Abstract

A transport network is a server-layer network to provide connectivity services to its client. In this draft the topology of client is described.

Status of This Memo

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

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

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

This Internet-Draft will expire on April 22, 2018.

Copyright Notice

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

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

Table of Contents

1. Introduction ......................................... 2
2. Terminology and Notations ............................. 3
3. YANG Model for Topology of Client Layer ............... 3
   3.1. YANG Tree for Ethernet Topology .................. 3
   3.2. YANG Tree for topology Model of other Client Layer ... 4
4. YANG Code for Topology Client Layer .................. 4
   4.1. The ETH Topology YANG Code ....................... 4
   4.2. Other OTN client signal YANG Code ................ 10
5. Considerations and Open Issue ........................ 10
6. IANA Considerations .................................... 10
7. Manageability Considerations .......................... 10
8. Security Considerations ................................ 10
9. Acknowledgements ...................................... 11
10. Contributors .......................................... 11
11. References ........................................... 11
   11.1. Normative References .............................. 11
   11.2. Informative References ............................ 12
Authors’ Addresses ....................................... 13

1. Introduction

A transport network is a server-layer network designed to provide connectivity services for a client-layer network to carry the client traffic transparently across the server-layer network resources. The topology model in Traffic-Engineered network has been defined in both generic way and technology-specific way. The generic model, which is the base TE YANG model, can be found at [I-D.ietf-teas-yang-te-topo]. Technology-specific models, such as OTN/WSON topology model, have also been defined in [I-D.ietf-ccamp-otn-topo-yang] and [I-D.ietf-ccamp-wson-yang] respectively. Corresponding topology on client-layer is also required, to have a complete topology view from the perspective of network controllers.

This document defines a data model of all client-layer Topology, using YANG language defined in [RFC7950]. The model is augmenting the generic TE topology model, and can be used by applications exposing to a network controller via a REST interface. Furthermore, it can be used by an application for topology description in client-layer network.
2. Terminology and Notations

A simplified graphical representation of the data model is used in this document. The meaning of the symbols in the YANG data tree presented later in this document is defined in [I-D.ietf-netmod-yang-tree-diagrams]. They are provided below for reference.

- Brackets "[" and "]" enclose list keys.
- Abbreviations before data node names: "rw" means configuration (read-write) and "ro" state data (read-only).
- Symbols after data node names: "?" means an optional node, "!" means a presence container, and "*" denotes a list and leaf-list.
- Parentheses enclose choice and case nodes, and case nodes are also marked with a colon (":").
- Ellipsis ("...") stands for contents of subtrees that are not shown.

3. YANG Model for Topology of Client Layer

3.1. YANG Tree for Ethernet Topology

```yang
module: ietf-eth-te-topology
  augment /nd:networks/nd:network/nd:network-types/tet:te-topology:
    +--rw eth-tran-topology!
  augment /nd:networks/nd:network:
    +--rw name?   string
  augment /nd:networks/nd:network/nd:node:
    +--rw name?               string
    +--rw node-mac-address?   yang:mac-address
  augment /nd:networks/nd:network/nd:node/lnk:termination-point:
    +--rw config
       |   +--rw ltp-mac-address?   yang:mac-address
       |   +--rw port-vlan-id?      etht-types:vlanid
```

Zheng, et al. Expires April 22, 2018
### 3.2. YANG Tree for topology Model of other Client Layer

This section will be completed later.

