

---

Stream: Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)  
RFC: [9179](#)  
Category: Standards Track  
Published: February 2022  
ISSN: 2070-1721  
Author: C. Hopps  
*LabN Consulting, L.L.C.*

# RFC 9179

## A YANG Grouping for Geographic Locations

---

### Abstract

This document defines a generic geographical location YANG grouping. The geographical location grouping is intended to be used in YANG data models for specifying a location on or in reference to Earth or any other astronomical object.

### Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

This document is a product of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It represents the consensus of the IETF community. It has received public review and has been approved for publication by the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG). Further information on Internet Standards is available in Section 2 of RFC 7841.

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9179>.

### Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2022 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 Revised BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Revised BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. Terminology	3
2. The Geolocation Object	3
2.1. Frame of Reference	3
2.2. Location	4
2.3. Motion	4
2.4. Nested Locations	5
2.5. Non-location Attributes	5
2.6. Tree	5
3. YANG Module	5
4. ISO 6709:2008 Conformance	10
5. Usability	11
5.1. Portability	11
5.1.1. IETF URI Value	11
5.1.2. W3C	12
5.1.3. Geography Markup Language (GML)	13
5.1.4. KML	14
6. IANA Considerations	14
6.1. Geodetic System Values Registry	14
6.2. Updates to the IETF XML Registry	15
6.3. Updates to the YANG Module Names Registry	15
7. Security Considerations	16
8. Normative References	16
9. Informative References	18
Appendix A. Examples	18
Acknowledgments	22
Author's Address	22

## 1. Introduction

In many applications, we would like to specify the location of something geographically. Some examples of locations in networking might be the location of data centers, a rack in an Internet exchange point, a router, a firewall, a port on some device, or it could be the endpoints of a fiber, or perhaps the failure point along a fiber.

Additionally, while this location is typically relative to Earth, it does not need to be. Indeed, it is easy to imagine a network or device located on the Moon, on Mars, on Enceladus (the moon of Saturn), or even on a comet (e.g., 67p/churyumov-gerasimenko).

Finally, one can imagine defining locations using different frames of reference or even alternate systems (e.g., simulations or virtual realities).

This document defines a 'geo-location' YANG grouping that allows for all the above data to be captured.

This specification conforms to [\[ISO.6709.2008\]](#).

The YANG data model described in this document conforms to the Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) defined in [\[RFC8342\]](#).

### 1.1. Terminology

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.

## 2. The Geolocation Object

### 2.1. Frame of Reference

The frame of reference ('reference-frame') defines what the location values refer to and their meaning. The referred-to object can be any astronomical body. It could be a planet such as Earth or Mars, a moon such as Enceladus, an asteroid such as Ceres, or even a comet such as 1P/Halley. This value is specified in 'astronomical-body' and is defined by the [International Astronomical Union](#). The default 'astronomical-body' value is 'earth'.

In addition to identifying the astronomical body, we also need to define the meaning of the coordinates (e.g., latitude and longitude) and the definition of 0-height. This is done with a 'geodetic-datum' value. The default value for 'geodetic-datum' is 'wgs-84' (i.e., the World Geodetic System [\[WGS84\]](#)), which is used by the Global Positioning System (GPS) among many others. We define an IANA registry for specifying standard values for the 'geodetic-datum'.

In addition to the 'geodetic-datum' value, we allow overriding the coordinate and height accuracy using 'coord-accuracy' and 'height-accuracy', respectively. When specified, these values override the defaults implied by the 'geodetic-datum' value.

Finally, we define an optional feature that allows for changing the system for which the above values are defined. This optional feature adds an 'alternate-system' value to the reference frame. This value is normally not present, which implies the natural universe is the system. The use of this value is intended to allow for creating virtual realities or perhaps alternate coordinate systems. The definition of alternate systems is outside the scope of this document.

## 2.2. Location

This is the location on, or relative to, the astronomical object. It is specified using two or three coordinate values. These values are given either as 'latitude', 'longitude', and an optional 'height', or as Cartesian coordinates of 'x', 'y', and 'z'. For the standard location choice, 'latitude' and 'longitude' are specified as decimal degrees, and the 'height' value is in fractions of meters. For the Cartesian choice, 'x', 'y', and 'z' are in fractions of meters. In both choices, the exact meanings of all the values are defined by the 'geodetic-datum' value in [Section 2.1](#).

