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## A YANG Data Model for Routing Management

### Abstract

This document contains a specification of three YANG modules and one submodule. Together they form the core routing data model that serves as a framework for configuring and managing a routing subsystem. It is expected that these modules will be augmented by additional YANG modules defining data models for control-plane protocols, route filters, and other functions. The core routing data model provides common building blocks for such extensions -- routes, Routing Information Bases (RIBs), and control-plane protocols.

### Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

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## 1. Introduction

This document contains a specification of the following YANG modules:

- o The "ietf-routing" module provides generic components of a routing data model.
- o The "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing" module augments the "ietf-routing" module with additional data specific to IPv4 unicast.
- o The "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" module augments the "ietf-routing" module with additional data specific to IPv6 unicast. Its submodule "ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements" also augments the "ietf-interfaces" [RFC7223] and "ietf-ip" [RFC7277] modules with IPv6 router configuration variables required by [RFC4861].

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

## 2. Terminology and Notation

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

The following terms are defined in [RFC6241]:

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

The following terms are defined in [RFC7950]:

- o action

- o augment
- o configuration data
- o container
- o container with presence
- o data model
- o data node
- o feature
- o leaf
- o list
- o mandatory node
- o module
- o schema tree
- o state data
- o RPC (Remote Procedure Call) operation

#### 2.1. Glossary of New Terms

core routing data model: YANG data model comprising "ietf-routing", "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing", and "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" modules.

direct route: a route to a directly connected network.

Routing Information Base (RIB): An object containing a list of routes together with other information. See Section 5.2 for details.

system-controlled entry: An entry of a list in state data ("config false") that is created by the system independently of what has been explicitly configured. See Section 4.1 for details.

user-controlled entry: An entry of a list in state data ("config false") that is created and deleted as a direct consequence of certain configuration changes. See Section 4.1 for details.

## 2.2. Tree Diagrams

A simplified graphical representation of the complete data tree is presented in Appendix A, and similar diagrams of its various subtrees appear in the main text.

- 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), "ro" state data (read-only), "-x" RPC operations or actions, and "-n" notifications.
- o Symbols after data node names: "?" means an optional node, "!" a container with presence, 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.

## 2.3. Prefixes in Data Node Names

In this document, names of data nodes, actions, and other data model objects are often used without a prefix, as long as it is clear from the context in which YANG module each name is defined. Otherwise, names are prefixed using the standard prefix associated with the corresponding YANG module, as shown in Table 1.

Prefix	YANG module	Reference
if	ietf-interfaces	[RFC7223]
ip	ietf-ip	[RFC7277]
rt	ietf-routing	Section 7
v4ur	ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing	Section 8
v6ur	ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing	Section 9
yang	ietf-yang-types	[RFC6991]
inet	ietf-inet-types	[RFC6991]

Table 1: Prefixes and Corresponding YANG Modules

### 3. Objectives

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

- o The data model should be suitable for the common address families -- in particular, IPv4 and IPv6 -- and for unicast and multicast routing, as well as Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS).
- o A simple IP routing system, such as one that uses only static routing, should be configurable in a simple way, ideally without any need to develop additional YANG modules.
- o On the other hand, the core routing framework must allow for complicated implementations involving multiple Routing Information Bases (RIBs) and multiple control-plane protocols, as well as controlled redistributions of routing information.
- o Because device vendors will want to map the data models built on this generic framework to their proprietary data models and configuration interfaces, the framework should be flexible enough to facilitate that and accommodate data models with different logic.

### 4. The Design of the Core Routing Data Model

The core routing data model consists of three YANG modules and one submodule. The first module, "ietf-routing", defines the generic components of a routing system. The other two modules, "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing" and "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing", augment the "ietf-routing" module with additional data nodes that are needed for IPv4 and IPv6 unicast routing, respectively. The "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" module has a submodule, "ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements", that augments the "ietf-interfaces" [RFC7223] and "ietf-ip" [RFC7277] modules with configuration variables for IPv6 router advertisements as required by [RFC4861]. Figures 1 and 2 show abridged views of the configuration and state data hierarchies. See Appendix A for the complete data trees.

```

+--rw routing
  +--rw router-id?
  +--rw control-plane-protocols
  |   +--rw control-plane-protocol* [type name]
  |   |   +--rw type
  |   |   +--rw name
  |   |   +--rw description?
  |   |   +--rw static-routes
  |   |       +--rw v6ur:ipv6
  |   |       |   ...
  |   |       +--rw v4ur:ipv4
  |   |       |   ...
  |   |       ...
  +--rw ribs
    +--rw rib* [name]
      +--rw name
      +--rw address-family?
      +--rw description?

```

Figure 1: Configuration Data Hierarchy

```

+--ro routing-state
  +--ro router-id?
  +--ro interfaces
  |   +--ro interface*
  +--ro control-plane-protocols
  |   +--ro control-plane-protocol* [type name]
  |   |   +--ro type
  |   |   +--ro name
  +--ro ribs
    +--ro rib* [name]
      +--ro name
      +--ro address-family
      +--ro default-rib?
      +--ro routes
      |   +--ro route*
      |   |   ...

```

Figure 2: State Data Hierarchy

As can be seen from Figures 1 and 2, the core routing data model introduces several generic components of a routing framework: routes, RIBs containing lists of routes, and control-plane protocols. Section 5 describes these components in more detail.

#### 4.1. System-Controlled and User-Controlled List Entries

The core routing data model defines several lists in the schema tree, such as "rib", that have to be populated with at least one entry in any properly functioning device, and additional entries may be configured by a client.

In such a list, the server creates the required item as a so-called system-controlled entry in state data, i.e., inside the "routing-state" container.

An example can be seen in Appendix D: the "/routing-state/ribs/rib" list has two system-controlled entries named "ipv4-master" and "ipv6-master".

Additional entries may be created in the configuration by a client, e.g., via the NETCONF protocol. These are so-called user-controlled entries. If the server accepts a configured user-controlled entry, then this entry also appears in the state data version of the list.

Corresponding entries in both versions of the list (in state data and configuration) have the same value of the list key.

A client may also provide supplemental configuration of system-controlled entries. To do so, the client creates a new entry in the configuration with the desired contents. In order to bind this entry to the corresponding entry in the state data list, the key of the configuration entry has to be set to the same value as the key of the state entry.

Deleting a user-controlled entry from the configuration list results in the removal of the corresponding entry in the state data list. In contrast, if a system-controlled entry is deleted from the configuration list, only the extra configuration specified in that entry is removed but the corresponding state data entry remains in the list.

## 5. Basic Building Blocks

This section describes the essential components of the core routing data model.

### 5.1. Route

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

- o "destination-prefix": address prefix specifying the set of destination addresses for which the route may be used. This attribute is mandatory.
- o "route-preference": an integer value (also known as administrative distance) that is used for selecting a preferred route among routes with the same destination prefix. A lower value means a more preferred route.
- o "next-hop": determines the outgoing interface and/or next-hop address(es), or a special operation to be performed with a packet.

