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YANG Network Instances

draft-ietf-rtgwg-ni-model-04

Abstract

This document defines a network instance module. This module can be

used to manage the virtual resource partitioning that may be present

on a network device. Examples of common industry terms for virtual

resource partitioning are Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF)

instances and Virtual Switch Instances (VSIs).

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1. Introduction

This document defines the second of two new modules that are defined

to support the configuration and operation of network-devices that

allow for the partitioning of resources from both, or either,

management and networking perspectives. Both leverage the YANG

functionality enabled by YANG Schema Mount

[I-D.ietf-netmod-schema-mount].

The first form of resource partitioning provides a logical

partitioning of a network device where each partition is separately

managed as essentially an independent network element which is

'hosted' by the base network device. These hosted network elements

are referred to as logical network elements, or LNEs, and are

supported by the logical-network-element module defined in

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[I-D.ietf-rtgwg-lne-model]. That module is used to identify LNEs and

associate resources from the network-device with each LNE. LNEs

themselves are represented in YANG as independent network devices;

each accessed independently. Examples of vendor terminology for an

LNE include logical system or logical router, and virtual switch,

chassis, or fabric.

The second form, which is defined in this document, provides support

for what is commonly referred to as Virtual Routing and Forwarding

(VRF) instances as well as Virtual Switch Instances (VSI), see

[RFC4026] and [RFC4664]. In this form of resource partitioning,

multiple control plane and forwarding/bridging instances are provided

by and managed via a single (physical or logical) network device.

This form of resource partitioning is referred to as a Network

Instance and is supported by the network-instance module defined

below. Configuration and operation of each network-instance is

always via the network device and the network-instance module.

One notable difference between the LNE model and the NI model is that

the NI model provides a framework for VRF and VSI management. This

document envisions the separate definition of VRF and VSI, i.e., L3

and L2 VPN, technology specific models. An example of such can be

found in the emerging L3VPN model defined in

[I-D.ietf-bess-l3vpn-yang] and the examples discussed below.

1.1. Terminology

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].

Readers are expected to be familiar with terms and concepts of YANG

[RFC7950] and YANG Schema Mount [I-D.ietf-netmod-schema-mount].

This document uses the graphical representation of data models

defined in [I-D.ietf-netmod-yang-tree-diagrams].

1.2. Status of Work and Open Issues

The top open issues are:

1. Schema mount currently doesn't allow parent-reference filtering

on the instance of the mount point, but rather just the schema.

This means it is not possible to filter based on actual data,

e.g., bind-network-instance-name="green". In the schema mount

definition, the text and examples should be updated to cover this

case.

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2. Overview

In this document, we consider network devices that support protocols

and functions defined within the IETF Routing Area, e.g, routers,

firewalls, and hosts. Such devices may be physical or virtual, e.g.,

a classic router with custom hardware or one residing within a

server-based virtual machine implementing a virtual network function

(VNF). Each device may sub-divide their resources into logical

network elements (LNEs) each of which provides a managed logical

device. Examples of vendor terminology for an LNE include logical

system or logical router, and virtual switch, chassis, or fabric.

Each LNE may also support virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) and

virtual switching instance (VSI) functions, which are referred to

below as a network instances (NIs). This breakdown is represented in

Figure 1.

,''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''`.

| Network Device (Physical or Virtual) |

| ..................... ..................... |

| : Logical Network : : Logical Network : |

| : Element : : Element : |

| :+-----+-----+-----+: :+-----+-----+-----+: |

| :| Net | Net | Net |: :| Net | Net | Net |: |

| :|Inst.|Inst.|Inst.|: :|Inst.|Inst.|Inst.|: |

| :+-----+-----+-----+: :+-----+-----+-----+: |

| : | | | | | | : : | | | | | | : |

| :..|.|...|.|...|.|..: :..|.|...|.|...|.|..: |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

`'''|'|'''|'|'''|'|'''''''''|'|'''|'|'''|'|'''''

| | | | | | | | | | | |

Interfaces Interfaces

Figure 1: Module Element Relationships

A model for LNEs is described in [I-D.ietf-rtgwg-lne-model] and the

model for NIs is covered in this document in Section 3.

The current interface management model [RFC7223] is impacted by the

definition of LNEs and NIs. This document and

[I-D.ietf-rtgwg-lne-model] define augmentations to the interface

module to support LNEs and NIs.

