  }

  identity clear-isis-database {
    description "Identity for the ISIS routing protocol
      database reset action.";
  }

  identity clear-isis-adjacency {
    description "Identity for the ISIS routing protocol
      adjacency reset action.";
  }

  identity lsp-log-reason {
    description "Base identity for an LSP change
      log reason.";
  }

  identity refresh {
    base lsp-log-reason;
    description
      "Identity used when the LSP log reason is
      a refresh LSP received.";
  }

  identity content-change {
    base lsp-log-reason;
    description
      "Identity used when the LSP log reason is
      a change in the content of the LSP.";
  }

  /* Feature definitions */

  feature ietf-spf-delay {
    description
      "Support of IETF SPF delay algorithm.";
  }
  feature bfd {
    description
      "Support of BFD for IS-IS links.";
  }
  feature key-chain {
    description
      "Support of keychain for authentication.";
  }
}
```

```
feature segment-routing {
  description
    "Support of segment-routing.";
}
feature node-flag {
  description
    "Support of node-flag advertisement
    as prefix attribute";
}
feature node-tag {
  description
    "Support of node tag.";
}
feature ldp-igp-sync {
  description
    "Support of RFC5443.";
}
feature fast-reroute {
  description
    "Support of IPFRR.";
}
feature nsr {
  description
    "Support of
    Non Stop Routing.";
}
feature lfa {
  description
    "Support of Loop Free Alternates.";
}
feature remote-lfa {
  description
    "Support of remote Loop Free Alternates.";
}

feature overload-max-metric {
  description
    "Support of overload by setting
    all links to max metric.";
}
feature prefix-tag {
  description
    "Add 32bit tag to prefixes";
}
feature prefix-tag64 {
  description
    "Add 64bit tag to prefixes";
}
```

```
feature auto-cost {
  description
    "Use an automated assignment of metrics.";
}
feature ipv4-router-id {
  description
    "Support of IPv4 router ID configuration under ISIS.";
}

feature ipv6-router-id {
  description
    "Support of IPv6 router ID configuration under ISIS.";
}

feature multi-topology {
  description
    "Multitopology routing support.";
}
feature nlpid-control {
  description
    "This feature controls the advertisement
    of support NLPID within ISIS configuration.";
}
feature graceful-restart {
  description
    "Graceful restart support as per RFC5306.";
}

feature lsp-refresh {
  description
    "Configuration of LSP refresh interval.";
}

feature maximum-area-addresses {
  description
    "Support of maximum-area-addresses config.";
}

feature admin-control {
  description
    "Control administrative state of ISIS.";
}

/* Type definitions */

typedef instance-state-ref {
  type leafref {
```

```
    path "/rt:routing-state/"
    +"rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol/"
    +"rt:name";
  }
  description
    "This type is used for leaves that reference state data of
    an ISIS protocol instance.";
}

typedef circuit-id {
  type uint8;
  description
    "This type defines the circuit ID
    associated with an interface.";
}

typedef extended-circuit-id {
  type uint32;
  description
    "This type defines the extended circuit ID
    associated with an interface.";
}

typedef interface-type {
  type enumeration {
    enum broadcast {
      description
        "Broadcast interface type.";
    }
    enum point-to-point {
      description
        "Point to point interface type.";
    }
  }
  description
    "This type defines the type of adjacency
    to be established on the interface.
    This is affecting the type of hello
    message that would be used.";
}

typedef level {
  type enumeration {
    enum "level-1" {
      description
        "This enum describes L1 only capability.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
enum "level-2" {
  description
    "This enum describes L2 only capability.";
}
enum "level-all" {
  description
    "This enum describes both levels capability.";
}
}
default "level-all";
description
  "This type defines ISIS level of an object.";
}

typedef adj-state-type {
  type enumeration {
    enum "Up" {
      description
        "This state describes that
        adjacency is established.";
    }
    enum "Down" {
      description
        "This state describes that
        adjacency is NOT established.";
    }
    enum "Init" {
      description
        "This state describes that
        adjacency is establishing.";
    }
    enum "Failed" {
      description
        "This state describes that
        adjacency is failed.";
    }
  }
  description
    "This type defines states of an adjacency";
}

typedef if-state-type {
  type enumeration {
    enum "Up" {
      description
        "Up state.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
    enum "Down" {
        description
            "Down state";
    }
}
description
    "This type defines states of an interface";
}

typedef level-number {
    type uint8 {
        range "1 .. 2";
    }
    description
        "This type defines a current ISIS level.";
}

typedef lsp-id {
    type string {
        pattern
            '[0-9A-Fa-f]{4}\.[0-9A-Fa-f]{4}\.[0-9A-Fa-f]'
            + '{4}\.[0-9][0-9]-[0-9][0-9]';
    }
    description
        "This type defines ISIS LSP ID using pattern,
        system id looks like : 0143.0438.AeF0.02-01";
}

typedef area-address {
    type string {
        pattern '[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}\.([0-9A-Fa-f]{4}\.){0,3}';
    }
    description
        "This type defines the area address format.";
}

typedef snpa {
    type string {
        length "0 .. 20";
    }
    description
        "This type defines Subnetwork Point
        of Attachment format.";
}

typedef system-id {
    type string {
```

```
    pattern
      '[0-9A-Fa-f]{4}\.[0-9A-Fa-f]{4}\.[0-9A-Fa-f]{4}';
  }
  description
    "This type defines ISIS system id using pattern,
    system id looks like : 0143.0438.AeF0";
}

typedef wide-metric {
  type uint32 {
    range "0 .. 16777215";
  }
  description
    "This type defines wide style format
    of ISIS metric.";
}

typedef std-metric {
  type uint8 {
    range "0 .. 63";
  }
  description
    "This type defines old style format
    of ISIS metric.";
}

typedef mesh-group-state {
  type enumeration {
    enum "meshInactive" {
      description
        "Interface is not part of a mesh group.";
    }
    enum "meshSet" {
      description
        "Interface is part of a mesh group.";
    }
    enum "meshBlocked" {
      description
        "LSPs must not be flooded over that interface.";
    }
  }
  description
    "This type describes meshgroup state of an interface";
}

/* Grouping definitions for configuration and ops state */
```



```
grouping adjacency-state {
  container adjacencies {
    list adjacency {
      leaf neighbor-systype {
        type level;
        description
          "Type of neighboring system";
      }
      leaf neighbor-sysid {
        type system-id;
        description
          "The system-id of the neighbor";
      }
      leaf neighbor-extended-circuit-id {
        type extended-circuit-id;
        description
          "Circuit ID of the neighbor";
      }
      leaf neighbor-snpa {
        type snpa;
        description
          "SNPA of the neighbor";
      }
      leaf usage {
        type level;
        description
          "How is the adjacency used ?
          On a p2p link this might be level 1 and 2,
          but on a LAN, the usage will be level 1
          between peers at L1 or level 2 between
          peers at L2.";
      }
      leaf hold-timer {
        type rt-types:timer-value-seconds16;
        units seconds;
        description
          "The holding time in seconds for this
          adjacency. This value is based on
          received hello PDUs and the elapsed
          time since receipt.";
      }
      leaf neighbor-priority {
        type uint8 {
          range "0 .. 127";
        }
        description
          "Priority of the neighboring IS for becoming
          the DIS.";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
    leaf lastuptime {
      type yang:timestamp;
      description
        "When the adjacency most recently entered
        state 'up', measured in hundredths of a
        second since the last reinitialization of
        the network management subsystem.
        The value is 0 if the adjacency has never
        been in state 'up'.";
    }
    leaf state {
      type adj-state-type;
      description
        "This leaf describes the state of the
        interface.";
    }

    description
      "List of operational adjacencies.";
  }
  description
    "This container lists the adjacencies of
    the local node.";
}
description
  "Adjacency state";
}

grouping fast-reroute-global-state {
  container protected-routes {
    list af-stats {
      key "af prefix alternate";

      leaf af {
        type identityref {
          base rt-types:address-family;
        }
        description
          "Address-family";
      }
      leaf prefix {
        type string;
        description
          "Protected prefix.";
      }
      leaf alternate {
        type string;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    description
      "Alternate nexthop for the prefix.;"
  }
  leaf alternate-type {
    type enumeration {
      enum equalcost {
        description
          "ECMP alternate.;"
      }
      enum lfa {
        description
          "LFA alternate.;"
      }
      enum remote-lfa {
        description
          "Remote LFA alternate.;"
      }
      enum tunnel {
        description
          "Tunnel based alternate
          (like RSVP-TE or GRE).;"
      }
      enum ti-lfa {
        description
          "TI LFA alternate.;"
      }
      enum mrt {
        description
          "MRT alternate.;"
      }
      enum other {
        description
          "Unknown alternate type.;"
      }
    }
    description
      "Type of alternate.;"
  }
  leaf best {
    type boolean;
    description
      "describes if the alternate is the best one.;"
  }
  leaf non-best-reason {
    type string;
    description
      "Information field to describe why the alternate
      is not best.;"
  }
}
```

```
    }
    leaf protection-available {
      type bits {
        bit nodeprotect {
          position 0;
          description
            "Node protection available.";
        }
        bit linkprotect {
          position 1;
          description
            "Link protection available.";
        }
        bit srlgprotect {
          position 2;
          description
            "SRLG protection available.";
        }
        bit downstreamprotect {
          position 3;
          description
            "Downstream protection available.";
        }
        bit other {
          position 4;
          description
            "Other protection available.";
        }
      }
      description
        "Describes protection provided by the alternate.";
    }
    leaf alternate-metric1 {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Metric from PLR to destination
         through the alternate path.";
    }
    leaf alternate-metric2 {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Metric from PLR to the alternate node";
    }
    leaf alternate-metric3 {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Metric from alternate node to the destination";
    }
  }
```

```
        description
          "Per AF statistics.";
      }
      description
        "List of prefixes that are protected.";
    }

    container nonprotected-routes {
      list af-stats {
        key "af prefix";

        leaf af {
          type identityref {
            base rt-types:address-family;
          }
          description
            "Address-family";
        }
        leaf prefix {
          type string;
          description
            "Protected prefix.";
        }
        description
          "Per AF statistics.";
      }
      description
        "List of prefixes that are not protected.";
    }

    list protection-statistics {
      key frr-protection-method;

      leaf frr-protection-method {
        type string;
        description
          "Protection method used.";
      }
      list af-stats {
        key af;

        leaf af {
          type identityref {
            base rt-types:address-family;
          }
          description
            "Address-family";
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    leaf total-routes {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Total prefixes.";
    }
    leaf unprotected-routes {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Total of prefixes who are
         not protected.";
    }
    leaf protected-routes {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Total of prefixes who are
         protected.";
    }
    leaf linkprotected-routes {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Total of prefixes who are
         link protected.";
    }
    leaf nodeprotected-routes {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Total of prefixes who are
         node protected.";
    }
    description
      "Per AF statistics.";
  }

  description
    "Global protection statistics.";
}
description
  "IPFRR states.";
}

grouping notification-instance-hdr {
  description
    "This group describes common instance specific
     data for notifications.";
  leaf routing-instance {
    type string;
    description
      "Describes the name of the routing-instance instance.";
  }
}
```

```
    }
    leaf routing-protocol-name {
        type string;
        description
            "Describes the name of the ISIS instance.";
    }
    leaf isis-level {
        type level;
        description
            "Describes the ISIS level of the instance.";
    }
}

grouping notification-interface-hdr {
    description
        "This group describes common interface specific
        data for notifications.";
    leaf interface-name {
        type string;
        description
            "Describes the name of the ISIS interface.";
    }
    leaf interface-level {
        type level;
        description
            "Describes the ISIS level of the interface.";
    }
    leaf extended-circuit-id {
        type extended-circuit-id;
        description
            "Describes the extended circuit-id of the interface.";
    }
}

grouping route-content {
    description
        "This group add isis-specific route properties.";
    leaf metric {
        type uint32;
        description
            "This leaf describes ISIS metric of a route.";
    }
    leaf-list tag {
        type uint64;
        description
            "This leaf describes list of tags associated
            with the route. The leaf describes both
            32bits and 64bits tags.";
    }
}
```

```
}
leaf route-type {
  type enumeration {
    enum l2-up-internal {
      description "Level 2 internal route
        and not leaked to a lower level";
    }
    enum l1-up-internal {
      description "Level 1 internal route
        and not leaked to a lower level";
    }
    enum l2-up-external {
      description "Level 2 external route
        and not leaked to a lower level";
    }
    enum l1-up-external {
      description "Level 1 external route
        and not leaked to a lower level";
    }
    enum l2-down-internal {
      description "Level 2 internal route
        and leaked to a lower level";
    }
    enum l1-down-internal {
      description "Level 1 internal route
        and leaked to a lower level";
    }
    enum l2-down-external {
      description "Level 2 external route
        and leaked to a lower level";
    }
    enum l1-down-external {
      description "Level 1 external route
        and leaked to a lower level";
    }
  }
  description
    "This leaf describes the type of ISIS route.";
}

grouping admin-control {
  leaf enable {
    if-feature admin-control;
    type boolean;
    default true;
    description
      "Control the administrative
```



```
        state.";
    }
    description
    "Grouping for admin control.";
}

grouping fast-reroute-global-cfg {
    description
    "This group defines global
    configuration of IPFRR.";
    container lfa {
        if-feature lfa;
        description
        "This container may be
        augmented with global parameters
        for LFA.
        Creating the container has no effect on
        LFA activation.";
    }
}

grouping fast-reroute-if-cfg {
    description
    "This group defines interface
    configuration of IPFRR.";
    container lfa {
        if-feature lfa;
        uses lfa-if-cfg;
        container level-1 {
            uses lfa-if-cfg;
            description
            "LFA level 1 config";
        }
        container level-2 {
            uses lfa-if-cfg;
            description
            "LFA level 2 config";
        }
    }
    description
    "LFA config";
}

grouping ietf-spf-delay-cfg {
    leaf initial-delay {
        type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
        units msec;
        description
```

```
        "Delay used while in QUIET state.";
    }
    leaf short-delay {
        type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
        units msec;
        description
            "Delay used while in SHORT_WAIT state.";
    }
    leaf long-delay {
        type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
        units msec;
        description
            "Delay used while in LONG_WAIT state.";
    }
    leaf hold-down {
        type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
        units msec;
        description
            "Timer used to consider an IGP stability period.";
    }
    leaf time-to-learn {
        type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
        units msec;
        description
            "Duration used to learn all the IGP events
            related to a single component failure.";
    }
    description
        "Grouping for IETF SPF delay configuration.";
}

grouping ietf-spf-delay-state {
    leaf current-state {
        type enumeration {
            enum "QUIET" {
                description "QUIET state";
            }
            enum "SHORT_WAIT" {
                description "SHORT_WAIT state";
            }
            enum "LONG_WAIT" {
                description "LONG_WAIT state";
            }
        }
        description
            "Current state of the algorithm.";
    }
}
```