Routes are primarily state data that appear as entries of RIBs (Section 5.2) but they may also be found in configuration data, for example, as manually configured static routes. In the latter case, configurable route attributes are generally a subset of attributes defined for RIB routes.

### 5.2. Routing Information Base (RIB)

Every implementation of the core routing data model manages one or more Routing Information Bases (RIBs). A RIB is a list of routes complemented with administrative data. Each RIB contains only routes of one address family. An address family is represented by an identity derived from the "rt:address-family" base identity.

In the core routing data model, RIBs are state data represented as entries of the list "/routing-state/ribs/rib". The contents of RIBs are controlled and manipulated by control-plane protocol operations that may result in route additions, removals, and modifications. This also includes manipulations via the "static" and/or "direct" pseudo-protocols; see Section 5.3.1.

For every supported address family, exactly one RIB MUST be marked as the so-called default RIB to which control-plane protocols place their routes by default.

Simple router implementations that do not advertise the feature "multiple-ribs" will typically create one system-controlled RIB per supported address family and mark it as the default RIB.

More-complex router implementations advertising the "multiple-ribs" feature support multiple RIBs per address family that can be used for policy routing and other purposes.

The following action (see Section 7.15 of [RFC7950]) is defined for the "rib" list:

- o active-route -- return the active RIB route for the destination address that is specified as the action's input parameter.

### 5.3. Control-Plane Protocol

The core routing data model provides an open-ended framework for defining multiple control-plane protocol instances, e.g., for Layer 3 routing protocols. Each control-plane protocol instance MUST be assigned a type, which is an identity derived from the "rt:control-plane-protocol" base identity. The core routing data model defines two identities for the direct and static pseudo-protocols (Section 5.3.1).

Multiple control-plane protocol instances of the same type MAY be configured.

#### 5.3.1. Routing Pseudo-Protocols

The core routing data model defines two special routing protocol types -- "direct" and "static". Both are in fact pseudo-protocols, which means that they are confined to the local device and do not exchange any routing information with adjacent routers.

Every implementation of the core routing data model MUST provide exactly one instance of the "direct" pseudo-protocol type. It is the source of direct routes for all configured address families. Direct routes are normally supplied by the operating system kernel, based on the configuration of network interface addresses; see Section 6.2.

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

### 5.3.2. Defining New Control-Plane Protocols

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

- o A new identity **MUST** be defined for the control-plane protocol, and its base identity **MUST** be set to "rt:control-plane-protocol" or to an identity derived from "rt:control-plane-protocol".
- o Additional route attributes **MAY** be defined, preferably in one place by means of defining a YANG grouping. The new attributes have to be inserted by augmenting the definitions of the nodes

```
/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route
```

and

```
/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:output/rt:route,
```

and possibly other places in the configuration, state data, notifications, and input/output parameters of actions or RPC operations.

- o Configuration parameters and/or state data for the new protocol can be defined by augmenting the "control-plane-protocol" data node under both "/routing" and "/routing-state".

By using a "when" statement, the augmented configuration parameters and state data specific to the new protocol **SHOULD** be made conditional and valid only if the value of "rt:type" or "rt:source-protocol" is equal to (or derived from) the new protocol's identity.

It is also **RECOMMENDED** that protocol-specific data nodes be encapsulated in an appropriately named container with presence. Such a container may contain mandatory data nodes that are otherwise forbidden at the top level of an augment.

The above steps are implemented by the example YANG module for the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) in Appendix C.

#### 5.4. Parameters of IPv6 Router Advertisements

YANG module "ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements" (Section 9.1), which is a submodule of the "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing" module, augments the configuration and state data of IPv6 interfaces with definitions of the following variables as required by Section 6.2.1 of [RFC4861]:

- o send-advertisements
- o max-rtr-adv-interval
- o min-rtr-adv-interval
- o managed-flag
- o other-config-flag
- o link-mtu
- o reachable-time
- o retrans-timer
- o cur-hop-limit
- o default-lifetime
- o prefix-list: a list of prefixes to be advertised.

The following parameters are associated with each prefix in the list:

- \* valid-lifetime
- \* on-link-flag
- \* preferred-lifetime
- \* autonomous-flag

#### NOTES:

1. The "IsRouter" flag, which is also required by [RFC4861], is implemented in the "ietf-ip" module [RFC7277] (leaf "ip:forwarding").

2. The original specification [RFC4861] allows the implementations to decide whether the "valid-lifetime" and "preferred-lifetime" parameters remain the same in consecutive advertisements or decrement in real time. However, the latter behavior seems problematic because the values might be reset again to the (higher) configured values after a configuration is reloaded. Moreover, no implementation is known to use the decrementing behavior. The "ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements" submodule therefore stipulates the former behavior with constant values.

## 6. Interactions with Other YANG Modules

The semantics of the core routing data model also depends on several configuration parameters that are defined in other YANG modules.

### 6.1. Module "ietf-interfaces"

The following boolean switch is defined in the "ietf-interfaces" YANG module [RFC7223]:

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

If this switch is set to "false" for a network-layer interface, then all routing and forwarding functions MUST be disabled on this interface.

### 6.2. Module "ietf-ip"

The following boolean switches are defined in the "ietf-ip" YANG module [RFC7277]:

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

If this switch is set to "false" for a network-layer interface, then all IPv4 routing and forwarding functions MUST be disabled on this interface.

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

If this switch is set to "false" for a network-layer interface, then the forwarding of IPv4 datagrams through this interface MUST be disabled. However, the interface MAY participate in other IPv4 routing functions, such as routing protocols.

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

If this switch is set to "false" for a network-layer interface, then all IPv6 routing and forwarding functions MUST be disabled on this interface.

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

If this switch is set to "false" for a network-layer interface, then the forwarding of IPv6 datagrams through this interface MUST be disabled. However, the interface MAY participate in other IPv6 routing functions, such as routing protocols.

In addition, the "ietf-ip" module allows for configuring IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and network prefixes or masks on network-layer interfaces. Configuration of these parameters on an enabled interface MUST result in an immediate creation of the corresponding direct route. The destination prefix of this route is set according to the configured IP address and network prefix/mask, and the interface is set as the outgoing interface for that route.

## 7. Routing Management YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-routing@2016-11-04.yang"
```

```
module ietf-routing {  
    yang-version "1.1";  
    namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing";  
    prefix "rt";  
    import ietf-yang-types {  
        prefix "yang";  
    }  
    import ietf-interfaces {  
        prefix "if";  
    }  
    organization  
        "IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";  
    contact  
        "WG Web: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>  
        WG List: <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>
```

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description

"This YANG module defines essential components for the management of a routing subsystem.

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This version of this YANG module is part of RFC 8022; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.";

```
revision 2016-11-04 {  
  description  
    "Initial revision.";  
  reference  
    "RFC 8022: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management";  
}
```

```
/* Features */
```

```
feature multiple-ribs {  
  description  
    "This feature indicates that the server supports user-defined  
    RIBs."
```

```
Servers that do not advertise this feature SHOULD provide
exactly one system-controlled RIB per supported address family
and make it also the default RIB. This RIB then appears as an
entry of the list /routing-state/ribs/rib.";
}

feature router-id {
  description
    "This feature indicates that the server supports configuration
    of an explicit 32-bit router ID that is used by some routing
    protocols.

