Programmability Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 5500 Series Routers, IOS XR Release 7.4.x

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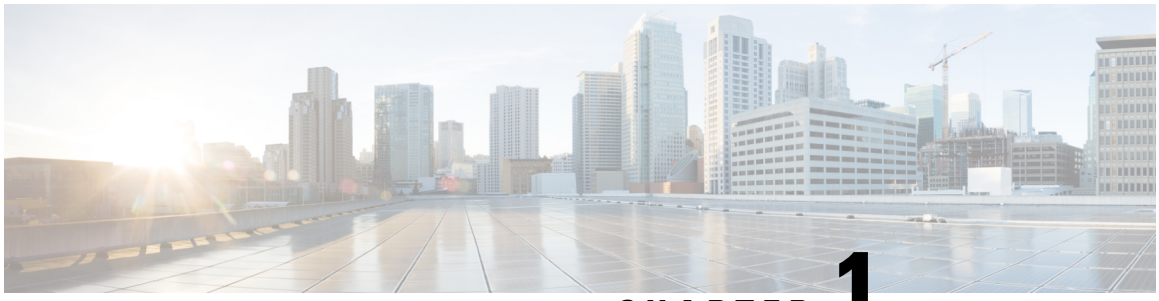


CHAPTER 1

New and Changed Feature Information

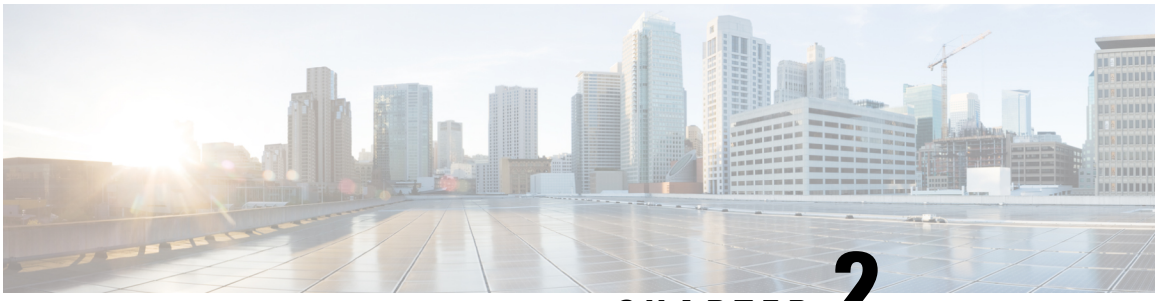
This section lists all the new and changed features for the Programmability Configuration Guide.

- New and Changed Programmability Features, on page 1

New and Changed Programmability Features

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
Telemetry Support for OpenConfig Interfaces, IPv4 and IPv6 Addresses and State	This feature provides telemetry gRPC Network Management Interface and Use gRPC Protocol to Define Network Operations with Data Models support for the following `openconfig-if-ip.yang` sensor paths. Previously, only NETCONF edit-config, get-config and get operations were supported. With this new feature, telemetry polling at a cadence or on-change can be retrieved for IPv4 and IPv6 data.	Release 7.4.2	Enhancements to Sensor Paths, on page 65
Transitioning Native Models to Unified Models (UM)	Unified models are CLI-based YANG models that are designed to replace the native schema-based models. UM models are generated directly from the IOS XR CLIs and mirror them in several ways. This results in improved usability and faster adoption of YANG models. You can access the new unified models from the Github repository.	Release 7.4.1	Unified Configuration Models, on page 57
CLI to YANG Mapping tool	This tool provides a quick reference for IOS XR CLIs and a corresponding YANG data model that could be used. New command introduced for this feature: **yang describe**	Release 7.4.1	CLI to Yang Mapping Tool, on page 9

Feature	Description	Changed in Release	Where Documented
Unique Commit ID for Configuration State	The network orchestrator is a central point of management for the network and typical workflow involves synchronizing the configuration states of the routers it manages. Loading configurations for comparing the states involves unnecessary data and subsequent comparisons are load intensive. This feature synchronizes the configuration states between the orchestrator and the router using a unique commit ID that the router maintains for each configuration commit. The orchestrator retrieves this commit ID from the router using NETCONF Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs) to identify whether the router has the latest configuration.	Release 7.4.1	Retrieve Transaction ID for NSO Operations, on page 30



CHAPTER 2

Drive Network Automation Using Programmable YANG Data Models

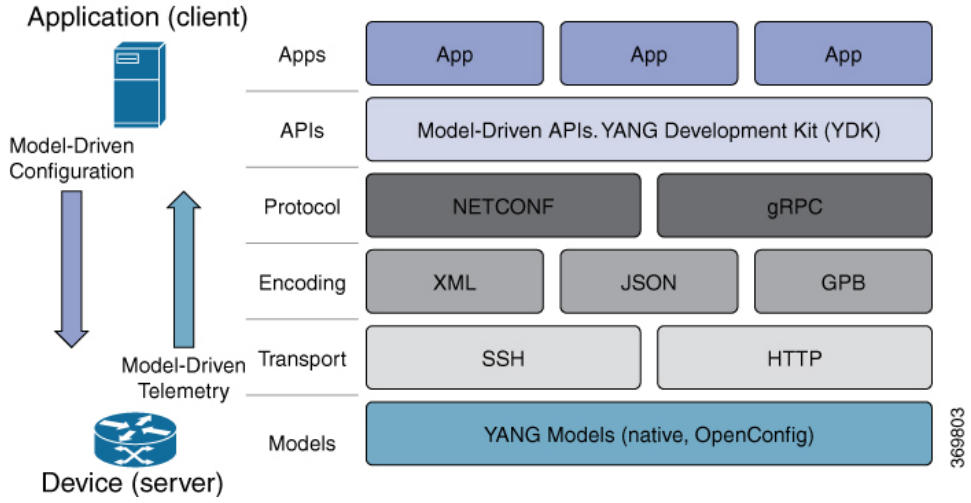
Typically, a network operation center is a heterogeneous mix of various devices at multiple layers of the network. Such network centers require bulk automated configurations to be accomplished seamlessly. CLIs are widely used for configuring and extracting the operational details of a router. But the general mechanism of CLI scraping is not flexible and optimal. Small changes in the configuration require rewriting scripts multiple times. Bulk configuration changes through CLIs are cumbersome and error-prone. These limitations restrict automation and scale. To overcome these limitations, you need an automated mechanism to manage your network.

Cisco IOS XR supports a programmatic way of configuring and collecting operational data of a network device using data models. They replace the process of manual configuration, which is proprietary, and highly text-based. The data models are written in an industry-defined language and is used to automate configuration task and retrieve operational data across heterogeneous devices in a network. Although configurations using CLIs are easier and human-readable, automating the configuration using model-driven programmability results in scalability.

Model-driven programmability provides a simple, flexible and rich framework for device programmability. This programmability framework provides multiple choices to interface with an IOS XR device in terms of transport, protocol and encoding. These choices are decoupled from the models for greater flexibility.

The following image shows the layers in model-driven programmability:

Figure 1: Model-driven Programmability Layers



Data models provides access to the capabilities of the devices in a network using Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF Protocol) or google-defined Remote Procedure Calls (gRPC Protocol). The operations on the router are carried out by the protocols using YANG models to automate and programme operations in a network.

Benefits of Data Models

Configuring routers using data models overcomes drawbacks posed by traditional router management because the data models:

- Provide a common model for configuration and operational state data, and perform NETCONF actions.
- Use protocols to communicate with the routers to get, manipulate and delete configurations in a network.
- Automate configuration and operation of multiple routers across the network.

This article describes how you benefit from using data models to programmatically manage your network operations.

- YANG Data Model, on page 4
- Access the Data Models, on page 8
- CLI to Yang Mapping Tool, on page 9
- Communication Protocols, on page 10
- YANG Actions, on page 11

YANG Data Model

A YANG module defines a data model through the data of the router, and the hierarchical organization and constraints on that data. Each module is uniquely identified by a namespace URL. The YANG models describe the configuration and operational data, perform actions, remote procedure calls, and notifications for network devices.

The YANG models must be obtained from the router. The models define a valid structure for the data that is exchanged between the router and the client. The models are used by NETCONF and gRPC-enabled applications.

Note gRPC is supported only in 64-bit platforms.

- **Cisco-specific models:** For a list of supported models and their representation, see Native models.
- **Common models:** These models are industry-wide standard YANG models from standard bodies, such as IETF and IEEE. These models are also called Open Config (OC) models. Like synthesized models, the OC models have separate YANG models defined for configuration data and operational data, and actions.

YANG models can be: For a list of supported OC models and their representation, see OC models.

All data models are stamped with semantic version `1.0.0` as baseline from release 7.0.1 and later.

For more details about YANG, refer RFC 6020 and 6087.

Data models handle the following types of requirements on routers (RFC 6244):

- **Configuration data:** A set of writable data that is required to transform a system from an initial default state into its current state. For example, configuring entries of the IP routing tables, configuring the interface MTU to use a specific value, configuring an ethernet interface to run at a given speed, and so on.
- **Operational state data:** A set of data that is obtained by the system at runtime and influences the behavior of the system in a manner similar to configuration data. However, in contrast to configuration data, operational state data is transient. The data is modified by interactions with internal components or other systems using specialized protocols. For example, entries obtained from routing protocols such as OSPF, attributes of the network interfaces, and so on.
- **Actions:** A set of NETCONF actions that support robust network-wide configuration transactions. When a change is attempted that affects multiple devices, the NETCONF actions simplify the management of failure scenarios, resulting in the ability to have transactions that will dependably succeed or fail atomically.

For more information about Data Models, see RFC 6244.

YANG data models can be represented in a hierarchical, tree-based structure with nodes. This representation makes the models easy to understand.