## 2.3. Motion

Support is added for objects in relatively stable motion. For objects in relatively stable motion, the grouping provides a three-dimensional vector value. The components of the vector are 'v-north', 'v-east', and 'v-up', which are all given in fractional meters per second. The values 'v-north' and 'v-east' are relative to true north as defined by the reference frame for the astronomical body; 'v-up' is perpendicular to the plane defined by 'v-north' and 'v-east', and is pointed away from the center of mass.

To derive the two-dimensional heading and speed, one would use the following formulas:

$$\text{speed} = \sqrt{v_{\text{north}}^2 + v_{\text{east}}^2}$$

$$\text{heading} = \arctan(v_{\text{east}} / v_{\text{north}})$$

For some applications that demand high accuracy and where the data is infrequently updated, this velocity vector can track very slow movement such as continental drift.

Tracking more complex forms of motion is outside the scope of this work. The intent of the grouping being defined here is to identify where something is located, and generally this is expected to be somewhere on, or relative to, Earth (or another astronomical body). At least two options are available to YANG data models that wish to use this grouping with objects that are changing location frequently in non-simple ways. A data model can either add additional motion data to its model directly, or if the application allows, it can require more frequent queries to keep the location data current.

## 2.4. Nested Locations

When locations are nested (e.g., a building may have a location that houses routers that also have locations), the module using this grouping is free to indicate in its definition that the 'reference-frame' is inherited from the containing object so that the 'reference-frame' need not be repeated in every instance of location data.

## 2.5. Non-location Attributes

During the development of this module, the question of whether it would support data such as orientation arose. These types of attributes are outside the scope of this grouping because they do not deal with a location but rather describe something more about the object that is at the location. Module authors are free to add these non-location attributes along with their use of this location grouping.

## 2.6. Tree

The following is the YANG tree diagram [RFC8340] for the geo-location grouping.

```
module: ietf-geo-location
  grouping geo-location:
    +-- geo-location
      +-- reference-frame
        | +-- alternate-system?    string {alternate-systems}?
        | +-- astronomical-body?  string
        | +-- geodetic-system
        |   +-- geodetic-datum?    string
        |   +-- coord-accuracy?    decimal64
        |   +-- height-accuracy?   decimal64
      +-- (location)?
        | +--:(ellipsoid)
        |   | +-- latitude?        decimal64
        |   | +-- longitude?       decimal64
        |   | +-- height?          decimal64
        |   +--:(cartesian)
        |     +-- x?                decimal64
        |     +-- y?                decimal64
        |     +-- z?                decimal64
      +-- velocity
        | +-- v-north?             decimal64
        | +-- v-east?              decimal64
        | +-- v-up?                decimal64
      +-- timestamp?               yang:date-and-time
      +-- valid-until?              yang:date-and-time
```

## 3. YANG Module

This model imports Common YANG Data Types [RFC6991]. It uses YANG version 1.1 [RFC7950].

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-geo-location@2022-02-11.yang"

module ietf-geo-location {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-geo-location";
  prefix geo;
  import ietf-yang-types {
    prefix yang;
    reference "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETMOD Working Group (NETMOD)";
  contact
    "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>
    WG List:  <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>

    Editor:   Christian Hopps
              <mailto:chopps@chopps.org>;

  description
    "This module defines a grouping of a container object for
    specifying a location on or around an astronomical object (e.g.,
    'earth').

    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 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when,
    they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

    Copyright (c) 2022 IETF Trust and the persons identified as
    authors of the code.  All rights reserved.

    Redistribution and use in source and binary forms,
    with or without modification, is permitted pursuant to,
    and subject to the license terms contained in, the
    Revised BSD License set forth in Section 4.c of the
    IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents
    (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info)."