    Servers that do not advertise this feature set a router ID
    algorithmically, usually to one of the configured IPv4
    addresses. However, this algorithm is implementation
    specific.";
}

/* Identities */

identity address-family {
  description
    "Base identity from which identities describing address
    families are derived.";
}

identity ipv4 {
  base address-family;
  description
    "This identity represents IPv4 address family.";
}

identity ipv6 {
  base address-family;
  description
    "This identity represents IPv6 address family.";
}

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

identity routing-protocol {
  base control-plane-protocol;
  description
    "Identity from which Layer 3 routing protocol identities are
```

```
        derived.";
    }

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

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

/* Type Definitions */

typedef route-preference {
    type uint32;
    description
        "This type is used for route preferences.";
}

/* Groupings */

grouping address-family {
    description
        "This grouping provides a leaf identifying an address
        family.";
    leaf address-family {
        type identityref {
            base address-family;
        }
        mandatory "true";
        description
            "Address family.";
    }
}

grouping router-id {
    description
        "This grouping provides router ID.";
    leaf router-id {
        type yang:dotted-quad;
        description
            "A 32-bit number in the form of a dotted quad that is used by
            some routing protocols identifying a router.";
    }
}
```

```

    reference
      "RFC 2328: OSPF Version 2.";
  }
}

grouping special-next-hop {
  description
    "This grouping provides a leaf with an enumeration of special
    next hops.";
  leaf special-next-hop {
    type enumeration {
      enum blackhole {
        description
          "Silently discard the packet.";
      }
      enum unreachable {
        description
          "Discard the packet and notify the sender with an error
          message indicating that the destination host is
          unreachable.";
      }
      enum prohibit {
        description
          "Discard the packet and notify the sender with an error
          message indicating that the communication is
          administratively prohibited.";
      }
      enum receive {
        description
          "The packet will be received by the local system.";
      }
    }
  }
  description
    "Options for special next hops.";
}

grouping next-hop-content {
  description
    "Generic parameters of next hops in static routes.";
  choice next-hop-options {
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Options for next hops in static routes.

      It is expected that further cases will be added through
      augments from other modules.";
    case simple-next-hop {

```



```

grouping next-hop-state-content {
  description
    "Generic parameters of next hops in state data.";
  choice next-hop-options {
    mandatory "true";
    description
      "Options for next hops in state data.

      It is expected that further cases will be added through
      augments from other modules, e.g., for recursive
      next hops.";
    case simple-next-hop {
      description
        "This case represents a simple next hop consisting of the
        next-hop address and/or outgoing interface.

        Modules for address families MUST augment this case with a
        leaf containing a next-hop address of that address
        family.";
      leaf outgoing-interface {
        type if:interface-state-ref;
        description
          "Name of the outgoing interface.";
      }
    }
    case special-next-hop {
      uses special-next-hop;
    }
    case next-hop-list {
      container next-hop-list {
        description
          "Container for multiple next hops.";
        list next-hop {
          description
            "An entry of a next-hop list.

            Modules for address families MUST augment this list
            with a leaf containing a next-hop address of that
            address family.";
          leaf outgoing-interface {
            type if:interface-state-ref;
            description
              "Name of the outgoing interface.";
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }

    grouping route-metadata {
      description
        "Common route metadata.";
      leaf source-protocol {
        type identityref {
          base routing-protocol;
        }
        mandatory "true";
        description
          "Type of the routing protocol from which the route
          originated.";
      }
      leaf active {
        type empty;
        description
          "Presence of this leaf indicates that the route is preferred
          among all routes in the same RIB that have the same
          destination prefix.";
      }
      leaf last-updated {
        type yang:date-and-time;
        description
          "Time stamp of the last modification of the route.  If the
          route was never modified, it is the time when the route was
          inserted into the RIB.";
      }
    }
  }

  /* State data */

  container routing-state {
    config "false";
    description
      "State data of the routing subsystem.";
    uses router-id {
      description
        "Global router ID.

        It may be either configured or assigned algorithmically by
        the implementation.";
    }
    container interfaces {
      description
        "Network-layer interfaces used for routing.";
      leaf-list interface {
        type if:interface-state-ref;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    description
      "Each entry is a reference to the name of a configured
      network-layer interface.";
  }
}
container control-plane-protocols {
  description
    "Container for the list of routing protocol instances.";
  list control-plane-protocol {
    key "type name";
    description
      "State data of a control-plane protocol instance.

      An implementation MUST provide exactly one
      system-controlled instance of the 'direct'
      pseudo-protocol. Instances of other control-plane
      protocols MAY be created by configuration.";
    leaf type {
      type identityref {
        base control-plane-protocol;
      }
      description
        "Type of the control-plane protocol.";
    }
    leaf name {
      type string;
      description
        "The name of the control-plane protocol instance.

        For system-controlled instances this name is persistent,
        i.e., it SHOULD NOT change across reboots.";
    }
  }
}
container ribs {
  description
    "Container for RIBs.";
  list rib {
    key "name";
    min-elements "1";
    description
      "Each entry represents a RIB identified by the 'name' key.
      All routes in a RIB MUST belong to the same address
      family.

      An implementation SHOULD provide one system-controlled
      default RIB for each supported address family.";
    leaf name {

```

```

    type string;
    description
        "The name of the RIB.";
}
uses address-family;
leaf default-rib {
    if-feature "multiple-ribs";
    type boolean;
    default "true";
    description
        "This flag has the value of 'true' if and only if the RIB
        is the default RIB for the given address family.

        By default, control-plane protocols place their routes
        in the default RIBs.";
}
container routes {
    description
        "Current content of the RIB.";
    list route {
        description
            "A RIB route entry. This data node MUST be augmented
            with information specific for routes of each address
            family.";
        leaf route-preference {
            type route-preference;
            description
                "This route attribute, also known as administrative
                distance, allows for selecting the preferred route
                among routes with the same destination prefix. A
                smaller value means a more preferred route.";
        }
        container next-hop {
            description
                "Route's next-hop attribute.";
            uses next-hop-state-content;
        }
        uses route-metadata;
    }
}
action active-route {
    description
        "Return the active RIB route that is used for the
        destination address.

        Address-family-specific modules MUST augment input
        parameters with a leaf named 'destination-address'.";
    output {

```

```

    container route {
      description
        "The active RIB route for the specified destination.

        If no route exists in the RIB for the destination
        address, no output is returned.

