Schema Registry integration with YangKit

INSA de Lyon

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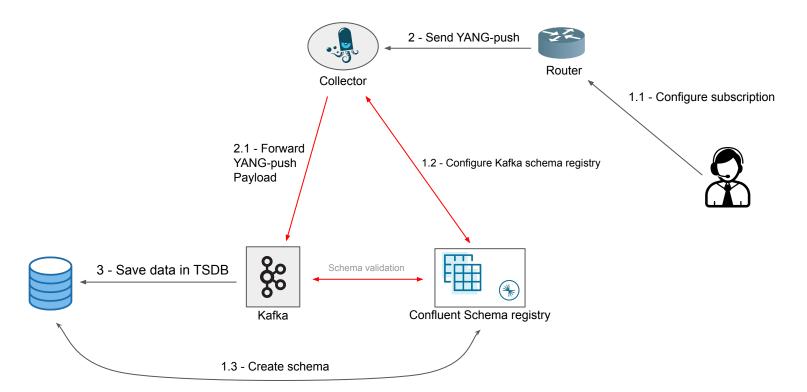


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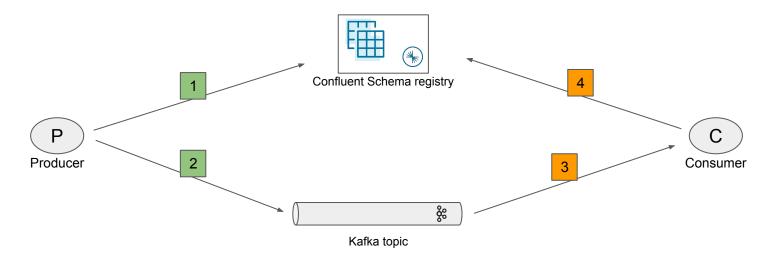
- Schema Registry
 - How does Schema registry works?
 - How YANG push modules are structured
 - Design choices for YANG integration
 - Status
- YangKit
 - Interface with YangKit (JSON and CBOR)
 - Content encapsulated in "data" node
 - YANG data validation
 - YANG push Notification validation
- Missing pieces: libyangserde (C library adding the MAGIC BYTE and the schema ld into the Kafka message)

Schema Registry

Full Implementation-level architecture

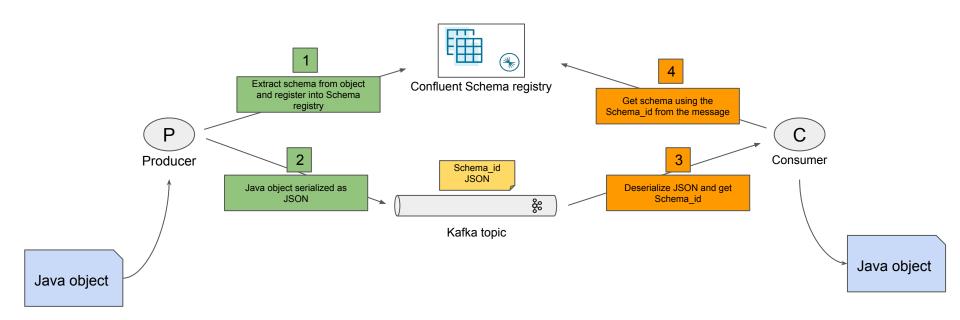


How does Schema registry works?

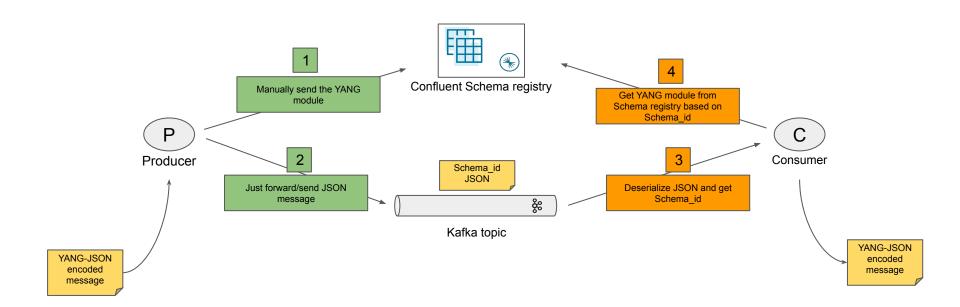


- register schema
- Send <MAGICBYTE, Schema ID, Content>
- 3. Receive <MAGICBYTE, Schema ID, Content>
- 4. Get schema