    This version of this YANG module is part of RFC 9179
    (https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9179); see the RFC itself
    for full legal notices.";

  revision 2022-02-11 {
    description
      "Initial Revision";
    reference
      "RFC 9179: A YANG Grouping for Geographic Locations";
  }

  feature alternate-systems {
    description
      "This feature means the device supports specifying locations
      using alternate systems for reference frames.";
  }
```

```
grouping geo-location {
  description
    "Grouping to identify a location on an astronomical object.";

  container geo-location {
    description
      "A location on an astronomical body (e.g., 'earth')
      somewhere in a universe.";

    container reference-frame {
      description
        "The Frame of Reference for the location values.";

      leaf alternate-system {
        if-feature "alternate-systems";
        type string;
        description
          "The system in which the astronomical body and
          geodetic-datum is defined. Normally, this value is not
          present and the system is the natural universe; however,
          when present, this value allows for specifying alternate
          systems (e.g., virtual realities). An alternate-system
          modifies the definition (but not the type) of the other
          values in the reference frame.";
      }
      leaf astronomical-body {
        type string {
          pattern '[ -@\[-\^_~]*';
        }
        default "earth";
        description
          "An astronomical body as named by the International
          Astronomical Union (IAU) or according to the alternate
          system if specified. Examples include 'sun' (our star),
          'earth' (our planet), 'moon' (our moon), 'enceladus' (a
          moon of Saturn), 'ceres' (an asteroid), and
          '67p/churyumov-gerasimenko' (a comet). The ASCII value
          SHOULD have uppercase converted to lowercase and not
          include control characters (i.e., values 32..64, and
          91..126). Any preceding 'the' in the name SHOULD NOT be
          included.";
        reference
          "https://www.iau.org/";
      }
    }
    container geodetic-system {
      description
        "The geodetic system of the location data.";
      leaf geodetic-datum {
        type string {
          pattern '[ -@\[-\^_~]*';
        }
        description
          "A geodetic-datum defining the meaning of latitude,
          longitude, and height. The default when the
          astronomical body is 'earth' is 'wgs-84', which is
          used by the Global Positioning System (GPS). The
          ASCII value SHOULD have uppercase converted to
```

```
        lowercase and not include control characters
        (i.e., values 32..64, and 91..126). The IANA registry
        further restricts the value by converting all spaces
        (' ') to dashes ('-').
        The specification for the geodetic-datum indicates
        how accurately it models the astronomical body in
        question, both for the 'horizontal'
        latitude/longitude coordinates and for height
        coordinates.";
    reference
        "RFC 9179: A YANG Grouping for Geographic Locations,
        Section 6.1";
}
leaf coord-accuracy {
    type decimal64 {
        fraction-digits 6;
    }
    description
        "The accuracy of the latitude/longitude pair for
        ellipsoidal coordinates, or the X, Y, and Z components
        for Cartesian coordinates. When coord-accuracy is
        specified, it indicates how precisely the coordinates
        in the associated list of locations have been
        determined with respect to the coordinate system
        defined by the geodetic-datum. For example, there
        might be uncertainty due to measurement error if an
        experimental measurement was made to determine each
        location.";
}
leaf height-accuracy {
    type decimal64 {
        fraction-digits 6;
    }
    units "meters";
    description
        "The accuracy of the height value for ellipsoidal
        coordinates; this value is not used with Cartesian
        coordinates. When height-accuracy is specified, it
        indicates how precisely the heights in the
        associated list of locations have been determined
        with respect to the coordinate system defined by the
        geodetic-datum. For example, there might be
        uncertainty due to measurement error if an
        experimental measurement was made to determine each
        location.";
}
}
}
choice location {
    description
        "The location data either in latitude/longitude or
        Cartesian values";
    case ellipsoid {
        leaf latitude {
            type decimal64 {
                fraction-digits 16;
            }
            units "decimal degrees";
        }
    }
}
```