        Address-family-specific modules MUST augment this
        container with appropriate route contents.";
      container next-hop {
        description
          "Route's next-hop attribute.";
        uses next-hop-state-content;
      }
      uses route-metadata;
    }
  }
}

/* Configuration Data */

container routing {
  description
    "Configuration parameters for the routing subsystem.";
  uses router-id {
    if-feature "router-id";
    description
      "Configuration of the global router ID. Routing protocols
      that use router ID can use this parameter or override it
      with another value.";
  }
  container control-plane-protocols {
    description
      "Configuration of control-plane protocol instances.";
    list control-plane-protocol {
      key "type name";
      description
        "Each entry contains configuration of a control-plane
        protocol instance.";
      leaf type {
        type identityref {
          base control-plane-protocol;
        }
      }
      description
        "Type of the control-plane protocol - an identity derived

```





## organization

"IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";

## contact

"WG Web: <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>>

WG List: <<mailto:netmod@ietf.org>>

WG Chair: Lou Berger  
<<mailto:lberger@labn.net>>

WG Chair: Kent Watsen  
<<mailto:kwatsen@juniper.net>>

Editor: Ladislav Lhotka  
<<mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>>

Editor: Acee Lindem  
<<mailto:acee@cisco.com>>";

## description

"This YANG module augments the 'ietf-routing' module with basic configuration and state data for IPv4 unicast routing.

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The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in the module text are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119.

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC 8022; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.";

```
revision 2016-11-04 {  
  description  
    "Initial revision.";  
  reference  
    "RFC 8022: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management";  
}
```

```

/* Identities */

identity ipv4-unicast {
  base rt:ipv4;
  description
    "This identity represents the IPv4 unicast address family.";
}

/* State data */

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v4ur:ipv4-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf augments an IPv4 unicast route.";
  leaf destination-prefix {
    type inet:ipv4-prefix;
    description
      "IPv4 destination prefix.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route/"
  + "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v4ur:ipv4-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "Augment 'simple-next-hop' case in IPv4 unicast routes.";
  leaf next-hop-address {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "IPv4 address of the next hop.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route/"
  + "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:next-hop-list/"
  + "rt:next-hop-list/rt:next-hop" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v4ur:ipv4-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
}

```

```

    }
    description
      "This leaf augments the 'next-hop-list' case of IPv4 unicast
      routes.";
    leaf address {
      type inet:ipv4-address;
      description
        "IPv4 address of the next-hop.";
    }
  }
}

augment
  "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/rt:input" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v4ur:ipv4-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast RIBs.";
  }
  description
    "This augment adds the input parameter of the 'active-route'
    action.";
  leaf destination-address {
    type inet:ipv4-address;
    description
      "IPv4 destination address.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/"
  + "rt:output/rt:route" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v4ur:ipv4-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This augment adds the destination prefix to the reply of the
    'active-route' action.";
  leaf destination-prefix {
    type inet:ipv4-prefix;
    description
      "IPv4 destination prefix.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/"
  + "rt:output/rt:route/rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/"
  + "rt:simple-next-hop" {

```

```

when "derived-from-or-self(..../..../rt:address-family, "
  + "'v4ur:ipv4-unicast')" {
  description
    "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
}
description
  "Augment 'simple-next-hop' case in the reply to the
  'active-route' action.";
leaf next-hop-address {
  type inet:ipv4-address;
  description
    "IPv4 address of the next hop.";
}
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/"
  + "rt:output/rt:route/rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/"
  + "rt:next-hop-list/rt:next-hop-list/rt:next-hop" {
when "derived-from-or-self(..../..../..../rt:address-family, "
  + "'v4ur:ipv4-unicast')" {
  description
    "This augment is valid only for IPv4 unicast.";
}
description
  "Augment 'next-hop-list' case in the reply to the
  'active-route' action.";
leaf next-hop-address {
  type inet:ipv4-address;
  description
    "IPv4 address of the next hop.";
}
}

/* Configuration data */

augment "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"
  + "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:static-routes" {
description
  "This augment defines the configuration of the 'static'
  pseudo-protocol with data specific to IPv4 unicast.";
container ipv4 {
  description
    "Configuration of a 'static' pseudo-protocol instance
    consists of a list of routes.";
  list route {
    key "destination-prefix";
    description
      "A list of static routes.";
  }
}

```



## 9. IPv6 Unicast Routing Management YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing@2016-11-04.yang"

module ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing {

  yang-version "1.1";

  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing";

  prefix "v6ur";

  import ietf-routing {
    prefix "rt";
  }

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix "inet";
  }

  include ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements {
    revision-date 2016-11-04;
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETMOD (NETCONF Data Modeling Language) Working Group";

  contact
    "WG Web: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>
    WG List: <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>

    WG Chair: Lou Berger
              <mailto:lberger@labn.net>

    WG Chair: Kent Watsen
              <mailto:kwatsen@juniper.net>

    Editor: Ladislav Lhotka
            <mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>

    Editor: Acee Lindem
            <mailto:acee@cisco.com>";

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

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The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in the module text are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119.

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC 8022; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.";

```

revision 2016-11-04 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC 8022: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management";
}

/* Identities */

identity ipv6-unicast {
  base rt:ipv6;
  description
    "This identity represents the IPv6 unicast address family.";
}

/* State data */

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v6ur:ipv6-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf augments an IPv6 unicast route.";
  leaf destination-prefix {
    type inet:ipv6-prefix;
    description
      "IPv6 destination prefix.";
  }
}

```

```

}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route/"
+ "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:simple-next-hop" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
  + "'v6ur:ipv6-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "Augment 'simple-next-hop' case in IPv6 unicast routes.";
  leaf next-hop-address {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "IPv6 address of the next hop.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route/"
+ "rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/rt:next-hop-list/"
+ "rt:next-hop-list/rt:next-hop" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
  + "'v6ur:ipv6-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This leaf augments the 'next-hop-list' case of IPv6 unicast
    routes.";
  leaf address {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "IPv6 address of the next hop.";
  }
}

augment
"/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/rt:input" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
  + "'v6ur:ipv6-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast RIBs.";
  }
  description
    "This augment adds the input parameter of the 'active-route'
    action.";
  leaf destination-address {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
  }
}

```

```

    description
      "IPv6 destination address.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/"
  + "rt:output/rt:route" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v6ur:ipv6-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "This augment adds the destination prefix to the reply of the
    'active-route' action.";
  leaf destination-prefix {
    type inet:ipv6-prefix;
    description
      "IPv6 destination prefix.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/"
  + "rt:output/rt:route/rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/"
  + "rt:simple-next-hop" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v6ur:ipv6-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
  description
    "Augment 'simple-next-hop' case in the reply to the
    'active-route' action.";
  leaf next-hop-address {
    type inet:ipv6-address;
    description
      "IPv6 address of the next hop.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/"
  + "rt:output/rt:route/rt:next-hop/rt:next-hop-options/"
  + "rt:next-hop-list/rt:next-hop-list/rt:next-hop" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(..../rt:address-family, "
    + "'v6ur:ipv6-unicast')" {
    description
      "This augment is valid only for IPv6 unicast.";
  }
}

```