The network instance model supports the configuration of VRFs and

VSIs. Each instance is supported by information that relates to the

device, for example the route target used when advertising VRF routes

via the mechanisms defined in [RFC4364], and information that relates

to the internal operation of the NI, for example for routing

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protocols [RFC8022] and OSPF [I-D.ietf-ospf-yang]. This document

defines the network-instance module that provides a basis for the

management of both types of information.

NI information that relates to the device, including the assignment

of interfaces to NIs, is defined as part of this document. The

defined module also provides a placeholder for the definition of NI-

technology specific information both at the device level and for NI

internal operation. Information related to NI internal operation is

supported via schema mount [I-D.ietf-netmod-schema-mount] and

mounting appropriate modules under the mount point. Well known mount

points are defined for L3VPN, L2VPN, and L2+L3VPN NI types.

3. Network Instances

The network instance container is used to represent virtual routing

and forwarding instances (VRFs) and virtual switching instances

(VSIs). VRFs and VSIs are commonly used to isolate routing and

switching domains, for example to create virtual private networks,

each with their own active protocols and routing/switching policies.

The model supports both core/provider and virtual instances. Core/

provider instance information is accessible at the top level of the

server, while virtual instance information is accessible under the

root schema mount points.

The NI model can be represented using the tree format defined in

[I-D.ietf-netmod-yang-tree-diagrams] as:

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module: ietf-network-instance

+--rw network-instances

+--rw network-instance\* [name]

+--rw name string

+--rw enabled? boolean

+--rw description? string

+--rw (ni-type)?

+--rw (root-type)

+--:(vrf-root)

| +--mp vrf-root

+--:(vsi-root)

| +--mp vsi-root

+--:(vv-root)

+--mp vv-root

augment /if:interfaces/if:interface:

+--rw bind-ni-name? -> /network-instances/network-instance/name

augment /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv4:

+--rw bind-ni-name? -> /network-instances/network-instance/name

augment /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6:

+--rw bind-ni-name? -> /network-instances/network-instance/name

notifications:

+---n bind-ni-name-failed

+--ro name -> /if:interfaces/interface/name

+--ro interface

| +--ro bind-ni-name?

| -> /if:interfaces/interface/ni:bind-ni-name

+--ro ipv4

| +--ro bind-ni-name?

| -> /if:interfaces/interface/ip:ipv4/ni:bind-ni-name

+--ro ipv6

| +--ro bind-ni-name?

| -> /if:interfaces/interface/ip:ipv6/ni:bind-ni-name

+--ro error-info? string

A network instance is identified by a 'name' string. This string is

used both as an index within the network-instance module and to

associate resources with a network instance as shown above in the

interface augmentation. The ni-type and root-type choice statements

are used to support different types of L2 and L3 VPN technologies.

The bind-ni-name-failed notification is used in certain failure

cases.

3.1. NI Types and Mount Points

The network-instance module is structured to facilitate the

definition of information models for specific types of VRFs and VSIs

using augmentations. For example, the information needed to support

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VPLS, VxLAN and EVPN based L2VPNs are likely to be quite different.

Example models under development that could be restructured to take

advantage on NIs include, for L3VPNs [I-D.ietf-bess-l3vpn-yang] and

for L2VPNs [I-D.ietf-bess-l2vpn-yang].

Documents defining new YANG models for the support of specific types

of network instances should augment the network instance module. The

basic structure that should be used for such augmentations include a

case statement, with containers for configuration and state data and

finally, when needed, a type specific mount point. Generally ni

types, are expected to not need to define type specific mount points,

but rather reuse one of the well known mount point, as defined in the

next section. The following is an example type specific

augmentation:

augment "/ni:network-instances/ni:network-instance/ni:ni-type" {

case l3vpn {

container l3vpn {

...

}

container l3vpn-state {

...

}

}

}

3.1.1. Well Known Mount Points

YANG Schema Mount, [I-D.ietf-netmod-schema-mount], identifies mount

points by name within a module. This definition allows for the

definition of mount points whose schema can be shared across ni-

types. As discussed above, ni-types largely differ in the

configuration information needed in the core/top level instance to

support the NI, rather than in the information represented within an

NI. This allows the use of shared mount points across certain NI

types.