```
    }
    leaf remaining-time-to-learn {
      type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
      units "msec";
      description
        "Remaining time until time-to-learn timer fires.";
    }
    leaf remaining-hold-down {
      type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
      units "msec";
      description
        "Remaining time until hold-down timer fires.";
    }
    leaf last-event-received {
      type yang:timestamp;
      description
        "Time of last IGP event received";
    }
    leaf next-spf-time {
      type yang:timestamp;
      description
        "Time when next SPF has been scheduled.";
    }
    leaf last-spf-time {
      type yang:timestamp;
      description
        "Time of last SPF computation.";
    }
  }
  description
    "Grouping for IETF SPF delay operational states.";
}

grouping local-rib {
  description "Local-rib grouping.";
  container local-rib {
    description "Local-rib.";
    list route {
      key "prefix";
      description "Routes";
      leaf prefix {
        type inet:ip-prefix;
        description "Destination prefix.";
      }
    }
    container next-hops {
      description "All next hops for the route.";
      list next-hop {
        key "next-hop";
        description "List of next hop for the route";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
        leaf outgoing-interface {
            type if:interface-ref;
            description
                "Name of the outgoing interface.";
        }
        leaf next-hop {
            type inet:ip-address;
            description "Nexthop address.";
        }
    }
}
leaf metric {
    type uint32;
    description "Metric for this route.";
}
leaf level {
    type level-number;
    description "Level number for this route.";
}
leaf route-tag {
    type uint32;
    description "Route tag for this route.";
}
}
}
}
```

```
grouping isis-node-tag-cfg {
    description
        "ISIS node tag config.";
    container node-tags {
        if-feature node-tag;
        list node-tag {
            key tag;
            leaf tag {
                type uint32;
                description
                    "Node tag value.";
            }
        }
        description
            "List of tags.";
    }
    description
        "Container for node tags.";
}
}
```

```
grouping authentication-global-cfg {
```

```
choice authentication-type {
  case key-chain {
    if-feature key-chain;
    leaf key-chain {
      type key-chain:key-chain-ref;
      description
        "Reference to a key-chain.";
    }
  }
  case password {
    leaf key {
      type string;
      description
        "This leaf describes the
         authentication key.";
    }
    leaf crypto-algorithm {
      type identityref {
        base key-chain:crypto-algorithm;
      }
      description
        "Cryptographic algorithm associated with key.";
    }
  }
  description
    "Choice of authentication.";
}
description
  "Grouping for global auth config.";
}

grouping metric-type-global-cfg {
  leaf value {
    type enumeration {
      enum wide-only {
        description
          "Advertise new metric style only
           (RFC5305)";
      }
      enum old-only {
        description
          "Advertise old metric style only
           (RFC1195)";
      }
      enum both {
        description "Advertise both metric
          styles";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
    description
      "This leaf describes the type of metric
      to be generated.
      Wide-only means only new metric style
      is generated,
      old-only means that only old style metric
      is generated,
      and both means that both are advertised.
      This leaf is only affecting IPv4 metrics.";
  }
  description
    "Grouping for global metric style config.";
}

grouping default-metric-global-cfg {
  leaf value {
    type wide-metric;
    default "10";
    description
      "Value of the metric";
  }
  description
    "Grouping for global default metric config.";
}

grouping overload-global-cfg {
  leaf status {
    type boolean;
    description
      "This leaf defines the overload status.";
  }
  description
    "Grouping for overload bit config.";
}

grouping overload-max-metric-global-cfg {
  leaf timeout {
    type rt-types:timer-value-seconds16;
    units "seconds";
    description
      "This leaf defines the timeout in seconds
      of the overload condition.";
  }
  description
    "Grouping for overload-max-metric config.";
}
```

```
grouping route-preference-global-cfg {
  choice granularity {
    case detail {
      leaf internal {
        type uint8;
        description
          "This leaf defines the protocol
          preference for internal routes.";
      }
      leaf external {
        type uint8;
        description
          "This leaf defines the protocol
          preference for external routes.";
      }
    }
    case coarse {
      leaf default {
        type uint8;
        description
          "This leaf defines the protocol
          preference for all ISIS routes.";
      }
    }
  }
  description
    "Choice for implementation of route preference.";
}
description
  "This grouping defines how route preference is configured.";
}

grouping hello-authentication-cfg {
  choice authentication-type {
    case key-chain {
      if-feature key-chain;
      leaf key-chain {
        type key-chain:key-chain-ref;
        description
          "Reference to a key-chain.";
      }
    }
    case password {
      leaf key {
        type string;
        description
          "This leaf describes the
          authentication key.";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
        leaf crypto-algorithm {
            type identityref {
                base key-chain:crypto-algorithm;
            }
            description
                "Cryptographic algorithm associated with key.";
        }
    }
    description
        "Choice of authentication.";
}
description
    "Grouping for hello authentication.";
}

grouping hello-interval-cfg {
    leaf value {
        type rt-types:timer-value-seconds16;
        units "seconds";
        default 10;
        description
            "This leaf defines the interval of
            hello messages.";
    }

    description
        "Interval between
        hello messages.";
}

grouping hello-multiplier-cfg {
    leaf value {
        type uint16;
        description
            "This leaf defines the number of
            hello failed to be received before
            declaring the adjacency down.";
    }
    description
        "This grouping defines the number of
        hello failed to be received before
        declaring the adjacency down.";
}

grouping priority-cfg {
    leaf value {
        type uint8 {
            range "0 .. 127";
        }
    }
}
```



```
    }
    default 64;
    description
        "This leaf describes the priority of
        the interface
        for DIS election.";
    }

    description
        "This grouping leaf describes the
        priority of
        the interface
        for DIS election.";
}

grouping metric-cfg {
    leaf value {
        type wide-metric;
        description
            "Metric value.";
    }
    description
        "Grouping for interface metric";
}

grouping lfa-if-cfg {
    leaf candidate-disabled {
        type boolean;
        default false;
        description
            "Prevent the interface to be used as backup.";
    }
    leaf enable {
        type boolean;
        description
            "Activates LFA.
            This model assumes activation
            of per-prefix LFA.";
    }
}

container remote-lfa {
    if-feature remote-lfa;
    leaf enable {
        type boolean;
        description
            "Activates rLFA.";
    }
    description
```

```
    "remote LFA configuration.";
  }
  description
    "Grouping for LFA
    interface configuration";
}

grouping isis-global-cfg {
  description
    "Defines the ISIS global configuration.";

  uses admin-control;

  leaf level-type {
    type level;
    default "level-all";
    description
      "This leaf describes the type of ISIS node.
      A node can be level-1-only, level-2-only
      or level-1-2.
      ";
  }

  leaf system-id {
    type system-id;
    description
      "This leaf defines the system-id of the node.";
  }

  leaf maximum-area-addresses {
    if-feature maximum-area-addresses;
    type uint8;
    default 3;
    description
      "Defines the maximum areas supported.";
  }

  leaf-list area-address {
    type area-address;
    description
      "List of areas supported by the
      protocol instance.";
  }

  container mpls {
    leaf ipv4-router-id {
      if-feature ipv4-router-id;
      type inet:ipv4-address;
    }
  }
}
```

```
        description
          "Router ID value that would be used in
          TLV 134.";
      }
      leaf ipv6-router-id {
        if-feature ipv6-router-id;
        type inet:ipv6-address;
        description
          "Router ID value that would be used in
          TLV 140.";
      }
      container ldp {
        container igp-sync {
          if-feature ldp-igp-sync;
          description
            "This container may be augmented
            with global parameters for igp-ldp-sync.";
        }
        description
          "LDP related configuration.";
      }
      description
        "This container handles mpls config.";
    }
    container auto-cost {
      if-feature auto-cost;
      leaf reference-bandwidth {
        type uint32;
        units "bps";
        description
          "This leaf defines the bandwidth for calculating
          metric.";
      }
      leaf enable {
        type boolean;
        default false;
        description
          "Enable/disable auto-cost.";
      }
      description
        "This container defines the auto-cost configuration.";
    }
    leaf lsp-mtu {
      type uint16;
      units "bytes";
      default 1492;
      description
        "This leaf describes the maximum size of a
```

```
        LSP PDU in bytes.";
    }
    leaf lsp-lifetime {
        type uint16 {
            range "1..65535";
        }
        units "seconds";
        description
            "This leaf describes the lifetime of the router
            LSP in seconds.";
    }
    leaf lsp-refresh {
        if-feature lsp-refresh;
        type rt-types:timer-value-seconds16;
        units "seconds";
        description
            "This leaf describes the refresh interval of the
            router LSP in seconds.";
    }
    container graceful-restart {
        if-feature graceful-restart;
        leaf enable {
            type boolean;
            description
                "Control enabling the feature.";
        }
        leaf restart-interval {
            type rt-types:timer-value-seconds16;
            units "seconds";
            description
                "Interval in seconds to attempt graceful restart prior
                to failing";
        }
        leaf helper-enable {
            type boolean;
            description
                "If enabled, the local router can act as restart helper.";
        }
        description
            "This container activates graceful restart.";
    }

    container nsr {
        if-feature nsr;
        description
            "Non-Stop Routing (NSR) config state.";
        leaf enable {
            type boolean;
        }
    }
}
```

```
        description
            "Enable/Disable NSR.";
    }
}

uses isis-node-tag-cfg;

container authentication {
    uses authentication-global-cfg;

    container level-1 {
        uses authentication-global-cfg;
        description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
        uses authentication-global-cfg;
        description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "authentication global cfg.
    It covers both LSPs and SNPs.";
}

container metric-type {
    uses metric-type-global-cfg;
    container level-1 {
        uses metric-type-global-cfg;
        description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
        uses metric-type-global-cfg;
        description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "Metric style global cfg.";
}

container default-metric {
    uses default-metric-global-cfg;
    container level-1 {
        uses default-metric-global-cfg;
        description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
        uses default-metric-global-cfg;
        description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "Default metric global cfg.";
}
```

```
    container afs {
      if-feature nlpid-control;
      list af {
        key af;
        leaf af {
          type identityref {
            base rt-types:address-family;
          }
          description
            "Address-family";
        }
        leaf enable {
          type boolean;
          description
            "Describes the activation state of the
             AF.";
        }
        description
          "This list permits activation
           of new address families.";
      }
      description
        "Container for address-families";
    }

    container preference {
      uses route-preference-global-cfg;
      description
        "This container defines the protocol preference.";
    }

    container overload {
      uses overload-global-cfg;
      description
        "This container describes if the router is
         set to overload state.";
    }

    container overload-max-metric {
      if-feature overload-max-metric;
      uses overload-max-metric-global-cfg;
      description
        "This container describes if the router is
         set to overload state using max-metric
         advertisement.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
grouping isis-global-topologies-cfg {
  description
    "Per topology config.";
  container default-metric {
    uses default-metric-global-cfg;
    container level-1 {
      uses default-metric-global-cfg;
      description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
      uses default-metric-global-cfg;
      description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "Default metric per
      topology cfg.";
  }
  uses isis-node-tag-cfg;
}

grouping isis-if-cfg {
  description
    "Grouping for interface cfg.";

  leaf level-type {
    type level;
    default "level-all";
    description
      "This leaf defines the associated ISIS
        level of the interface.";
  }
  leaf lsp-pacing-interval {
    type rt-types:timer-value-milliseconds;
    units "milliseconds";
    default 33;
    description
      "This leaf defines the interval between
        LSP transmissions in milli-seconds";
  }
  leaf lsp-retransmit-interval {
    type rt-types:timer-value-seconds16;
    units "seconds";
    description
      "This leaf defines the interval between
        retransmission of LSP";
  }
  leaf passive {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
  }
}
```

```
    description
      "This leaf defines if interface is in
      passive mode (ISIS not running,
      but network is advertised).";
  }
  leaf csnp-interval {
    type rt-types:timer-value-seconds16;
    units "seconds";
    default 10;
    description
      "This leaf defines the interval of CSNP
      messages.";
  }
  container hello-padding {
    leaf enable {
      type boolean;
      default "true";
      description
        "Status of Hello-padding activation.
        By default, the implementation shall
        pad HELLOs.";
    }
    description
      "This container handles ISIS hello padding
      configuration.";
  }
  leaf mesh-group-enable {
    type mesh-group-state;
    description
      "Describes the mesh group state of
      the interface.";
  }
  leaf mesh-group {
    when "../mesh-group-enable = 'meshSet'" {
      description
        "Only valid when mesh-group-enable
        equals meshSet";
    }
    type uint8;
    description
      "Describes the mesh group ID of
      the interface.";
  }
  leaf interface-type {
    type interface-type;
    description
      "This leaf defines the type of adjacency
      to be established on the interface.
```



```
        This is affecting the type of hello
        message that would be used.";
    }

    uses admin-control;

    leaf-list tag {
        if-feature prefix-tag;
        type uint32;
        description
            "This leaf defines list of tags associated
            with the interface.";
    }
    leaf-list tag64 {
        if-feature prefix-tag64;
        type uint64;
        description
            "This leaf defines list of 64bits tags
            associated with the interface.";
    }
    leaf node-flag {
        if-feature node-flag;
        type boolean;
        default false;
        description
            "Set prefix as a node
            representative prefix.";
    }
    container hello-authentication {
        uses hello-authentication-cfg;
        container level-1 {
            uses hello-authentication-cfg;
            description "level-1 specific cfg";
        }
        container level-2 {
            uses hello-authentication-cfg;
            description "level-2 specific cfg";
        }
        description "Authentication type
        to be used in hello messages.";
    }
    container hello-interval {
        uses hello-interval-cfg;
        container level-1 {
            uses hello-interval-cfg;
            description "level-1 specific cfg";
        }
        container level-2 {
```