```

description
  "Augment 'next-hop-list' case in the reply to the
  'active-route' action.";
leaf next-hop-address {
  type inet:ipv6-address;
  description
    "IPv6 address of the next hop.";
}
}

/* Configuration data */

augment "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"
  + "rt:control-plane-protocol/rt:static-routes" {
description
  "This augment defines the configuration of the 'static'
  pseudo-protocol with data specific to IPv6 unicast.";
container ipv6 {
description
  "Configuration of a 'static' pseudo-protocol instance
  consists of a list of routes.";
list route {
key "destination-prefix";
description
  "A list of static routes.";
leaf destination-prefix {
type inet:ipv6-prefix;
mandatory "true";
description
  "IPv6 destination prefix.";
}
leaf description {
type string;
description
  "Textual description of the route.";
}
container next-hop {
description
  "Configuration of next-hop.";
uses rt:next-hop-content {
augment "next-hop-options/simple-next-hop" {
description
  "Augment 'simple-next-hop' case in IPv6 static
  routes.";
leaf next-hop-address {
type inet:ipv6-address;
description
  "IPv6 address of the next hop.";
}
}
}
}
}

```



## contact

"WG Web: <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>>  
WG List: <<mailto:netmod@ietf.org>>

WG Chair: Lou Berger  
<<mailto:lberger@labn.net>>

WG Chair: Kent Watsen  
<<mailto:kwatsen@juniper.net>>

Editor: Ladislav Lhotka  
<<mailto:lhotka@nic.cz>>

Editor: Acee Lindem  
<<mailto:acee@cisco.com>>;

## description

"This YANG module augments the 'ietf-ip' module with configuration and state data of IPv6 router advertisements.

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The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in the module text are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119.

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC 8022; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.";

## reference

"RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6).";

## revision 2016-11-04 {

## description

"Initial revision.";

## reference

"RFC 8022: A YANG Data Model for Routing Management";

}

```
/* State data */

augment "/if:interfaces-state/if:interface/ip:ipv6" {
  description
    "Augment interface state data with parameters of IPv6 router
    advertisements.";
  container ipv6-router-advertisements {
    description
      "Parameters of IPv6 Router Advertisements.";
    leaf send-advertisements {
      type boolean;
      description
        "A flag indicating whether or not the router sends periodic
        Router Advertisements and responds to Router
        Solicitations.";
    }
    leaf max-rtr-adv-interval {
      type uint16 {
        range "4..1800";
      }
      units "seconds";
      description
        "The maximum time allowed between sending unsolicited
        multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.";
    }
    leaf min-rtr-adv-interval {
      type uint16 {
        range "3..1350";
      }
      units "seconds";
      description
        "The minimum time allowed between sending unsolicited
        multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.";
    }
    leaf managed-flag {
      type boolean;
      description
        "The value that is placed in the 'Managed address
        configuration' flag field in the Router Advertisement.";
    }
    leaf other-config-flag {
      type boolean;
      description
        "The value that is placed in the 'Other configuration' flag
        field in the Router Advertisement.";
    }
    leaf link-mtu {
      type uint32;
    }
  }
}
```

```
description
  "The value that is placed in MTU options sent by the
  router. A value of zero indicates that no MTU options are
  sent.";
}
leaf reachable-time {
  type uint32 {
    range "0..3600000";
  }
  units "milliseconds";
  description
    "The value that is placed in the Reachable Time field in
    the Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A
    value of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
}
leaf retrans-timer {
  type uint32;
  units "milliseconds";
  description
    "The value that is placed in the Retrans Timer field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
}
leaf cur-hop-limit {
  type uint8;
  description
    "The value that is placed in the Cur Hop Limit field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
}
leaf default-lifetime {
  type uint16 {
    range "0..9000";
  }
  units "seconds";
  description
    "The value that is placed in the Router Lifetime field of
    Router Advertisements sent from the interface, in seconds.
    A value of zero indicates that the router is not to be
    used as a default router.";
}
container prefix-list {
  description
    "A list of prefixes that are placed in Prefix Information
    options in Router Advertisement messages sent from the
    interface.
```

By default, these are all prefixes that the router advertises via routing protocols as being on-link for the interface from which the advertisement is sent.>";

```

list prefix {
  key "prefix-spec";
  description
    "Advertised prefix entry and its parameters.";
  leaf prefix-spec {
    type inet:ipv6-prefix;
    description
      "IPv6 address prefix.";
  }
  leaf valid-lifetime {
    type uint32;
    units "seconds";
    description
      "The value that is placed in the Valid Lifetime in the
      Prefix Information option. The designated value of
      all 1's (0xffffffff) represents infinity.

      An implementation SHOULD keep this value constant in
      consecutive advertisements except when it is
      explicitly changed in configuration.";
  }
  leaf on-link-flag {
    type boolean;
    description
      "The value that is placed in the on-link flag ('L-bit')
      field in the Prefix Information option.";
  }
  leaf preferred-lifetime {
    type uint32;
    units "seconds";
    description
      "The value that is placed in the Preferred Lifetime in
      the Prefix Information option, in seconds. The
      designated value of all 1's (0xffffffff) represents
      infinity.

      An implementation SHOULD keep this value constant in
      consecutive advertisements except when it is
      explicitly changed in configuration.";
  }
  leaf autonomous-flag {
    type boolean;
    description
      "The value that is placed in the Autonomous Flag field
      in the Prefix Information option.";
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
}

/* Configuration data */

augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6" {
  description
    "Augment interface configuration with parameters of IPv6 router
    advertisements.";
  container ipv6-router-advertisements {
    description
      "Configuration of IPv6 Router Advertisements.";
    leaf send-advertisements {
      type boolean;
      default "false";
      description
        "A flag indicating whether or not the router sends periodic
        Router Advertisements and responds to Router
        Solicitations.";
      reference
        "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
        AdvSendAdvertisements.";
    }
    leaf max-rtr-adv-interval {
      type uint16 {
        range "4..1800";
      }
      units "seconds";
      default "600";
      description
        "The maximum time allowed between sending unsolicited
        multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.";
      reference
        "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
        MaxRtrAdvInterval.";
    }
    leaf min-rtr-adv-interval {
      type uint16 {
        range "3..1350";
      }
      units "seconds";
      must ". <= 0.75 * ../max-rtr-adv-interval" {
        description
          "The value MUST NOT be greater than 75% of
          'max-rtr-adv-interval'.";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

}
description
  "The minimum time allowed between sending unsolicited
  multicast Router Advertisements from the interface.