### 4. YANG Code for Topology Client Layer

#### 4.1. The ETH Topology YANG Code

```yml
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-eth-te-topology@2017-09-12.yang"

module ietf-eth-te-topology {
  /* TODO: FIXME */
  yang-version 1.1;


prefix "ethtetopo";

import ietf-network {
    prefix "nd";
}

import ietf-network-topology {
    prefix "lnk";
}

import ietf-te-topology {
    prefix "tet";
}

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

import ietf-eth-tran-types {
    prefix "etht-types";
}

organization "Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) CCAMP WG";
contact "WG List: <mailto:ccamp@ietf.org>
ID-draft editor:
    Haomian Zheng (zhenghaomian@huawei.com);
    Italo Busi (italo.busi@huawei.com);
    Aihua Guo (aihuaguo@huawei.com);
    Yunbin Xu (xuyunbin@ritt.cn);
    Yang Zhao (zhaoyangyjy@chinamobile.com);
"

description "This module defines a YANG data model for describing
layer-2 Ethernet transport topologies.";

revision 2017-09-12 {
    description "Updated version:
Moved eth-ltp-svc-attributes grouping to ietf-eth-tran-svc module."
}
grouping eth-tran-topology-type {
  description
    "Identifies the Ethernet Transport topology type";

  container eth-tran-topology {
    presence "indicates a topology type of Ethernet Transport Network.");
    description "Eth transport topology type";
  }
}

grouping eth-topology-attributes {
  description "Ethernet transport topology attributes";

  leaf name {
    type string;
    description "the topology name";
  }
}

grouping eth-node-attributes {
  description "Ethernet transport node attributes";

  leaf name {
    type string;
    description "a name for this node.";
  }

  leaf node-mac-address {
    type yang:mac-address;
    description "the MAC address of the node.";
  }
}

grouping eth-link-te-attributes {
  description "Ethernet TE link attributes";

  leaf max-bandwidth {

type uint64{
    range "0..10000000000";
}  
units "Kbps";
description " Maximum bandwidth value expressed in kilobits per second";
}

leaf available-bandwidth {
    type uint64{
        range "0..10000000000";
    }  
    units "Kbps";
    description "Available bandwidth value expressed in kilobits per second";
}

leaf available-vlan-range {
    type etht-types:vid-range-type;
    description "The range of the VLAN values that are available."
}

}  
grouping eth-ltp-attributes {
    description "Ethernet transport link termination point attributes";
    leaf ltp-mac-address {
        type yang:mac-address;
        description "the MAC address of the LTP."
    }  
    leaf port-vlan-id {
        type etht-types:vlanid;
        description "the port VLAN ID of the LTP."
    }  
}

}  
grouping eth-ltp-te-attributes {
    description "Ethernet transport link termination point TE attributes";
    /*
        Do we need the client-facing attribute?
        Cannot we use the svc container presence instead?
    */
    leaf client-facing {
        type empty;
        description "if present, it means this tp is a client-facing ltp."
    }  
    leaf maximum-frame-size {

type uint16 {
  range "64 .. 65535";
}  

description
"Maximum frame size";

}  

/*
Data nodes
*/

  description "Augment network types to include ETH transport network";
  uses eth-tran-topology-type;
}

augment "/nd:networks/nd:network" {
  when "nd:network-types/tet:te-topology/eth-tran-topology" {
    description "Augment only for ETH transport network";
  }
  description "Augment ETH transport network topology attributes";
  uses eth-topology-attributes;
}

augment "/nd:networks/nd:network/nd:node" {
  when "../nd:network-types/tet:te-topology/eth-tran-topology" {
    description "Augment only for ETH transport network";
  }
  description "Augment ETH transport node attributes";
  uses eth-node-attributes;
}

  when "../../../nd:network-types/tet:te-topology/eth-tran-topology" {
    description "Augment only for ETH transport network";
  }
  description "Augment ETH transport link config attributes";
  uses eth-link-te-attributes;