```
        description
          "The latitude value on the astronomical body. The
          definition and precision of this measurement is
          indicated by the reference-frame.";
      }
      leaf longitude {
        type decimal64 {
          fraction-digits 16;
        }
        units "decimal degrees";
        description
          "The longitude value on the astronomical body. The
          definition and precision of this measurement is
          indicated by the reference-frame.";
      }
      leaf height {
        type decimal64 {
          fraction-digits 6;
        }
        units "meters";
        description
          "Height from a reference 0 value. The precision and
          '0' value is defined by the reference-frame.";
      }
    }
    case cartesian {
      leaf x {
        type decimal64 {
          fraction-digits 6;
        }
        units "meters";
        description
          "The X value as defined by the reference-frame.";
      }
      leaf y {
        type decimal64 {
          fraction-digits 6;
        }
        units "meters";
        description
          "The Y value as defined by the reference-frame.";
      }
      leaf z {
        type decimal64 {
          fraction-digits 6;
        }
        units "meters";
        description
          "The Z value as defined by the reference-frame.";
      }
    }
  }
}
container velocity {
  description
    "If the object is in motion, the velocity vector describes
    this motion at the time given by the timestamp. For a
    formula to convert these values to speed and heading, see
    RFC 9179.";
```

```

reference
  "RFC 9179: A YANG Grouping for Geographic Locations";

leaf v-north {
  type decimal64 {
    fraction-digits 12;
  }
  units "meters per second";
  description
    "v-north is the rate of change (i.e., speed) towards
     true north as defined by the geodetic-system.";
}

leaf v-east {
  type decimal64 {
    fraction-digits 12;
  }
  units "meters per second";
  description
    "v-east is the rate of change (i.e., speed) perpendicular
     to the right of true north as defined by
     the geodetic-system.";
}

leaf v-up {
  type decimal64 {
    fraction-digits 12;
  }
  units "meters per second";
  description
    "v-up is the rate of change (i.e., speed) away from the
     center of mass.";
}
}

leaf timestamp {
  type yang:date-and-time;
  description
    "Reference time when location was recorded.";
}

leaf valid-until {
  type yang:date-and-time;
  description
    "The timestamp for which this geo-location is valid until.
     If unspecified, the geo-location has no specific
     expiration time.";
}
}
}
}

<CODE ENDS>

```

#### 4. ISO 6709:2008 Conformance

[ISO.6709.2008] provides an appendix with a set of tests for conformance to the standard. The tests and results are given in the following table along with an explanation of inapplicable tests.

Test	Description	Pass Explanation
A. 1.2.1	elements required for a geographic point location	CRS is always indicated
A. 1.2.2	description of a CRS from a register	CRS register is defined
A. 1.2.3	definition of CRS	N/A - Don't define CRS
A. 1.2.4	representation of horizontal position	latitude/longitude values conform
A. 1.2.5	representation of vertical position	height value conforms
A. 1.2.6	text string representation	N/A - No string format

*Table 1: Conformance Test Results*

For test 'A.1.2.1', the YANG geo-location object either includes a Coordinate Reference System (CRS) ('reference-frame') or has a default defined [[WGS84](#)].

For 'A.1.2.3', we do not define our own CRS, and doing so is not required for conformance.

For 'A.1.2.6', we do not define a text string representation, which is also not required for conformance.

## 5. Usability

The geo-location object defined in this document and YANG module has been designed to be usable in a very broad set of applications. This includes the ability to locate things on astronomical bodies other than Earth, and to utilize entirely different coordinate systems and realities.

### 5.1. Portability

In order to verify portability while developing this module, the following standards and standard APIs were considered.

#### 5.1.1. IETF URI Value

[[RFC5870](#)] defines a standard URI value for geographic location data. It includes the ability to specify the 'geodetic-value' (it calls this 'crs') with the default being 'wgs-84' [[WGS84](#)]. For the location data, it allows two to three coordinates defined by the 'crs' value. For accuracy, it has a

single 'u' parameter for specifying uncertainty. The 'u' value is in fractions of meters and applies to all the location values. As the URI is a string, all values are specified as strings and so are capable of as much precision as required.

URI values can be mapped to and from the YANG grouping with the caveat that some loss of precision (in the extremes) may occur due to the YANG grouping using decimal64 values rather than strings.

### 5.1.2. W3C

W3C defines a geolocation API in [W3CGEO]. We show a snippet of code below that defines the geolocation data for this API. This is used by many applications (e.g., Google Maps API).