  The default value to be used operationally if this leaf is
  not configured is determined as follows:

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

  - otherwise, it is 0.75 * max-rtr-adv-interval.";
reference
  "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
  MinRtrAdvInterval.";
}
leaf managed-flag {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the 'Managed address
    configuration' flag field in the Router Advertisement.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvManagedFlag.";
}
leaf other-config-flag {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the 'Other configuration' flag
    field in the Router Advertisement.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvOtherConfigFlag.";
}
leaf link-mtu {
  type uint32;
  default "0";
  description
    "The value to be placed in MTU options sent by the router.
    A value of zero indicates that no MTU options are sent.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvLinkMTU.";
}
leaf reachable-time {
  type uint32 {

```

```

    range "0..3600000";
  }
  units "milliseconds";
  default "0";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Reachable Time field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvReachableTime.";
}
leaf retrans-timer {
  type uint32;
  units "milliseconds";
  default "0";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Retrans Timer field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvRetransTimer.";
}
leaf cur-hop-limit {
  type uint8;
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Cur Hop Limit field in the
    Router Advertisement messages sent by the router. A value
    of zero means unspecified (by this router).

    If this parameter is not configured, the device SHOULD use
    the value specified in IANA Assigned Numbers that was in
    effect at the time of implementation.";
  reference
    "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
    AdvCurHopLimit.

    IANA: IP Parameters,
    http://www.iana.org/assignments/ip-parameters";
}
leaf default-lifetime {
  type uint16 {
    range "0..9000";
  }
  units "seconds";
  description
    "The value to be placed in the Router Lifetime field of

```

Router Advertisements sent from the interface, in seconds. It MUST be either zero or between max-rtr-adv-interval and 9000 seconds. A value of zero indicates that the router is not to be used as a default router. These limits may be overridden by specific documents that describe how IPv6 operates over different link layers.

If this parameter is not configured, the device SHOULD use a value of  $3 * \text{max-rtr-adv-interval}$ .";

```
reference
"RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
AdvDefaultLifeTime.";
}
container prefix-list {
  description
  "Configuration of prefixes to be placed in Prefix
  Information options in Router Advertisement messages sent
  from the interface.

  Prefixes that are advertised by default but do not have
  their entries in the child 'prefix' list are advertised
  with the default values of all parameters.

  The link-local prefix SHOULD NOT be included in the list
  of advertised prefixes.";
  reference
  "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6) -
  AdvPrefixList.";
  list prefix {
    key "prefix-spec";
    description
    "Configuration of an advertised prefix entry.";
    leaf prefix-spec {
      type inet:ipv6-prefix;
      description
      "IPv6 address prefix.";
    }
  }
  choice control-adv-prefixes {
    default "advertise";
    description
    "Either the prefix is explicitly removed from the
    set of advertised prefixes, or the parameters with
    which it is advertised are specified (default case).";
    leaf no-advertise {
      type empty;
      description
      "The prefix will not be advertised.
```

```

        This can be used for removing the prefix from the
        default set of advertised prefixes.";
    }
    case advertise {
        leaf valid-lifetime {
            type uint32;
            units "seconds";
            default "2592000";
            description
                "The value to be placed in the Valid Lifetime in
                the Prefix Information option.  The designated
                value of all 1's (0xffffffff) represents
                infinity.";
            reference
                "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6
                (IPv6) - AdvValidLifetime.";
        }
        leaf on-link-flag {
            type boolean;
            default "true";
            description
                "The value to be placed in the on-link flag
                ('L-bit') field in the Prefix Information
                option.";
            reference
                "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6
                (IPv6) - AdvOnLinkFlag.";
        }
        leaf preferred-lifetime {
            type uint32;
            units "seconds";
            must ". <= ../valid-lifetime" {
                description
                    "This value MUST NOT be greater than
                    valid-lifetime.";
            }
            default "604800";
            description
                "The value to be placed in the Preferred Lifetime
                in the Prefix Information option.  The designated
                value of all 1's (0xffffffff) represents
                infinity.";
            reference
                "RFC 4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6
                (IPv6) - AdvPreferredLifetime.";
        }
        leaf autonomous-flag {
            type boolean;

```



Name: ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing  
Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing  
Prefix: v6ur  
Reference: RFC 8022

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

Name: ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements  
Module: ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing  
Reference: RFC 8022

## 11. Security Considerations

Configuration and state data conforming to the core routing data model (defined in this document) are designed to be accessed via a management protocol with a secure transport layer, such as NETCONF [RFC6241]. The NETCONF access control model [RFC6536] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF protocol operations and content.

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

The vulnerable "config true" parameters and subtrees are the following:

/routing/control-plane-protocols/control-plane-protocol: This list specifies the control-plane protocols configured on a device.

/routing/ribs/rib: This list specifies the RIBs configured for the device.

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

## 12. References

### 12.1. Normative References

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- [RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>>.
- [RFC4861] Narten, T., Nordmark, E., Simpson, W., and H. Soliman, "Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)", RFC 4861, DOI 10.17487/RFC4861, September 2007, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4861>>.
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- [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>>.
- [RFC6991] Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., "Common YANG Data Types", RFC 6991, DOI 10.17487/RFC6991, July 2013, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6991>>.
- [RFC7223] Bjorklund, M., "A YANG Data Model for Interface Management", RFC 7223, DOI 10.17487/RFC7223, May 2014, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7223>>.
- [RFC7277] Bjorklund, M., "A YANG Data Model for IP Management", RFC 7277, DOI 10.17487/RFC7277, June 2014, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7277>>.
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## 12.2. Informative References

- [RFC6087] Bierman, A., "Guidelines for Authors and Reviewers of YANG Data Model Documents", RFC 6087, DOI 10.17487/RFC6087, January 2011, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6087>>.
- [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>>.
- [RFC7895] Bierman, A., Bjorklund, M., and K. Watsen, "YANG Module Library", RFC 7895, DOI 10.17487/RFC7895, June 2016, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7895>>.
- [RFC7951] Lhotka, L., "JSON Encoding of Data Modeled with YANG", RFC 7951, DOI 10.17487/RFC7951, August 2016, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7951>>.

## Appendix A. The Complete Data Trees

This appendix presents the complete configuration and state data trees of the core routing data model. See Section 2.2 for an explanation of the symbols used. The data type of every leaf node is shown near the right end of the corresponding line.

## A.1. Configuration Data

```

+--rw routing
  +--rw router-id?                yang:dotted-quad
  +--rw control-plane-protocols
    +--rw control-plane-protocol* [type name]
      +--rw type                  identityref
      +--rw name                  string
      +--rw description?         string
      +--rw static-routes
        +--rw v6ur:ipv6
          +--rw v6ur:route* [destination-prefix]
            +--rw v6ur:destination-prefix  inet:ipv6-prefix
            +--rw v6ur:description?       string
            +--rw v6ur:next-hop
              +--rw (v6ur:next-hop-options)
                +--:(v6ur:simple-next-hop)
                  +--rw v6ur:outgoing-interface?
                  +--rw v6ur:next-hop-address?
                +--:(v6ur:special-next-hop)
                  +--rw v6ur:special-next-hop?  enumeration
                +--:(v6ur:next-hop-list)
                  +--rw v6ur:next-hop-list
                    +--rw v6ur:next-hop* [index]
                      +--rw v6ur:index          string
                      +--rw v6ur:outgoing-interface?
                      +--rw v6ur:next-hop-address?
          +--rw v4ur:ipv4
            +--rw v4ur:route* [destination-prefix]
              +--rw v4ur:destination-prefix  inet:ipv4-prefix
              +--rw v4ur:description?       string
              +--rw v4ur:next-hop
                +--rw (v4ur:next-hop-options)
                  +--:(v4ur:simple-next-hop)
                    +--rw v4ur:outgoing-interface?
                    +--rw v4ur:next-hop-address?
                  +--:(v4ur:special-next-hop)
                    +--rw v4ur:special-next-hop?  enumeration
                  +--:(v4ur:next-hop-list)
                    +--rw v4ur:next-hop-list
                      +--rw v4ur:next-hop* [index]

```