```
        uses hello-interval-cfg;
        description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "Interval between
hello messages.";
}
container hello-multiplier {
    uses hello-multiplier-cfg;
    container level-1 {
        uses hello-multiplier-cfg;
        description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
        uses hello-multiplier-cfg;
        description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "Hello multiplier
configuration.";
}
container priority {
    must '../interface-type = "broadcast"' {
        error-message
        "Priority only applies to broadcast
interfaces.";
        description
        "Check for broadcast interface.";
    }
    uses priority-cfg;
    container level-1 {
        uses priority-cfg;
        description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
        uses priority-cfg;
        description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "Priority for DIS election.";
}
container metric {
    uses metric-cfg;
    container level-1 {
        uses metric-cfg;
        description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
        uses metric-cfg;
        description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
}
```

```
        description "Metric configuration.";
    }
    container bfd {
        if-feature bfd;
        leaf enable {
            type boolean;
            default false;
            description "
                Enables BFD on the interface
            ";
        }
        description
            "BFD configuration.";
    }
    container afs {
        if-feature nlpid-control;
        list af {
            key af;
            leaf af {
                type identityref {
                    base rt-types:address-family;
                }
                description
                    "Address-family";
            }
            description
                "List of AFs.";
        }
        description
            "Container for address-families";
    }
    container mpls {
        container ldp {
            leaf igp-sync {
                if-feature ldp-igp-sync;
                type boolean;
                description
                    "Enables IGP/LDP sync.";
            }
            description
                "LDP protocol related configurations.";
        }
        description
            "Container for MPLS specific configuration
            for ISIS.";
    }
}
```

```
grouping isis-if-topologies-cfg {
  description
    "ISIS interface topology cfg.";
  container metric {
    uses metric-cfg;
    container level-1 {
      uses metric-cfg;
      description "level-1 specific cfg";
    }
    container level-2 {
      uses metric-cfg;
      description "level-2 specific cfg";
    }
    description "Metric configuration.";
  }
}

grouping system-counters {
  container system-counters {
    list level {
      key level;

      leaf level {
        type level-number;
        description
          "This leaf describes the ISIS level.";
      }
      leaf corrupted-lsps {
        type uint32;
        description
          "Number of corrupted in-memory LSPs detected.
          LSPs received from the wire with a bad
          checksum are silently dropped and not counted.
          LSPs received from the wire with parse errors
          are counted by lsp-errors.";
      }
      leaf authentication-type-fails {
        type uint32;
        description
          "Number of authentication type mismatches.";
      }
      leaf authentication-fails {
        type uint32;
        description
          "Number of authentication key failures.";
      }
      leaf database-overload {
        type uint32;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    description
      "Number of times the database has become
      overloaded.";
  }
  leaf own-lsp-purge {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Number of times a zero-aged copy of the
      system's own LSP is received from some
      other node.";
  }
  leaf manual-address-drop-from-area {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Number of times a manual address
      has been dropped from the area.";
  }
  leaf max-sequence {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Number of times the system has attempted
      to exceed the maximum sequence number.";
  }
  leaf sequence-number-skipped {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Number of times a sequence number skip has
      occurred.";
  }
  leaf id-len-mismatch {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Number of times a PDU is received with
      a different value for ID field length
      from that of the receiving system.";
  }
  leaf partition-changes {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Number of partition changes detected.";
  }
  leaf lsp-errors {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Number of LSPs with errors we have
      received.";
  }
  leaf spf-runs {
```

```
        type uint32;
        description
            "Number of times we ran SPF at this level.";
    }
    description
        "List of supported levels.";
}
description
    "The container defines a list of counters
    for the IS.";
}
description
    "Grouping for system counters.";
}

grouping event-counters {
    container event-counters {
        leaf adjacency-changes {
            type uint32;
            description
                "The number of times an adjacency state
                change has occurred on this interface.";
        }
        leaf adjacency-number {
            type uint32;
            description
                "The number of adjacencies on this
                interface.";
        }
        leaf init-fails {
            type uint32;
            description
                "The number of times initialization of
                this interface has failed. This counts
                events such as PPP NCP failures.
                Failures to form an adjacency are counted
                by adjacency-rejects.";
        }
        leaf adjacency-rejects {
            type uint32;
            description
                "The number of times an adjacency has been
                rejected on this interface.";
        }
        leaf id-len-mismatch {
            type uint32;
            description
                "The number of times an IS-IS PDU with an ID
```

```
        field length different from that for this
        system has been received on this interface.";
    }
    leaf max-area-addresses-mismatch {
        type uint32;
        description
            "The number of times an IS-IS PDU with
            according max area address field
            differs from that for
            this system has been received on this
            interface.";
    }
    leaf authentication-type-fails {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Number of authentication type mismatches.";
    }
    leaf authentication-fails {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Number of authentication key failures.";
    }
    leaf lan-dis-changes {
        type uint32;
        description
            "The number of times the DIS has changed
            on this interface at this level.
            If the interface type is point to point,
            the count is zero.";
    }
    }
    description
        "Provides protocol event counters.";
}
description
    "Grouping for event counters";
}

grouping packet-counters {
    container packet-counters {
        list level {
            key level;

            leaf level {
                type level-number;
                description
                    "This leaf describes the ISIS level.";
            }
        }
        container iih {
```

```
    leaf in {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Received PDUs.";
    }
    leaf out {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Sent PDUs.";
    }
    description
      "The number of IIH PDUs received/sent.";
  }
  container ish {
    leaf in {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Received PDUs.";
    }
    leaf out {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Sent PDUs.";
    }
    description
      "The number of ISH PDUs received/sent.";
  }
  container esh {
    leaf in {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Received PDUs.";
    }
    leaf out {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Sent PDUs.";
    }
    description
      "The number of ESH PDUs received/sent.";
  }
  container lsp {
    leaf in {
      type uint32;
      description
        "Received PDUs.";
    }
    leaf out {
```



```
        type uint32;
        description
            "Sent PDUs.";
    }
    description
        "The number of LSP PDUs received/sent.";
}
container psnp {
    leaf in {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Received PDUs.";
    }
    leaf out {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Sent PDUs.";
    }
    description
        "The number of PSNP PDUs received/sent.";
}
container csnp {
    leaf in {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Received PDUs.";
    }
    leaf out {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Sent PDUs.";
    }
    description
        "The number of CSNP PDUs received/sent.";
}
container unknown {
    leaf in {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Received PDUs.";
    }
    leaf out {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Sent PDUs.";
    }
    description
        "The number of unknown PDUs received/sent.";
```

```
    }
    description
      "List of supported levels.";
  }
  description
    "Provides packet counters per level.";
}
description
  "Grouping for packet counters.";
}

grouping spf-log {
  container spf-log {
    list event {
      key id;

      leaf id {
        type uint32;
        description
          "This leaf defines the event identifier.
          This is a purely internal value.";
      }
      leaf spf-type {
        type enumeration {
          enum full {
            description
              "Computation done is a Full SPF.";
          }
          enum route-only {
            description
              "Computation done is a
              reachability computation
              only.";
          }
        }
        description
          "This leaf describes the type of computation
          used.";
      }
      leaf level {
        type level-number;
        description
          "This leaf describes the level affected by the
          the computation.";
      }
      leaf schedule-timestamp {
        type yang:timestamp;
        description
```

```
        "This leaf describes the timestamp
        when the computation was scheduled.";
    }
    leaf start-timestamp {
        type yang:timestamp;
        description
            "This leaf describes the timestamp
            when the computation was started.";
    }
    leaf end-timestamp {
        type yang:timestamp;
        description
            "This leaf describes the timestamp
            when the computation was ended.";
    }
    list trigger-lsp {
        key "lsp";
        leaf lsp {
            type lsp-id;
            description
                "This leaf describes the LSPID
                of the LSP.";
        }
        leaf sequence {
            type uint32;
            description
                "This leaf describes the sequence
                number of the LSP.";
        }
        description
            "This leaf describes list of LSPs
            that triggered the computation.";
    }
    description
        "List of computation events.
        It is used as a wrapping buffer.";
}

description
    "This container lists the SPF computation events.";
}
description
    "Grouping for spf-log events.";
}

grouping lsp-log {
    container lsp-log {
        list event {
```

```
key id;

leaf id {
  type uint32;
  description
    "This leaf defines the event identifier.
    This is a purely internal value.";
}
leaf level {
  type level-number;
  description
    "This leaf describes the level affected by the
    the computation.";
}
container lsp {
  leaf lsp {

    type lsp-id;
    description
      "This leaf describes the LSPID
      of the LSP.";
  }
  leaf sequence {
    type uint32;
    description
      "This leaf describes the sequence
      number of the LSP.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes the received LSP
    , in case of local LSP update the local
    LSP ID is referenced.";
}

leaf received-timestamp {
  type yang:timestamp;

  description
    "This leaf describes the timestamp
    when the LSP was received. In case of
    local LSP update, the timestamp refers
    to the local LSP update time.";
}

leaf change {
  type identityref {
    base lsp-log-reason;
  }
}
```

```
        description
        "This leaf describes the type of change
        in the LSP.";
    }

    description
    "List of LSP events.
    It is used as a wrapping buffer.";
}

description
    "This container lists the LSP reception events.
    Local LSP modification are also contained in the
    list.";
}
description
    "Grouping for LSP log.";
}

grouping hostname-db {
    container hostnames {
        list hostname {
            key system-id;
            leaf system-id {
                type system-id;
                description
                "This leaf describes the system-id
                associated with the hostname.";
            }
            leaf hostname {
                type string;
                description
                "This leaf describes the hostname
                associated with the system ID.";
            }
            description
            "List of system-id/hostname associations";
        }
        description
        "This container describes the list
        of binding between system-id and
        hostnames.";
    }
    description
    "Grouping for hostname to systemid mapping database.";
}

/* Groupings for the LSDB description */
```

```
grouping prefix-reachability-attributes {
  description
    "This group defines extended reachability attributes of an
    IPv4 or IPv6 prefix.";

  leaf external-prefix-flag {
    type boolean;
    description
      "External prefix flag.";
  }
  leaf readvertisement-flag {
    type boolean;
    description
      "Readvertisement flag.";
  }
  leaf node-flag {
    type boolean;
    description
      "Node flag.";
  }
}

grouping prefix-ipv4-source-router-id {
  description
    "This group defines the IPv4 source router ID of
    a prefix advertisement.";

  leaf ipv4-source-router-id {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "IPv4 Source router ID address.";
  }
}

grouping prefix-ipv6-source-router-id {
  description
    "This group defines the IPv6 source router ID of
    a prefix advertisement.";

  leaf ipv6-source-router-id {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "IPv6 Source router ID address.";
  }
}

grouping prefix-attributes-extension {
  description
```

```
    "Prefix extended attributes.";

    uses prefix-reachability-attributes;
    uses prefix-ipv4-source-router-id;
    uses prefix-ipv6-source-router-id;
}

grouping prefix-ipv4-std {
  description
    "This group defines attributes of an
    IPv4 standard prefix.";
  leaf up-down {
    type boolean;
    description
      "This leaf expresses the value of up/down bit.";
  }
  leaf i-e {
    type boolean;
    description
      "This leaf expresses the value of I/E bit.";
  }
  leaf ip-prefix {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "This leaf describes the IPv4 prefix";
  }
  leaf prefix-len {
    type uint8;
    description
      "This leaf describes the IPv4 prefix len in bits";
  }
  leaf default-metric {
    type std-metric;
    description
      "This leaf describes the ISIS default metric value";
  }
  container delay-metric {
    leaf metric {
      type std-metric;
      description
        "This leaf describes the ISIS delay metric value";
    }
    leaf supported {
      type boolean;
      default "false";
      description
        "This leaf describes if the metric is supported.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
    description
      "This container defines the ISIS delay metric.";
  }
  container expense-metric {
    leaf metric {
      type std-metric;
      description
        "This leaf describes the ISIS expense metric value";
    }
    leaf supported {
      type boolean;
      default "false";
      description
        "This leaf describes if the metric is supported.";
    }
    description
      "This container defines the ISIS expense metric.";
  }
  container error-metric {
    leaf metric {
      type std-metric;
      description
        "This leaf describes the ISIS error metric value";
    }
    leaf supported {
      type boolean;
      default "false";
      description
        "This leaf describes if the metric is supported.";
    }
  }
  description
    "This container defines the ISIS error metric.";
}

grouping prefix-ipv4-extended {
  description
    "This group defines attributes of an
    IPv4 extended prefix.";
  leaf up-down {
    type boolean;
    description
      "This leaf expresses the value of up/down bit.";
  }
  leaf ip-prefix {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
```



```
    "This leaf describes the IPv4 prefix";
  }
  leaf prefix-len {
    type uint8;
    description
      "This leaf describes the IPv4 prefix len in bits";
  }

  leaf metric {
    type wide-metric;
    description
      "This leaf describes the ISIS metric value";
  }
  leaf-list tag {
    type uint32;
    description
      "This leaf describes a list of tags associated with
      the prefix.";
  }
  leaf-list tag64 {
    type uint64;
    description
      "This leaf describes a list of 64-bit tags associated with
      the prefix.";
  }
  uses prefix-attributes-extension;
}

grouping prefix-ipv6-extended {
  description
    "This group defines attributes of an
    IPv6 prefix.";
  leaf up-down {
    type boolean;
    description
      "This leaf expresses the value of up/down bit.";
  }
  leaf ip-prefix {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "This leaf describes the IPv6 prefix";
  }
  leaf prefix-len {
    type uint8;
    description
      "This leaf describes the IPv4 prefix len in bits";
  }
  leaf metric {
```

```
    type wide-metric;
    description
      "This leaf describes the ISIS metric value";
  }
  leaf-list tag {
    type uint32;
    description
      "This leaf describes a list of tags associated with
      the prefix.";
  }
  leaf-list tag64 {
    type uint64;
    description
      "This leaf describes a list of 64-bit tags associated with
      the prefix.";
  }
  uses prefix-attributes-extension;
}

grouping neighbor-extended {
  description
    "This group defines attributes of an
    ISIS extended neighbor.";
  leaf neighbor-id {
    type system-id;
    description
      "This leaf describes the system-id of the neighbor.";
  }
  leaf metric {
    type wide-metric;
    description
      "This leaf describes the ISIS metric value";
  }
}

grouping neighbor {
  description
    "This group defines attributes of an
    ISIS standard neighbor.";
  leaf neighbor-id {
    type system-id;
    description
      "This leaf describes the system-id of the neighbor.";
  }
  leaf i-e {
    type boolean;
    description
      "This leaf expresses the value of I/E bit.";
  }
}
```