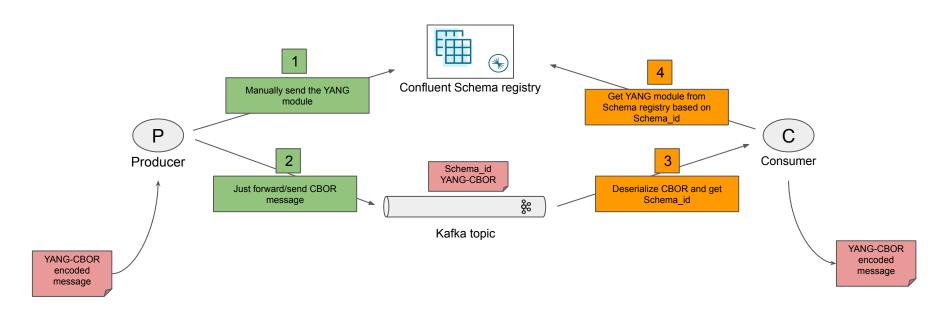
Main usecase for Schema registry: Plain Old Java Objects



Main usecase for YANG: Using YANG-JSON (without POJO)



Main usecase for YANG: Using YANG-CBOR (without POJO)



Same as YANG-JSON encoding but in YANG-CBOR

Nature of YANG modules / schemas

Example:

```
module insa-container {
   yang-version 1.1;
   namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-container";
   prefix ic;

   container first-container {
      config false;

      leaf address {
         type string;
      }
      leaf port {
         type uint8;
      }
   }
}
```

```
module insa-augment {
 yang-version 1.1;
 namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-augment";
 prefix ia;
 import insa-container {
   prefix ic;
   reference "RFC XXXX: YYYY";
 augment "/ic:first-container" {
   leaf mtu {
     type string;
     config false;
   container second-container {
     config false;
     leaf identifier {
       type string;
```

```
module insa-augment-bis {
 yang-version 1.1;
 namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-augment-bis'
 prefix iab;
 import insa-container {
   prefix ic;
   reference "RFC XXXX: YYYY";
 import insa-augment {
   prefix ia;
   reference "RFC XXXX: YYYY";
 augment "/ic:first-container/ia:second-container" {
   leaf name {
     type string;
     config false;
```

Nature of YANG modules / schemas → Dependencies

```
module insa-container {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-container";
  prefix ic;

  container first-container {
    config false;

    leaf address {
        type string;
      }
      leaf port {
            type uint8;
      }
    }
}
```

```
module insa-augment {
 yang-version 1.1;
 namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-augment";
 prefix ia;
 import insa-container {
   prefix ic;
   reference "RFC XXXX: YYYY";
 augment "/ic:first-container" {
   leaf mtu {
     type string;
     config false;
   container second-container {
     config false;
     leaf identifier {
       type string;
```

```
module insa-augment-bis {
 yang-version 1.1;
 namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-augment-bis'
 prefix iab;
 import insa-container {
   prefix ic:
   reference "RFC XXXX: YYYY":
 import insa-augment {
   prefix ia;
   reference "RFC XXXX: YYYY";
 augment "/ic:first-container/ia:second-container" {
   leaf name {
     type string;
     config false;
```

insa-container.yang ← insa-augment.yang ← insa-augment-bis.yang

Nature of YANG modules / schemas: registration in Schema registry

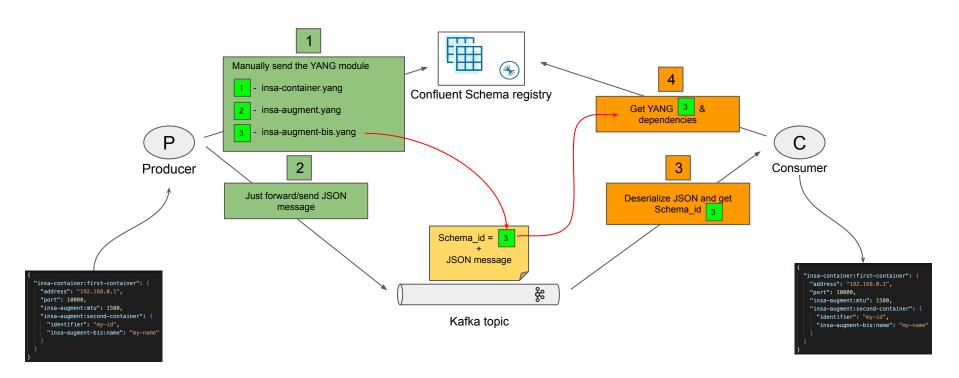
insa-container.yang \leftarrow insa-augment.yang \leftarrow insa-augment-bis.yang

- Register insa-container.yang (subject insa-container)
- 2. Register insa-augment.yang (subject insa-augment)
- 3. Register insa-augment-bis.yang (subject insa-augment-bis)
- 4. Use <u>last subject*</u> (insa-augment-bis) to validate message

```
nodule: insa-container
                                                                             "insa-container:first-container": {
 +--ro first-container
                                                                               "address": "192.168.0.1",
     +--ro address?
                                     string
                                                                               "port": 10000,
                                     uint8
                                                                               "insa-augment:mtu": 1500,
     +--ro ia:mtu?
                                     string
                                                                               "insa-augment:second-container": {
      -ro ia:second-container
                                                                                "identifier": "my-id",
        +--ro ia:identifier?
                                  strina
                                                                                "insa-augment-bis:name": "my-name"
        +--ro iab:name?
                                  string
```

^{*}Schema registry Subject: Identifier of the schema used for data validation.