```

|                                     +--rw v4ur:index          string
|                                     +--rw v4ur:outgoing-interface?
|                                     +--rw v4ur:next-hop-address?
+--rw ribs
  +--rw rib* [name]
    +--rw name                string
    +--rw address-family?    identityref
    +--rw description?       string

```

## A.2. State Data

```

+--ro routing-state
| +--ro router-id?          yang:dotted-quad
| +--ro interfaces
| | +--ro interface*      if:interface-state-ref
+--ro control-plane-protocols
| +--ro control-plane-protocol* [type name]
| | +--ro type            identityref
| | +--ro name            string
+--ro ribs
  +--ro rib* [name]
    +--ro name                string
    +--ro address-family      identityref
    +--ro default-rib?        boolean {multiple-ribs}?
  +--ro routes
    +--ro route*
      +--ro route-preference?    route-preference
      +--ro next-hop
        +--ro (next-hop-options)
          +--:(simple-next-hop)
          | +--ro outgoing-interface?
          | +--ro v6ur:next-hop-address?
          | +--ro v4ur:next-hop-address?
          +--:(special-next-hop)
          | +--ro special-next-hop?    enumeration
          +--:(next-hop-list)
          +--ro next-hop-list
            +--ro next-hop*
              +--ro outgoing-interface?
              +--ro v6ur:address?
              +--ro v4ur:address?
          +--ro source-protocol      identityref
          +--ro active?              empty
          +--ro last-updated?        yang:date-and-time
          +--ro v6ur:destination-prefix? inet:ipv6-prefix
          +--ro v4ur:destination-prefix? inet:ipv4-prefix
+---x active-route
+---w input

```

```

| +---w v6ur:destination-address? inet:ipv6-address
| +---w v4ur:destination-address? inet:ipv4-address
+--ro output
  +--ro route
    +--ro next-hop
      +--ro (next-hop-options)
        +--:(simple-next-hop)
          | +--ro outgoing-interface?
          | +--ro v6ur:next-hop-address?
          | +--ro v4ur:next-hop-address?
          +--:(special-next-hop)
            | +--ro special-next-hop? enumeration
            +--:(next-hop-list)
              +--ro next-hop-list
                +--ro next-hop*
                  +--ro outgoing-interface?
                  +--ro v6ur:next-hop-address?
                  +--ro v4ur:next-hop-address?
        +--ro source-protocol identityref
        +--ro active? empty
        +--ro last-updated? yang:date-and-time
        +--ro v6ur:destination-prefix? inet:ipv6-prefix
        +--ro v4ur:destination-prefix? inet:ipv4-prefix

```

## Appendix B. Minimum Implementation

Some parts and options of the core routing model, such as user-defined RIBs, are intended only for advanced routers. This appendix gives basic non-normative guidelines for implementing a bare minimum of available functions. Such an implementation may be used for hosts or very simple routers.

A minimum implementation does not support the feature "multiple-ribs". This means that a single system-controlled RIB is available for each supported address family -- IPv4, IPv6, or both. These RIBs are also the default RIBs. No user-controlled RIBs are allowed.

In addition to the mandatory instance of the "direct" pseudo-protocol, a minimum implementation should support configuring instance(s) of the "static" pseudo-protocol.

For hosts that are never intended to act as routers, the ability to turn on sending IPv6 router advertisements (Section 5.4) should be removed.

Platforms with severely constrained resources may use deviations for restricting the data model, e.g., limiting the number of "static" control-plane protocol instances.

#### Appendix C. Example: Adding a New Control-Plane Protocol

This appendix demonstrates how the core routing data model can be extended to support a new control-plane protocol. The YANG module "example-rip" shown below is intended as an illustration rather than a real definition of a data model for the Routing Information Protocol (RIP). For the sake of brevity, this module does not obey all the guidelines specified in [RFC6087]. See also Section 5.3.2.

```
module example-rip {  
  yang-version "1.1";  
  namespace "http://example.com/rip";  
  prefix "rip";  
  import ietf-interfaces {  
    prefix "if";  
  }  
  import ietf-routing {  
    prefix "rt";  
  }  
  identity rip {  
    base rt:routing-protocol;  
    description  
      "Identity for the Routing Information Protocol (RIP).";  
  }  
  typedef rip-metric {  
    type uint8 {  
      range "0..16";  
    }  
  }  
  grouping route-content {  
    description  
      "This grouping defines RIP-specific route attributes.";  
    leaf metric {  
      type rip-metric;  
    }  
    leaf tag {
```

```

    type uint16;
    default "0";
    description
      "This leaf may be used to carry additional info, e.g.,
      autonomous system (AS) number.";
  }
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:routes/rt:route" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(rt:source-protocol, 'rip:rip')" {
    description
      "This augment is only valid for a route whose source
      protocol is RIP.";
  }
  description
    "RIP-specific route attributes.";
  uses route-content;
}

augment "/rt:routing-state/rt:ribs/rt:rib/rt:active-route/"
  + "rt:output/rt:route" {
  description
    "RIP-specific route attributes in the output of 'active-route'
    RPC.";
  uses route-content;
}

augment "/rt:routing/rt:control-plane-protocols/"
  + "rt:control-plane-protocol" {
  when "derived-from-or-self(rt:type, 'rip:rip')" {
    description
      "This augment is only valid for a routing protocol instance
      of type 'rip'.";
  }
}

container rip {
  presence "RIP configuration";
  description
    "RIP instance configuration.";
  container interfaces {
    description
      "Per-interface RIP configuration.";
    list interface {
      key "name";
      description
        "RIP is enabled on interfaces that have an entry in this
        list, unless 'enabled' is set to 'false' for that
        entry.";
      leaf name {

```