The expectation is that there are actually very few different schema

that need to be defined to support NIs on an implementation. In

particular, it is expected that the following three forms of NI

schema are needed, and each can be defined with a well known mount

point that can be reused by future modules defining ni-types.

The three well known mount points are:

vrf-root

vrf-root is intended for use with L3VPN type ni-types.

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vsi-root

vsi-root is intended for use with L2VPN type ni-types.

vv-root

vv-root is intended for use with ni-types that simultaneously

support L2VPN bridging and L3VPN routing capabilities.

Future model definitions should use the above mount points whenever

possible. When a well known mount point isn't appropriate, a model

may define a type specific mount point via augmentation.

3.1.2. NI Type Example

The following is an example of an L3VPN VRF using a hypothetical

augmentation to the networking instance schema defined in

[I-D.ietf-bess-l3vpn-yang]. More detailed examples can be found in

Appendix B.

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module: ietf-network-instance

+--rw network-instances

+--rw network-instance\* [name]

+--rw name string

+--rw enabled? boolean

+--rw description? string

+--rw (ni-type)?

| +--:(l3vpn)

| +--rw l3vpn:l3vpn

| | ... // config data

| +--ro l3vpn:l3vpn-state

| | ... // state data

+--rw (root-type)

+--:(vrf-root)

+--mp vrf-root

+--ro rt:routing-state/

| +--ro router-id? yang:dotted-quad

| +--ro control-plane-protocols

| +--ro control-plane-protocol\* [type name]

| +--ro ospf:ospf/

| +--ro instance\* [af]

+--rw rt:routing/

| +--rw router-id? yang:dotted-quad

| +--rw control-plane-protocols

| +--rw control-plane-protocol\* [type name]

| +--rw ospf:ospf/

| +--rw instance\* [af]

| +--rw areas

| +--rw area\* [area-id]

| +--rw interfaces

| +--rw interface\* [name]

| +--rw name if:interface-ref

| +--rw cost? uint16

+--ro if:interfaces@

| ...

+--ro if:interfaces-state@

| ...

This shows YANG Routing Management [RFC8022] and YANG OSPF

[I-D.ietf-ospf-yang] as mounted modules. The mounted modules can

reference interface information via a parent-reference to the

containers defined in [RFC7223].

3.2. NIs and Interfaces

Interfaces are a crucial part of any network device's configuration

and operational state. They generally include a combination of raw

physical interfaces, link-layer interfaces, addressing configuration,

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and logical interfaces that may not be tied to any physical

interface. Several system services, and layer 2 and layer 3

protocols may also associate configuration or operational state data

with different types of interfaces (these relationships are not shown

for simplicity). The interface management model is defined by

[RFC7223].

As shown below, the network-instance module augments the existing

interface management model by adding a name which is used on

interface or sub-interface types to identify an associated network

instance. Similarly, this name is also added for IPv4 and IPv6

types, as defined in [RFC7277].

The following is an example of envisioned usage. The interfaces

container includes a number of commonly used components as examples:

module: ietf-interfaces

+--rw interfaces

| +--rw interface\* [name]

| +--rw name string

| +--rw ip:ipv4!

| | +--rw ip:enabled? boolean

| | +--rw ip:forwarding? boolean

| | +--rw ip:mtu? uint16

| | +--rw ip:address\* [ip]

| | | +--rw ip:ip inet:ipv4-address-no-zone

| | | +--rw (ip:subnet)

| | | +--:(ip:prefix-length)

| | | | +--rw ip:prefix-length? uint8

| | | +--:(ip:netmask)

| | | +--rw ip:netmask? yang:dotted-quad

| | +--rw ip:neighbor\* [ip]

| | | +--rw ip:ip inet:ipv4-address-no-zone

| | | +--rw ip:link-layer-address yang:phys-address

| | +--rw ni:bind-network-instance-name? string

| +--rw ni:bind-network-instance-name? string

The [RFC7223] defined interface model is structured to include all

interfaces in a flat list, without regard to virtual instances (e.g.,

VRFs) supported on the device. The bind-network-instance-name leaf

provides the association between an interface and its associated NI

(e.g., VRF or VSI). Note that as currently defined, to assign an

interface to both an LNE and NI, the interface would first be

assigned to the LNE using the mechanisms defined in

[I-D.ietf-rtgwg-lne-model] and then within that LNE's interface

module, the LNE's representation of that interface would be assigned

to an NI.