```
}
leaf default-metric {
  type std-metric;
  description
    "This leaf describes the ISIS default metric value";
}
container delay-metric {
  leaf metric {
    type std-metric;
    description
      "This leaf describes the ISIS delay metric value";
  }
  leaf supported {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "This leaf describes if the metric is supported.";
  }
  description
    "This container defines the ISIS delay metric.";
}
container expense-metric {
  leaf metric {
    type std-metric;
    description
      "This leaf describes the ISIS delay expense value";
  }
  leaf supported {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "This leaf describes if the metric is supported.";
  }
  description
    "This container defines the ISIS expense metric.";
}
container error-metric {
  leaf metric {
    type std-metric;
    description
      "This leaf describes the ISIS error metric value";
  }
  leaf supported {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "This leaf describes if the metric is supported.";
  }
}
```

```
        description
          "This container defines the ISIS error metric.;"
      }
  }

  grouping lsp-entry {
    description
      "This group defines attributes of an
      ISIS LSP database entry.;"

    leaf decoded-completed {
      type boolean;
      description
        "The IS-IS body is fully decoded.;"
    }
    leaf raw-data {
      type yang:hex-string;
      description
        "The complete LSP in network byte
        order hexadecimal as received or originated.;"
    }
    leaf lsp-id {
      type lsp-id;
      description
        "This leaf describes the LSP ID of the LSP.;"
    }
    leaf checksum {
      type uint16;
      description
        "This leaf describes the checksum of the LSP.;"
    }
    leaf remaining-lifetime {
      type uint16;
      units "seconds";
      description
        "This leaf describes the remaining lifetime
        in seconds before the LSP expiration.;"
    }
    leaf sequence {
      type uint32;
      description
        "This leaf describes the sequence number of the LSP.;"
    }
    leaf attributes {
      type bits {
        bit PARTITIONED {
          description
            "If set, the originator supports partition
```

```
        repair.";
    }
    bit ATTACHED-ERROR {
        description
            "If set, the originator is attached to
            another area using the referred metric.";
    }
    bit ATTACHED-EXPENSE {
        description
            "If set, the originator is attached to
            another area using the referred metric.";
    }
    bit ATTACHED-DELAY {
        description
            "If set, the originator is attached to
            another area using the referred metric.";
    }
    bit ATTACHED-DEFAULT {
        description
            "If set, the originator is attached to
            another area using the referred metric.";
    }
    bit OVERLOAD {
        description
            "If set, the originator is overloaded,
            and must be avoided in path calculation.";
    }
}
description
    "This leaf describes attributes of the LSP.";
}

leaf-list ipv4-addresses {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
        "This leaf describes the IPv4 addresses of the node.
        ISIS reference is TLV 132.";
}

leaf-list ipv6-addresses {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
        "This leaf describes the IPv6 interface
        addresses of the node.
        ISIS reference is TLV 232.";
}

leaf ipv4-te-routerid {
```

```
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
        "This leaf describes the IPv4 Traffic Engineering
        router ID of the node.
        ISIS reference is TLV 134.";
}

leaf ipv6-te-routerid {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
        "This leaf describes the IPv6 Traffic Engineering
        router ID of the node.
        ISIS reference is TLV 140.";
}

leaf-list protocol-supported {
    type uint8;
    description
        "This leaf describes the list of
        supported protocols.
        ISIS reference is TLV 129.";
}

leaf dynamic-hostname {
    type string;
    description
        "This leaf describes the name of the node.
        ISIS reference is TLV 137.";
}

container authentication {
    leaf authentication-type {
        type string;
        description
            "This leaf describes the authentication type
            to be used.";
    }
    leaf authentication-key {
        type string;
        description
            "This leaf describes the authentication key
            to be used. For security reason, the
            authentication key MUST NOT be presented
            in plaintext format. Authors recommends
            to use MD5 hash to present the authentication-key.";
    }
    description "This container describes authentication
    information of the node. ISIS reference is TLV 10.";
}
```

```
    }

    container mt-entries {
      list topology {

        leaf MT-ID {
          type uint16 {
            range "0 .. 4095";
          }
          description
            "This leaf defines the identifier
            of a topology.";
        }

        leaf attributes {
          type bits {
            bit OVERLOAD {
              description
                "If set, the originator is overloaded,
                and must be avoided in path
                calculation.";
            }
            bit ATTACHED {
              description
                "If set, the originator is attached to
                another area using the referred metric.";
            }
          }
          description
            "This leaf describes attributes of the LSP
            for the associated topology.";
        }
        description
          "List of topologies supported.";
      }
      description
        "This container describes the topology supported.
        ISIS reference is TLV 229.";
    }

    list router-capabilities {
      leaf flags {
        type bits {
          bit flooding {
            position 0;
            description
              "If the S bit is set(1),
              the IS-IS Router CAPABILITY TLV

```

```
        MUST be flooded across the entire routing domain.
        If the S bit is
        not set(0), the TLV MUST NOT be leaked between levels.
        This bit MUST NOT be altered during the TLV leaking.";
    }
    bit down {
        position 1;
        description
        "When the IS-IS Router CAPABILITY TLV is
        leaked from level-2 to level-1, the D bit
        MUST be set. Otherwise, this bit MUST
        be clear. IS-IS Router capability TLVs
        with the D bit set MUST NOT
        be leaked from level-1 to level-2.
        This is to prevent TLV looping.
        ";
    }
}
description
    "Flags associated with router capability.";
}
container node-tags {
    if-feature node-tag;
    list node-tag {
        leaf tag {
            type uint32;
            description
                "Node tag value.";
        }
        description
            "List of tags.";
    }
    description
        "Container for node tags.";
}

leaf binary {
    type binary;
    description
        "This leaf describes the capability of the node.
        Format is binary according to the protocol encoding.";
}
description
    "This container describes the capabilities of the node.
    This container may be extended with detailed
    information.
    ISIS reference is TLV 242.";
}
```



```
container is-neighbor {
  list neighbor {
    uses neighbor;
    description
      "List of neighbors.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf describes list of ISIS neighbors.
    ISIS reference is TLV 2.";
}

container extended-is-neighbor {
  list neighbor {
    uses neighbor-extended;
    description
      "List of neighbors.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes list of ISIS extended
    neighbors.
    ISIS reference is TLV 22.";
}

container ipv4-internal-reachability {
  list prefixes {
    uses prefix-ipv4-std;
    description
      "List of prefixes.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes list of IPv4 internal
    reachability information.
    ISIS reference is TLV 128.";
}

container ipv4-external-reachability {
  list prefixes {
    uses prefix-ipv4-std;
    description
      "List of prefixes.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes list of IPv4 external
    reachability information.
    ISIS reference is TLV 130.";
}

container extended-ipv4-reachability {
```

```
list prefixes {
  uses prefix-ipv4-extended;
  description
    "List of prefixes.";
}
description
  "This container describes list of IPv4 extended
  reachability information.
  ISIS reference is TLV 135.";
}

container mt-is-neighbor {
  list neighbor {
    leaf MT-ID {
      type uint16 {
        range "0 .. 4095";
      }
      description
        "This leaf defines the identifier
        of a topology.";
    }
    uses neighbor-extended;
    description
      "List of neighbors.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes list of ISIS multi-topology
    neighbors.
    ISIS reference is TLV 223.";
}

container mt-extended-ipv4-reachability {
  list prefixes {
    leaf MT-ID {
      type uint16 {
        range "0 .. 4095";
      }
      description
        "This leaf defines the identifier
        of a topology.";
    }
    uses prefix-ipv4-extended;
    description
      "List of prefixes.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes list of IPv4
```

```
    reachability information in multi-topology
    environment.
    ISIS reference is TLV 235.";
}

container mt-ipv6-reachability {
  list prefixes {
    leaf MT-ID {
      type uint16 {
        range "0 .. 4095";
      }
      description
        "This leaf defines the identifier
        of a topology.";
    }
    uses prefix-ipv6-extended;
    description
      "List of prefixes.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes list of IPv6
    reachability information in multi-topology
    environment.
    ISIS reference is TLV 237.";
}

container ipv6-reachability {
  list prefixes {
    uses prefix-ipv6-extended;
    description
      "List of prefixes.";
  }
  description
    "This container describes list of IPv6
    reachability information.
    ISIS reference is TLV 236.";
}
}

grouping lsdbs {
  container database {
    list level-db {
      key level;

      leaf level {
        type level-number;
        description
          "Current level number";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
    list lsp {
        key lsp-id;
        uses lsp-entry;
        description
            "List of LSPs in LSDB.";
    }
    description
        "This container describes the list of LSPs
        in the level x database.";
}
description
    "This container describes ISIS Link State
    databases.";
}
description
    "Grouping for LSDB description.";
}

/* Augmentations */

augment "/rt:routing-state/"
    +"rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route" {
    when "rt:source-protocol = 'isis:isis'" {
        description "ISIS-specific route attributes.";
    }
    uses route-content;
    description
        "This augments route object in RIB with ISIS-specific
        attributes.";
}

augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface" {
    leaf clns-mtu {
        type uint16;
        description
            "Defines CLNS MTU of the interface.";
    }
    description "ISO interface config.";
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"
    +"rt:control-plane-protocol" {
    when "rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
```

```
    description
      "This augment is only valid when routing protocol
       instance type is isis.";
  }
  description
    "This augments a routing protocol instance with ISIS
     specific parameters.";
  container isis {
    must "count(area-address) > 0" {
      error-message "At least one area-address
        must be configured.";
      description
        "Enforce configuration of at least one area.";
    }

    uses isis-global-cfg;

    container fast-reroute {
      if-feature fast-reroute;
      uses fast-reroute-global-cfg;
      description
        "IPFRR.";
    }
    container spf-control {
      container ietf-spf-delay {
        if-feature ietf-spf-delay;
        uses ietf-spf-delay-cfg;
        description
          "IETF spf delay algorithm configuration.";
      }
      description
        "Container for all SPF computation related
         operations.";
    }
    container topologies {
      if-feature multi-topology;
      list topology {
        key "name";
        leaf enable {
          type boolean;
          description
            "Control enabling of topologies";
        }
        leaf name {
          type leafref {
            path "../.../.../.../.../rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:name";
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
        description "RIB";
    }

    uses isis-global-topologies-cfg;

    description
        "List of topologies";
    }
    description
        "Container for multi-topology";
}
container interfaces {
    list interface {
        key "name";
        leaf name {
            type if:interface-ref;

            description
                "Reference to the interface within
                the routing-instance.";
        }
    }
    uses isis-if-cfg;
    container fast-reroute {
        if-feature fast-reroute;
        uses fast-reroute-if-cfg;
        description
            "IPFRR.";
    }
    container topologies {
        if-feature multi-topology;
        list topology {
            key name;

            leaf name {
                type leafref {
                    path "../../../../../../../../../../../"+
                    "rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:name";
                }

                description
                    "Name of RIB.";
            }
        }
        uses isis-if-topologies-cfg;
        description
            "List of topologies.";
    }
    description
        "Container for multi-topology";
```

```
    }
    description
      "List of ISIS interfaces.";
    }
    description
      "This container defines ISIS interface specific
      configuration objects.";
  }

  description
    "This container defines ISIS specific configuration
    objects.";
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/"
+ "rt:control-plane-protocols/rt:control-plane-protocol" {
  when "rt:type = 'isis:isis'" {
    description
      "This augment is only valid when routing protocol
      instance type is isis.";
  }
  description
    "This augments routing protocol instance states with ISIS
    specific parameters.";

  container isis {
    config false;
    uses isis-global-cfg;
    container fast-reroute {
      if-feature fast-reroute;
      uses fast-reroute-global-cfg;
      uses fast-reroute-global-state;
      description
        "IPFRR states.";
    }
    container spf-control {
      container ietf-spf-delay {
        if-feature ietf-spf-delay;
        uses ietf-spf-delay-cfg;
        uses ietf-spf-delay-state;
        description
          "IETF spf delay algorithm configuration.";
      }
      description
        "Container for all SPF computation related
        operations.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
list topologies {
  key name;

  leaf name {
    type leafref {
      path "../.../.../.../.../"
      +"rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:name";
    }

    description
      "Name of RIB.";
  }
  uses local-rib;
  description
    "List of topologies.";
}
uses local-rib;
uses system-counters;

container interfaces {
  list interface {
    key interface;

    leaf interface {
      type string;
      description
        "This leaf describes the name
        of the interface.";
    }
    uses isis-if-cfg;
    container fast-reroute {
      if-feature fast-reroute;
      uses fast-reroute-if-cfg;
      description
        "IPFRR.";
    }
    list topologies {
      key name;

      leaf name {
        type leafref {
          path "../.../.../.../.../"
          +"../.../rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:name";
        }
        description
          "Name of RIB.";
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
        uses isis-if-topologies-cfg;
        uses adjacency-state;

        description
            "List of topologies.";
    }

    uses adjacency-state;
    uses event-counters;
    uses packet-counters;

    description
        "List of interfaces.";
}
description
    "The container defines operational parameters
    of interfaces.";
}

uses spf-log;
uses lsp-log;
uses hostname-db;
uses lsdb;

description
    "This container defines various ISIS states objects.";
}
}

/* RPC methods */

rpc clear-adjacency {
    description
        "This RPC request clears a particular
        set of ISIS adjacencies. If the operation
        fails for ISIS internal reason, then
        error-tag and error-app-tag should be set
        to a meaningful value.";
    input {

        leaf routing-protocol-instance-name {
            type instance-state-ref;
            mandatory "true";
            description
                "Name of the ISIS protocol instance whose ISIS
                information is being queried.

                If the ISIS instance with name equal to the
```

```
        value of this parameter doesn't exist, then this
        operation SHALL fail with error-tag 'data-missing'
        and error-app-tag
        'routing-protocol-instance-not-found'. ";
    }
    leaf level {
        type level;
        description
            "ISIS level of the adjacency to be cleared.
            If ISIS level is level-1-2, both level 1 and level 2
            adjacencies would be cleared.

            If the value provided is different from the one
            authorized in the enum type, then this
            operation SHALL fail with error-tag 'data-missing'
            and error-app-tag
            'bad-isis-level'.
            ";
    }
    leaf interface {
        type string;
        description
            "Name of the ISIS interface.