```
interface GeolocationPosition {
  readonly attribute GeolocationCoordinates coords;
  readonly attribute DOMTimeStamp timestamp;
};

interface GeolocationCoordinates {
  readonly attribute double latitude;
  readonly attribute double longitude;
  readonly attribute double? altitude;
  readonly attribute double accuracy;
  readonly attribute double? altitudeAccuracy;
  readonly attribute double? heading;
  readonly attribute double? speed;
};
```

Figure 1: Snippet Showing Geolocation Definition

#### 5.1.2.1. Comparison with YANG Data Model

Field	Type	YANG	Type
accuracy	double	coord-accuracy	dec64 fr 6
altitude	double	height	dec64 fr 6
altitudeAccuracy	double	height-accuracy	dec64 fr 6
heading	double	v-north, v-east	dec64 fr 12
latitude	double	latitude	dec64 fr 16
longitude	double	longitude	dec64 fr 16
speed	double	v-north, v-east	dec64 fr 12
timestamp	DOMTimeStamp	timestamp	string

Table 2

accuracy (double): Accuracy of 'latitude' and 'longitude' values in meters.

altitude (double): Optional height in meters above the [\[WGS84\]](#) ellipsoid.

altitudeAccuracy (double): Optional accuracy of 'altitude' value in meters.

heading (double): Optional direction in decimal degrees from true north increasing clockwise.

latitude, longitude (double): Standard latitude/longitude values in decimal degrees.

speed (double): Speed along the heading in meters per second.

timestamp (DOMTimeStamp): Specifies milliseconds since the UNIX Epoch in a 64-bit unsigned integer. The YANG data model defines the timestamp with arbitrarily large precision by using a string that encompasses all representable values of this timestamp value.

W3C API values can be mapped to the YANG grouping with the caveat that some loss of precision (in the extremes) may occur due to the YANG grouping using decimal64 values rather than doubles.

Conversely, only YANG values for Earth using the default 'wgs-84' [\[WGS84\]](#) as the 'geodetic-datum' can be directly mapped to the W3C values as W3C does not provide the extra features necessary to map the broader set of values supported by the YANG grouping.

### 5.1.3. Geography Markup Language (GML)

ISO adopted the Geography Markup Language (GML) defined by OGC 07-036 [\[OGC\]](#) as [\[ISO. 19136.2007\]](#). GML defines, among many other things, a position type 'gml:pos', which is a sequence of 'double' values. This sequence of values represents coordinates in a given CRS. The CRS is either inherited from containing elements or directly specified as attributes 'srsName' and optionally 'srsDimension' on the 'gml:pos'.

GML defines an Abstract CRS type from which Concrete CRS types are derived. This allows for many types of CRS definitions. We are concerned with the Geodetic CRS type, which can have either ellipsoidal or Cartesian coordinates. We believe that other non-Earth-based CRSs as well as virtual CRSs should also be representable by the GML CRS types.

Thus, GML 'gml:pos' values can be mapped directly to the YANG grouping with the caveat that some loss of precision (in the extremes) may occur due to the YANG grouping using decimal64 values rather than doubles.

Conversely, mapping YANG grouping values to GML is fully supported for Earth-based geodetic systems.

GML also defines an observation value in 'gml:Observation', which includes a timestamp value 'gml:validTime' in addition to other components such as 'gml:using', 'gml:target', and 'gml:resultOf'. Only the timestamp is mappable to and from the YANG grouping. Furthermore, 'gml:validTime' can either be an instantaneous measure ('gml:TimeInstant') or a time period

('gml:TimePeriod'). The instantaneous 'gml:TimeInstant' is mappable to and from the YANG grouping 'timestamp' value, and values down to the resolution of seconds for 'gml:TimePeriod' can be mapped using the 'valid-until' node of the YANG grouping.

#### 5.1.4. KML

KML 2.2 [KML22] (formerly Keyhole Markup Language) was submitted by Google to the [Open Geospatial Consortium](#) and was adopted. The latest version as of this writing is KML 2.3 [KML23]. This schema includes geographic location data in some of its objects (e.g., 'kml:Point' or 'kml:Camera' objects). This data is provided in string format and corresponds to the values specified in [W3CGEO]. The timestamp value is also specified as a string as in our YANG grouping.

KML has some special handling for the height value that is useful for visualization software, 'kml:altitudeMode'. The values for 'kml:altitudeMode' include 'clampToGround', which indicates the height is ignored; 'relativeToGround', which indicates the height value is relative to the location's ground level; or 'absolute', which indicates the height value is an absolute value within the geodetic datum. The YANG grouping can directly map the ignored and absolute cases but not the relative-to-ground case.

