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YANG Notification Transport Capabilities
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Abstract

This document ~~proposes~~ specifies a YANG module for YANG notifications transport capabilities which augments "ietf-system-capabilities" YANG module defined in ~~f RFC 9196~~. The module ~~and~~ provides transport, encoding, and encryption system capabilities for ~~transport-transport~~-specific notification. This YANG module can be used by the client to learn capability information from the server at runtime or at implementation time, by making use of the YANG instance data file format.

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	2
1.1. Terminology	3
2. Capabilities for Systems and Datastore Update	
Notifications	3
2.1. Tree Diagram	4
3. YANG Module	4
4. IANA Considerations	7
4.1. Updates to the IETF XML Registry	7
4.2. Updates to the YANG Module Names Registry	7
5. Security Considerations	7
6. Contributors	8
7. References	8
7.1. Normative References	8
7.2. Informative References	9
Appendix A. Usage Example of interaction with UDP-Notif and	
HTTPS-Notif for Configured Subscription	11
Authors' Addresses	12

1. Introduction

~~The Notification-notification~~ capabilities model ~~defined in [RFC9196]~~ allows a client to discover a set of capabilities supported by ~~the-a~~ server (e.g., basic system capabilities and YANG-Push related capabilities) both at implementation time and at runtime (~~Section 2 of [RFC9196]~~). These capabilities allow ~~the-a~~ client to adjust its behavior to take advantage of the features exposed by the server.

However, ~~the-clients~~ and ~~the-servers~~ may still support various different transport specific parameters (e.g., transport protocol, encoding format, ~~or~~ encryption). As described in Section 3.1 of [RFC8641], a simple negotiation (~~i.e.e.g.~~, inserting hints into error responses to a failed RPC request) between subscribers and publishers for subscription parameters increases the likelihood of success for subsequent RPC requests, but not guaranteed, which may cause unexpected failure or additional message exchange between client and server.

This document defines a ~~corresponding-more deterministic~~ solution ~~by proposing-athat relies upon a~~ YANG module for YANG notifications transport capabilities that is built on top of [RFC9196]. The module can be used by ~~the-a~~ client to discover capability information from ~~the-a~~ server at runtime or at implementation time, by making use of the YANG instance data file format.

1.1. Terminology

Commenté [MB1]: As where this sentence was mirrored from :-)

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

The terms "subscriber", "publisher", and "receiver" are used as defined in [RFC8639].

The term "server" is used as defined in [RFC8342].

2. Capabilities for Systems and Datastore Update Notifications

Section 3 of [RFC9196] lists the server capabilities related to YANG Push that are supported The-in the YANG module "ietf-notification-capabilities" defined in [RFC9196]
~~specifies the following server capabilities related to YANG Push:~~

~~* Supported (reporting) periods for "periodic" subscriptions~~

~~* Maximum number of objects that can be sent in an update~~

~~* The set of datastores or data nodes for which "periodic" or "on-change" notification is supported~~

~~* Supported dampening periods for "on-change" subscriptions~~

Commenté [MB2]: No need to copy/paste those

These server capabilities are transport independent, session level capabilities. They can be provided either at the implementation time or reported at runtime.

This document ~~augments System Capabilities model and~~ provides additional transport related attributes associated with system capabilities:

* Specification of transport protocols that a~~the~~ client can request to establish an HTTPS-based [I-D.ietf-netconf-https-notif] or UDP-based [I-D.ietf-netconf-udp-notif] configured transport connection.~~†~~

* Specification of transport encoding, such as JSON or XML as defined in [RFC8040] or CBOR as defined in [RFC9254] that the-a
client can request to encode YANG notifications~~†~~.

* Specification of secure transport mechanisms that are needed by the-a client to communicate with the-a server such as DTLS ~~as defined in [RFC9147], -TLS as defined in [RFC8446], or SSH as defined in [RFC4254]†.~~

To that aim, the model defined in this document augments the System Capabilities model [RFC9196].