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3.3. Network Instance Management

Modules that may be used to represent network instance information

will be available under the ni-type specific 'root' mount point. The

use-schema mechanism defined as part of the Schema Mount module

[I-D.ietf-netmod-schema-mount] MUST be used with the module defined

in this document to identify accessible modules. A future version of

this document could relax this requirement. Mounted modules in the

non-inline case SHOULD be defined with access, via the appropriate

schema mount parent-references [I-D.ietf-netmod-schema-mount], to

device resources such as interfaces. An implementation MAY choose to

restrict parent referenced information to information related to a

specific instance, e.g., only allowing references to interfaces that

have a "bind-network-instance-name" which is identical to the

instance's "name".

All modules that represent control-plane and data-plane information

may be present at the 'root' mount point, and be accessible via paths

modified per [I-D.ietf-netmod-schema-mount]. The list of available

modules is expected to be implementation dependent, as is the method

used by an implementation to support NIs.

For example, the following could be used to define the data

organization of the example NI shown in Section 3.1.2:

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"ietf-yang-schema-mount:schema-mounts": {

"mount-point": [

{

"module": "ietf-network-instance",

"name": "vrf-root",

"use-schema": [

{

"name": "ni-schema",

"parent-reference": [

"/\*[namespace-uri() = 'urn:ietf:...:ietf-interfaces']"

]

}

]

}

],

"schema": [

{

"name": "ni-schema",

"module": [

{

"name": "ietf-routing",

"revision": "2016-11-04",

"namespace":

"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-routing",

"conformance-type": "implement"

},

{

"name": "ietf-ospf",

"revision": "2017-03-12",

"namespace":

"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ospf",

"conformance-type": "implement"

}

]

}

]

}

Module data identified under "schema" will be instantiated under the

mount point identified under "mount-point". These modules will be

able to reference information for nodes belonging to top-level

modules that are identified under "parent-reference". Parent

referenced information is available to clients via their top level

paths only, and not under the associated mount point.

To allow a client to understand the previously mentioned instance

restrictions on parent referenced information, an implementation MAY

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represent such restrictions in the "parent-reference" leaf-list. For

example:

"namespace": [

{

"prefix": "if",

"uri": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces"

},

{

"prefix": "ni",

"uri": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-network-instance"

}

],

"mount-point": [

{

"parent-reference": [

"/if:interfaces/if:interface

[ni:bind-network-instance-name = current()/../ni:name]",

"/if:interfaces-state/if:interface

[if:name = /if:interfaces/if:interface

[ni:bind-ni-name = current()/../ni:name]/if:name]",

"/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv4

[ni:bind-network-instance-name = current()/../ni:name]",

"/if:interfaces-state/if:interface/ip:ipv4

[if:name = /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv4

[ni:bind-ni-name = current()/../ni:name]/if:name]",

"/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6

[ni:bind-network-instance-name = current()/../ni:name]",

"/if:interfaces-state/if:interface/ip:ipv6

[if:name = /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv4

[ni:bind-ni-name = current()/../ni:name]/if:name]",

]

}

],

3.4. Network Instance Instantiation

Network instances may be controlled by clients using existing list

operations. When a list entry is created, a new instance is

instantiated. The models mounted under an NI root are expected to be

dependent on the server implementation. When a list entry is

deleted, an existing network instance is destroyed. For more

information, see [RFC7950] Section 7.8.6.

Once instantiated, host network device resources can be associated

with the new NI. As previously mentioned, this document augments

ietf-interfaces with the bind-ni-name leaf to support such

associations for interfaces. When a bind-ni-name is set to a valid

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NI name, an implementation MUST take whatever steps are internally

necessary to assign the interface to the NI or provide an error

message (defined below) with an indication of why the assignment

failed. It is possible for the assignment to fail while processing

the set operation, or after asynchronous processing. Error

notification in the latter case is supported via a notification.

4. Security Considerations

There are two different sets of security considerations to consider

in the context of this document. One set is security related to

information contained within mounted modules. The security

considerations for mounted modules are not substantively changed

based on the information being accessible within the context of an

NI. For example, when considering the modules defined in [RFC8022],

the security considerations identified in that document are equally

applicable, whether those modules are accessed at a server's root or

under an NI instance's root node.