Each feature has a defined YANG model, which is synthesized from schemas. A model in a tree format includes:

- Top level nodes and their subtrees
- Subtrees that augment nodes in other YANG models
- Custom RPCs

YANG defines four node types. Each node has a name. Depending on the node type, the node either defines a value or contains a set of child nodes. The nodes types for data modeling are:

- leaf node - contains a single value of a specific type
- leaf-list node - contains a sequence of leaf nodes

- list node - contains a sequence of leaf-list entries, each of which is uniquely identified by one or more key leaves
- container node - contains a grouping of related nodes that have only child nodes, which can be any of the four node types

Structure of CDP Data Model

Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) configuration has an inherent augmented model (interface-configuration). The augmentation indicates that CDP can be configured at both the global configuration level and the interface configuration level. The data model for CDP interface manager in tree structure is:

```
module: Cisco-IOS-XR-cdp-cfg
   +--rw cdp
      +--rw timer?               uint32
      +--rw advertise-v1-only?   empty
      +--rw enable?              boolean
      +--rw hold-time?           uint32
      +--rw log-adjacency?       empty
augment /a1:interface-configurations/a1:interface-configuration:
   +--rw cdp
      +--rw enable?   empty
```

In the CDP YANG model, the augmentation is expressed as:

```
augment "/a1:interface-configurations/a1:interface-configuration" {
    container cdp {
      description "Interface specific CDP configuration";
      leaf enable {
        type empty;
        description "Enable or disable CDP on an interface";
      }
    }
    description
      "This augment extends the configuration data of
      'Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg'";
  }
```

CDP Operational YANG:

The structure of a data model can be explored using a YANG validator tool such as pyang and the data model can be formatted in a tree structure. The following example shows the CDP operational model in tree format.

```
module: Cisco-IOS-XR-cdp-oper
   +--ro cdp
      +--ro nodes
         +--ro node* [node-name]
            +--ro neighbors
            |  +--ro details
            |  |  +--ro detail*
            |  |     +--ro interface-name?   xr:Interface-name
            |  |     +--ro device-id?        string
            |  |     +--ro cdp-neighbor*
            |  |        +--ro detail
            |  |        |  +--ro network-addresses
            |  |        |  |  +--ro cdp-addr-entry*
            |  |        |  |     +--ro address
            |  |        |  |        +--ro address-type?   Cdp-l3-addr-protocol
            |  |        |  |        +--ro ipv4-address?   inet:ipv4-address
```

```
|  |        |  |       +--ro ipv6-address?   In6-addr
|  |        |  +--ro protocol-hello-list
|  |        |  |  +--ro cdp-prot-hello-entry*
|  |        |  |     +--ro hello-message?   yang:hex-string
|  |        |  +--ro version?               string
|  |        |  +--ro vtp-domain?            string
|  |        |  +--ro native-vlan?           uint32
|  |        |  +--ro duplex?                Cdp-duplex
|  |        |  +--ro system-name?           string
|  |        +--ro receiving-interface-name?   xr:Interface-name
|  |        +--ro device-id?                  string
|  |        +--ro port-id?                    string
|  |        +--ro header-version?             uint8
|  |        +--ro hold-time?                  uint16
|  |        +--ro capabilities?               string
|  |        +--ro platform?                   string

..... (snipped) .....
```

Components of a YANG Module

A YANG module defines a single data model. However, a module can reference definitions in other modules and sub-modules by using one of these statements:

The YANG models configure a feature, retrieve the operational state of the router, and perform actions.

- **import** imports external modules
- **include** includes one or more sub-modules
- **augment** provides augmentations to another module, and defines the placement of new nodes in the data model hierarchy
- **when** defines conditions under which new nodes are valid
- **prefix** references definitions in an imported module

Note The gRPC YANG path or JSON data is based on YANG module name and not YANG namespace.

YANG Module Set

You can provide structured, protocol-driven access to a network management configuration and its state information using YANG models. By default, all YANG models (native and OpenConfig) are accessible. You can activate a desired module-set using the **yang-server module-set** command to access a specific set of YANG modules.

Accessing the deprecated Cisco IOS XR YANG models generates a syslog message only once until the YANG agent (NETCONF or Emsd) restarts. After a restart, the message is generated again. For deprecated Cisco IOS XR data models, see Backward InCompatible (BIC) folder from Deprecated XPaths.

Configure YANG Module Set

To activate a specific set of YANG module, use the **yang-server module-set** command.

```
Router# config
Router(config)# yang-server module-set XR-only
Router# end
```

Access the Data Models

You can access the Cisco IOS XR native and OpenConfig data models from GitHub, a software development platform that provides hosting services for version control.

CLI-based YANG data models, also known as unified configuration models were introduced in Cisco IOS XR, Release 7.0.1. The new set of unified YANG config models are built in alignment with the CLI commands.

You can also access the supported data models from the router. The router ships with the YANG files that define the data models. Use NETCONF protocol to view the data models available on the router using `ietf-netconf-monitoring` request.

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
 <get>
   <filter type="subtree">
     <netconf-state xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring">
     <schemas/>
     </netconf-state>
   </filter>
 </get>
</rpc>
```

All the supported YANG models are displayed as response to the RPC request.

```
<rpc-reply message-id="16a79f87-1d47-4f7a-a16a-9405e6d865b9"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<data>
<netconf-state xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring">
<schemas>
<schema>
    <identifier>Cisco-IOS-XR-crypto-sam-oper</identifier>
    <version>1.0.0</version>
    <format>yang</format>
    <namespace>http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-crypto-sam-oper</namespace>
    <location>NETCONF</location>
</schema>
<schema>
    <identifier>Cisco-IOS-XR-crypto-sam-oper-sub1</identifier>
    <version>1.0.0</version>
    <format>yang</format>
    <namespace>http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-crypto-sam-oper</namespace>
    <location>NETCONF</location>
</schema>
<schema>
    <identifier>Cisco-IOS-XR-snmp-agent-oper</identifier>
    <version>1.0.0</version>
    <format>yang</format>
    <namespace>http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-snmp-agent-oper</namespace>
    <location>NETCONF</location>
</schema>

------------<snipped>--------------
<schema>
    <identifier>openconfig-aft-types</identifier>
    <version>1.0.0</version>
```

```
    <format>yang</format>
    <namespace>http://openconfig.net/yang/fib-types</namespace>
    <location>NETCONF</location>
</schema>
<schema>
    <identifier>openconfig-mpls-ldp</identifier>
    <version>1.0.0</version>
    <format>yang</format>
    <namespace>http://openconfig.net/yang/ldp</namespace>
    <location>NETCONF</location>
</schema>
</schemas>
</netconf-state>
------------<truncated>--------------
```

CLI to Yang Mapping Tool

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
CLI to YANG Mapping Tool	Release 7.4.1	This tool provides a quick reference for IOS XR CLIs and a corresponding YANG data model that could be used. New command introduced for this feature: **yang describe**

Note Starting from Release 7.11.1, the command **yang-describe** in the Command Line Interface (CLI) is deprecated.

CLI commands are widely used for configuring and extracting the operational details of a router. But bulk configuration changes through CLIs are cumbersome and error-prone. These limitations restrict automation and scale. To overcome these limitations, you need an automated mechanism to manage your network. Cisco IOS XR supports a programmatic way of configuring and collecting operational data of a router using Yang data models. However, owing to the large number of CLI commands, it is cumbersome to determine the mapping between the CLI command and its associated data model.

The CLI to Yang describer tool is a component in the IOS XR software. It helps in mapping the CLI command with its equivalent data models. With this tool, network automation using data models can be adapted with ease.

The tool simulates the CLI command and displays the following data:

- Yang model mapping to the CLI command
- List of the associated sensor paths

To retrieve the Yang equivalent of a CLI, use the following command:

```
Router#yang-describe ?
  configuration  Describe configuration commands(cisco-support)
  operational    Describe operational commands(cisco-support)
```

The tool supports description of both operational and configurational commands.

Example: Configuration Data

In the following example, the Yang paths for configuring the MPLS label range with minimum and maximum static values are displayed:

```
Router#yang-describe configuration mpls label range table 0 34000 749999 static 34000 99999
Mon May 10 12:37:27.192 UTC
YANG Paths:
  Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mpls-lsd-cfg:mpls/label/range/table-0
  Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-lsd-cfg:mpls-lsd/label-databases/label-database/label-range
  Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-lsd-cfg:mpls-lsd/label-databases/label-database/label-range/minvalue
  Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-lsd-cfg:mpls-lsd/label-databases/label-database/label-range/max-value

Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-lsd-cfg:mpls-lsd/label-databases/label-database/label-range/min-static-value


Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-lsd-cfg:mpls-lsd/label-databases/label-database/label-range/max-static-value
```

In the following example, the Yang paths for configuring the gRPC address are displayed:

```
Router#yang-describe configuration grpc address-family ipv4
Mon May 10 12:39:56.652 UTC
YANG Paths:
  Cisco-IOS-XR-man-ems-cfg:grpc/enable
  Cisco-IOS-XR-man-ems-cfg:grpc/address-family
```

Example: Operational Data

The operational data includes support for the `show` CLI commands.

The example shows the Yang paths to retrieve the operational data for MPLS interfaces:

```
Router#yang-describe operational show mpls interfaces
Mon May 10 12:34:05.198 UTC
YANG Paths:
  Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-lsd-oper:mpls-lsd/interfaces/interface
```

The following example shows the Yang paths to retrieve the operational data for Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP):