2.1. Tree Diagram

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] provides an overview of the data model.

```
module: ietf-notification-transport-capabilities

  augment /sysc:system-capabilities/notc:subscription-capabilities:
    +-ro transport-capabilities
      +-ro transport-capability* [transport-protocol]
        +-ro transport-protocol      identityref
        +-ro security-protocol?      identityref
        +-ro encoding-format*        identityref
```

3. YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS>
  file "ietf-notification-transport-capabilities@2024-10-14.yang"
  module ietf-notification-transport-capabilities {
    yang-version 1.1;
    namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-notification-transport-
capabilities";
    prefix ntc;

    import ietf-subscribed-notifications {
      prefix sn;
      reference
        "RFC 8639: Subscription to YANG Notifications";
    }
    import ietf-system-capabilities {
      prefix sysc;
      reference
        "RFC 9196: YANG Modules Describing Capabilities for
        _____ Systems and Datastore Update Notifications, Section
4";
    }
    import ietf-notification-capabilities {
      prefix notc;
      reference
        "RFC 9196: YANG Modules Describing Capabilities for
        _____ Systems and Datastore Update Notifications, Section
5";
    }

    organization "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";
    contact
      "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/group/netconf/>
      WG List:  <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>

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                <mailto:alex.huang-feng@insa-lyon.fr>
                Thomas Graf
                <mailto:thomas.graf@swisscom.com>";

    description
```

```

| "This module defines an extension to System-Capability-and YANG
Push Notification Capabilities model and-that provides additional
transport specific capabilities for YANG notifications.

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

revision 2024-10-14 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX: YANG Notifications Transport Capabilities";
}

identity security-protocol {
  description
    "Identity for security protocols.";
}

identity tls {
  base security-protocol;
  description
    "Identity for Indicates -TLS security protocol.";
}

identity dtls12 {
  base security-protocol;
  description
    "Identity for Indicates DTLS 1.2 security protocol.";
}

identity dtls13 {
  base security-protocol;
  description
    "Identity for Indicates -DTLS 1.3 security protocol.";
}

identity ssh {
  base security-protocol;
  description
    "Identity for Indicates -ssh-transport-protocol SSH.";
}

augment "/sysc:system-capabilities/notc:subscription-capabilities" {
  description
    "Adds system level capabilitycapabilities.";
}

```

Commenté [MB3]: You may clarify why versioning matters here, while this is not done for TLS?

```

        container transport-capabilities {
            description
                "Specifies Capabilities capabilities related to YANG-Push
transports.";
            list transport-capability {
                key "transport-protocol";
                description
                    "Indicates a Capability list of capabilities related to
notification transport-capabilities.";
                leaf transport-protocol {
                    type identityref {
                        base sn:transport;
                    }
                    description
                        "Indicates Supported-supported transport protocol for
YANG-Push.";
                }
                leaf security-protocol {
                    type identityref {
                        base security-protocol;
                    }
                    description
                        "Type Indicate of securea -transport security protocol.";
                }
                leaf-list encoding-format {
                    type identityref {
                        base sn:encoding;
                    }
                    description
                        "Indicates Supported-supported encoding formats.";
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}
<CODE ENDS>

```

Commenté [MB4]: You may clarify why a container with leaf-lists wouldn't be sufficient to reflect the capabilities vs using a list.

Are there case where the encoding format will be specific to a given transport/sec Protocol?

4. IANA Considerations

4.1. Updates to the IETF XML Registry

This document registers a URI in the "IETF XML Registry" [RFC3688]. Following the format in [RFC3688], the following registration has been made:

```

URI:
    urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-notification-transport-
capabilities
Registrant Contact:
    The IESG.
XML:
    N/A; the requested URI is an XML namespace.

```

4.2. Updates to the YANG Module Names Registry

This document registers one YANG module in the "YANG Module Names" registry [RFC6020]. Following the format in [RFC6020], the following

registration has been made:

```
name:
  ietf-notification-transport-capabilities
namespace:
  urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-notification-transport-
capabilities
prefix:
  ntc
reference:
  RFC XXXX (RFC Ed.: replace XXX with actual RFC number and remove
  this note.)
```

5. Security Considerations

This section is modeled after the template described in Section 3.7 of [I-D.ietf-netmod-rfc8407bis]

The "ietf-notification-transport-capabilities" YANG module defines a data model that is designed to be accessed via YANG-based management protocols, such as NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040]. These protocols have to use a secure transport layer (e.g., SSH [RFC4252], TLS [RFC8446], and QUIC [RFC9000]) and have to use mutual authentication.

The Network Configuration Access Control Model (NACM) [RFC8341] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content.

All protocol-accessible data nodes are read-only and cannot be modified. The data in the module is not security sensitive. It inherits all the security considerations of [RFC9196].

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Appendix A. Usage Example of interaction with UDP-Notif and HTTPS-Notif for Configured Subscription

The following instance-data example describes the notification transport capabilities of a hypothetical "acme-router".

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<instance-data-set xmlns=
"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-instance-data">
  <name>acme-router-notification-capabilities</name>
  <content-schema>
    <module>ietf-system-capabilities@2020-03-23</module>
    <module>ietf-notification-capabilities@2020-03-23</module>
    <module>ietf-notification-transport-capabilities@2024-10-14</module>
  </content-schema>
  <!-- revision date, contact, etc. -->
  <description>Server Capability Discovery</description>
  <content-data>
    <system-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-system\
-capabilities">
      <subscription-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iet\
f-notification-capabilities">
        <transport-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf\
-notification-transport-capabilities">
          <transport-capability>
            <transport-protocol xmlns:hnt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:\
ietf-https-notif-transport">hnt:https</transport-protocol>
            <encoding-format xmlns:sn="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf\
-subscribed-notifications">sn:encode-xml</encoding-format>
            <encoding-format xmlns:sn="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf\
-subscribed-notifications">sn:encode-json</encoding-format>
          </transport-capability>
          <transport-capability>
            <transport-protocol xmlns:unt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:\
ietf-udp-notif-transport">unt:udp-notif</transport-protocol>
            <encoding-format xmlns:unt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iet\
f-udp-notif-transport">unt:encode-cbor</encoding-format>
          </transport-capability>
        </transport-capabilities>
      </subscription-capabilities>
    </system-capabilities>
  </content-data>
</instance-data-set>
```

In addition, the client could also query notification transport capabilities from the server. For example, the client sends <get> request message to the the server to query from the server.

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get>
    <filter type="subtree">
      <system-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-syste\
m-capabilities">
        <subscription-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ie\
tf-notification-capabilities">
          <transport-capabilities/>
        </subscription-capabilities>
      </system-capabilities>
    </filter>
  </get>
```

</rpc>

The server returns server data export capability using <rpc-reply> as follows:

```
<rpc-reply xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
  message-id="101">
  <data>
    <system-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-system\
      -capabilities">
      <subscription-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iet\
        f-notification-capabilities">
        <transport-capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf\
          -notification-transport-capabilities">
          <transport-capability>
            <transport-protocol xmlns:hnt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:\
              ietf-https-notif-transport">hnt:https</transport-protocol>
            <encoding-format xmlns:sn="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf\
              -subscribed-notifications">sn:encode-xml</encoding-format>
            <encoding-format xmlns:sn="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf\
              -subscribed-notifications">sn:encode-json</encoding-format>
          </transport-capability>
          <transport-capability>
            <transport-protocol xmlns:unt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:\
              ietf-udp-notif-transport">unt:udp-notif</transport-protocol>
            <encoding-format xmlns:unt="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iet\
              f-udp-notif-transport">unt:encode-cbor</encoding-format>
          </transport-capability>
        </transport-capabilities>
      </subscription-capabilities>
    </system-capabilities>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
```