Main usecase for YANG: Using YANG-JSON (without POJO)



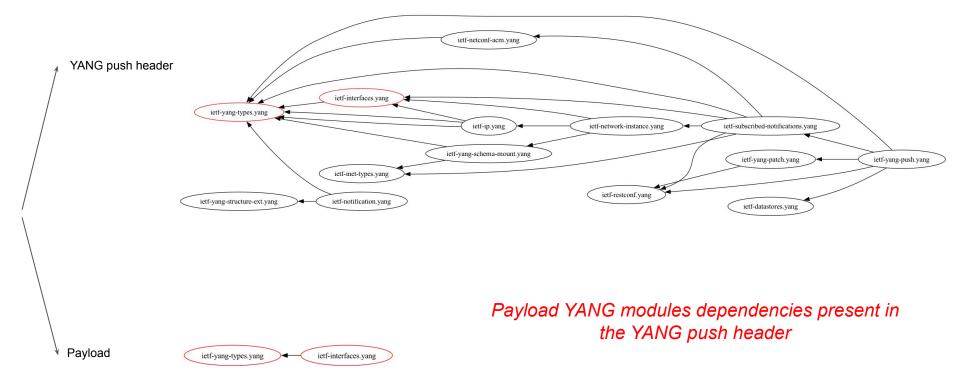
YANG push in Schema registry: example 1

```
"ietf-notification:notification": {
  "eventTime": "2023-03-25T08:30:11.22Z",
  "ietf-notification-sequencing:sysName": "example-router",
  "ietf-notification-sequencing:sequenceNumber": 1,
  "ietf-yang-push:push-update": {
    "id": 6666,
   "ietf-yang-push-netobs-timestamping:observation-time": "2023-03-25T08:30:11.22Z",
    "datastore-contents": {
     "ietf-interfaces:interfaces": [
          "interface": {
            "name": "eth0",
            "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
            "oper-status": "up"
```

YANG-push header

YANG-push payload

YANG push in Schema registry: dependencies

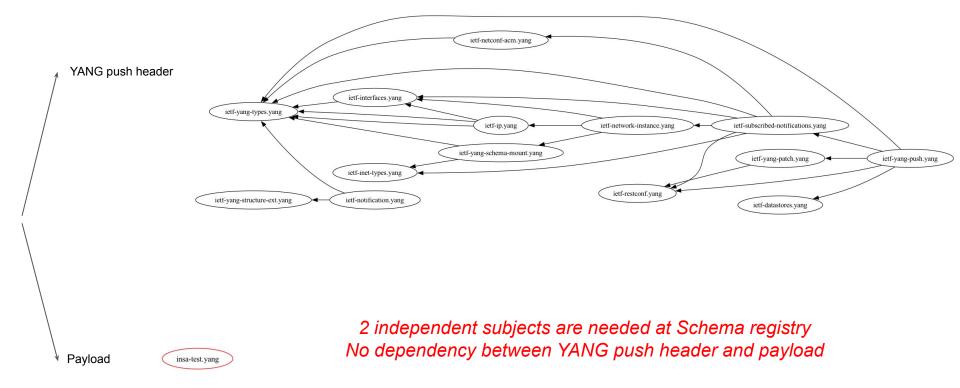


YANG push in Schema registry: example 2

```
"ietf-notification:notification": {
 "eventTime": "2023-03-25T08:30:11.22Z",
 "ietf-notification-sequencing:sysName": "example-router",
 "ietf-notification-sequencing:sequenceNumber": 1,
                                                                                          YANG-push header
 "ietf-yang-push:push-update": {
   "id": 6666.
   "ietf-yang-push-netobs-timestamping:observation-time": "2023-03-25T08:30:11.22Z",
   "datastore-contents": {
     "insa-test:insa-container": {
                                                                                          Independent YANG
       "computer": "my-computer",
       "router": 26
```

Note: insa-test.yang is a non-standard YANG module for this example. Same usecase as if OpenConfig YANG modules were used.