            If the ISIS interface with name equal to the
            value of this parameter doesn't exist, then this
            operation SHALL fail with error-tag 'data-missing'
            and error-app-tag
            'isis-interface-not-found'. ";
    }
}
}
}

rpc clear-database {
    description
        "This RPC request clears a particular
        ISIS database. If the operation
        fails for ISIS internal reason, then
        error-tag and error-app-tag should be set
        to a meaningful value. ";
    input {
        leaf routing-protocol-instance-name {
            type instance-state-ref;
            mandatory "true";
            description
                "Name of the ISIS protocol instance whose ISIS
                information is being queried.
        }
    }
}
```

```
        If the ISIS instance with name equal to the
        value of this parameter doesn't exist, then this
        operation SHALL fail with error-tag 'data-missing'
        and error-app-tag
        'routing-protocol-instance-not-found'. ";
    }
leaf level {
    type level;
    description
        "ISIS level of the adjacency to be cleared.
        If ISIS level is level-1-2, both level 1 and level 2
        adjacencies would be cleared.

        If the value provided is different from the one
        authorized in the enum type, then this
        operation SHALL fail with error-tag 'data-missing'
        and error-app-tag
        'bad-isis-level'.
        ";
}
}
}

/* Notifications */

notification database-overload {
    uses notification-instance-hdr;

    leaf overload {
        type enumeration {
            enum "off" {
                description
                    "The system has left overload condition.";
            }
            enum "on" {
                description
                    "The system is in overload condition.";
            }
        }
        description
            "Describes the new overload state of the instance.";
    }
    description
        "This notification is sent when an ISIS instance
        overload condition changes.";
}
}
```

```
notification lsp-too-large {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;

  leaf pdu-size {
    type uint32;
    description
      "Size of the PDU";
  }
  leaf lsp-id {
    type lsp-id;
    description
      "LSP ID.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when we attempt
     to propagate an LSP that is larger than the
     dataLinkBlockSize for the circuit.
     The notification generation must be throttled
     with at least a 5 second gap.
    ";
}

notification if-state-change {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;

  leaf state {
    type if-state-type;
    description "Interface state.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when an interface
     state change is detected.";
}

notification corrupted-lsp-detected {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  leaf lsp-id {
    type lsp-id;
    description
      "LSP ID.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when we find
     that an LSP that was stored in memory has
     become corrupted.
    ";
}
```

```
    }

    notification attempt-to-exceed-max-sequence {
      uses notification-instance-hdr;
      leaf lsp-id {
        type lsp-id;
        description
          "LSP ID.";
      }
      description
        "This notification is sent when the system
         wraps the 32-bit sequence counter of an LSP.
         ";
    }

    notification id-len-mismatch {
      uses notification-instance-hdr;
      uses notification-interface-hdr;

      leaf pdu-field-len {
        type uint8;
        description
          "Size of the ID length in the received PDU";
      }
      leaf raw-pdu {
        type binary;
        description
          "Received raw PDU.";
      }
      description
        "This notification is sent when we receive a PDU
         with a different value for the System ID length.
         The notification generation must be throttled
         with at least a 5 second gap.
         ";
    }

    notification max-area-addresses-mismatch {
      uses notification-instance-hdr;
      uses notification-interface-hdr;

      leaf max-area-addresses {
        type uint8;
        description
          "Received number of supported areas";
      }
      leaf raw-pdu {
        type binary;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
        description
          "Received raw PDU.>";
      }
      description
        "This notification is sent when we receive a PDU
        with a different value for the Maximum Area Addresses.
        The notification generation must be throttled
        with at least a 5 second gap.
        ";
    }

notification own-lsp-purge {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf lsp-id {
    type lsp-id;
    description
      "LSP ID.>";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
    receives a PDU with its own system ID and zero age.
    ";
}

notification sequence-number-skipped {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf lsp-id {
    type lsp-id;
    description
      "LSP ID.>";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
    receives a PDU with its own system ID and
    different contents. The system has to reissue
    the LSP with a higher sequence number.
    ";
}

notification authentication-type-failure {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf raw-pdu {
    type binary;
    description
      "Received raw PDU.>";
  }
}
```

```
    }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
    receives a PDU with the wrong authentication type
    field.
    The notification generation must be throttled with
    at least a 5 second gap.
    ";
}

notification authentication-failure {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf raw-pdu {
    type binary;
    description
      "Received raw PDU.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
    receives a PDU with the wrong authentication
    information.
    The notification generation must be throttled with
    at least a 5 second gap.
    ";
}

notification version-skew {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf protocol-version {
    type uint8;
    description
      "Protocol version received in the PDU.";
  }
  leaf raw-pdu {
    type binary;
    description
      "Received raw PDU.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
    receives a PDU with a different protocol version
    number.
    The notification generation must be throttled with at least
    a 5 second gap.
    ";
}
```

```
notification area-mismatch {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf raw-pdu {
    type binary;
    description
      "Received raw PDU.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
    receives a Hello PDU from an IS that does
    not share any area address.
    The notification generation must be throttled with at least
    a 5 second gap.
    ";
}

notification rejected-adjacency {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf raw-pdu {
    type binary;
    description
      "Received raw PDU.";
  }
  leaf reason {
    type string;
    description
      "The system may provide a reason to reject the
      adjacency. If the reason is not available,
      the system use an empty string.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
    receives a Hello PDU from an IS but does not
    establish an adjacency for some reason.
    The notification generation must be throttled with at least
    a 5 second gap.
    ";
}

notification protocols-supported-mismatch {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf raw-pdu {
    type binary;
    description
```



```
    "Received raw PDU.";
  }
  leaf-list protocols {
    type uint8;
    description
      "The list of protocols supported by the
       remote system.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
     receives a non pseudonode LSP that has no matching
     protocol supported.
     The notification generation must be throttled with at least
     a 5 second gap.
    ";
}

notification lsp-error-detected {
  uses notification-instance-hdr;
  uses notification-interface-hdr;
  leaf lsp-id {
    type lsp-id;
    description
      "LSP ID.";
  }
  leaf raw-pdu {
    type binary;
    description
      "Received raw PDU.";
  }
  leaf error-offset {
    type uint32;
    description
      "If the problem is a malformed TLV,
       the error-offset points to the start of the TLV.
       If the problem is with the LSP header,
       the error-offset points to the suspicious byte";
  }
  leaf tlv-type {
    type uint8;
    description
      "if the problem is a malformed TLV, the tlv-type is set
       to the type value of the suspicious TLV.
       Otherwise this leaf is not present.";
  }
  description
    "This notification is sent when the system
     receives a LSP with a parse error.
```

```
        The notification generation must be throttled with at least
        a 5 second gap.
        ";
    }

notification adjacency-state-change {
    uses notification-instance-hdr;
    uses notification-interface-hdr;
    leaf neighbor {
        type string;
        description
            "Describes the name of the neighbor. If the
            name of the neighbor is not available, the
            field would be empty.";
    }
    leaf neighbor-system-id {
        type system-id;
        description
            "Describes the system-id of the neighbor.";
    }
    leaf state {
        type adj-state-type;

        description
            "This leaf describes the new state of the
            ISIS adjacency.";
    }
    leaf reason {
        type string;
        description
            "If the adjacency is going to DOWN,
            this leaf provides a reason for the adjacency
            going down. The reason is provided as a text.
            If the adjacency is going to UP, no reason is
            provided.";
    }
    description
        "This notification is sent when an ISIS adjacency
        moves to Up state or to Down state.";
}

notification lsp-received {
    uses notification-instance-hdr;
    uses notification-interface-hdr;

    leaf lsp-id {
        type lsp-id;
        description
```

```
        "LSP ID.";
    }
    leaf sequence {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Sequence number of the received LSP.";
    }
    leaf received-timestamp {
        type yang:timestamp;

        description
            "This leaf describes the timestamp
            when the LSP was received. ";
    }
    leaf neighbor-system-id {
        type system-id;
        description
            "Describes the system-id of the neighbor
            that sent the LSP.";
    }
}
description
    "This notification is sent when a LSP
    is received.
    The notification generation must be throttled with at least
    a 5 second gap. ";
}

notification lsp-generation {
    uses notification-instance-hdr;

    leaf lsp-id {
        type lsp-id;
        description
            "LSP ID.";
    }
    leaf sequence {
        type uint32;
        description
            "Sequence number of the received LSP.";
    }
    leaf send-timestamp {
        type yang:timestamp;

        description
            "This leaf describes the timestamp
            when our LSP was regenerated. ";
    }
}
description
```

```
    "This notification is sent when a LSP
    is regenerated.
    The notification generation must be throttled with at least
    a 5 second gap. ";
  }
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

## 7. Security Considerations

Configuration and state data defined in this document are designed to be accessed via the NETCONF protocol [RFC6241].

As IS-IS is an IGP protocol (critical piece of the network), ensuring stability and security of the protocol is mandatory for the network service.

Authors recommends to implement NETCONF access control model ([RFC6536]) to restrict access to all or part of the configuration to specific users. Access control to RPCs is also critical as RPC allows to clear protocol datastructures that would definitively impact the network service. This kind of RPC needs only to be used in specific cases by well-known experienced users.

Authors consider that all the configuration is considered as sensitive/vulnerable as well as RPCs. But security teams can decide to open some part of the configuration to less experienced users depending on the internal organization, for example:

- o User FullWrite: would access to the whole data model. This kind of profile may be restricted to few experienced people.
- o User PartialWrite: would only access to configuration part within /isis/interfaces/interface. So this kind of profile is restricted to creation/modification/deletion of interfaces. This profile does not have access to RPC.
- o User Read: would only access to the operational states.

Unauthorized access to configuration or RPC may cause high damages to the network service.

The "isis/database" may contain authentication information. As presented in the description of the "/isis/database/level-1/lsp/authentication/authentication-key", the authentication MUST never be displayed in a plaintext format for security reason.

Authors recommend the usage of MD5 to display or return the authentication-key.

Some authentication-key may also be required in the "isis" writable container. When configuring IS-IS using the NETCONF protocol, authors recommends the usage of secure transport of NETCONF using SSH ([RFC6242]).

## 8. Contributors

Authors would like to thank Kiran Agrahara Sreenivasa, Dean Bogdanovic, Yingzhen Qu, Yi Yang for their major contributions to the draft.

## 9. Acknowledgements

TBD.

## 10. IANA Considerations

The IANA is requested to assign two new URIs from the IETF XML registry ([RFC3688]). Authors are suggesting the following URI:

```
URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-isis
Registrant Contact: IS-IS WG
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace
```

This document also requests one new YANG module name in the YANG Module Names registry ([RFC6020]) with the following suggestion:

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

## 11. Change log for ietf-isis YANG module

### 11.1. From version -16 to version -17

- o Cosmetic fixes.
- o Use of rt-types model.

### 11.2. From version -15 to version -16

- o Alignment with last IETF key chain model.
- o lsp-log "change" leaf moved as an identity.

- o Incremental SPF removed from spf-log types.
- 11.3. From version -14 to version -15
- o Alignment with OSPF model done:
    - \* Added spf-control container with IETF SPF delay algorithm as a feature.
    - \* Added graceful-restart options.
    - \* Added nsr as a feature.
    - \* Removed per topology FRR. Need to be augmented if necessary.
    - \* Created an ldp container within mpls.
    - \* Renamed igp-ldp-sync to igp-sync.
    - \* Added auto-cost container.
    - \* Moved reference-bandwidth under auto-cost container.
    - \* Added IS-IS local RIB as operational state.
    - \* Added decode-completed and raw-data leaves in the LSDB model.
    - \* Modified the notification header.
- 11.4. From version -13 to version -14
- o Segment Routing extensions are now in a separate document.
- 11.5. From version -12 to version -13
- o Move feature nlpid-control to container rather than list.
  - o Rename multi-topology to topologies to align with OSPF.
  - o Rename bfd/enabled to bfd/enable for consistency reason.
  - o Add support for NSR with a feature.
- 11.6. From version -09 to version -12
- o Rename node-tag container to node-tags.

## 11.7. From version -08 to version -09

- o Added container before af list.
- o Added container before topology list.
- o Aligned LFA if per level cfg.
- o Align to draft-ietf-netmod-routing-cfg-23.

## 11.8. From version -07 to version -08

- o Remove selector from system-id type.
- o Add some default values.
- o Moved lists to containers+groupings for per level configuration.
- o remove routing-instance as per core routing model v21.
- o added BFD leaf (no more BFD protocol model).
- o changed keychain module reference.

## 11.9. From version -05 to version -07

- o Move Overload config from list to container.
- o Move Overload-max-metric config from list to container.
- o Move preference config from list to container.
- o Add Node flag in config.
- o Removed BFD config => moved to isis-bfd module.
- o Remove call to routing policy model.

## 11.10. From version -03 to version -05

- o Correct invalid references to previous versions of core routing model.
- o Remove BFD config and replace by groupings from ietf-bfd.
- o Adding routing-policy support through routing-policy model.

## 11.11. From version -02 to version -03

- o Reviewed config and op state groupings.
- o Add default value to lfa candidate-disabled.
- o Add enable leaf to isis container to reflect admin state.
- o Move to VRF centric only.
- o Segment routing is part of a separate module.

## 11.12. From version -01 to version -02

- o Adding IPFRR.
- o Adding igp-ldp-sync.
- o Adding segment-routing.
- o Adding instance reference to operational states.
- o Move AF type from string to identity.
- o Updated router-capability in LSDB description.
- o packet counters moved to interface-packet-counters.
- o Added modification information in lsp-log.
- o Removing igp-ldp-sync timer in IS-IS.
- o Defining hierarchy for operational states.
- o Adding clns-mtu.
- o Adding key-chain.

## 11.13. From version -00 to version -01

- o Interface metric move from af container to interface container.
- o Hello-padding on interface moved to hello-padding-disable with empty type.
- o three-way-handshake removed.
- o route preference changed to a choice.



- o csnp-authentication/psnp-authentication merged to authentication container.
- o lsp-gen-interval-exp-delay removed.
- o Added overload-max-metric feature.
- o overload-max-metric is in a separate container.
- o Change hello-padding to container.
- o Change bfd to container.
- o Make BFD a feature.
- o Create mpls-te container and put router-id inside.
- o Remove GR helper disable and timers.

## 12. Normative References

- [I-D.ietf-netmod-routing-cfg]  
Lhotka, L. and A. Lindem, "A YANG Data Model for Routing Management", draft-ietf-netmod-routing-cfg-25 (work in progress), November 2016.
- [I-D.ietf-rtgwg-yang-key-chain]  
Lindem, A., Qu, Y., Yeung, D., Chen, I., and Z. Zhang, "Routing Key Chain YANG Data Model", draft-ietf-rtgwg-yang-key-chain-17 (work in progress), March 2017.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997,  
<<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004,  
<<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>>.
- [RFC5120] Przygienda, T., Shen, N., and N. Sheth, "M-ISIS: Multi Topology (MT) Routing in Intermediate System to Intermediate Systems (IS-ISs)", RFC 5120, DOI 10.17487/RFC5120, February 2008,  
<<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5120>>.