}

  when "../../nd:network-types/tet:te-topology/eth-tran-topology" {
    description "Augment only for ETH transport network";
  }
  "Maximum frame size";
}
description "Augment ETH transport link state attributes";

uses eth-link-te-attributes;
}

augment "/nd:networks/nd:network/nd:node/lnk:termination-point" {
when ".../../nd:network-types/tet:te-topology/eth-tran-topology" {

description "Augment only for ETH transport network";
}
description "Augment ETH LTP attributes";

container config {

description "ETH LTP configuration data.";
uses eth-ltp-attributes;
container access-link-bandwidth-profiles {

uses etht-types:etht-bandwidth-profiles;

description "Bandwidth profiles for access link.";
}
}

container state {
config false;

description "ETH LTP operational state data.";
uses eth-ltp-attributes;
container access-link-bandwidth-profiles {

uses etht-types:etht-bandwidth-profiles;

description "Bandwidth profiles for access link.";
}
}

when ".../../nd:network-types/tet:te-topology/eth-tran-topology" {

description "Augment only for ETH transport network";
}

description "Augment ETH transport LTP TE config attributes";

uses eth-ltp-te-attributes;
}

when ".../../nd:network-types/tet:te-topology/eth-tran-topology" {

description "Augment only for ETH transport network";
}
description "Augment ETH transport LTP TE state attributes";

uses eth-ltp-te-attributes;

}<CODE ENDS>

4.2. Other OTN client signal YANG Code

TBD.

5. Considerations and Open Issue

Editor Notes: This section is used to note temporary discussion/conclusion that to be fixed in the future version, and will be removed before publication.

6. IANA Considerations

TBD.

7. Manageability Considerations

TBD.

8. Security Considerations

The data following the model defined in this document is exchanged via, for example, the interface between an orchestrator and a transport network controller. The security concerns mentioned in [I-D.ietf-teas-yang-te-topo] for using ietf-te-topology.yang model also applies to this document.

The YANG module defined in this document can be accessed via the RESTCONF protocol defined in [RFC8040], or maybe via the NETCONF protocol [RFC6241].

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

9. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Igor Bryskin and Daniel King for their comments and discussions.

10. Contributors

Yanlei Zheng
China Unicom
Email: zhengyl@dimpt.com

Zhe Liu
Huawei Technologies,
Email: liuzhel23@huawei.com

Zheyu Fan
Huawei Technologies,
Email: fanzheyu@huawei.com

Sergio Belotti
Nokia,
Email: sergio.belotti@nokia.com

Yingxi Yao
Shanghai Bell,
yingxi.yao@nokia-sbell.com

11. References

11.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-ccamp-otn-topo-yang]

[I-D.ietf-ccamp-otn-tunnel-model]
11.2. Informative References

[I-D.ietf-ccamp-wson-yang]
Lee, Y., Dhody, D., Zhang, X., Guo, A., Lopezalvarez, V.,
King, D., Yoon, B., and R. Vilata, "A Yang Data Model for
WSON Optical Networks", draft-ietf-ccamp-wson-yang-08
(work in progress), October 2017.

[I-D.ietf-netmod-yang-tree-diagrams]
Bjorklund, M. and I. Berger, "YANG Tree Diagrams",
draft-ietf-netmod-yang-tree-diagrams-01 (work in progress), June
2017.

[I-D.zhang-teas-transport-service-model]
Zhang, X. and J. Ryoo, "A Service YANG Model for
Connection-oriented Transport Networks",
draft-zhang-teas-transport-service-model-01 (work in progress), October
2016.

[RFC7062]
Zhang, F., Ed., Li, D., Li, H., Belotti, S., and D.
Ceccarelli, "Framework for GMPLS and PCE Control of G.709
Optical Transport Networks", RFC 7062,
DOI 10.17487/RFC7062, November 2013,
Authors’ Addresses

Haomian Zheng
Huawei Technologies
F3 R&D Center, Huawei Industrial Base, Bantian, Longgang District
Shenzhen, Guangdong  518129
P.R.China

Email: zhenghaomian@huawei.com

Aihua Guo
Huawei Technologies

Email: aihuagu@huawei.com

Italo Busi
Huawei Technologies

Email: Italo.Busi@huawei.com

Yunbin Xu
CAICT

Email: xuyunbin@ritt.cn

Yang Zhao
China Mobile

Email: zhaoyangyjy@chinamobile.com