YANG push in Schema registry: dependencies



Complexity coming from the IETF Specification

RFC8641: YANG push

```
notifications:
  +---n push-update
                                  sn:subscription-id
     +--ro id?
     +--ro datastore-contents?
                                  <anvdata>
     +--ro incomplete-update?
                                  empty
  +---n push-change-update {on-change}?
                                  sn:subscription-id
     +--ro id?
     +--ro datastore-changes
        +--ro yang-patch
           +--ro patch-id
                              string
           +--ro comment?
                              string
           +--ro edit* [edit-id]
              +--ro edit-id
                                  string
              +--ro operation
                                  enumeration
              +--ro target
                                  target-resource-offset
              +--ro point?
                                  target-resource-offset
              +--ro where?
                                  enumeration
              +--ro value?
                                  <anydata>
     +--ro incomplete-update?
                                  empty
```

RFC7950: YANG 1.1

7.10. The "anydata" Statement

The "anydata" statement defines an interior node in the schema tree. It takes one argument, which is an identifier, followed by a block of substatements that holds detailed anydata information.

The "anydata" statement is used to represent an unknown set of nodes that can be modeled with YANG, except anyxml, but for which the data model is not known at module design time. It is possible, though not required, for the data model for anydata content to become known through protocol signaling or other means that are outside the scope of this document.

An anydata node cannot be augmented (see <a>Section 7.17).

An anydata node exists in zero or one instance in the data tree.

An implementation may or may not know the data model used to model a specific instance of an anydata node.

Since the use of anydata limits the manipulation of the content, the "anydata" statement SHOULD NOT be used to define configuration data.

Designs for integrating YANG to Schema registry

- (1) Create a YANG module integrating all the YANG push header and payload
 - First approach proposed at <u>Hackathon 117</u>
 - Issue: Creating a new YANG module changes the namespace of the encoded message.

- (2) Register all the YANG modules to a Schema Context*
 - Approach taken by YangKit (<u>currently testing this approach at INSA</u>)
 - **Issue**: Schema registry needs to support "one subject is associated to multiple models" (not only augmentations, but independent modules)

^{*}Schema Context: Instance in memory registering all YANG modules for data validation (of a message)

Design 1: Craft a new YANG module based on the modules coming from the routers

```
ietf-inet-types@2021-02-22.yang
ietf-yang-types@2023-01-23.yang
ietf-restconf@2017-01-26.yang
ietf-datastores@2018-02-14.yang
insa-test@2023-09-05.yang
ietf-yang-structure-ext@2020-06-17.yang
ietf-interfaces@2018-02-20.yang
ietf-yang-patch@2017-02-22.yang
ietf-netconf-acm@2018-02-14.yang
ietf-yang-schema-mount@2019-01-14.yang
ietf-ip@2018-02-22.yang
ietf-network-instance@2019-01-21.yang
ietf-notification@2023-07-23.yang
ietf-subscribed-notifications@2019-09-09.yang
ietf-yang-push@2019-09-09.yang
```

crafted-yang-push@2023-11-07.yang

*Includes all leaves and types defined in the set of YANG modules

Observations:

- the YANG modules from the routers are not used anymore once the crafted YANG is created
- Filtering (datatree/Xpath) can be managed directly from the YANG module

Design 1: Craft a new YANG module based on the modules coming from the routers

```
Validate message
crafted-yang-push@2023-11-07.yang

Validate message

validate message

validate message

crafted-yang-push@2023-11-07.yang

Validate message

validate validate validate

validate validate

validate validate

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```

Validation happens directly against a single YANG module

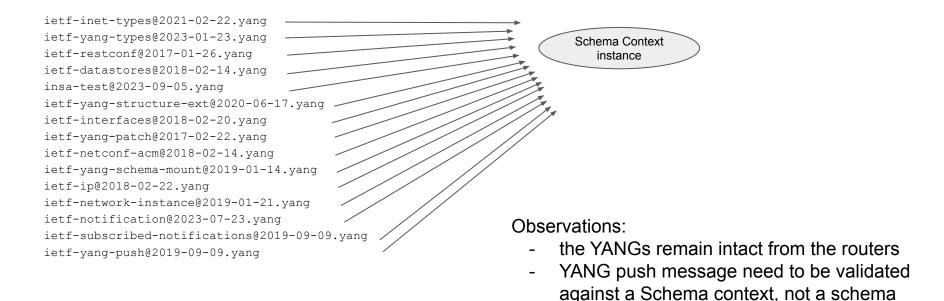
Designs for integrating YANG to Schema registry

- (1) Create a YANG module integrating all the YANG push header and payload
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^{*}Schema Context: Instance in memory registering all YANG modules for data validation (of a message)

Design 2: Register all YANG modules to an Schema context



as defined in Schema registry

Design 2: Register all YANG modules to an Schema context

Schema context needs to be instantiated on a message version basis

Designs for integrating YANG to Schema registry

- (1) Create a YANG module integrating all the YANG push header and payload
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Complexity coming from the IETF Specification

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```
notifications:
  +---n push-update
                                  sn:subscription-id
     +--ro id?
     +--ro datastore-contents?
                                  <anvdata>
     +--ro incomplete-update?
                                  empty
  +---n push-change-update {on-change}?
                                  sn:subscription-id
     +--ro id?
     +--ro datastore-changes
        +--ro yang-patch
           +--ro patch-id
                              string
           +--ro comment?
                             string
           +--ro edit* [edit-id]
              +--ro edit-id
                                  string
              +--ro operation
                                  enumeration
              +--ro target
                                  target-resource-offset
              +--ro point?
                                  target-resource-offset
              +--ro where?
                                  enumeration
              +--ro value?
                                  <anydata>
     +--ro incomplete-update?
                                  empty
```