```

    "revision": "2016-11-04",
    "namespace":
      "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  },
  {
    "name": "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing",
    "revision": "2016-11-04",
    "namespace":
      "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  },
  {
    "name": "ietf-interfaces",
    "revision": "2014-05-08",
    "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  },
  {
    "name": "ietf-inet-types",
    "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-inet-types",
    "revision": "2013-07-15",
    "conformance-type": "import"
  },
  {
    "name": "ietf-yang-types",
    "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-types",
    "revision": "2013-07-15",
    "conformance-type": "import"
  },
  {
    "name": "iana-if-type",
    "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type",
    "revision": "",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  },
  {
    "name": "ietf-ip",
    "revision": "2014-06-16",
    "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip",
    "conformance-type": "implement"
  }
]
}

```

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

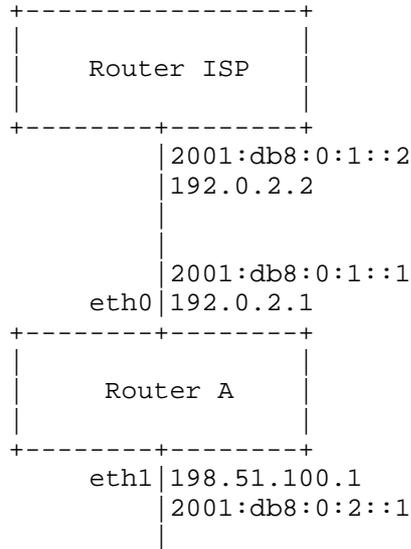


Figure 3: Example of Network Configuration

The instance data tree could then be as follows:

```

{
  "ietf-interfaces:interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
        "name": "eth0",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "description": "Uplink to ISP.",
        "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
          "address": [
            {
              "ip": "192.0.2.1",
              "prefix-length": 24
            }
          ]
        },
        "forwarding": true
      },
      {
        "ietf-ip:ipv6": {
          "address": [
            {

```

```

        "ip": "2001:0db8:0:1::1",
        "prefix-length": 64
    }
],
"forwarding": true,
"autoconf": {
    "create-global-addresses": false
}
},
{
    "name": "eth1",
    "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
    "description": "Interface to the internal network.",
    "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
        "address": [
            {
                "ip": "198.51.100.1",
                "prefix-length": 24
            }
        ],
        "forwarding": true
    },
    "ietf-ip:ipv6": {
        "address": [
            {
                "ip": "2001:0db8:0:2::1",
                "prefix-length": 64
            }
        ],
        "forwarding": true,
        "autoconf": {
            "create-global-addresses": false
        },
        "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:ipv6-router-advertisements": {
            "send-advertisements": true
        }
    }
}
]
},
"ietf-interfaces:interfaces-state": {
    "interface": [
        {
            "name": "eth0",
            "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
            "phys-address": "00:0C:42:E5:B1:E9",
            "oper-status": "up",

```

```

"statistics": {
  "discontinuity-time": "2015-10-24T17:11:27+02:00"
},
"ietf-ip:ipv4": {
  "forwarding": true,
  "mtu": 1500,
  "address": [
    {
      "ip": "192.0.2.1",
      "prefix-length": 24
    }
  ]
},
"ietf-ip:ipv6": {
  "forwarding": true,
  "mtu": 1500,
  "address": [
    {
      "ip": "2001:0db8:0:1::1",
      "prefix-length": 64
    }
  ],
  "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:ipv6-router-advertisements": {
    "send-advertisements": false
  }
},
{
  "name": "eth1",
  "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
  "phys-address": "00:0C:42:E5:B1:EA",
  "oper-status": "up",
  "statistics": {
    "discontinuity-time": "2015-10-24T17:11:29+02:00"
  },
  "ietf-ip:ipv4": {
    "forwarding": true,
    "mtu": 1500,
    "address": [
      {
        "ip": "198.51.100.1",
        "prefix-length": 24
      }
    ]
  },
  "ietf-ip:ipv6": {
    "forwarding": true,
    "mtu": 1500,

```

```

    "address": [
      {
        "ip": "2001:0db8:0:2::1",
        "prefix-length": 64
      }
    ],
    "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:ipv6-router-advertisements": {
      "send-advertisements": true,
      "prefix-list": {
        "prefix": [
          {
            "prefix-spec": "2001:db8:0:2::/64"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
],
},
"ietf-routing:routing": {
  "router-id": "192.0.2.1",
  "control-plane-protocols": {
    "control-plane-protocol": [
      {
        "type": "ietf-routing:static",
        "name": "st0",
        "description":
          "Static routing is used for the internal network.",
        "static-routes": {
          "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing:ipv4": {
            "route": [
              {
                "destination-prefix": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "next-hop": {
                  "next-hop-address": "192.0.2.2"
                }
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:ipv6": {
    "route": [
      {
        "destination-prefix": "::/0",
        "next-hop": {
          "next-hop-address": "2001:db8:0:1::2"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

```

    ]
  }
}
],
},
"ietf-routing:routing-state": {
  "interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      "eth0",
      "eth1"
    ]
  },
  "control-plane-protocols": {
    "control-plane-protocol": [
      {
        "type": "ietf-routing:static",
        "name": "st0"
      }
    ]
  },
  "ribs": {
    "rib": [
      {
        "name": "ipv4-master",
        "address-family":
          "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing:ipv4-unicast",
        "default-rib": true,
        "routes": {
          "route": [
            {
              "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing:destination-prefix":
                "192.0.2.1/24",
              "next-hop": {
                "outgoing-interface": "eth0"
              },
              "route-preference": 0,
              "source-protocol": "ietf-routing:direct",
              "last-updated": "2015-10-24T17:11:27+02:00"
            },
            {
              "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing:destination-prefix":
                "198.51.100.0/24",
              "next-hop": {
                "outgoing-interface": "eth1"
              },
              "source-protocol": "ietf-routing:direct",

```

```

    "route-preference": 0,
    "last-updated": "2015-10-24T17:11:27+02:00"
  },
  {
    "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing:destination-prefix":
      "0.0.0.0/0",
    "source-protocol": "ietf-routing:static",
    "route-preference": 5,
    "next-hop": {
      "ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing:next-hop-address":
        "192.0.2.2"
    },
    "last-updated": "2015-10-24T18:02:45+02:00"
  }
]
}
},
{
  "name": "ipv6-master",
  "address-family":
    "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:ipv6-unicast",
  "default-rib": true,
  "routes": {
    "route": [
      {
        "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:destination-prefix":
          "2001:db8:0:1::/64",
        "next-hop": {
          "outgoing-interface": "eth0"
        },
        "source-protocol": "ietf-routing:direct",
        "route-preference": 0,
        "last-updated": "2015-10-24T17:11:27+02:00"
      },
      {
        "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:destination-prefix":
          "2001:db8:0:2::/64",
        "next-hop": {
          "outgoing-interface": "eth1"
        },
        "source-protocol": "ietf-routing:direct",
        "route-preference": 0,
        "last-updated": "2015-10-24T17:11:27+02:00"
      },
      {
        "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:destination-prefix":
          "::/0",
        "next-hop": {

```

```
        "ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing:next-hop-address":
          "2001:db8:0:1::2"
      },
      "source-protocol": "ietf-routing:static",
      "route-preference": 5,
      "last-updated": "2015-10-24T18:02:45+02:00"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

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