In addition to the 'kml:altitudeMode', KML also defines two seafloor height values using 'kml:seaFloorAltitudeMode'. One value is to ignore the height value ('clampToSeaFloor') and the other is relative ('relativeToSeaFloor'). As with the 'kml:altitudeMode' value, the YANG grouping supports the ignore case but not the relative case.

The KML location values use a geodetic datum defined in Annex A of [ISO.19136.2007] with identifier 'LonLat84\_5773'. The altitude value for KML absolute height mode is measured from the vertical datum specified by [WGS84].

Thus, the YANG grouping and KML values can be directly mapped in both directions (when using a supported altitude mode) with the caveat that some loss of precision (in the extremes) may occur due to the YANG grouping using decimal64 values rather than strings. For the relative height cases, the application doing the transformation is expected to have the data available to transform the relative height into an absolute height, which can then be expressed using the YANG grouping.

## 6. IANA Considerations

### 6.1. Geodetic System Values Registry

IANA has created the "Geodetic System Values" registry under the "YANG Geographic Location Parameters" registry.

This registry allocates names for standard geodetic systems. Often, these values are referred to using multiple names (e.g., full names or multiple acronyms). The intent of this registry is to provide a single standard value for any given geodetic system.

The values **SHOULD** use an acronym when available, they **MUST** be converted to lowercase, and spaces **MUST** be changed to dashes "-".

Each entry should be sufficient to define the two coordinate values and to define height if height is required. So, for example, the 'wgs-84' is defined as WGS-84 with the geoid updated by at least [EGM96] for height values. Specific entries for [EGM96] and [EGM08] are present if a more precise definition of the data is required.

It should be noted that [RFC5870] also created a registry for geodetic systems (the "'geo' URI 'crs' Parameter Values" registry); however, this registry has a very strict modification policy. The authors of [RFC5870] have the stated goal of making CRS registration hard to avoid proliferation of CRS values. As our module defines alternate systems and has a broader scope (i.e., beyond Earth), the registry defined below is meant to be more easily modified.

The allocation policy for this registry is First Come First Served [RFC8126], as the intent is simply to avoid duplicate values.

The Reference value can either be a document or a contact person as defined in [RFC8126]. The Change Controller (i.e., Owner) is also defined by [RFC8126].

The initial values for this registry are as follows. They include the non-Earth-based geodetic-datum value for the Moon based on [MEAN-EARTH].

Name	Description	Reference	Change Controller
me	Mean Earth/Polar Axis (Moon)	RFC 9179	IETF
wgs-84-96	World Geodetic System 1984	RFC 9179	IETF
wgs-84-08	World Geodetic System 1984	RFC 9179	IETF
wgs-84	World Geodetic System 1984	RFC 9179	IETF

Table 3

## 6.2. 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-geo-location

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

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

## 6.3. 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-geo-location

Maintained by IANA: N

Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-geo-location

Prefix: geo

Reference: RFC 9179

## 7. Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) [RFC6241] or RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) [RFC6242]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS [RFC8446].

The NETCONF access control model [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.

Since the modules defined in this document only define groupings, these considerations are primarily for the designers of other modules that use these groupings.

All the data nodes defined in this YANG module are writable/creatable/deletable (i.e., "config true", which is the default).

None of the writable/creatable/deletable data nodes in the YANG module defined in this document are by themselves considered more sensitive or vulnerable than standard configuration.

Some of the readable data nodes in this YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control read access (e.g., via get, get-config, or notification) to these data nodes.