RFC7950: YANG 1.1

7.10. The "anydata" Statement

The "anydata" statement defines an interior node in the schema tree. It takes one argument, which is an identifier, followed by a block of substatements that holds detailed anydata information.

The "anydata" statement is used to represent an unknown set of nodes that can be modeled with YANG, except anyxml, but for which the data model is not known at module design time. It is possible, though not required, for the data model for anydata content to become known through protocol signaling or other means that are outside the scope of this document.

An example of where anydata can be useful is a list of received notifications where the specific notifications are not known at design time.

An anydata node cannot be augmented (see Section 7.17).

An anydata node exists in zero or one instance in the data tree.

An implementation may or may not know the data model used to model a specific instance of an anydata node.

Since the use of anydata limits the manipulation of the content, the "anydata" statement SHOULD NOT be used to define configuration data.

Impact on Schema registry using Design (2)

Register all the YANG modules to a Schema Context

- **Issue**: Schema registry needs to support "one subject is associated to multiple models" (not only augmentations, but independent modules)
 - Solution 1: Implement support in schema registry
 - API is changed and not "compliant" to Confluent approach (meaning we are implementing a new API)
 - Solution 2: (workaround) Global SchemaContext per Schema Registry
 - API is not changed, but upon request, the global SchemaContext is used
 - YANG versioning and BC/NBC checks cannot be supported

Yangkit

Interfaces

Gaps

Interface with YangKit (JSON)

Input:

- JsonNode (Jackson library)
- SchemaContext (Class having all Serialised yang modules)

Output:

- Notification is valid/invalid
- Data is valid/invalid

Interface with YangKit (CBOR)

Input:

CBOR encoding is supported in Jackson library!

- JsonNode (Jackson library)
- SchemaContext (Class having all Serialised yang modules)

Output:

- Notification is valid/invalid
- Data is valid/invalid

Validating YANG-JSON data

YANG data is wrapped in "data" node

- Is it a Standard/expected behavior?
- Behavior coming from NETCONF RFC6241?
- Easy to change

Schema registry - Status (16/05/2024)

- YangKit integrated to Schema Registry as a PoC
- Encodings
 - YANG JSON
 - YANG CBOR

Demo - YANG module

```
module insa-custom {
 yang-version 1;
 namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-yang";
 prefix iny;
 contact "alex.huang-feng@insa-lyon.fr";
 organization "INSA Lyon";
 description "insa-custom yang module";
 revision 2019-09-09 {
   description "Initial version.";
 container insa-container {
   config false;
   leaf computer {
     type string;
     description "computer";
   leaf router {
     type uint8;
     description "router";
```

```
"insa-custom:insa-container": {

"computer": "computer",

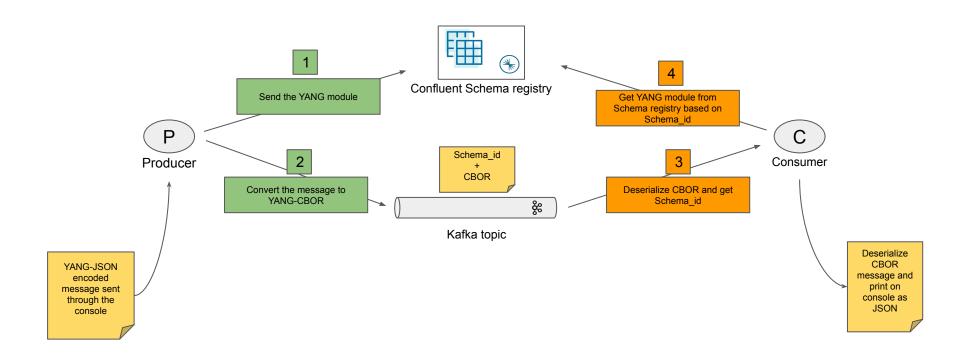
"router": 234

}
```