```
Router#yang-describe operational show vrrp brief
Mon May 10 12:34:38.041 UTC
YANG Paths:
  Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-vrrp-oper:vrrp/ipv4/virtual-routers/virtual-router
  Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-vrrp-oper:vrrp/ipv6/virtual-routers/virtual-router
```

Communication Protocols

Communication protocols establish connections between the router and the client. The protocols help the client to consume the YANG data models to, in turn, automate and programme network operations.

YANG uses one of these protocols:

- Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)
- RPC framework (gRPC) by Google

Note gRPC is supported only in 64-bit platforms.

The transport and encoding mechanisms for these two protocols are shown in the table:

Protocol	Transport	Encoding/ Decoding
NETCONF	ssh	xml
gRPC	http/2	json

NETCONF Protocol

NETCONF provides mechanisms to install, manipulate, or delete the configuration on network devices. It uses an Extensible Markup Language (XML)-based data encoding for the configuration data, as well as protocol messages. You use a simple NETCONF RPC-based (Remote Procedure Call) mechanism to facilitate communication between a client and a server. To get started with issuing NETCONF RPCs to configure network features using data models

gRPC Protocol

gRPC is an open-source RPC framework. It is based on Protocol Buffers (Protobuf), which is an open source binary serialization protocol. gRPC provides a flexible, efficient, automated mechanism for serializing structured data, like XML, but is smaller and simpler to use. You define the structure by defining protocol buffer message types in `.proto` files. Each protocol buffer message is a small logical record of information, containing a series of name-value pairs. To get started with issuing NETCONF RPCs to configure network features using data models

Note gRPC is supported only in 64-bit platforms.

YANG Actions

IOS XR and System Admin actions are RPC statements that trigger an operation or execute a command on the router. Theses actions are defined as YANG models using RPC statements. An action is executed when the router receives the corresponding NETCONF RPC or gRPC request. Once the router executes an action, it replies with a NETCONF RPC or gRPC response.

For example, **ping** command is a supported action. That means, a YANG model is defined for the **ping** command using RPC statements. This command can be executed on the router by initiating the corresponding NETCONF RPC or gRPC request.

Note NETCONF supports XML format, and gRPC supports JSON format.

The following table shows a list of actions. For the full list of supported actions, query the device or see the YANG Data Models Navigator.

Actions	YANG Models
logmsg	Cisco-IOS-XR-syslog-act
snmp	Cisco-IOS-XR-snmp-test-trap-act
rollback	Cisco-IOS-XR-cfgmgr-rollback-act
ping	Cisco-IOS-XR-ping-act Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-ping-act Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv6-ping-act
traceroute	Cisco-IOS-XR-traceroute-act Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-traceroute-act Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv6-traceroute-act
crypto	Cisco-IOS-XR-crypto-act
clear ospf	Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-ospf-act Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv6-ospfv3-act
clear isis	Cisco-IOS-XR-isis-act
clear bgp	Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-bgp-act
copy	Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-copy-act.yang
delete	Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-delete-act.yang
System Process Mgmt : process (restart)	Cisco-IOS-XR-sysmgr-act Cisco-IOS-XR-sysadmin-pm
System Process Mgmt : Reload (System Admin virtual machine (VM) reload, line card (LC) reload)	Cisco-IOS-XR-sysadmin-sm
System Process Mgmt : Reload (IOS XR VM node reload from System Admin)	Cisco-IOS-XR-sysadmin-sdr-mgr
System Process Mgmt : Install	Cisco-IOS-XR-spirit-install-act
dumpcore	Cisco-IOS-XR-spirit-corehelper-cfg

Note The System admin models support only `<get>` and `<get-config>` operations. The `<edit-config>` operation works only with the `merge` operation. The other operations such as `<delete>`, `<remove>`, `<replace>` and so on are not supported.

Example: PING NETCONF Action

This use case shows the IOS XR NETCONF action request to run the ping command on the router.

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <ping xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ping-act">
  <destination>
   <destination>1.2.3.4</destination>
  </destination>
 </ping>
</rpc>
```

This section shows the NETCONF action response from the router.

```
<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <ping-response xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ping-act">
  <ipv4>
   <destination>1.2.3.4</destination>
   <repeat-count>5</repeat-count>
   <data-size>100</data-size>
   <timeout>2</timeout>
   <pattern>0xabcd</pattern>
   <rotate-pattern>0</rotate-pattern>
   <reply-list>
    <result>!</result>
    <result>!</result>
    <result>!</result>
    <result>!</result>
    <result>!</result>
   </reply-list>
   <hits>5</hits>
   <total>5</total>
   <success-rate>100</success-rate>
   <rtt-min>1</rtt-min>
   <rtt-avg>1</rtt-avg>
   <rtt-max>1</rtt-max>
  </ipv4>
 </ping-response>
</rpc-reply>
```

Example: XR Process Restart Action

This example shows the process restart action sent to NETCONF agent.

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <sysmgr-process-restart xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-sysmgr-act">
     <process-name>processmgr</process-name>
     <location>0/RP0/CPU0</location>
  </sysmgr-process-restart>
</rpc>
```

This example shows the action response received from the NETCONF agent.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
   <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
```

Example: Shutdown Dumper Process

This use case shows the System Admin NETCONF action request to shut down dumper process on the router.

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<action xmlns="http://tail-f.com/ns/netconf/actions/1.0">
   <data>
     <processes xmlns="http://www.cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-sysadmin-pm">
       <all-locations>
         <location>0/RP0</location>
         <name>
           <proc-name>dumper</proc-name>
           <instance-id>0</instance-id>
           <proc-action>
             <do-what>shutdown</do-what>
             <user-name>root</user-name>
             <user-ip>1.2.3.4</user-ip>
           </proc-action>
         </name>
       </all-locations>
     </processes>
   </data>
</action>
</rpc>
```

This section shows the NETCONF action response from the router.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <data>
  <processes xmlns="http://www.cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-sysadmin-pm">
   <all-locations>
    <location>0/RP0</location>
    <name>
     <proc-name>dumper</proc-name>
     <instance-id>0</instance-id>
     <proc-action>
      <proc-action-status>User root (1.2.3.4) requested shutdown for process dumper(0) at
0/RP0
 'Sending signal 15 to stop process dumper(IID 0) pid=2439'</proc-action-status>
     </proc-action>
    </name>
   </all-locations>
  </processes>
 </data>
</rpc-reply>
```

Example: Copy Action

This example shows the RPC request and response for `copy` action:

RPC request:

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
  <copy xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-copy-act">
```

```
    <sourcename>//root:<location>/100MB.txt</sourcename>
    <destinationname>/</destinationname>
    <sourcefilesystem>ftp:</sourcefilesystem>
    <destinationfilesystem>harddisk:</destinationfilesystem>
    <destinationlocation>0/RSP1/CPU0</destinationlocation>
  </copy>
</rpc>
```

RPC response:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <response xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-copy-act">Successfully
completed copy operation</response>
</rpc-reply>

8.261830565s elapsed
```

Example: Delete Action

This example shows the RPC request and response for `delete` action:

RPC request:

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
<delete xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-delete-act">
    <name>harddisk:/netconf.txt</name>
  </delete>
</rpc>
```

RPC response:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <response xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-delete-act">Successfully
 completed delete operation</response>
</rpc-reply>

395.099948ms elapsed
```

Example: Install Action

This example shows the Install action request sent to NETCONF agent.

```
  <install-add xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-spirit-install-act">
      <packagepath>/nobackup/hanaik/yang_project/img-xrv9k</packagepath>
      <packagename>xrv9k-mpls-2.1.0.0-r64102I.x86_64.rpm</packagename>
  </install-add>
```

This example shows the Install action response received from NETCONF agent.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
    <op-id xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-spirit-install-act">6</op-id>
</rpc-reply>
```

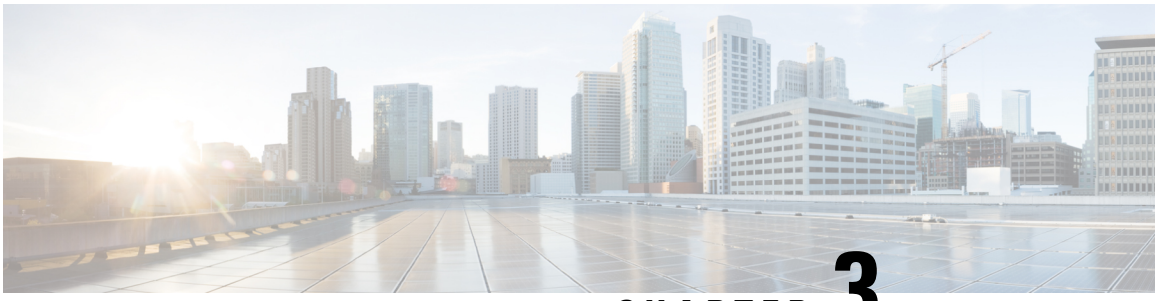
This example shows how to use *install add rpc* request with multiple packages enclosed within *packagename* tag.

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
```

```
<install-add xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-spirit-install-act">
   <packagepath>http://10.105.227.154/install_repo/fretta/651/651_02</packagepath>
        <packagename>ncs5500-k9sec-3.1.0.0-r65102I.x86_64.rpm</packagename>
        <packagename>ncs5500-li-1.0.0.0-r65102I.x86_64.rpm</packagename>
        <packagename>ncs5500-mcast-2.1.0.0-r65102I.x86_64.rpm</packagename>
        <packagename>ncs5500-mini-x.iso-6.5.1.02I</packagename>
        <packagename>ncs5500-mpls-2.1.0.0-r65102I.x86_64.rpm</packagename>
</install-add>
</rpc>
```

Restrictions for Install Action

- **Install upgrade** command is deprecated. Hence, use **install update** command instead of the **install upgrade** command.
- Only one request can be sent at a time.
- ISSU is not supported.
- Install Yang using NETCONF action can accept a maximum of 32 input parameters. Input parameters can be any inputs used in **install action** commands, such as package names to add, activate, deactivate, or remove, and operation IDs to retrieve any particular log related to that operation.



CHAPTER 3

Use NETCONF Protocol to Define Network Operations with Data Models

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Unified NETCONF V1.0 and V1.1	Release 7.3.1	Cisco IOS XR supports NETCONF 1.0 and 1.1 programmable management interfaces. With this release, a client can choose to establish a NETCONF 1.0 or 1.1 session using a separate interface for both these formats. This enhancement provides a secure channel to operate the network with both interface specifications.

XR devices ship with the YANG files that define the data models they support. Using a management protocol such as NETCONF or gRPC, you can programmatically query a device for the list of models it supports and retrieve the model files.

Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) is a standard transport protocol that communicates with network devices. NETCONF provides mechanisms to edit configuration data and retrieve operational data from network devices. The configuration data represents the way interfaces, routing protocols and other network features are provisioned. The operational data represents the interface statistics, memory utilization, errors, and so on.

NETCONF uses an Extensible Markup Language (XML)-based data encoding for the configuration data, as well as protocol messages. It uses a simple RPC-based (Remote Procedure Call) mechanism to facilitate communication between a client and a server. The client can be a script or application that runs as part of a network manager. The server is a network device such as a router. NETCONF defines how to communicate with the devices, but does not handle what data is exchanged between the client and the server.

Note Accessing the router via NETCONF grants by default write permissions for a user, in spite of read-only access configured for this user for CLI access, as CLI authorization is bypassed.