- [RFC5286] Atlas, A., Ed. and A. Zinin, Ed., "Basic Specification for IP Fast Reroute: Loop-Free Alternates", RFC 5286, DOI 10.17487/RFC5286, September 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5286>>.
- [RFC5443] Jork, M., Atlas, A., and L. Fang, "LDP IGP Synchronization", RFC 5443, DOI 10.17487/RFC5443, March 2009, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5443>>.
- [RFC6020] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "YANG - A Data Modeling Language for the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6020, DOI 10.17487/RFC6020, October 2010, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6020>>.
- [RFC6241] Enns, R., Ed., Bjorklund, M., Ed., Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., and A. Bierman, Ed., "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6241, DOI 10.17487/RFC6241, June 2011, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6241>>.
- [RFC6242] Wasserman, M., "Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)", RFC 6242, DOI 10.17487/RFC6242, June 2011, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6242>>.
- [RFC6536] Bierman, A. and M. Bjorklund, "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) Access Control Model", RFC 6536, DOI 10.17487/RFC6536, March 2012, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6536>>.
- [RFC7490] Bryant, S., Filsfils, C., Previdi, S., Shand, M., and N. So, "Remote Loop-Free Alternate (LFA) Fast Reroute (FRR)", RFC 7490, DOI 10.17487/RFC7490, April 2015, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7490>>.

#### Appendix A. Example of IS-IS configuration in XML

This section gives an example of configuration of an IS-IS instance on a device. The example is written in XML.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <routing xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing">
    <name>SLI</name>
    <router-id>1.1.1.1</router-id>
    <description/>
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>Loopback0</name>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </routing>
</data>
```

```
<interface>
  <name>Eth1</name>
</interface>
</interfaces>
<control-plane-protocols>
  <control-plane-protocol>
    <name>ISIS</name>
    <description/>
    <type>isis:isis</type>
    <isis xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-isis">
      <enable>true</enable>
      <level-type>level-2</level-type>
      <system-id>87FC.FCDF.4432</system-id>
      <area-address>49.0001</area-address>
      <mpls-te>
        <ipv4-router-id>1.1.1.1</ipv4-router-id>
      </mpls-te>
      <lsp-lifetime>65535</lsp-lifetime>
      <lsp-refresh>65000</lsp-refresh>
      <metric-type>
        <value>wide</value>
      </metric-type>
      <default-metric>
        <value>111111</value>
      </default-metric>
      <afs>
        <af>
          <af>ipv4-unicast</af>
          <enabled>true</enabled>
        </af>
      </afs>
    </isis>
  </control-plane-protocol>
</control-plane-protocols>
<interfaces>
  <interface>
    <name>Loopback0</name>
    <tag>200</tag>
    <metric>
      <value>0</value>
    </metric>
    <passive>true</passive>
  </interface>
  <interface>
    <name>Eth1</name>
    <level-type>level-2</level-type>
    <interface-type>point-to-point</interface-type>
    <metric>
      <value>167890</value>
    </metric>
  </interface>
</interfaces>
</config>
```

```
        </interfaces>
      </isis>
    </control-plane-protocol>
  </control-plane-protocols>
</routing>
<interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
  <interface>
    <name>Loopback0</name>
    <description/>
    <type/>
    <link-up-down-trap-enable/>
    <ipv4 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
      <mtu/>
      <address>
        <ip>1.1.1.1</ip>
        <prefix-length>32</prefix-length>
      </address>
    </ipv4>

  </interface>
  <interface>
    <name>Eth1</name>
    <description/>
    <type/>
    <link-up-down-trap-enable/>
    <ipv4 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
      <mtu/>
      <address>
        <ip>10.0.0.1</ip>
        <prefix-length>30</prefix-length>
      </address>
    </ipv4>