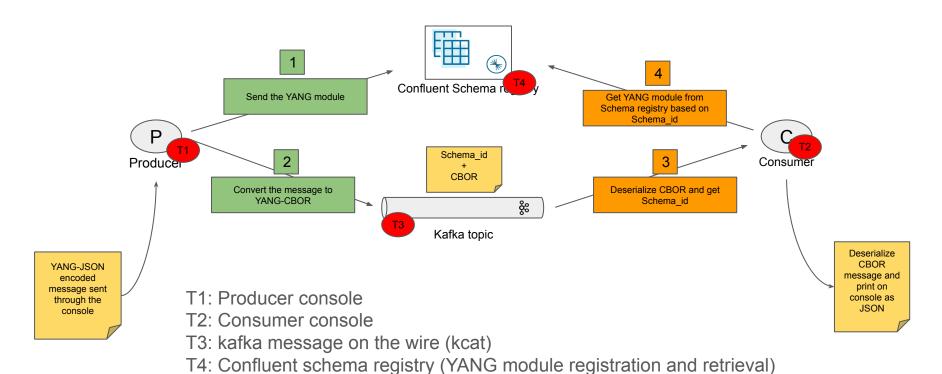
```
wrapped due to current
YangKit implementation
```

```
"data": {
    "insa-custom:insa-container": {
        "computer": "computer",
        "router": 234
      }
}
```

What does it do?

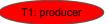


What does it do?



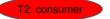
How to test → use schema registry console producer

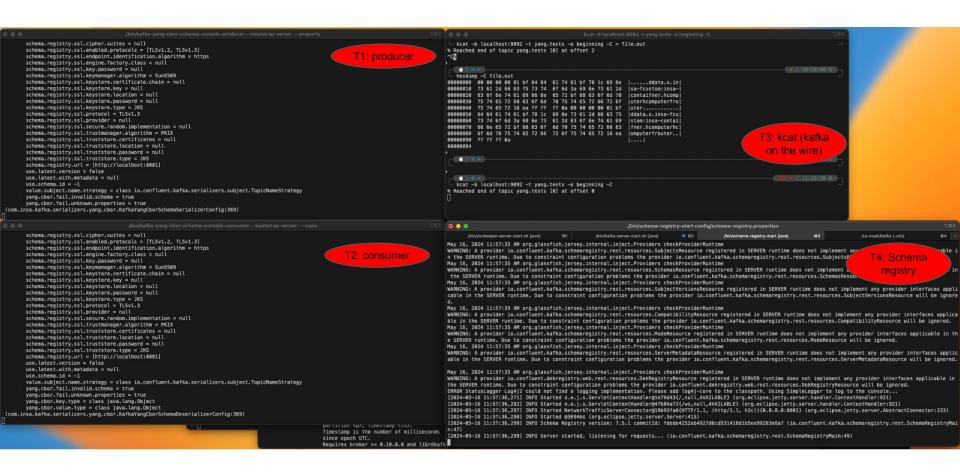
Producer

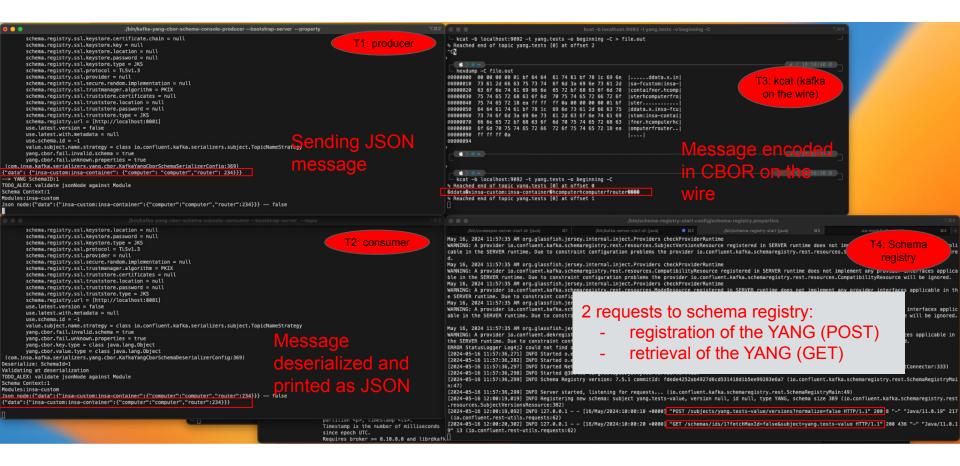


./bin/kafka-yang-cbor-schema-console-producer --bootstrap-server localhost:9092 --property schema-registry.url=http://localhost:8081 --topic yang.tests --property value.schema='module insa-custom {yang-version 1;namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:insa-yang";prefix iny;contact "alex.huang-feng@insa-lyon.fr";organization "INSA Lyon";description "insa-custom yang module";revision 2019-09-09 {description "Initial version.";}container insa-container {config false;leaf computer {type string;description "computer";}}leaf router {type uint8;description "router";}}'

Consumer







What's on the wire (Kafka)

Hexdumping results from kcat



Limitations

- YangKit bugs (Vivek has been working on them)
 - Frank is also pushing some code to YangKit

What's next?