Since the grouping defined in this module identifies locations, authors using this grouping **SHOULD** consider any privacy issues that may arise when the data is readable (e.g., customer device locations, etc).

## 8. Normative References

- [EGM08] Pavlis, N., Holmes, S., Kenyon, S., and J. Factor, "An Earth Gravitational Model to Degree 2160: EGM08.", Presented at the 2008 General Assembly of the European Geosciences Union, Vienna, April 2008.



**[EGM96]**

Lemoine, F., Kenyon, S., Factor, J., Trimmer, R., Pavlis, N., Chinn, D., Cox, C., Klosko, S., Luthcke, S., Torrence, M., Wang, Y., Williamson, R., Pavlis, E., Rapp, R., and T. Olson, "The Development of the Joint NASA GSFC and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) Geopotential Model EGM96.", NASA/TP-1998-206861, July 1998.

**[ISO.6709.2008]** International Organization for Standardization, "Standard representation of geographic point location by coordinates", ISO 6709:2008, 2008.

**[MEAN-EARTH]** NASA, "A Standardized Lunar Coordinate System for the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter", Version 4, Goddard Space Flight Center, May 2008.

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

**[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, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6241>>.

**[RFC6242]** Wasserman, M., "Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)", RFC 6242, DOI 10.17487/RFC6242, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6242>>.

**[RFC6991]** Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., "Common YANG Data Types", RFC 6991, DOI 10.17487/RFC6991, July 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6991>>.

**[RFC8040]** Bierman, A., Bjorklund, M., and K. Watsen, "RESTCONF Protocol", RFC 8040, DOI 10.17487/RFC8040, January 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8040>>.

**[RFC8126]** Cotton, M., Leiba, B., and T. Narten, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", BCP 26, RFC 8126, DOI 10.17487/RFC8126, June 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8126>>.

**[RFC8174]** Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.

**[RFC8341]** Bierman, A. and M. Bjorklund, "Network Configuration Access Control Model", STD 91, RFC 8341, DOI 10.17487/RFC8341, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8341>>.

**[RFC8342]** Bjorklund, M., Schoenwaelder, J., Shafer, P., Watsen, K., and R. Wilton, "Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)", RFC 8342, DOI 10.17487/RFC8342, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8342>>.

**[RFC8446]** Rescorla, E., "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3", RFC 8446, DOI 10.17487/RFC8446, August 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8446>>.

- [WGS84]** National Imagery and Mapping Agency, "Department of Defense World Geodetic System 1984", NIMA TR8350.2, Third Edition, January 2000.

## 9. Informative References

- [ISO.19136.2007]** International Organization for Standardization, "Geographic information -- Geography Markup Language (GML)", ISO 19136:2007.
- [KML22]** Wilson, T., Ed., "OGC KML", Version 2.2, April 2008, <[https://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact\\_id=27810](https://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=27810)>.
- [KML23]** Burggraf, D., Ed., "OGC KML", Version 2.3, August 2015, <<https://docs.opengeospatial.org/is/12-007r2/12-007r2.html>>.
- [OGC]** OpenGIS, "OpenGIS Geography Markup Language (GML) Encoding Standard", Version: 3.2.1, OGC 07-036, August 2007, <[https://portal.ogc.org/files/?artifact\\_id=20509](https://portal.ogc.org/files/?artifact_id=20509)>.
- [RFC3688]** Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>>.
- [RFC5870]** Mayrhofer, A. and C. Spanring, "A Uniform Resource Identifier for Geographic Locations ('geo' URI)", RFC 5870, DOI 10.17487/RFC5870, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5870>>.
- [RFC6020]** Bjorklund, M., Ed., "YANG - A Data Modeling Language for the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6020, DOI 10.17487/RFC6020, October 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6020>>.
- [RFC7950]** Bjorklund, M., Ed., "The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language", RFC 7950, DOI 10.17487/RFC7950, August 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7950>>.
- [RFC8340]** Bjorklund, M. and L. Berger, Ed., "YANG Tree Diagrams", BCP 215, RFC 8340, DOI 10.17487/RFC8340, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8340>>.
- [W3CGEO]** Popescu, A., "Geolocation API Specification", 2nd Edition, November 2016, <<https://www.w3.org/TR/2016/REC-geolocation-API-20161108/>>.

## Appendix A. Examples

Below is a fictitious module that uses the geo-location grouping.