NETCONF Session

A NETCONF session is the logical connection between a network configuration application (client) and a network device (router). The configuration attributes can be changed during any authorized session; the effects are visible in all sessions. NETCONF is connection-oriented, with SSH as the underlying transport. NETCONF sessions are established with a `hello` message, where features and capabilities are announced. At the end of each message, the NETCONF agent sends the `]]>]]>` marker. Sessions are terminated using `close` or `kill` messages.

Cisco IOS XR supports NETCONF 1.0 and 1.1 programmable management interfaces that are handled using two separate interfaces. From IOS XR, Release 7.3.1, a client can choose to establish a NETCONF 1.0 or 1.1 session using an interface for both these formats. A NETCONF proxy process waits for the `hello` message from its peer. If the proxy does not receive a `hello` message within the timeout period, it sends a NETCONF 1.1 `hello` message.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<hello xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<capabilities>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:writable-running:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:xpath:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.1</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:rollback-on-error:1.0</capability
--snip--
</capabilities>
<session-id>5</session-id>
</hello>]]>]]>
```

The following examples show the `hello` messages for the NETCONF versions:

```
netconf-xml agent listens on port 22

netconf-yang agent listens on port 830
```

Version 1.0 The NETCONF XML agent accepts the message.

```
<hello xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<capabilities>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0</capability>
</capabilities>
</hello>
```

Version 1.1 The NETCONF YANG agent accepts the message.

```
<hello xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<capabilities>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1</capability>
</capabilities>
</hello>
```

Using NETCONF 1.1, the RPC requests begin with `#<number>` and end with `##`. The number indicates how many bytes that follow the request.

Example:

```
#371
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="101">
<get xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <filter>
    <isis xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-clns-isis-oper">
      <instances>
        <instance>
```

```
          <neighbors/>
          <instance-name/>
        </instance>
      </instances>
    </isis>
  </filter>
</get>
</rpc>

##
```

Configure NETCONF Agent

To configure a NETCONF TTY agent, use the **netconf agent tty** command. In this example, you configure the *throttle* and *session timeout* parameters:

```
netconf agent tty
         throttle (memory | process-rate)
         session timeout
```

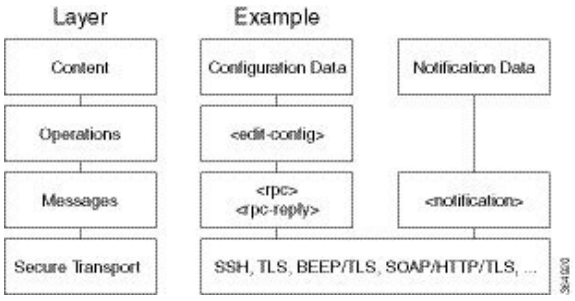
To enable the NETCONF SSH agent, use the following command:

```
ssh server v2
netconf-yang agent ssh
```

NETCONF Layers

NETCONF protocol can be partitioned into four layers:

Figure 2: NETCONF Layers



- **Content layer:** includes configuration and notification data
- **Operations layer:** defines a set of base protocol operations invoked as RPC methods with XML-encoded parameters
- **Messages layer:** provides a simple, transport-independent framing mechanism for encoding RPCs and notifications
- **Secure Transport layer:** provides a communication path between the client and the server

For more information about NETCONF, refer RFC 6241.

This article describes, with a use case to configure the local time on a router, how data models help in a faster programmatic configuration as compared to CLI.

- NETCONF Operations, on page 20
- Retrieve Default Parameters Using with-defaults Capability, on page 24
- Retrieve Transaction ID for NSO Operations, on page 30

• Set Router Clock Using Data Model in a NETCONF Session, on page 32

NETCONF Operations

NETCONF defines one or more configuration datastores and allows configuration operations on the datastores. A configuration datastore is a complete set of configuration data that is required to get a device from its initial default state into a desired operational state. The configuration datastore does not include state data or executive commands.

The base protocol includes the following NETCONF operations:

```
|  +--get-config
|  +--edit-Config
|     +--merge
|     +--replace
|     +--create
|     +--delete
|     +--remove
|     +--default-operations
|        +--merge
|        +--replace
|        +--none
|  +--get
|  +--lock
|  +--unLock
|  +--close-session
|  +--kill-session
```

These NETCONF operations are described in the following table:

NETCONF Operation	Description	Example
<get-config>	Retrieves all or part of a specified configuration from a named data store	Retrieve specific interface configuration details from running configuration using filter option <rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"> <get-config> <source> <running/> </source> <filter> <interface-configurations xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg"\> <interface-configuration> <active>act</active> <interface-name>TenGigE0/0/0/2/0</interface-name> </interface-configuration> </interface-configurations> </filter> </get-config> </rpc>

NETCONF Operation	Description	Example
<get>	Retrieves running configuration and device state information	Retrieve all acl configuration and device state information. Request: <get> <filter> <ipv4-acl-and-prefix-list xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-acl-oper"/> </filter> </get>
<edit-config>	Loads all or part of a specified configuration to the specified target configuration	Configure ACL configs using **Merge** operation <rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"> <edit-config> <target><candidate/></target> <config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"> <ipv4-acl-and-prefix-list xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-acl-cfg" xc:operation=”merge”> <accesses> <access> <access-list-name>aclv4-1</access-list-name> <access-list-entries> <access-list-entry> <sequence-number>10</sequence-number> <remark>GUEST</remark> </access-list-entry> <access-list-entry> <sequence-number>20</sequence-number> <grant>permit</grant> <source-network> <source-address>172.0.0.0</source-address> <source-wild-card-bits>0.0.255.255</source-wild-card-bits> </source-network> </access-list-entry> </access-list-entries> </access> </accesses> </ipv4-acl-and-prefix-list> </config> </edit-config> </rpc> Commit: <rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"> <commit/> </rpc>

NETCONF Operation	Description	Example

<lock>	Allows the client to lock the entire configuration datastore system of a device	Lock the running configuration.
		`Request:`
		`<rpc message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		`<lock>`
		`<target>`
		`<running/>`
		`</target>`
		`</lock>`
		`</rpc>`
		
		`Response :`
		`<rpc-reply message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		
		`<ok/>`
		`</rpc-reply>`

<Unlock>	Releases a previously locked configuration.
	An <unlock> operation will not succeed if either of the following conditions is true:
	• The specified lock is not currently active.
	• The session issuing the <unlock> operation is not the same session that obtained the lock.
		Lock and unlock the running configuration from the same session.
		`Request:`
		`rpc message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		`<unlock>`
		`<target>`
		`<running/>`
		`</target>`
		`</unlock>`
		`</rpc>`
		
		`Response -`
		`<rpc-reply message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		`<ok/>`
		`</rpc-reply>`

<close-session>	Closes the session. The server releases any locks and resources associated with the session and closes any associated connections.	Close a NETCONF session.
		`Request :`
		`<rpc message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		`<close-session/>`
		`</rpc>`
		
		`Response:`
		`<rpc-reply message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		`<ok/>`
		`</rpc-reply>`

NETCONF Operation	Description	Example

<kill-session>	Terminates operations currently in process, releases locks and resources associated with the session, and close any associated connections.	Terminate a session if the ID is other session ID.
		`Request:`
		`<rpc message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		`<kill-session>`
		`<session-id>4</session-id>`
		`</kill-session>`
		`</rpc>`
		
		`Response:`
		`<rpc-reply message-id="101"`
		`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
		`<ok/>`
		`</rpc-reply>`

Note The system admin models support `<get>` and `<get-config>` operations, and only `<edit-config>` operations with the `<merge>` operation. The other operations such as `<delete>`, `<remove>`, and `<replace>` are not supported for the system admin models.

NETCONF Operation to Get Configuration

This example shows how a NETCONF <get-config> request works for CDP feature.

The client initiates a message to get the current configuration of CDP running on the router. The router responds with the current CDP configuration.

Netconf Request (Client to Router)	Netconf Response (Router to Client)

`<rpc message-id="101"`
`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
 	
`<get-config>`
`<source><running/></source>`
`<filter>`
`<cdp`
`xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-cdp-cfg"/>`
`</filter>`
`</get-config>`
`</rpc>`
	`<?xml version="1.0"?>`
	`<rpc-reply message-id="101"`
	`xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">`
	
	`<data>`
	`<cdp`
	`xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-cdp-cfg">`
	
	`<timer>10</timer>`
	`<enable>true</enable>`
	`<log-adjacency></log-adjacency>`
	`<hold-time>200</hold-time>`
	`<advertise-v1-only></advertise-v1-only>`
	`</cdp>`
	`#22`
	`</data>`
	`</rpc-reply>`

The <rpc> element in the request and response messages enclose a NETCONF request sent between the client and the router. The `message-id` attribute in the <rpc> element is mandatory. This attribute is a string chosen by the sender and encodes an integer. The receiver of the <rpc> element does not decode or interpret this string but simply saves it to be used in the <rpc-reply> message. The sender

must ensure that the `message-id` value is normalized. When the client receives information from the server, the <rpc-reply> message contains the same `message-id`.

Retrieve Default Parameters Using with-defaults Capability

NETCONF servers report default data nodes in response to RPC requests in the following ways:

- report-all: All data nodes are reported
- trim: Data nodes set to the YANG default aren't reported
- explicit: Data nodes set to the YANG default by the client are reported

Cisco IOS XR routers support only the explicit basic mode. A server that uses this mode must consider any data node that isn't explicitly set to be the default data.

As per RFC 6243, the router supports `<with-defaults>` capability to retrieve the default parameters of configuration and state data node using a NETCONF protocol operation. The `<with-defaults>` capability indicates which default-handling basic mode is supported by the server. It also indicates support for additional retrieval modes. These retrieval modes allow a NETCONF client to control whether the server returns the default data.

By default, `<with-defaults>` capability is disabled. To enable this capability, use the following command in Config mode:

```
netconf-yang agent
 ssh
 with-defaults-support enable
!
```

Once enabled, the capability is applied to all netconf-yang requests.

After enabling, the router must return the new capability as:

```
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-with-defaults:1.0?basic-mode=explicit
```

The `<get>`, `<get-config>`, `<copy-config>` and ,`<edit-config>` operations support `with-defaults` capability.

Example 1: Create Operation

A valid `create` operation attribute for a data node that is set by the server to its schema default value must succeed. It is set or used by the device whenever the NETCONF client does not provide a specific value for the relevant data node. In the following example, an `edit-config` request is sent to create a configuration:

<edit-config> request sent to the NETCONF agent:

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
message-id="urn:uuid:43efc290-c312-4df0-bb1b-a6e0bf8aac50">
<edit-config>
<target>
<candidate/>
</target>
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">
<interface>
<name>TenGigE0/0/0/0</name>
<subinterfaces>
<subinterface>
<index>2</index>
<config>
```

```
<enabled xc:operation="create">false</enabled>
<index xc:operation="create">2</index>
</config>
</subinterface>
</subinterfaces>
</interface>
</interfaces>
</config>
</edit-config>
</rpc>
```

Response received from the NETCONF agent:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
```

Commit the configuration.