- Finish JAVA client (instead of console) to push/receive messages
 - Allowing registering multiple yang modules
 - https://github.com/network-analytics/schema-registry-samples
 - Planned for Vivek (pre Huawei contract)

Yangkit validation gaps

- Type validation
- Mandatory
- Lists
- Unknown elements

Validating YANG-JSON data: Type validation

Leaf computer:

- YANG definition: <u>string</u>
- Content in the data: <u>integer</u>

Expected: Throw an error

Reality: Validator doesn't throw any error

```
"data:": {
    "insa-custom:insa-container": {
    "computer": 1,
    "router": 234
    }
}
```

```
description
    "insa-test YANG module.";
revision 2023-09-05 {
    description "Initial version.";
container insa-container {
    config false;
    leaf computer {
        type string;
        mandatory true;
        description "computer";
    leaf router {
        type uint8;
        description "router";
```

Validating YANG-JSON data: Mandatory leaves

Leaf computer:

- YANG definition: mandatory
- Content in the data: not present

Expected: Throw an error

Reality: Validator doesn't throw any error

```
description
    "insa-test YANG module.";
revision 2023-09-05 {
    description "Initial version.";
container insa-container {
    config false;
    leaf computer {
        type string;
        mandatory true;
        description "computer";
    leaf router {
        type uint8;
        description "router";
```

Validating YANG-JSON data: Lists (missing keys)

Leaf computer:

- YANG definition: Key of a list
- Content in the data: not present

Expected: Throw an error

Reality: Validator throws a "missing-element" error

```
list insa-container {
   key computer;
   config false;
    leaf computer {
        type string;
        mandatory true;
        description "computer";
    leaf router {
        type uint8;
        description "router";
```

Validating YANG-JSON data: Unknown elements

Leaf invalid_key:

- YANG definition: Not defined
- Content in the data: <u>Present</u>

Expected: **Throw an error**

Result: Validator throws an "unknown element" error

```
"data:": {
    "insa-custom:insa-container": {
        "computer": "computer",
        "router": 234,
        "invalid_key": "hey"
      }
}
```

```
description
    "insa-test YANG module.";
revision 2023-09-05 {
    description "Initial version.";
container insa-container {
    config false:
    leaf computer {
        type string;
        mandatory true;
        description "computer";
    leaf router {
        type uint8;
        description "router";
```

Validating YANG push Notification

- Accepts a YANG module defining a structure
- Can separate YANG push header from the payload
- Data Validation: similar to YANG data

Corner cases to have in mind

XPath is not managed by Yangkit

- YANG push subscription need to validate the data defined by the XPath
- The rest of the YANG module, the data should not be present

→ Yangkit approach: validate against a general YANG tree defined by **SchemaContext**

Corner cases to have in mind

revision 2019-09-09 { description "Initial version."; container insa-container { config false; leaf computer { type string; description "computer"; Xpath=/example:insa-container leaf router { type uint8; description "router"; container test-container { config false; leaf my-id { type string; Mandatory field mandatory true; Xpath=/example:test-container description "identifier"; leaf subscription { description "subscription";

Corner cases to have in mind

Subscription to

Xpath=/example:insa-container

Yangkit default behavior (Checked with Frank):

Data not having /test-container/my-id should fail

```
revision 2019-09-09 {
 description "Initial version.";
container insa-container {
 config false:
 leaf computer {
   type string;
   description "computer";
 leaf router {
   type uint8;
   description "router";
container test-container {
 config false;
 leaf my-id {
   type string;
   mandatory true;
   description "identifier";
 leaf subscription {
   type string;
   description "subscription";
```

Missing pieces

libyangserdes

Current status Mock generator **UDP-notif** mock generator 2 - Send YANG-push Kafka Schema Registry UDP-notif c-collector and c-publisher Router Collector HTTPS-notif c-collector 1.1 - Configure subscription libyangpush: (to be open-sourced) 2.1 - Forward YANG-push 1.2 - Configure Kafka schema registry Payload 2 ည 3 - Save data in TSDB Schema validation Kafka Confluent Schema registry 1.3 - Create schema

Current status UDP-notif mock generator 2 - Send YANG-push Kafka Schema Registry UDP-notif c-collector and c-publisher Router Collector HTTPS-notif c-collector libyangpush: (to be open-sourced)



Current status: router - collector

- Router
 - able to craft UDP-notif messages using: <u>UDP-notif c-collector and c-publisher</u>

- Collector
 - able to collect UDP-notif messages using: <u>UDP-notif c-collector and c-publisher</u>
 - able to collect HTTPS-notif messages using: <u>HTTPS-notif c-collector</u>
 - able to get YANG modules dependencies using: libyangpush (to be open-sourced)

YANG-JSON and YANG-CBOR encoding is generated at Router independently from the transport protocol.