The second area for consideration is information contained in the NI

module itself. NI information represents network configuration and

route distribution policy information. As such, the security of this

information is important, but it is fundamentally no different than

any other interface or routing configuration information that has

already been covered in [RFC7223] and [RFC8022].

The vulnerable "config true" parameters and subtrees are the

following:

/network-instances/network-instance: This list specifies the network

instances and the related control plane protocols configured on a

device.

/if:interfaces/if:interface/\*/bind-network-instance-name: This leaf

indicates the NI instance to which an interface is assigned.

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.

5. IANA Considerations

This document registers a URI in the IETF XML registry [RFC3688].

Following the format in RFC 3688, the following registration is

requested to be made.

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URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-network-instance

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

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

This document registers a YANG module in the YANG Module Names

registry [RFC6020].

name: ietf-network-instance

namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-network-instance

prefix: ni

reference: RFC XXXX

6. Network Instance Model

The structure of the model defined in this document is described by

the YANG module below.

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-network-instance@2017-09-27.yang"

module ietf-network-instance {

yang-version 1.1;

namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-network-instance";

prefix ni;

// import some basic types

import ietf-interfaces {

prefix if;

reference "RFC 7223: A YANG Data Model for Interface

Management";

}

import ietf-ip {

prefix ip;

reference "RFC 7277: A YANG Data Model for IP Management";

}

import ietf-yang-schema-mount {

prefix yangmnt;

reference "draft-ietf-netmod-schema-mount: YANG Schema Mount";

// RFC Ed.: Please replace this draft name with the

// corresponding RFC number

}

organization

"IETF Routing Area (rtgwg) Working Group";

contact

"WG Web: <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/rtgwg/>

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

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description

"This module is used to support multiple network instances

within a single physical or virtual device. Network

instances are commonly known as VRFs (virtual routing

and forwarding) and VSIs (virtual switching instances).

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(http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC XXXX; see

the RFC itself for full legal notices.";

// RFC Ed.: replace XXXX with actual RFC number and remove

// this note

// RFC Ed.: please update TBD

revision 2017-09-27 {

description

"Initial revision.";

reference "RFC TBD";

}

// top level device definition statements

container network-instances {

description

"Network instances each of which consists of a

VRFs (virtual routing and forwarding) and/or

VSIs (virtual switching instances).";

reference "RFC 8022 - A YANG Data Model for Routing

Management";

list network-instance {

key "name";

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description

"List of network-instances.";

leaf name {

type string;

mandatory true;

description

"device scoped identifier for the network

instance.";

}

leaf enabled {

type boolean;

default "true";

description

"Flag indicating whether or not the network

instance is enabled.";

}

leaf description {

type string;

description

"Description of the network instance

and its intended purpose.";

}

choice ni-type {

description

"This node serves as an anchor point for different types

of network instances. Each 'case' is expected to

differ in terms of the information needed in the

parent/core to support the NI, and may differ in their

mounted schema definition. When the mounted schema is

not expected to be the same for a specific type of NI

a mount point should be defined.";

}

choice root-type {

mandatory true;

description

"Well known mount points.";

container vrf-root {

description

"Container for mount point.";

yangmnt:mount-point "vrf-root" {

description

"Root for L3VPN type models. This will typically

not be an inline type mount point.";

}

}

container vsi-root {

description

"Container for mount point.";

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yangmnt:mount-point "vsi-root" {

description

"Root for L2VPN type models. This will typically

not be an inline type mount point.";

}

}

container vv-root {

description

"Container for mount point.";

yangmnt:mount-point "vv-root" {

description

"Root models that support both L2VPN type bridging

and L3VPN type routing. This will typically

not be an inline type mount point.";

}

}

}

}

}

// augment statements

augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface" {

description

"Add a node for the identification of the network

instance associated with the information configured

on a interface.

Note that a standard error will be returned if the

identified leafref isn't present. If an interfaces cannot

be assigned for any other reason, the operation SHALL fail

with an error-tag of 'operation-failed' and an

error-app-tag of 'ni-assignment-failed'. A meaningful

error-info that indicates the source of the assignment

failure SHOULD also be provided.";

leaf bind-ni-name {

type leafref {

path "/network-instances/network-instance/name";

}

description

"Network Instance to which an interface is bound.";

}

}

augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv4" {

description

"Add a node for the identification of the network

instance associated with the information configured

on an IPv4 interface.