```
[host 172.x.x.x session-id 2985924161] Requesting 'Commit'
[host 172.x.x.x session-id 2985924161] Sending:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><nc:rpc
xmlns:nc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
message-id="urn:uuid:295eff87-1fb6-4f84-bb7d-c40b268eab1b"><nc:commit/></nc:rpc>

[host 172.x.x.x session-id 2985924161] Received:
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="urn:uuid:295eff87-1fb6-4f84-bb7d-c40b268eab1b"
xmlns:nc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<ok/>
</rpc-reply>
CREATE operation completed
```

A `create` operation attribute for a data node that has been set by a client to its schema default value must fail with a `data-exists` error tag. The client can only create a default node that was not previously created by it. Else, the operation is rejected with the `data-exists` message.

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
message-id="urn:uuid:1f29267f-7593-4a3c-8382-6ab9bec323ca">
<edit-config>
 <target>
  <candidate/>
 </target>
 <config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">
   <interface>
    <name>TenGigE0/0/0/0</name>
     <subinterfaces>
      <subinterface>
       <index>2</index>
        <config>
         <enabled xc:operation="create">false</enabled>
         <index xc:operation="create">2</index>
        </config>
      </subinterface>
     </subinterfaces>
    </interface>
   </interfaces>
 </config>
</edit-config>
</rpc>
```

```
[host 172.x.x.x session-id 2985924161] Received:
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="urn:uuid:1f29267f-7593-4a3c-8382-6ab9bec323ca"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <rpc-error>
  <error-type>application</error-type>
   <error-tag>data-exists</error-tag>
   <error-severity>error</error-severity>
   <error-path
xmlns:ns1="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">ns1:interfaces/ns1:interface[name =
'TenGigE0/0/0/0']/ns1:subinterfaces/ns1:subinterface[index = '2']/ns1:config</error-path>
 </rpc-error>
</rpc-reply>
```

Example 2: Delete Operation

A valid `delete` operation attribute for a data node set by a client to its schema default value must succeed. Whereas a valid `delete` operation attribute for a data node set by the server to its schema default value fails with a `data-missing` error tag.

<edit-config> request sent to the NETCONF agent:

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
message-id="urn:uuid:de95a248-29d7-4030-8351-cef8b8d47cdb">
<edit-config>
<target>
<candidate/>
</target>
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">
<interface>
<name>TenGigE0/0/0/0</name>
<subinterfaces>
<subinterface xc:operation="delete">
<index>2</index>
</subinterface>
</subinterfaces>
</interface>
</interfaces>
</config>
</edit-config>
</rpc>
```

Response received from the NETCONF agent:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="urn:uuid:de95a248-29d7-4030-8351-cef8b8d47cdb"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<rpc-error>
<error-type>application</error-type>
<error-tag>data-missing</error-tag>
<error-severity>error</error-severity>
<error-path xmlns:ns1="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">ns1:interfaces/ns1:
interface[name = 'TenGigE0/0/0/0']/ns1:subinterfaces/ns1:subinterface[index =
'2']/ns1:config</error-path></rpc-error>
</rpc-reply>
```

Example 3: Copy Configuration

In the following example, a `copy-config` request is sent to copy a configuration.

<copy-config> request sent to the NETCONF agent:

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<copy-config>
 <target>
  <candidate/>
 </target>
 <source>
 <config>
  <interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">
   <interface>
    <name>TenGigE0/0/0/0</name>
    <subinterfaces>
     <subinterface>
      <index>2</index>
      <config>
       <index>2</index>
      </config>
     </subinterface>
    </subinterfaces>
   </interface>

  </interfaces>
</config>
</source>
<with-defaults
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-with-defaults">explicit</with-defaults>
</copy-config>
</rpc>
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="102">
  <commit/>
</rpc>
```

The show run command shows the copied configuration.

```
Router#show run
<data and time stamp>
Building configuration...
!! IOS XR Configuration 7.2.1
!! Last configuration change at <data and time stamp> by root
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/0.2
!
end
```

Example 4: Get Configuration

The following example shows a `get-config` request with `explicit` mode to query the default parameters from the oc-interfaces.yang data model. The client gets the configuration values of what it sets.

<get-config> request sent to the NETCONF agent:

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
message-id="urn:uuid:63a49626-9f90-4ebe-89fd-741410cddf29">
 <get-config>
 <source>
 <running/>
 </source>
 <with-defaults
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-with-defaults">explicit</with-defaults>
 <filter type="subtree">
 <interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces"/>
 </filter>
```

```
 </get-config>
 </rpc>
```

<get-config> response received from the NETCONF agent:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="urn:uuid:99d8b2d0-ab05-474a-bc02-9242ba511308"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <data>
  <interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">
   <interface>
     <name>TenGigE0/0/0/0</name>
       <subinterfaces>
       <subinterface>
         <index>2</index>
           <config>
            <index>2</index>
            <enabled>false</enabled>
           </config>
         <ipv6 xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces/ip">
         <config>
            <enabled>false</enabled>
           </config>
          </ipv6>
        </subinterface>
    </subinterfaces>
   </interface>
 <interface>
  <name>MgmtEth0/RSP0/CPU0/0</name>
   <config>
    <name>MgmtEth0/RSP0/CPU0/0</name>
     <type xmlns:idx="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">idx:ethernetCsmacd</type>

   </config>
    <ethernet xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces/ethernet">
     <config>
      <auto-negotiate>false</auto-negotiate>
     </config>
    </ethernet>
  <subinterfaces>
 <subinterface>
 <index>0</index>
<ipv4 xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces/ip">
<addresses>
 <address>
  <ip>172.xx.xx.xx</ip>
   <config>
    <ip>172.xx.xx.xx</ip>
    <prefix-length>24</prefix-length>
   </config>
 </address>
</addresses>
</ipv4>
</subinterface>
 </subinterfaces>
  </interface>
   <interface>
    <name>MgmtEth0/RSP1/CPU0/0</name>
    <config>
     <name>MgmtEth0/RSP1/CPU0/0</name>
     <type xmlns:idx="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">idx:ethernetCsmacd</type>
     <enabled>false</enabled>
  </config>
   <ethernet xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces/ethernet">
```

```
    <config>
      <auto-negotiate>false</auto-negotiate>
    </config>
  </ethernet>
 </interface>
 </interfaces>
 </data>
</rpc-reply>
READ operation completed
```

Example 5: Get Operation

The following example shows a `get` request with `explicit` mode to query the default parameters from the oc-interfaces.yang data model.

<get-config> request sent to the NETCONF agent:

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
message-id="urn:uuid:d8e52f0f-ceac-4193-89f6-d377ab8292d5">
<get>
<with-defaults
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-with-defaults">explicit</with-defaults>
<filter type="subtree">
<interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">
<interface>
<name>TenGigE0/0/0/0</name>
<subinterfaces>
<subinterface>
<index>2</index>
<state/>
</subinterface>
</subinterfaces>
</interface>
</interfaces>
</filter>
</get>
</rpc>
```

<get> response received from the NETCONF agent:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rpc-reply message-id="urn:uuid:933df011-191f-4f31-9549-c4f7f6edd291"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
   <interfaces xmlns="http://openconfig.net/yang/interfaces">
    <interface>
    <name>TenGigE0/0/0/0</name>
     <subinterfaces>
      <subinterface>
      <index>2</index>
     <state>
      <index>2</index>
      <name>TenGigE0/0/0/0.2</name>
      <enabled>false</enabled>
      <admin-status>DOWN</admin-status>
      <oper-status>DOWN</oper-status>
      <last-change>0</last-change>
      <counters>
      <in-unicast-pkts>0</in-unicast-pkts>
      <in-pkts>0</in-pkts>
      <in-broadcast-pkts>0</in-broadcast-pkts>
      <in-multicast-pkts>0</in-multicast-pkts>
      <in-octets>0</in-octets>
```