```
module example-uses-geo-location {
  namespace
    "urn:example:example-uses-geo-location";
  prefix ugeo;
  import ietf-geo-location { prefix geo; }
  organization "Empty Org";
  contact "Example Author <eauthor@example.com>";
  description
    "Example use of geo-location";
  revision 2022-02-11 { reference "None"; }
  container locatable-items {
    description
      "The container of locatable items";
    list locatable-item {
      key name;
      description
        "A locatable item";
      leaf name {
        type string;
        description
          "The name of locatable item";
      }
      uses geo:geo-location;
    }
  }
}
```

*Figure 2: Example YANG Module Using Geolocation*

Below is the YANG tree for the fictitious module that uses the geo-location grouping.

```
module: example-uses-geo-location
  +--rw locatable-items
    +--rw locatable-item* [name]
      +--rw name                string
      +--rw geo-location
        +--rw reference-frame
          | +--rw alternate-system?  string
          | | {alternate-systems}?
          | +--rw astronomical-body? string
          | +--rw geodetic-system
          | | +--rw geodetic-datum?  string
          | | +--rw coord-accuracy?  decimal64
          | | +--rw height-accuracy? decimal64
        +--rw (location)?
          | +--:(ellipsoid)
          | | +--rw latitude?    decimal64
          | | +--rw longitude?   decimal64
          | | +--rw height?      decimal64
          | +--:(cartesian)
          | | +--rw x?           decimal64
          | | +--rw y?           decimal64
          | | +--rw z?           decimal64
        +--rw velocity
          | +--rw v-north?    decimal64
          | +--rw v-east?     decimal64
          | +--rw v-up?       decimal64
        +--rw timestamp?      yang:date-and-time
        +--rw valid-until?    yang:date-and-time
```

*Figure 3: Example YANG Tree Using Geolocation*

Below is some example YANG XML data for the fictitious module that uses the geo-location grouping.

```
<locatable-items xmlns="urn:example:example-uses-geo-location">
  <locatable-item>
    <name>Gaetana's</name>
    <geo-location>
      <latitude>40.73297</latitude>
      <longitude>-74.007696</longitude>
    </geo-location>
  </locatable-item>
  <locatable-item>
    <name>Pont des Arts</name>
    <geo-location>
      <timestamp>2012-03-31T16:00:00Z</timestamp>
      <latitude>48.8583424</latitude>
      <longitude>2.3375084</longitude>
      <height>35</height>
    </geo-location>
  </locatable-item>
  <locatable-item>
    <name>Saint Louis Cathedral</name>
    <geo-location>
      <timestamp>2013-10-12T15:00:00-06:00</timestamp>
      <latitude>29.9579735</latitude>
      <longitude>-90.0637281</longitude>
    </geo-location>
  </locatable-item>
  <locatable-item>
    <name>Apollo 11 Landing Site</name>
    <geo-location>
      <timestamp>1969-07-21T02:56:15Z</timestamp>
      <reference-frame>
        <astronomical-body>moon</astronomical-body>
        <geodetic-system>
          <geodetic-datum>me</geodetic-datum>
        </geodetic-system>
      </reference-frame>
      <latitude>0.67409</latitude>
      <longitude>23.47298</longitude>
    </geo-location>
  </locatable-item>
  <locatable-item>
    <name>Reference Frame Only</name>
    <geo-location>
      <reference-frame>
        <astronomical-body>moon</astronomical-body>
        <geodetic-system>
          <geodetic-datum>me</geodetic-datum>
        </geodetic-system>
      </reference-frame>
    </geo-location>
  </locatable-item>
</locatable-items>
```

Figure 4: Example XML Data of Geolocation Use

## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Jim Biard and Ben Koziol for their reviews and suggested improvements. We would also like to thank Peter Lothberg for the motivation as well as help in defining a broadly useful geographic location object as well as Acee Lindem and Qin Wu for their work on a geographic location object that led to this document's creation. We would also like to thank the Document Shepherd Kent Watsen.

## Author's Address

**Christian Hopps**

LabN Consulting, L.L.C.

Email: [chopps@chopps.org](mailto:chopps@chopps.org)