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Note that a standard error will be returned if the

identified leafref isn't present. If an interfaces cannot

be assigned for any other reason, the operation SHALL fail

with an error-tag of 'operation-failed' and an

error-app-tag of 'ni-assignment-failed'. A meaningful

error-info that indicates the source of the assignment

failure SHOULD also be provided.";

leaf bind-ni-name {

type leafref {

path "/network-instances/network-instance/name";

}

description

"Network Instance to which IPv4 interface is bound.";

}

}

augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6" {

description

"Add a node for the identification of the network

instance associated with the information configured

on an IPv6 interface.

Note that a standard error will be returned if the

identified leafref isn't present. If an interfaces cannot

be assigned for any other reason, the operation SHALL fail

with an error-tag of 'operation-failed' and an

error-app-tag of 'ni-assignment-failed'. A meaningful

error-info that indicates the source of the assignment

failure SHOULD also be provided.";

leaf bind-ni-name {

type leafref {

path "/network-instances/network-instance/name";

}

description

"Network Instance to which IPv6 interface is bound.";

}

}

// notification statements

notification bind-ni-name-failed {

description

"Indicates an error in the association of an interface to an

NI. Only generated after success is initially returned when

bind-ni-name is set.

Note: some errors may need to be reported for multiple

associations, e.g., a single error may need to be reported

for an IPv4 and an IPv6 bind-ni-name.

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At least one container with a bind-ni-name leaf MUST be

included in this notification.";

leaf name {

type leafref {

path "/if:interfaces/if:interface/if:name";

}

mandatory true;

description

"Contains the interface name associated with the

failure.";

}

container interface {

description

"Generic interface type.";

leaf bind-ni-name {

type leafref {

path "/if:interfaces/if:interface/ni:bind-ni-name";

}

description

"Contains the bind-ni-name associated with the

failure.";

}

}

container ipv4 {

description

"IPv4 interface type.";

leaf bind-ni-name {

type leafref {

path "/if:interfaces/if:interface"

+ "/ip:ipv4/ni:bind-ni-name";

}

description

"Contains the bind-ni-name associated with the

failure.";

}

}

container ipv6 {

description

"IPv6 interface type.";

leaf bind-ni-name {

type leafref {

path "/if:interfaces/if:interface"

+ "/ip:ipv6/ni:bind-ni-name";

}

description

"Contains the bind-ni-name associated with the

failure.";

}

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}

leaf error-info {

type string;

description

"Optionally, indicates the source of the assignment

failure.";

}

}

}

<CODE ENDS>

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Appendix A. Acknowledgments

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This document was motivated by, and derived from,

[I-D.ietf-rtgwg-device-model].

The RFC text was produced using Marshall Rose's xml2rfc tool.

Appendix B. Example NI usage

The following subsections provide example uses of NIs.

B.1. Configuration Data

The following shows an example where two customer specific network

instances are configured:

{

"ietf-network-instance:network-instances": {

"network-instance": [

{

"name": "vrf-red",

"vrf-root": {

"ietf-routing:routing": {

"router-id": "192.0.2.1",

"control-plane-protocols": {

"control-plane-protocol": [

{

"type": "ietf-routing:ospf",

"name": "1",

"ietf-ospf:ospf": {

"instance": [

{

"af": "ipv4",

"areas": {

"area": [

{

"area-id": "203.0.113.1",

"interfaces": {

"interface": [

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{

"name": "eth1",

"cost": 10

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

}

},

{

"name": "vrf-blue",

"vrf-root": {

"ietf-routing:routing": {

"router-id": "192.0.2.2",

"control-plane-protocols": {

"control-plane-protocol": [

{

"type": "ietf-routing:ospf",

"name": "1",

"ietf-ospf:ospf": {

"instance": [

{

"af": "ipv4",

"areas": {

"area": [

{

"area-id": "203.0.113.1",

"interfaces": {

"interface": [

{

"name": "eth2",

"cost": 10

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

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]

}

}

]

}

}

}

}

]

},

"ietf-interfaces:interfaces": {

"interfaces": {

"interface": [

{

"name": "eth0",

"ip:ipv4": {

"address": [

{

"ip": "192.0.2.10",

"prefix-length": 24,

}

]

}

},

{

"name": "eth1",

"ip:ipv4": {

"address": [

{

"ip": "192.0.2.11",

"prefix-length": 24,

}

]

},

"ni:bind-network-instance-name": "vrf-red"

},

{

"name": "eth2",

"ip:ipv4": {

"address": [

{

"ip": "192.0.2.11",

"prefix-length": 24,

}

]

},

"ni:bind-network-instance-name": "vrf-blue"

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}

]

}

},

"ietf-system:system": {

"authentication": {

"user": [

{

"name": "john",

"password": "$0$password"

}

]

}

}

}

B.2. State Data

The following shows state data for the example above.