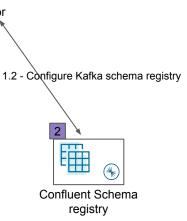
Current Transports already support YANG-JSON and YANG-CBOR MediaType

Current status UDP-notif mock generator Kafka Schema Registry UDP-notif c-collector and c-publisher Collector HTTPS-notif c-collector libyangpush: (to be open-sourced) 1.2 - Configure Kafka schema registry 2 Schema validation Confluent Schema registry

Current status: collector - schema registry

Collector

- Collector
 - when the YANG push message is received, we are able to get all YANG modules from the router using libyangpush
 - Generate registration to Schema Registry using libyangpush



- Schema registry
 - Support **YANG** as a schema type
 - WIP: one subject defines one YANG module or one Schema Context

Current status UDP-notif mock generator Kafka Schema Registry UDP-notif c-collector and c-publisher Collector HTTPS-notif c-collector libyangpush: (to be open-sourced) 2.1 - Forward YANG-push Payload ည္တ Schema validation Kafka

Current status: collector - Kafka topic

5 Collector

Collector

 Once the collector got the Schema_id serialize the message to Kafka using libyangserdes (Craft Kafka message with MAGICBYTE and Schema_id)

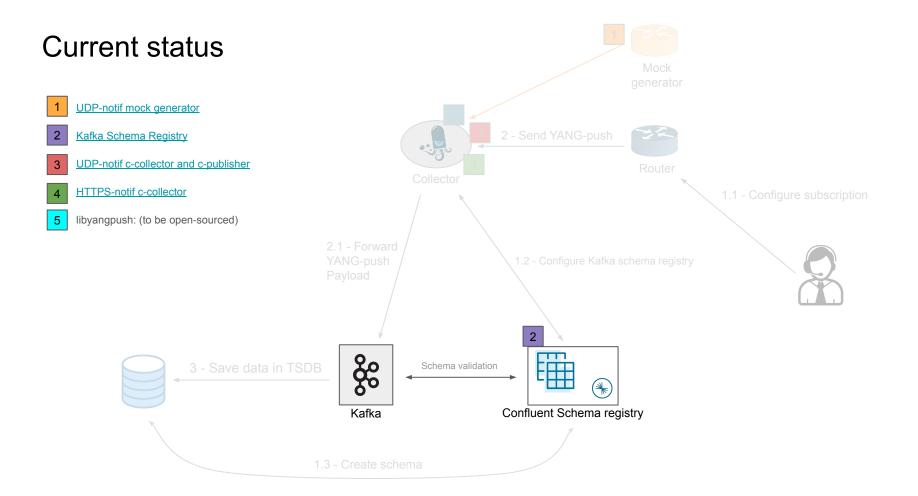
- Kafka

- is able to receive JSON or CBOR messages

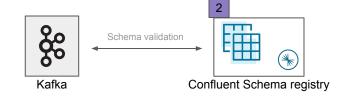


libyangserdes

- Client uses libyangpush to register all the YANG modules to Schema Registry
- Client uses libyangserdes to craft the kafka serialised message including the MAGICBYTE and the Schema_id
- libyangserdes must not modify the content of the message



Current status: Kafka - Schema Registry



- Kafka

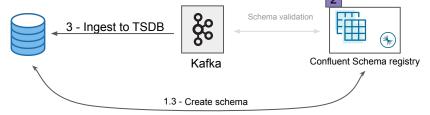
- is able to get the Schema id from the message
- is able to request the schema from the Schema Registry and validate the content
- WIP: YANG validation with Yangkit

Confluent Schema Registry

- is able to provide the schema / schema context
- WIP: Current discussions if current API need to be modified to accommodate YANG subjects

Current status UDP-notif mock generator Kafka Schema Registry UDP-notif c-collector and c-publisher HTTPS-notif c-collector libyangpush: (to be open-sourced) 2 ည္တ 3 - Save data in TSDB Schema validation Kafka Confluent Schema registry 1.3 - Create schema

Current status: TSDB ingestion



- TSDB

- Druid uses Kafka connect to create/ingest data to the database
- Missing: YANG connector (part of Druid)

- Kafka

- is able to provide the schema / schema context
- WIP: Current discussions if current API need to be modified to accommodate YANG subjects

Confluent Schema registry

- is able to provide the schema / schema context
- WIP: Current discussions if current API need to be modified to accommodate YANG subjects