  </interface>
</interfaces>
</data>
```

#### Authors' Addresses

Stephane Litkowski  
Orange

Email: [stephane.litkowski@orange.com](mailto:stephane.litkowski@orange.com)

Derek Yeung  
Arrcus, Inc

Email: derek@arrcus.com

Acee Lindem  
Cisco Systems

Email: acee@cisco.com

Jeffrey Zhang  
Juniper Networks

Email: zzhang@juniper.net

Ladislav Lhotka  
CZ.NIC

Email: lhotka@nic.cz

Networking Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 3, 2017

N. Shen  
L. Ginsberg  
Cisco Systems  
S. Thyamagundalu  
March 2, 2017

IS-IS Routing for Spine-Leaf Topology  
draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-03

Abstract

This document describes a mechanism for routers and switches in a Spine-Leaf type topology to have non-reciprocal Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) routing relationships between the leafs and spines. The leaf nodes do not need to have the topology information of other nodes and exact prefixes in the network. This extension also has application in the Internet of Things (IoT).

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on September 3, 2017.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of

the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1.	Introduction . . . . .	2
1.1.	Requirements Language . . . . .	3
2.	Motivations . . . . .	3
3.	Spine-Leaf (SL) Extension . . . . .	4
3.1.	Topology Examples . . . . .	4
3.2.	Applicability Statement . . . . .	5
3.3.	Extension Encoding . . . . .	6
3.3.1.	Spine-Leaf Sub-TLVs . . . . .	7
3.3.1.1.	Leaf-Set Sub-TLV . . . . .	7
3.3.1.2.	Info-Req Sub-TLV . . . . .	7
3.3.2.	Advertising IPv4/IPv6 Reachability . . . . .	8
3.4.	Mechanism . . . . .	8
3.4.1.	Pure CLOS Topology . . . . .	9
3.5.	Implementation and Operation . . . . .	10
3.5.1.	CSNP PDU . . . . .	10
3.5.2.	Leaf to Leaf connection . . . . .	10
3.5.3.	Overload Bit . . . . .	11
3.5.4.	Spine Node Hostname . . . . .	11
3.5.5.	IS-IS Reverse Metric . . . . .	11
3.5.6.	Spine-Leaf Traffic Engineering . . . . .	12
3.5.7.	Other End-to-End Services . . . . .	12
3.5.8.	Address Family and Topology . . . . .	12
3.5.9.	Migration . . . . .	12
4.	IANA Considerations . . . . .	12
5.	Security Considerations . . . . .	13
6.	Acknowledgments . . . . .	13
7.	Document Change Log . . . . .	13
7.1.	Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-03.txt . . . . .	13
7.2.	Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-02.txt . . . . .	14
7.3.	Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-01.txt . . . . .	14
7.4.	Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-00.txt . . . . .	14
8.	References . . . . .	14
8.1.	Normative References . . . . .	14
8.2.	Informative References . . . . .	15
	Authors' Addresses . . . . .	16

## 1. Introduction

The IS-IS routing protocol defined by [ISO10589] has been widely deployed in provider networks, data centers and enterprise campus environments. In the data center and enterprise switching networks, a Spine-Leaf topology is commonly used. This document describes a

mechanism where IS-IS routing can be optimized for a Spine-Leaf topology.

In a Spine-Leaf topology, normally a leaf node connects to a number of spine nodes. Data traffic going from one leaf node to another leaf node needs to pass through one of the spine nodes. Also, the decision to choose one of the spine nodes is usually part of equal cost multi-path (ECMP) load sharing. The spine nodes can be considered as gateway devices to reach destinations on other leaf nodes. In this type of topology, the spine nodes have to know the topology and routing information of the entire network, but the leaf nodes only need to know how to reach the gateway devices to which are the spine nodes they are uplinked.

This document describes the IS-IS Spine-Leaf extension that allows the spine nodes to have all the topology and routing information, while keeping the leaf nodes free of topology information other than the default gateway routing information. The leaf nodes do not even need to run a Shortest Path First (SPF) calculation since they have no topology information.

### 1.1. Requirements Language

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 RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

## 2. Motivations

- o The leaf nodes in a Spine-Leaf topology do not require complete topology and routing information of the entire domain since their forwarding decision is to use ECMP with spine nodes as default gateways
- o The spine nodes in a Spine-Leaf topology are richly connected to leaf nodes, which introduces significant flooding duplication if they flood all Link State PDUs (LSPs) to all the leaf nodes. It saves both spine and leaf nodes' CPU and link bandwidth resources if flooding is blocked to leaf nodes. For small Top of the Rack (ToR) leaf switches in data centers, it is meaningful to prevent full topology routing information and massive database flooding through those devices.
- o When a spine node advertises a topology change, every leaf node connected to it will flood the update to all the other spine nodes, and those spine nodes will further flood them to all the leaf nodes, causing a  $O(n^2)$  flooding storm which is largely redundant.



- o Similar to some of the overlay technologies which are popular in data centers, the edge devices (leaf nodes) may not need to contain all the routing and forwarding information on the device's control and forwarding planes. "Conversational Learning" can be utilized to get the specific routing and forwarding information in the case of pure CLOS topology and in the events of link and node down.
- o Small devices and appliances of Internet of Things (IoT) can be considered as leafs in the routing topology sense. They have CPU and memory constrains in design, and those IoT devices do not have to know the exact network topology and prefixes as long as there are ways to reach the cloud servers or other devices.

3. Spine-Leaf (SL) Extension

3.1. Topology Examples

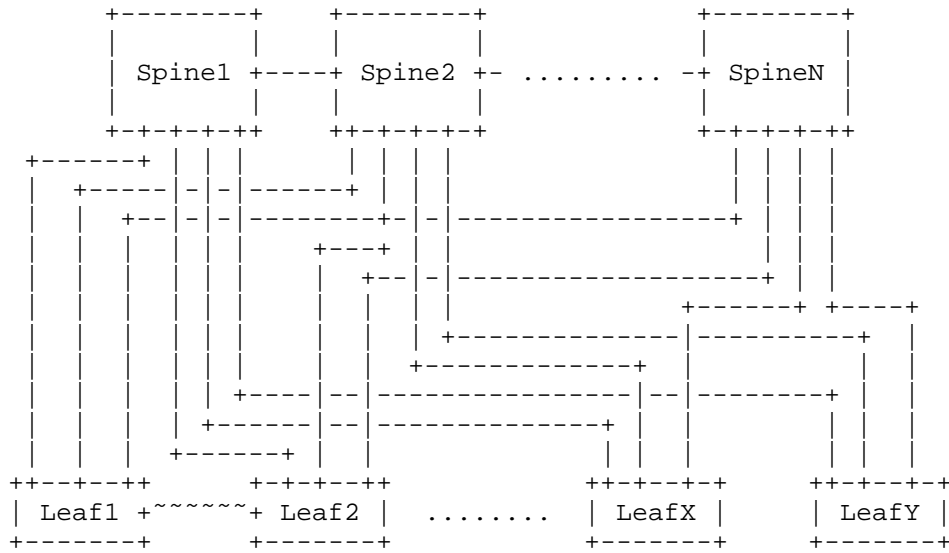


Figure 1: A Spine-Leaf Topology

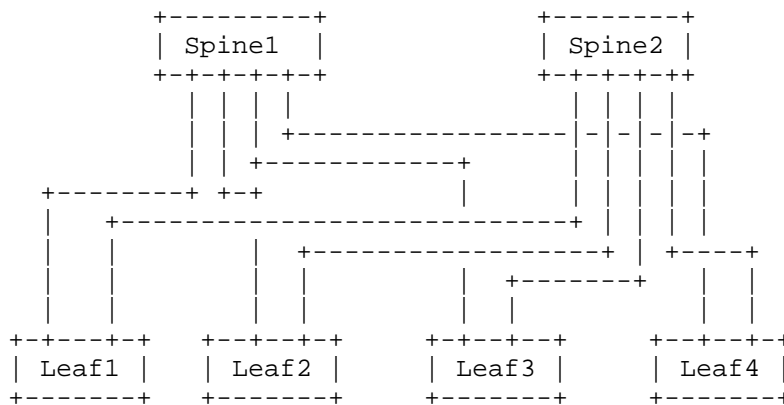


Figure 2: A Fat Tree Topology

### 3.2. Applicability Statement

This extension assumes the network is a Spine-Leaf topology, and it should not be applied in an arbitrary network setup. The spine nodes can be viewed as the aggregation layer of the network, and the leaf nodes as the access layer of the network. The leaf nodes use a load sharing algorithm with spine nodes as nexthops in routing and forwarding.

This extension works when the spine nodes are inter-connected, and it works with a pure CLOS or Fat Tree topology based network where the spines are NOT interconnected.

Although the example diagram in Figure 1 shows a fully meshed Spine-Leaf topology, this extension also works in the case where they are partially meshed. For instance, leaf1 through leaf10 may be fully meshed with spine1 through spine5 while leaf11 through leaf20 is fully meshed with spine4 through spine8, and all the spines are inter-connected in a redundant fashion.

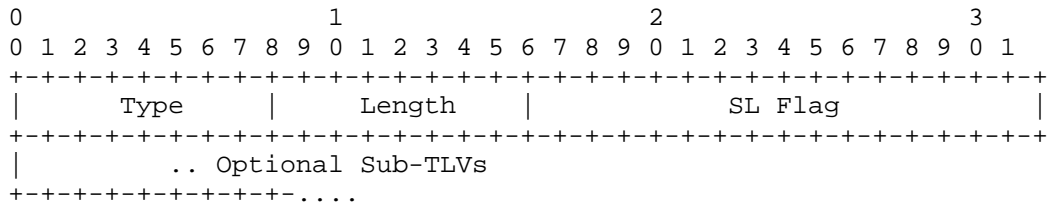
This extension also works with a topology with more than the typical two layers of spine and leaf. For instance, in example diagrams Figure 1 and Figure 2, there can be another Core layer of routers/ switches on top of the aggregation layer. From an IS-IS routing point of view, the Core nodes are not affected by this extension and will have the complete topology and routing information just like the spine nodes. To make the network even more scalable, the Core layer can operate as a level-2 IS-IS sub-domain while the Spine and Leaf layers operate as stays at the level-1 IS-IS domain.

This extension also supports the leaf nodes having local connections to other leaf nodes, in the example diagram Figure 1 there is a connection between 'Leaf1' node and 'Leaf2' node, and an external host can be dual homed into both of the leaf nodes.

This extension assumes the link between the spine and leaf nodes are point-to-point, or point-to-point over LAN [RFC5309]. The links connecting among the spine nodes or the links between the leaf nodes can be any type.

3.3. Extension Encoding

This extension introduces one TLV which may be used in IS-IS Hello (IIH) PDUs or in Circuit Scoped Link State PDUs (CS-LSP) [RFC7356]. It is used by both spine and leaf nodes in this Spine-Leaf mechanism.

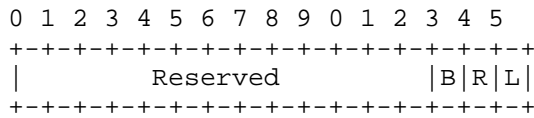


The fields of this TLV are defined as follows:

Type: 1 octet Suggested value 150 (to be assigned by IANA)

Length: 1 octet (2 + length of sub-TLVs).

Flags 16 bits



L bit (0x01): Only leaf node sets this bit. If the L bit is set in the SL flag, the node indicates it is in 'Leaf-Mode'.

R bit (0x02): Only Spine node sets this bit. If the R bit is set, the node indicates to the leaf neighbor that it can be used as the default route gateway.

B bit (0x04): Only leaf node sets this bit on Leaf-Leaf link, in addition to the 'L' bit setting. If the B bit is set, the node indicates to its leaf neighbor that it can be used as the backup default route gateway.

Optional Sub-TLV: Not defined in this document, for future extension

sub-TLVs MAY be included when the TLV is in a CS-LSP.  
sub-TLVs MUST NOT be included when the TLV is in an IIS

### 3.3.1. Spine-Leaf Sub-TLVs

If the data center topology is a pure CLOS or Fat Tree, there are no link connections among the spine nodes. If we also assume there is not another Core layer on top of the aggregation layer, then the traffic from one leaf node to another may have a problem if there is a link outage between a spine node and a leaf node. For instance, in the diagram of Figure 2, if Leaf1 sends data traffic to Leaf3 through Spine1 node, and the Spine1-Leaf3 link is down, the data traffic will be dropped on the Spine1 node.

To address this issue spine and leaf nodes may send/request specific reachability information via the sub-TLVs defined below.

Two Spine-Leaf sub-TLVs are defined. The Leaf-Set sub-TLV and the Info-Req sub-TLV.

#### 3.3.1.1. Leaf-Set Sub-TLV

This sub-TLV is used by spine nodes to optionally advertise Leaf neighbors to other Leaf nodes. The fields of this sub-TLV are defined as follows:

Type: 1 octet Suggested value 1 (to be assigned by IANA)

Length: 1 octet MUST be a multiple of 6 octets.

Leaf-Set: A list of IS-IS System-ID of the leaf node neighbors of this spine node.

#### 3.3.1.2. Info-Req Sub-TLV

This sub-TLV is used by leaf nodes to request more specific prefix information from a selected spine node, upon detecting one of the

spine node has lost the connection to a leaf node. The fields of this sub-TLV are defined as follows:

Type: 1 octet Suggested value 2 (to be assigned by IANA)

Length: 1 octet. It MUST be a multiple of 6 octets.

Info-Req: List of IS-IS System-IDs of leaf nodes for which connectivity information is being requested.

### 3.3.2. Advertising IPv4/IPv6 Reachability

In cases where connectivity between a leaf node and a spine node is down, the leaf node MAY request reachability information from a spine node as described in Section 3.3.1.2. The spine node utilizes TLVs 135 [RFC5305] and TLVs 236 [RFC5308] to advertise this information. These TLVs MAY be included either in IIHs or CS-LSPs sent from the spine to the requesting leaf node. Sending such information in IIHs has limited scale - all reachability information MUST fit within a single IIH. It is therefore recommended that CS-LSPs be used.

### 3.4. Mechanism

Each leaf node is provisioned by network operators as an IS-IS 'Leaf-Node'. A spine node does not need explicit configuration. A leaf node inserts the Spine-Leaf TLV in IIHs it originates. The TLV has the 'L' bit set in the flags field.

When a spine node receives an IIH with the SL TLV and 'L' bit set, it labels the point-to-point interface and adjacency to be a 'Leaf-Peer'. IIHs sent by the spine node on a link to a Leaf-Peer includes the Spine-Leaf TLV with the 'R' bit set in the flags field. The 'R' bit indicates to the 'Leaf-Peer' neighbor that the spine node can be used as a default routing nexthop.

There is no change to the IS-IS adjacency bring-up mechanism for Spine-Leaf peers.

For the spine node with 'Leaf-Peer' adjacencies, the IS-IS LSP flooding is blocked to the 'Leaf-Peer' interface, except for the LSP PDUs in which the IS-IS System-ID matches the System-ID of the 'Leaf-Peer' adjacency. This exception is needed since when the leaf node reboots, the spine node needs to forward to the leaf node its previous generation of LSP. No other LSP PDU needs to be flooded over this 'Leaf-Peer' interface.

The leaf node will perform IS-IS LSP flooding as normal over all of its IS-IS adjacencies, this means the leaf node will flood its own LSPs over to spine nodes since those are all the LSPs in its LSP database.

The spine node will receive all the LSP PDUs in the network, including all the spine nodes and leaf nodes. It will perform Shortest Path First (SPF) as normal IS-IS node does. There is no change to the route calculation and forwarding on the spine nodes.

But the leaf node does not have any LSP in the network except for its own, and there is no need to perform SPF algorithm on the system. It only needs to download the default route with the nexthops of those 'Spine-Peer' which has the 'R' bit set in the Spine-Leaf TLV in IIH PDUs. IS-IS can perform equal cost or unequal cost load sharing while using the spine nodes as nexthops. The aggregated metric of the outbound interface and the 'Reverse Metric' [REVERSE-METRIC] can be used for this purpose.

In summary, this extension requires leaf node to insert Spine-Leaf TLV in IIH, and set the 'L' bit in the SL flag, and download IS-IS default route using the spine nodes as nexthops where the 'Spine-Peer' set the 'R' bit in its IIH PDU; It requires spine node to respond from 'Leaf-Peer' by inserting Spine-Leaf TLV in its IIH, setting the 'R' bit in the SL flag, and blocking the LSP flooding with the exception that it will set SRMflag on the LSPs that belong to the 'Leaf-Peer' over that interface.

#### 3.4.1. Pure CLOS Topology

In a data center where the topology is pure CLOS or Fat Tree, there is no interconnection among the spine nodes, and there is not another Core layer above the aggregation layer, when the link between a spine and a leaf goes down, there is a possibility of black holing the data traffic in the network.

As in the diagram Figure 2, if the link Spine1-Leaf3 goes down, there needs to be a way for Leaf1, Leaf2 and Leaf4 to avoid the Spine1 if the destination of data traffic is to Leaf3 node.

In the above example, the Spine1 and Spine2 are provisioned to advertise the Spine-Leaf sub-TLV of Leaf-Set. Originally both Spines will advertise Leaf1 through Leaf4 as their Leaf-Set. When the Spine1-Leaf3 link is down, Spine1 will only have Leaf1, Leaf2 and Leaf4 in its Leaf-Set. This allows the other leaf nodes to know that Spine1 has lost the leaf node of Leaf3.

Each leaf node can select another spine node to request for some prefix information associated with the lost leaf node. In this diagram of Figure 2, there are only two spine nodes (Spine-Leaf topology can have more than two spine nodes in general). Each leaf node can independently select a spine node for the leaf information. The leaf nodes will include the Info-Req sub-TLV in the Spine-Leaf TLV towards that spine node, Spine2 in this case.

The spine node, upon receiving the request from one or more leaf nodes, it will find the associated IPv6/IPv6 prefixes for this requested client node, and the spine node will include the IPv6/IPv4 Info-Advertise sub-TLV when sending message towards the leaf nodes. For instance, it will include the IPv4 loopback prefix of the leaf3 based on the policy configured or administrative tag attached to the prefixes. When the leaf nodes receive the more specific prefixes, they will install the advertised prefixes towards the other spine nodes (Spine2 in this example).

For instance in the data center overlay scenario, when any IP destination or MAC destination uses the leaf3's loopback as the tunnel nexthop, the overlay tunnel from leaf nodes will only select Spine2 as the gateway to reach leaf3 as long as the Spine1-Leaf3 link is still down.

### 3.5. Implementation and Operation

#### 3.5.1. CSNP PDU

In Spine-Leaf extension, Complete Sequence Number PDU (CSNP) does not need to be transmitted over the Spine-Leaf link. Some IS-IS implementation sends CSNPs after the initial adjacency bring-up over point-to-point interface. There is no need for this optimization here since the Leaf does not need to receive any other LSPs from the network, and the only LSPs transmitted across the Spine-Leaf link is the leaf node LSP.

Also in the graceful restart case[RFC5306], for the same reason, there is no need to send the CSNPs over the Spine-Leaf interface. It only needs to set the SRMflag on the LSPs belonging to the 'Leaf-Peer' on the spine node, and set the SRMflag on its own LSPs on the leaf node.

#### 3.5.2. Leaf to Leaf connection

Leaf to leaf node links are useful in host redundancy cases in switching networks, and normally there is no special requirement of mechanism is needed for this case. Each leaf node will set the 'L' bit in its IIH of the Spine-Leaf flag. LSP will be exchanged over

this link. In the example diagram Figure 1, the Leaf1 will get Leaf2's LSP and Leaf2 will get Leaf1's LSP. They will install more specific routes towards each other using this local Leaf-Leaf link. SPF will be performed in this case just like when the entire network only involves with those two IS-IS nodes. This does not affect the normal Spine-Leaf mechanism they perform toward the spine nodes.