{

"ietf-network-instance:network-instances": {

"network-instance": [

{

"name": "vrf-red",

"vrf-root": {

"ietf-routing:routing-state": {

"router-id": "192.0.2.1",

"control-plane-protocols": {

"control-plane-protocol": [

{

"type": "ietf-routing:ospf",

"name": "1",

"ietf-ospf:ospf": {

"instance": [

{

"af": "ipv4",

"areas": {

"area": [

{

"area-id": "203.0.113.1",

"interfaces": {

"interface": [

{

"name": "eth1",

"cost": 10

}

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]

}

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

}

},

{

"name": "vrf-blue",

"vrf-root": {

"ietf-routing:routing-state": {

"router-id": "192.0.2.2",

"control-plane-protocols": {

"control-plane-protocol": [

{

"type": "ietf-routing:ospf",

"name": "1",

"ietf-ospf:ospf": {

"instance": [

{

"af": "ipv4",

"areas": {

"area": [

{

"area-id": "203.0.113.1",

"interfaces": {

"interface": [

{

"name": "eth2",

"cost": 10

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

]

}

}

]

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}

}

}

}

]

},

"ietf-interfaces:interfaces-state": {

"interfaces": {

"interface": [

{

"name": "eth0",

"type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",

"oper-status": "up",

"phys-address": "00:01:02:A1:B1:C0",

"statistics": {

"discontinuity-time": "2017-06-26T12:34:56-05:00"

},

"ip:ipv4": {

"address": [

{

"ip": "192.0.2.10",

"prefix-length": 24,

}

]

}

},

{

"name": "eth1",

"type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",

"oper-status": "up",

"phys-address": "00:01:02:A1:B1:C1",

"statistics": {

"discontinuity-time": "2017-06-26T12:34:56-05:00"

},

"ip:ipv4": {

"address": [

{

"ip": "192.0.2.11",

"prefix-length": 24,

}

]

}

},

{

"name": "eth2",

"type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",

"oper-status": "up",

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"phys-address": "00:01:02:A1:B1:C2",

"statistics": {

"discontinuity-time": "2017-06-26T12:34:56-05:00"

},

"ip:ipv4": {

"address": [

{

"ip": "192.0.2.11",

"prefix-length": 24,

}

]

}

}

]

}

},

"ietf-yang-library:modules-state": {

"module-set-id": "123e4567-e89b-12d3-a456-426655440000",

"module": [

{

"name": "iana-if-type",

"revision": "2014-05-08",

"namespace":

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"conformance-type": "import"

},

{

"name": "ietf-inet-types",

"revision": "2013-07-15",

"namespace":

"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-inet-types",

"conformance-type": "import"

},

{

"name": "ietf-interfaces",

"revision": "2014-05-08",

"feature": [

"arbitrary-names",

"pre-provisioning"

],

"namespace":

"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces",

"conformance-type": "implement"

},

{

"name": "ietf-ip",

"revision": "2014-06-16",

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"namespace":

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"conformance-type": "implement"

},

{

"name": "ietf-network-instance",

"revision": "2017-03-13",

"feature": [

"bind-network-instance-name"

],

"namespace":

"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-network-instance",

"conformance-type": "implement"

},

{

"name": "ietf-ospf",

"revision": "2017-03-12",

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},

{

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"namespace":

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"namespace":

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"conformance-type": "implement"

},

{

"name": "ietf-yang-schema-mount",

"revision": "2017-05-16",

"namespace":

"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-schema-mount",

"conformance-type": "implement"

},

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{

"name": "ietf-yang-types",

"revision": "2013-07-15",

"namespace":

"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-types",

"conformance-type": "import"

}

]

},

"ietf-system:system-state": {

"platform": {

"os-name": "NetworkOS"

}

}

}

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