Besides the local leaf-to-leaf traffic, the leaf node can serve as a backup gateway for its leaf neighbor. It needs to remove the 'Overload-Bit' setting in its LSP, and it sets both the 'L' bit and the 'B' bit in the SL-flag with a high 'Reverse Metric' value.

### 3.5.3. Overload Bit

The leaf node SHOULD set the 'overload' bit on its LSP PDU, since if the spine nodes were to forward traffic not meant for the local node, the leaf node does not have the topology information to prevent a routing/forwarding loop.

### 3.5.4. Spine Node Hostname

This extension creates a non-reciprocal relationship between the spine node and leaf node. The spine node will receive leaf's LSP and will know the leaf's hostname, but the leaf does not have spine's LSP. This extension allows the Dynamic Hostname TLV [RFC5301] to be optionally included in spine's IIH PDU when sending to a 'Leaf-Peer'. This is useful in troubleshooting cases.

### 3.5.5. IS-IS Reverse Metric

This metric is part of the aggregated metric for leaf's default route installation with load sharing among the spine nodes. When a spine node is in 'overload' condition, it should use the IS-IS Reverse Metric TLV in IIH [REVERSE-METRIC] to set this metric to maximum to discourage the leaf using it as part of the loadsharing.

In some cases, certain spine nodes may have less bandwidth in link provisioning or in real-time condition, and it can use this metric to signal to the leaf nodes dynamically.

In other cases, such as when the spine node loses a link to a particular leaf node, although it can redirect the traffic to other spine nodes to reach that destination leaf node, but it MAY want to increase this metric value if the inter-spine connection becomes over utilized, or the latency becomes an issue.

In the leaf-leaf link as a backup gateway use case, the 'Reverse Metric' SHOULD always be set to very high value.



### 3.5.6. Spine-Leaf Traffic Engineering

Besides using the IS-IS Reverse Metric by the spine nodes to affect the traffic pattern for leaf default gateway towards multiple spine nodes, the IPv6/IPv4 Info-Advertise sub-TLVs can be selectively used by traffic engineering controllers to move data traffic around the data center fabric to alleviate congestion and to reduce the latency of a certain class of traffic pairs. By injecting more specific leaf node prefixes, it will allow the spine nodes to attract more traffic on some underutilized links.

### 3.5.7. Other End-to-End Services

Losing the topology information will have an impact on some of the end-to-end network services, for instance, MPLS TE or end-to-end segment routing. Some other mechanisms such as those described in PCE [RFC4655] based solution may be used. In this Spine-Leaf extension, the role of the leaf node is not too much different from the multi-level IS-IS routing while the level-1 IS-IS nodes only have the default route information towards the node which has the Attach Bit (ATT) set, and the level-2 backbone does not have any topology information of the level-1 areas. The exact mechanism to enable certain end-to-end network services in Spine-Leaf network is outside the scope of this document.

### 3.5.8. Address Family and Topology

IPv6 Address families[RFC5308], Multi-Topology (MT)[RFC5120] and Multi-Instance (MI)[RFC6822] information is carried over the IIH PDU. Since the goal is to simplify the operation of IS-IS network, for the simplicity of this extension, the Spine-Leaf mechanism is applied the same way to all the address families, MTs and MIs.

### 3.5.9. Migration

For this extension to be deployed in existing networks, a simple migration scheme is needed. To support any leaf node in the network, all the involved spine nodes have to be upgraded first. So the first step is to migrate all the involved spine nodes to support this extension, then the leaf nodes can be enabled with 'Leaf-Mode' one by one. No flag day is needed for the extension migration.

## 4. IANA Considerations

A new TLV codepoint is defined in this document and needs to be assigned by IANA from the "IS-IS TLV Codepoints" registry. It is referred to as the Spine-Leaf TLV and the suggested value is 150. This TLV is only to be optionally inserted either in the IIH PDU or

in the Circuit Flooding Scoped LSP PDU. IANA is also requested to maintain the SL-flag bit values in this TLV, and 0x01, 0x02 and 0x04 bits are defined in this document.

Value	Name	IIH	LSP	SNP	Purge	CS-LSP
150	Spine-Leaf	y	n	n	n	y

This extension also proposes to have the Dynamic Hostname TLV, already assigned as code 137, to be allowed in IIH PDU.

Value	Name	IIH	LSP	SNP	Purge
137	Dynamic Name	y	y	n	y

Two new sub-TLVs are defined in this document and needs to be added assigned by IANA from the "IS-IS TLV Codepoints". They are referred to in this document as the Leaf-Set sub-TLV and the Info-Req sub-TLV. It is suggested to have the values 1 and 2 respectively.

## 5. Security Considerations

Security concerns for IS-IS are addressed in [ISO10589], [RFC5304], [RFC5310], and [RFC7602]. This extension does not raise additional security issues.

## 6. Acknowledgments

TBD.

## 7. Document Change Log

### 7.1. Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-03.txt

- o Submitted March 2017.
- o Added the Spine-Leaf sub-TLVs to handle the case of data center pure CLOS topology and mechanism.
- o Added the Spine-Leaf TLV and sub-TLVs can be optionally inserted in either IIH PDU or CS-LSP PDU.
- o Allow use of prefix Reachability TLVs 135 and 236 in IIHs/CS-LSPs sent from spine to leaf.

## 7.2. Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-02.txt

- o Submitted October 2016.
- o Removed the 'Default Route Metric' field in the Spine-Leaf TLV and changed to using the IS-IS Reverse Metric in IIH.

## 7.3. Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-01.txt

- o Submitted April 2016.
- o No change. Refresh the draft version.

## 7.4. Changes to draft-shen-isis-spine-leaf-ext-00.txt

- o Initial version of the draft is published in November 2015.

## 8. References

## 8.1. Normative References

[ISO10589]

ISO "International Organization for Standardization",  
"Intermediate system to Intermediate system intra-domain  
routing information exchange protocol for use in  
conjunction with the protocol for providing the  
connectionless-mode Network Service (ISO 8473), ISO/IEC  
10589:2002, Second Edition.", Nov 2002.

[REVERSE-METRIC]

Shen, N., Amante, S., and M. Abrahamsson, "IS-IS Routing  
with Reverse Metric", draft-ietf-isis-reverse-metric-04  
(work in progress), 2016.

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

[RFC5120] Przygienda, T., Shen, N., and N. Sheth, "M-ISIS: Multi  
Topology (MT) Routing in Intermediate System to  
Intermediate Systems (IS-ISs)", RFC 5120,  
DOI 10.17487/RFC5120, February 2008,  
<<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5120>>.

[RFC5301] McPherson, D. and N. Shen, "Dynamic Hostname Exchange  
Mechanism for IS-IS", RFC 5301, DOI 10.17487/RFC5301,  
October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5301>>.

- [RFC5304] Li, T. and R. Atkinson, "IS-IS Cryptographic Authentication", RFC 5304, DOI 10.17487/RFC5304, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5304>>.
- [RFC5305] Li, T. and H. Smit, "IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering", RFC 5305, DOI 10.17487/RFC5305, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5305>>.
- [RFC5306] Shand, M. and L. Ginsberg, "Restart Signaling for IS-IS", RFC 5306, DOI 10.17487/RFC5306, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5306>>.
- [RFC5308] Hopps, C., "Routing IPv6 with IS-IS", RFC 5308, DOI 10.17487/RFC5308, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5308>>.
- [RFC5310] Bhatia, M., Manral, V., Li, T., Atkinson, R., White, R., and M. Fanto, "IS-IS Generic Cryptographic Authentication", RFC 5310, DOI 10.17487/RFC5310, February 2009, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5310>>.
- [RFC6822] Previdi, S., Ed., Ginsberg, L., Shand, M., Roy, A., and D. Ward, "IS-IS Multi-Instance", RFC 6822, DOI 10.17487/RFC6822, December 2012, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6822>>.
- [RFC7356] Ginsberg, L., Previdi, S., and Y. Yang, "IS-IS Flooding Scope Link State PDUs (LSPs)", RFC 7356, DOI 10.17487/RFC7356, September 2014, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7356>>.
- [RFC7602] Chunduri, U., Lu, W., Tian, A., and N. Shen, "IS-IS Extended Sequence Number TLV", RFC 7602, DOI 10.17487/RFC7602, July 2015, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7602>>.

## 8.2. Informative References

- [RFC4655] Farrel, A., Vasseur, J., and J. Ash, "A Path Computation Element (PCE)-Based Architecture", RFC 4655, DOI 10.17487/RFC4655, August 2006, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4655>>.
- [RFC5309] Shen, N., Ed. and A. Zinin, Ed., "Point-to-Point Operation over LAN in Link State Routing Protocols", RFC 5309, DOI 10.17487/RFC5309, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5309>>.

Authors' Addresses

Naiming Shen  
Cisco Systems  
560 McCarthy Blvd.  
Milpitas, CA 95035  
US

Email: [naiming@cisco.com](mailto:naiming@cisco.com)

Les Ginsberg  
Cisco Systems  
821 Alder Drive  
Milpitas, CA 95035  
US

Email: [ginsberg@cisco.com](mailto:ginsberg@cisco.com)

Sanjay Thyamagundalu

Email: [tsanjay@gmail.com](mailto:tsanjay@gmail.com)

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: November 3, 2017

X. Xu  
Huawei  
E. Auerswald  
fgn GmbH  
L. Fang  
ebay  
J. Tantsura  
Individual  
May 2, 2017

IS-IS Flooding Reduction in MSDC  
draft-xu-isis-flooding-reduction-in-msdc-01

Abstract

IS-IS is commonly used as an underlay routing protocol for MSDC (Massively Scalable Data Center) networks. For a given IS-IS router within the CLOS topology, it would receive multiple copies of exactly the same LSP from multiple IS-IS neighbors. In addition, two IS-IS neighbors may send each other the same LSP simultaneously. The unnecessary link-state information flooding wastes the precious process resource of IS-IS routers greatly due to the fact that there are too many IS-IS neighbors for each IS-IS router within the CLOS topology. This document proposes some extensions to IS-IS so as to reduce the IS-IS flooding within MSDC networks greatly. The reduction of the IS-IS flooding is much beneficial to improve the scalability of MSDC networks.

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on November 3, 2017.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2017 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	2
1.1. Requirements Language . . . . .	4
2. Terminology . . . . .	4
3. Modifications to Current IS-IS Behaviors . . . . .	4
3.1. IS-IS Routers as Non-DIS . . . . .	4
3.2. Controllers as DIS . . . . .	5
4. Acknowledgements . . . . .	5
5. IANA Considerations . . . . .	5
6. Security Considerations . . . . .	5
7. References . . . . .	5
7.1. Normative References . . . . .	5
7.2. Informative References . . . . .	6
Authors' Addresses . . . . .	6

## 1. Introduction

IS-IS is commonly used as an underlay routing protocol for Massively Scalable Data Center (MSDC) networks where CLOS is the most popular topology. For a given IS-IS router within the CLOS topology, it would receive multiple copies of exactly the same LSP from multiple IS-IS neighbors. In addition, two IS-IS neighbors may send each other the same LSP simultaneously. The unnecessary link-state information flooding wastes the precious process resource of IS-IS routers greatly and therefore IS-IS could not scale very well in MSDC networks.

To simplify the network management task, centralized controllers are becoming fundamental network elements in most MSDCs. One or more controllers are usually connected to all routers within the MSDC network via a Local Area Network (LAN) which is dedicated for network management purpose (called management LAN), as shown in Figure 1.

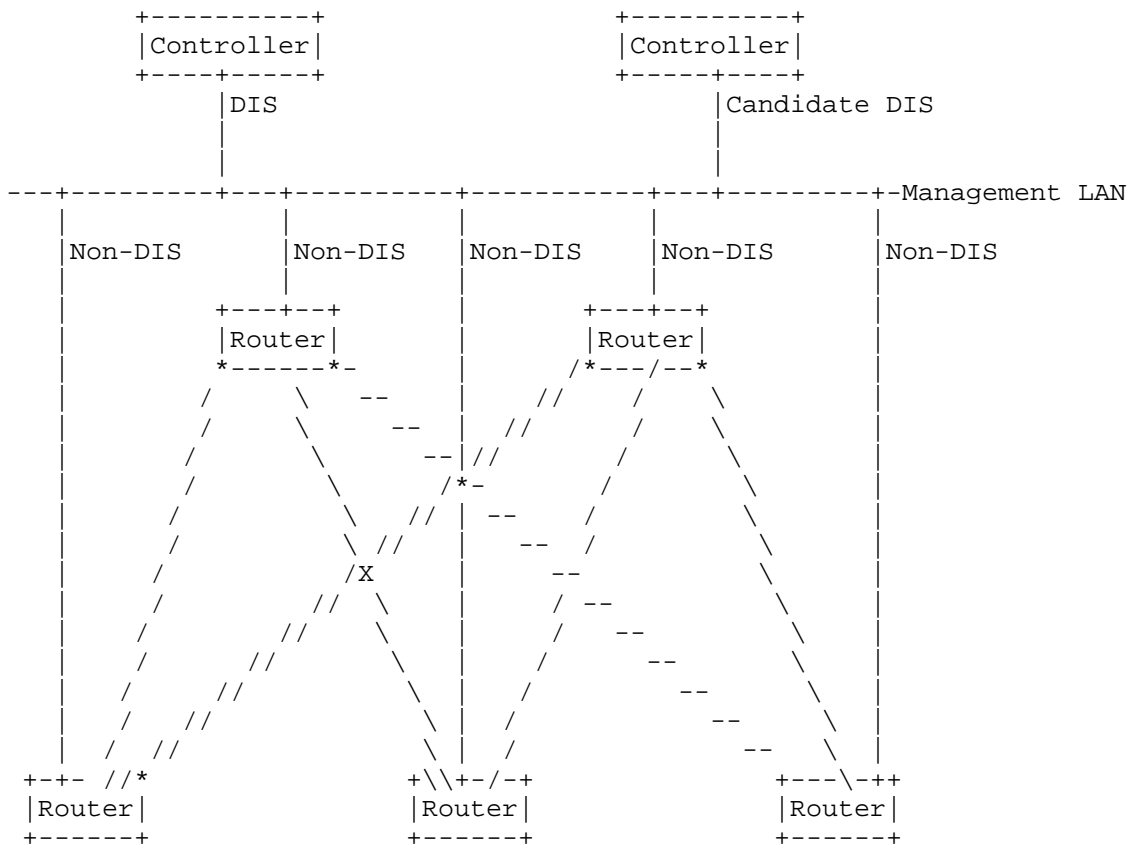


Figure 1

With the assistance of a controller acting as IS-IS Designated Intermediate System (DIS) for the management LAN, IS-IS routers within the MSDC network don't need to exchange any IS-IS Protocol Datagram Units (PDUs) other than Hello packets among them. In order to obtain the full topology information (i.e., the fully synchronized link-state database) of the MSDC's network, these IS-IS routers would exchange the link-state information with the controller being elected as IS-IS DIS for the management LAN instead.

To further suppress the flooding of multicast IS-IS PDUs originated from IS-IS routers over the management LAN, IS-IS routers would not send multicast IS-IS Hello packets over the management LAN. Instead, they just wait for IS-IS Hello packets originated from the controller being elected as IS-IS DIS initially. Once an IS-IS DIS for the management LAN has been discovered, they start to send IS-IS Hello packets directly (as unicasts) to the IS-IS DIS periodically.



In addition, IS-IS routers would send IS-IS PDUs to the IS-IS DIS for the management LAN as unicasts as well. In contrast, the controller being elected as IS-IS DIS would send IS-IS PDUs as before. As a result, IS-IS routers would not receive IS-IS PDUs from one another unless these IS-IS PDUs are forwarded as unknown unicasts over the management LAN. Through the above modifications to the current IS-IS router behaviors, the IS-IS flooding is greatly reduced, which is much beneficial to improve the scalability of MSDC networks.

### 1.1. Requirements Language

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 RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

## 2. Terminology

This memo makes use of the terms defined in [RFC1195].

## 3. Modifications to Current IS-IS Behaviors

### 3.1. IS-IS Routers as Non-DIS

After the bidirectional exchange of IS-IS Hello packets among IS-IS routers, IS-IS routers would originate Link State PDUs (LSPs) accordingly. However, these self-originated LSPs need not to be exchanged directly among them anymore. Instead, these LSPs just need to be sent solely to the controller being elected as IS-IS DIS for the management LAN.

To further reduce the flood of multicast IS-IS PDUs over the management LAN, IS-IS routers SHOULD send IS-IS PDUs as unicasts. More specifically, IS-IS routers SHOULD send unicast IS-IS Hello packets periodically to the controller being elected as IS-IS DIS. In other words, IS-IS routers would not send any IS-IS Hello packet over the management LAN until they have found an IS-IS DIS for the management LAN. Note that IS-IS routers SHOULD NOT be elected as IS-IS DIS for the management LAN (This is done by setting the DIS Priority of those IS-IS routers to zero). As a result, IS-IS routers would not see each other over the management LAN. In other word, IS-IS routers would not establish adjacencies with one other. Furthermore, IS-IS routers SHOULD send all the types of IS-IS PDUs to the controller being elected as IS-IS DIS as unicasts as well.

To avoid the data traffic from being forwarded across the management LAN, the cost of all IS-IS routers' interfaces to the management LAN SHOULD be set to the maximum value.

When a given IS-IS router lost its connection to the management LAN, it SHOULD actively establish adjacency with all of its IS-IS neighbors within the CLOS network. As such, it could obtain the full LSDB of the CLOS network while flooding its self-originated LSPs to the remaining part of the whole CLOS network through these IS-IS neighbor.

### 3.2. Controllers as DIS

The controller being elected as IS-IS DIS would send IS-IS PDUs as multicasts or unicasts as before. And it SHOULD accept and process those unicast IS-IS PDUs originated from IS-IS routers. Upon receiving any new LSP from a given IS-IS router, the controller being elected as DIS MUST flood it immediately to the management LAN for two purposes: 1) implicitly acknowledging the receipt of that LSP; 2) synchronizing that LSP to all the other IS-IS routers.

Furthermore, to decrease the frequency of advertising Complete Sequence Number PDU (CSNP) on the controller being elected as DIS, it's RECOMMENDED that IS-IS routers SHOULD send an explicit acknowledgement with a Partial Sequence Number PDU (PSNP) upon receiving a new LSP from the controller being elected as DIS.

### 4. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Peter Lothberg for his valuable comments and suggestions on this document.

### 5. IANA Considerations

TBD.

### 6. Security Considerations

TBD.

### 7. References

#### 7.1. Normative References

- [RFC1195] Callon, R., "Use of OSI IS-IS for routing in TCP/IP and dual environments", RFC 1195, DOI 10.17487/RFC1195, December 1990, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc1195>>.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

## 7.2. Informative References

[RFC4136] Pillay-Esnault, P., "OSPF Refresh and Flooding Reduction in Stable Topologies", RFC 4136, DOI 10.17487/RFC4136, July 2005, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4136>>.

### Authors' Addresses

Xiaohu Xu  
Huawei

Email: [xuxiaohu@huawei.com](mailto:xuxiaohu@huawei.com)

Erik Auerswald  
fgn GmbH

Email: [auerswald@fg-networking.de](mailto:auerswald@fg-networking.de)

Luyuan Fang  
ebay

Email: [lufang@ebay.com](mailto:lufang@ebay.com)

Jeff Tantsura  
Individual

Email: [jefftant@gmail.com](mailto:jefftant@gmail.com)