```
      <out-unicast-pkts>0</out-unicast-pkts>
      <out-broadcast-pkts>0</out-broadcast-pkts>
      <out-multicast-pkts>0</out-multicast-pkts>
      <out-pkts>0</out-pkts>
      <out-octets>0</out-octets>
      <out-discards>0</out-discards>
      <in-discards>0</in-discards>
      <in-unknown-protos>0</in-unknown-protos>
      <in-errors>0</in-errors>
      <in-fcs-errors>0</in-fcs-errors>
      <out-errors>0</out-errors>
     <carrier-transitions>0</carrier-transitions>
    <last-clear>2020-03-02T15:35:30.927+00:00</last-clear>
   </counters>
  <ifindex>92</ifindex>
   <logical>true</logical>
  </state>
 </subinterface>
 </subinterfaces>
 </interface>
 </interfaces>
 </data>
</rpc-reply>
READ operation completed
```

Retrieve Transaction ID for NSO Operations

Table 3: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Unique Commit ID for Configuration State	Release 7.4.1	The network orchestrator is a central point of management for the network and typical workflow involves synchronizing the configuration states of the routers it manages. Loading configurations for comparing the states involves unnecessary data and subsequent comparisons are load intensive. This feature synchronizes the configuration states between the orchestrator and the router using a unique commit ID that the router maintains for each configuration commit. The orchestrator retrieves this commit ID from the router using NETCONF Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs) to identify whether the router has the latest configuration.

Cisco Network Services Orchestrator (NSO) is a data model-driven platform for automating your network orchestration. NSO uses NETCONF-based Network Element Drivers (NED) to synchronize the configuration

states of the routers it manages. NEDs comprise of the network-facing part of NSO and communicate over the native protocol supported by the router, such as Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF).

IOS XR configuration manager maintains commit IDs (also known as the transaction IDs) for each commit operation. The manageability interfaces use these IDs. Currently, the operational data model provides a list of up to 100 last commits for NETCONF requests. The YANG client querying the last commit ID collects the entire list and finds the latest ID. Loading configurations for comparison to the orchestrator's configuration state can involve huge redundant data. The subsequent comparisons are also load intensive.

To overcome these limitations, the router maintains a unique last commit ID that is ideal for NSO operations. This ID indicates the latest configuration state on the router. The ID provides a one-step operation and increases the performance of configuration updates for the orchestrator.

An augmented configuration manageability model `Cisco-IOS-XR-config-cfgmgr-exec-augmented-oper` provides a single `last-commit-id` for the unique commit state. This model is available as part of the base package.

The following table lists the synchronization support between NSO and the IOS XR variants:

Entity	64-bit Routers (Releases Earlier than 7.4.1)	64-bit Routers (Releases 7.4.1 and Later)
cfgmgr	Yes	Yes
sysadmin	Yes	Yes
cfgmgr-aug	No	Yes
Leaf Data	NA	cfgmgr-aug
Check synchronization (NSO functionality from release 7.4.1 and later)	No	Yes

Where:

- commit-id represents `Cisco-IOS-XR-config-cfgmgr-exec-oper:config-manager/global/config-commit/commits/commit/commit-id`
- cfgmgr is the XR configuration manager
- sysadmin represents the `Cisco-IOS-XR-sysadmin-system` data model
- cfgmgr-aug represents the `Cisco-IOS-XR-config-cfgmgr-exec-augmented-oper` data model

The last commit ID is obtained from the configuration manager. The following example shows a sample NETCONF request and response to retrieve the commit ID:

```
Request:
<rpc message-id="test" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <config-manager xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-config-cfgmgr-exec-oper">
      <global>
        <config-commit>
          <last-commit-id
xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-config-cfgmgr-exec-augmented-oper"/>
        </config-commit>
```

```
      </global>
    </config-manager>
 </filter>
</get>
</rpc>


Response:
<rpc-reply message-id="test" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
 <data>
  <config-manager xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-config-cfgmgr-exec-oper">
   <global>
    <config-commit>
     <last-commit-id
xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-config-cfgmgr-exec-augmented-oper">
        XR:1000000009;Admin:1595-891537-949905</last-commit-id>
    </config-commit>
   </global>
  </config-manager>
 </data>
</rpc-reply>
```

Set Router Clock Using Data Model in a NETCONF Session

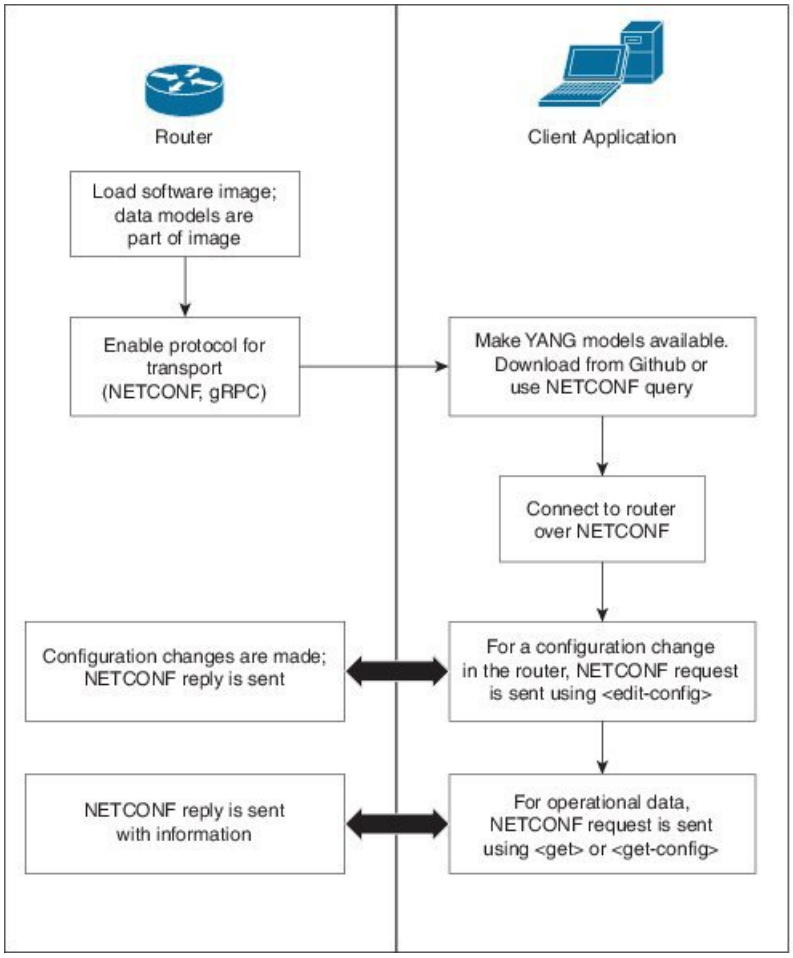
The process for using data models involves:

- Obtain the data models.
- Establish a connection between the router and the client using NETCONF communication protocol.
- Manage the configuration of the router from the client using data models.

Note Configure AAA authorization to restrict users from uncontrolled access. If AAA authorization is not configured, the command and data rules associated to the groups that are assigned to the user are bypassed. An IOS-XR user can have full read-write access to the IOS-XR configuration through Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF), google-defined Remote Procedure Calls (gRPC) or any YANG-based agents. In order to avoid granting uncontrolled access, enable AAA authorization using **aaa authorization exec** command before setting up any configuration. For more information about configuring AAA authorization, see the *System Security Configuration Guide*.

The following image shows the tasks involved in using data models.

Figure 3: Process for Using Data Models

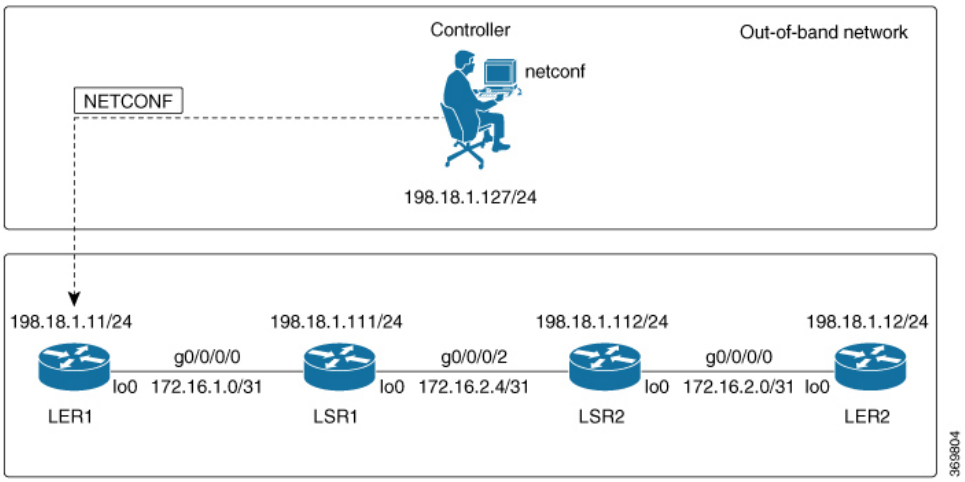


In this section, you use native data models to configure the router clock and verify the clock state using a NETCONF session.

Consider a network topology with four routers and one controller. The network consists of label edge routers (LER) and label switching routers (LSR). Two routers LER1 and LER2 are label edge routers, and two routers LSR1 and LSR2 are label switching routers. A host is the controller with a gRPC client. The controller communicates with all routers through an out-of-band network. All routers except LER1 are pre-configured with proper IP addressing and routing behavior. Interfaces between routers have a point-to-point configuration with `/31` addressing. Loopback prefixes use the format `172.16.255.x/32`.

The following image illustrates the network topology:

Figure 4: Network Topology for gRPC session



You use Cisco IOS XR native models `Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-clock-linux-cfg.yang` and `Cisco-IOX-XR-shellutil-oper` to programmatically configure the router clock. You can explore the structure of the data model using YANG validator tools such as pyang.

Before you begin

Retrieve the list of YANG modules on the router using NETCONF monitoring RPC. For more information

Procedure

Step 1 Explore the native configuration model for the system local time zone.

Example:

```
controller:netconf$ pyang --format tree Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-infra-clock-linux-cfg.yang
module: Cisco-IOS-XR-infra-infra-clock-linux-cfg
    +--rw clock
        +--rw time-zone!
        +--rw time-zone-name string
        +--rw area-name string
```

Step 2 Explore the native operational state model for the system time.

Example:

```
controller:netconf$ pyang --format tree Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper.yang
module: Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper
    +--ro system-time
        +--ro clock
        | +--ro year? uint16
        | +--ro month? uint8
        | +--ro day? uint8
        | +--ro hour? uint8
        | +--ro minute? uint8
        | +--ro second? uint8
        | +--ro millisecond? uint16
        | +--ro wday? uint16
```

```
        | +--ro time-zone? string
        | +--ro time-source? Time-source
        +--ro uptime
            +--ro host-name? string
            +--ro uptime? uint32
```

Step 3 Retrieve the current time on router LER1.

Example:

```
controller:netconf$ more xr-system-time-oper.xml <system-time
xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper"/>
controller:netconf$ netconf get --filter xr-system-time-oper.xml
198.18.1.11:830
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<system-time xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper">
    <clock>
        <year>2019</year>
        <month>8</month>
        <day>22</day>
        <hour>17</hour>
        <minute>30</minute>
        <second>37</second>
        <millisecond>690</millisecond>
        <wday>1</wday>
        <time-zone>UTC</time-zone>
        <time-source>calendar</time-source>
    </clock>
    <uptime>
        <host-name>ler1</host-name>
        <uptime>851237</uptime>
    </uptime>
</system-time>
```

Notice that the timezone `UTC` indicates that a local timezone is not set.

Step 4 Configure Pacific Standard Time (PST) as local time zone on LER1.

Example:

```
controller:netconf$ more xr-system-time-oper.xml <system-time
xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper"/>
controller:netconf$ get --filter xr-system-time-oper.xml
<username>:<password>@198.18.1.11:830
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
  <system-time xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper">
    <clock>
        <year>2019</year>
        <month>8</month>
        <day>22</day>
        <hour>9</hour>
        <minute>52</minute>
        <second>10</second>
        <millisecond>134</millisecond>
        <wday>1</wday>
        <time-zone>PST</time-zone>
        <time-source>calendar</time-source>
    </clock>
    <uptime>
        <host-name>ler1</host-name>
        <uptime>852530</uptime>
    </uptime>
</system-time>
```

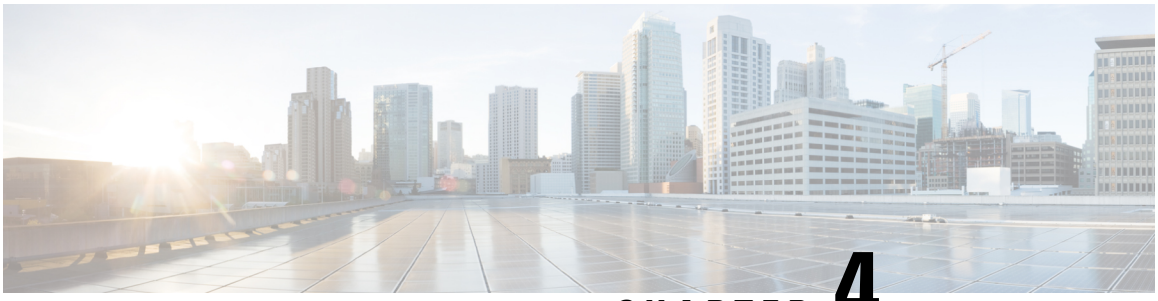
Step 5 Verify that the router clock is set to PST time zone.

Example:

```
controller:netconf$ more xr-system-time-oper.xml
<system-time xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper"/>

controller:netconf$ netconf get --filter xr-system-time-oper.xml
<username>:<password>@198.18.1.11:830
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<system-time xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-shellutil-oper">
    <clock>
        <year>2018</year>
        <month>12</month>
        <day>22</day>
        <hour>9</hour>
        <minute>52</minute>
        <second>10</second>
        <millisecond>134</millisecond>
        <wday>1</wday>
        <time-zone>PST</time-zone>
        <time-source>calendar</time-source>
    </clock>
    <uptime>
        <host-name>ler1</host-name>
        <uptime>852530</uptime>
    </uptime>
</system-time>
```

In summary, router LER1, which had no local timezone configuration, is programmatically configured using data models.



CHAPTER 4

Use gRPC Protocol to Define Network Operations with Data Models

XR devices ship with the YANG files that define the data models they support. Using a management protocol such as NETCONF or gRPC, you can programmatically query a device for the list of models it supports and retrieve the model files.

gRPC is an open-source RPC framework. It is based on Protocol Buffers (Protobuf), which is an open source binary serialization protocol. gRPC provides a flexible, efficient, automated mechanism for serializing structured data, like XML, but is smaller and simpler to use. You define the structure using protocol buffer message types in `.proto` files. Each protocol buffer message is a small logical record of information, containing a series of name-value pairs.

gRPC encodes requests and responses in binary. gRPC is extensible to other content types along with Protobuf. The Protobuf binary data object in gRPC is transported over HTTP/2.

gRPC supports distributed applications and services between a client and server. gRPC provides the infrastructure to build a device management service to exchange configuration and operational data between a client and a server. The structure of the data is defined by YANG models.

Note All 64-bit IOS XR platforms support gRPC and TCP protocols. All 32-bit IOS XR platforms support only TCP protocol.

Cisco gRPC IDL uses the protocol buffers interface definition language (IDL) to define service methods, and define parameters and return types as protocol buffer message types. The gRPC requests are encoded and sent to the router using JSON. Clients can invoke the RPC calls defined in the IDL to program the router.

The following example shows the syntax of the proto file for a gRPC configuration:

```
syntax = "proto3";

package IOSXRExtensibleManagabilityService;

service gRPCConfigOper {

    rpc GetConfig(ConfigGetArgs) returns(stream ConfigGetReply) {};

    rpc MergeConfig(ConfigArgs) returns(ConfigReply) {};

    rpc DeleteConfig(ConfigArgs) returns(ConfigReply) {};
```

```
    rpc ReplaceConfig(ConfigArgs) returns(ConfigReply) {};

    rpc CliConfig(CliConfigArgs) returns(CliConfigReply) {};

    rpc GetOper(GetOperArgs) returns(stream GetOperReply) {};

    rpc CommitReplace(CommitReplaceArgs) returns(CommitReplaceReply) {};
}
message ConfigGetArgs {
     int64 ReqId = 1;
     string yangpathjson = 2;
}

message ConfigGetReply {
    int64 ResReqId = 1;
    string yangjson = 2;
    string errors = 3;
}

message GetOperArgs {
     int64 ReqId = 1;
     string yangpathjson = 2;
}

message GetOperReply {
    int64 ResReqId = 1;
    string yangjson = 2;
    string errors = 3;
}

message ConfigArgs {
    int64 ReqId = 1;
    string yangjson = 2;

}

message ConfigReply {
    int64 ResReqId = 1;
    string errors = 2;
}

message CliConfigArgs {
    int64 ReqId = 1;
    string cli = 2;
}

message CliConfigReply {
    int64 ResReqId = 1;
    string errors = 2;
}

message CommitReplaceArgs {
     int64 ReqId = 1;
     string cli = 2;
     string yangjson = 3;
}

message CommitReplaceReply {
     int64 ResReqId = 1;
     string errors = 2;
}
```

Example for gRPCExec configuration:

```
service gRPCExec {
    rpc ShowCmdTextOutput(ShowCmdArgs) returns(stream ShowCmdTextReply) {};
    rpc ShowCmdJSONOutput(ShowCmdArgs) returns(stream ShowCmdJSONReply) {};
    rpc ActionJSON(ActionJSONArgs) returns(stream ActionJSONReply) {};
}

message ShowCmdArgs {
     int64 ReqId = 1;
     string cli = 2;
}

message ShowCmdTextReply {
    int64 ResReqId =1;
    string output = 2;
    string errors = 3;
}

message ActionJSONArgs {
 int64 ReqId = 1;
 string yangpathjson = 2;
}

message ActionJSONReply {
 int64 ResReqId = 1;
 string yangjson = 2;
 string errors = 3;
}
```

Example for OpenConfiggRPC configuration:

```
service OpenConfiggRPC {
     rpc SubscribeTelemetry(SubscribeRequest) returns (stream SubscribeResponse) {};
     rpc UnSubscribeTelemetry(CancelSubscribeReq) returns (SubscribeResponse) {};
     rpc GetModels(GetModelsInput) returns (GetModelsOutput) {};
}

message GetModelsInput {
     uint64  requestId   = 1;
     string  name        = 2;
    string  namespace   = 3;
    string  version     = 4;
    enum MODLE_REQUEST_TYPE {
         SUMMARY = 0;
         DETAIL  = 1;
     }
     MODLE_REQUEST_TYPE requestType = 5;
}

message GetModelsOutput {
     uint64  requestId   = 1;
     message ModelInfo {
         string  name        = 1;
         string  namespace   = 2;
        string  version     = 3;
         GET_MODEL_TYPE  modelType = 4;
         string modelData = 5;
     }
     repeated ModelInfo models = 2;
     OC_RPC_RESPONSE_TYPE responseCode = 3;
     string msg = 4;
}
```

This article describes, with a use case to configure interfaces on a router, how data models helps in a faster programmatic and standards-based configuration of a network, as comapared to CLI.

- gRPC Operations, on page 40
- gRPC Network Management Interface, on page 43
- gRPC Network Operations Interface , on page 43
- Configure Interfaces Using Data Models in a gRPC Session, on page 48

gRPC Operations

The following are the defined manageability service gRPC operations for Cisco IOS XR:

gRPC Operation	Description
GetConfig	Retrieves the configuration from the router.
GetModels	Gets the supported Yang models on the router
MergeConfig	Merges the input config with the existing device configuration.
DeleteConfig	Deletes one or more subtrees or leaves of configuration.
ReplaceConfig	Replaces part of the existing configuration with the input configuration.
CommitReplace	Replaces all existing configuration with the new configuration provided.
GetOper	Retrieves operational data.
CliConfig	Invokes the input CLI configuration.
ShowCmdTextOutput	Returns the output of a show command in the text form
ShowCmdJSONOutput	Returns the output of a show command in JSON form.

gRPC Operation to Get Configuration

This example shows how a gRPC GetConfig request works for CDP feature.

The client initiates a message to get the current configuration of CDP running on the router. The router responds with the current CDP configuration.

gRPC Request (Client to Router)	gRPC Response (Router to Client)

rpc GetConfig
{
"Cisco-IOS-XR-cdp-cfg:cdp": [
"cdp": "running-configuration"
]
}
 	
rpc GetConfig
{
"Cisco-IOS-XR-ethernet-lldp-cfg:lldp": [
"lldp": "running-configuration"
]
}
	{
	"Cisco-IOS-XR-cdp-cfg:cdp": {
	"timer": 50,
	"enable": true,
	"log-adjacency": [
	null
	],
	"hold-time": 180,
	"advertise-v1-only": [
	null
	]
	}
	}
	
	{
	"Cisco-IOS-XR-ethernet-lldp-cfg:lldp": {
	"timer": 60,
	"enable": true,
	"reinit": 3,
	"holdtime": 150
	}
	}

gRPC Authentication Modes

gRPC supports the following authentication modes to secure communication between clients and servers. These authentication modes help ensure that only authorized entities can access the gRPC services, like gNOI, gRIBI, and P4RT. Upon receiving a gRPC request, the device will authenticate the user and perform various authorization checks to validate the user.

The following table lists the authentication type and configuration requirements:

Table 4: gRPC Authentication Modes and Configuration Requirements

Type	Authentication Method	Authorization Method	Configuration Requirement	Requirement From Client
Metadata with TLS	username, password	username	**grpc**	username, password, and CA
Metadata without TLS	username, password	username	**grpc no-tls**	username, password
Metadata with Mutual TLS	username, password	username	**grpc tls-mutual**	username, password, client certificate, client key, and CA
Certificate based Authentication	client certificate's common name field	username from client certificate's common name field	**grpc tls-mutual** and **grpc certificate authentication**	client certificate, client key, and CA

Certificate based Authentication

In Extensible Manageability Services (EMS) gRPC, the certificates play a vital role in ensuring secure and authenticated communication. The EMS gRPC utilizes the following certificates for authentication:

```
/misc/config/grpc/ems.pem
/misc/config/grpc/ems.key
/misc/config/grpc/ca.cert
```

Note For clients to use the certificates, ensure to copy the certificates from **/misc/config/grpc/**

Generation of Certificates

These certificates are typically generated using a Certificate Authority (CA) by the device. The EMS certificates, including the server certificate (**ems.pem**), public key (**ems.key**), and CA certificate (**ca.cert**), are generated with specific parameters like the common name **ems.cisco.com** to uniquely identify the EMS server and placed in the **/misc/config/grpc/** location.

The default certificates that are generated by the server are Server-only TLS certificates and by using these certificates you can authenticate the identity of the server.

Usage of Certificates

These certificates are used for enabling secure communication through Transport Layer Security (TLS) between gRPC clients and the EMS server. The client should use **ems.pem** and **ca.cert** to initiate the TLS authentication.

To update the certificates, ensure to copy the new certificates that has been generated earlier to the location and restart the server.

Custom Certificates

If you want to use your own certificates for EMS gRPC communication, then you can follow a workflow to generate a custom certificates with the required parameters and then configure the EMS server to use these custom certificates. This process involves replacing the default EMS certificates with the custom ones and ensuring that the gRPC clients also trust the custom CA certificate. For more information on how to customize the **common-name**, see *Certificate Common-Name For Dial-in Using gRPC Protocol*.

Authenticate gRPC Services

Note Typically, gRPC clients include the username and password in the gRPC metadata fields.

Procedure

Use any one of the following configuration type to authenticate any gRPC service.

- **Metadata with TLS**

```
Router#config
Router(config)#grpc
Router(config-grpc)#commit
```

- **Metadata without TLS**

```
Router#config
Router(config)#grpc
Router(config-grpc)#no-tls
Router(config-grpc)#commit
```

- **Metadata with Mutual TLS**

```
Router#config
Router(config)#grpc
Router(config-grpc)#tls-mutual
Router(config-grpc)#commit
```

- **Certificate based Authentication**

```
Router(config)#grpc
Router(config-grpc)#tls-mutual
Router(config-grpc)#certificate-authentication
Router(config-grpc)#commit
```

gRPC Network Management Interface

gRPC Network Management Interface (gNMI) is a gRPC-based network management protocol used to modify, install or delete configuration from network devices. It is also used to view operational data, control and generate telemetry streams from a target device to a data collection system. It uses a single protocol to manage configurations and stream telemetry data from network devices.

The subscription in a gNMI does not require prior sensor path configuration on the target device. Sensor paths are requested by the collector (such as pipeline), and the subscription mode can be specified for each path. gNMI uses gRPC as the transport protocol and the configuration is same as that of gRPC.

gRPC Network Operations Interface

gRPC Network Operations Interface (gNOI) defines a set of gRPC-based microservices for executing operational commands on network devices. These services are to be used in conjunction with gRPC network management interface (gNMI) for all target state and operational state of a network. gNOI uses gRPC as the transport protocol and the configuration is same as that of gRPC. For more information about gNOI, see the Github repository.

gNOI RPCs

To send gNOI RPC requests, you need a client that implements the gNOI client interface for each RPC.

All messages within the gRPC service definition are defined as protocol buffer (.proto) files. gNOI OpenConfig proto files are located in the Github repository.

Table 5: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
gNOI System Proto	Release 7.8.1	You can now avail the services of `CancelReboot` to terminate outstanding reboot request, and `KillProcess` RPCs to restart the process on device.

gNOI supports the following remote procedure calls (RPCs):

System RPCs

The RPCs are used to perform key operations at the system level such as upgrading the software, rebooting the device, and troubleshooting the network. The **system.proto** file is available in the Github repository.

RPC	Description
Reboot	Reboots the target. The router supports the following reboot options: • COLD = 1; Shutdown and restart OS and all hardware • POWERDOWN = 2; Halt and power down • HALT = 3; Halt • POWERUP = 7; Apply power
RebootStatus	Returns the status of the target reboot.
SetPackage	Places a software package including bootable images on the target device.
Ping	Pings the target device and streams the results of the ping operation.
Traceroute	Runs the traceroute command on the target device and streams the result. The default hop count is 30.
Time	Returns the current time on the target device.
SwitchControlProcessor	Switches from the current route processor to the specified route processor. If the target does not exist, the RPC returns an error message.

File RPCs

The RPCs are used to perform key operations at the file level such as reading the contents if a file and its metadata. The **file.proto** file is available in the Github repository.

RPC	Description
Get	Reads and streams the contents of a file from the target device. The RPC streams the file as sequential messages with 64 KB of data.
Remove	Removes the specified file from the target device. The RPC returns an error if the file does not exist or permission is denied to remove the file.
Stat	Returns metadata about a file on the target device.
Put	Streams data into a file on the target device.
TransferToRemote	Transfers the contents of a file from the target device to a specified remote location. The response contains the hash of the transferred data. The RPC returns an error if the file does not exist, the file transfer fails or an error when reading the file. This is a blocking call until the file transfer is complete.

Certificate Management (Cert) RPCs

The RPCs are used to perform operations on the certificate in the target device. The **cert.proto** file is available in the Github repository.

RPC	Description
Rotate	Replaces an existing certificate on the target device by creating a new CSR request and placing the new certificate on the target device. If the process fails, the target rolls back to the original certificate.
Install	Installs a new certificate on the target by creating a new CSR request and placing the new certificate on the target based on the CSR.
GetCertificates	Gets the certificates on the target.
RevokeCertificates	Revokes specific certificates.
CanGenerateCSR	Asks a target if the certificate can be generated.

Interface RPCs

The RPCs are used to perform operations on the interfaces. The **interface.proto** file is available in the Github repository.

RPC	Description
SetLoopbackMode	Sets the loopback mode on an interface.
GetLoopbackMode	Gets the loopback mode on an interface.
ClearInterfaceCounters	Resets the counters for the specified interface.

Layer2 RPCs

The RPCs are used to perform operations on the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) layer 2 neighbor discovery protocol. The **layer2.proto** file is available in the Github repository.

Feature Name	Description
ClearLLDPInterface	Clears all the LLDP adjacencies on the specified interface.

BGP RPCs

The RPCs are used to perform operations on the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) layer 2 neighbor discovery protocol. The **bgp.proto** file is available in the Github repository.

Feature Name	Description
ClearBGPNeighbor	Clears a BGP session.

Diagnostic (Diag) RPCs

The RPCs are used to perform diagnostic operations on the target device. You assign each bit error rate test (BERT) operation a unique ID and use this ID to manage the BERT operations. The **diag.proto** file is available in the Github repository.

Feature Name	Description
StartBERT	Starts BERT on a pair of connected ports between devices in the network.
StopBERT	Stops an already in-progress BERT on a set of ports.
GetBERTResult	Gets the BERT results during the BERT or after the operation is complete.

gNOI RPCs

The following examples show the representation of few gNOI RPCs:

Get RPC

Streams the contents of a file from the target.

```
RPC to 10.105.57.106:57900
RPC start time: 20:58:27.513638
---------------------File Get Request----------------------
RPC start time: 20:58:27.513668
remote_file: "harddisk:/giso_image_repo/test.log"

---------------------File Get Response----------------------
RPC end time: 20:58:27.518413
contents: "GNOI \n\n"

hash {
method: MD5
```

```
hash: "D\002\375h\237\322\024\341\370\3619k\310\333\016\343"
}
```

Remove RPC

Remove the specified file from the target.

```
RPC to 10.105.57.106:57900
RPC start time: 21:07:57.089554
--------------------File Remove Request---------------------
remote_file: "harddisk:/sample.txt"

---------------------File Remove Response---------------------
RPC end time: 21:09:27.796217
File removal harddisk:/sample.txt successful
```

Reboot RPC

Reloads a requested target.

```
RPC to 10.105.57.106:57900
RPC start time: 21:12:49.811536
---------------------Reboot Request---------------------
RPC start time: 21:12:49.811561
method: COLD
message: "Test Reboot"
subcomponents {
origin: "openconfig-platform"
elem {
name: "components"
}
elem {
name: "component"
key {
key: "name"
value: "0/RP0"
}
}
elem {
name: "state"
}
elem {
name: "location"
}
}
---------------------Reboot Request---------------------
RPC end time: 21:12:50.023604
```

Set Package RPC

Places software package on the target.

```
RPC to 10.105.57.106:57900
RPC start time: 21:12:49.811536
---------------------Set Package Request---------------------
RPC start time: 15:33:34.378745
Sending SetPackage RPC
package {
filename: "harddisk:/giso_image_repo/<platform-version>-giso.iso"
activate: true
}
method: MD5
```

```
hash: "C\314\207\354\217\270=\021\341y\355\240\274\003\034\334"
RPC end time: 15:47:00.928361
```

Reboot Status RPC

Returns the status of reboot for the target.

```
RPC to 10.105.57.106:57900
RPC start time: 22:27:34.209473
--------------------Reboot Status Request---------------------
subcomponents {
origin: "openconfig-platform"
elem {
name: "components"
}
elem {
name: "component"
key {
key: "name"
value: "0/RP0"
}
}
elem {
name: "state"
}
elem
name: "location"
}
}

RPC end time: 22:27:34.319618

--------------------Reboot Status Response---------------------
Active : False
Wait : 0
When : 0
Reason : Test Reboot
Count : 0
```

Configure Interfaces Using Data Models in a gRPC Session

Google-defined remote procedure call () is an open-source RPC framework. gRPC supports IPv4 and IPv6 address families. The client applications use this protocol to request information from the router, and make configuration changes to the router.

The process for using data models involves:

- Obtain the data models.
- Establish a connection between the router and the client using gRPC communication protocol.
- Manage the configuration of the router from the client using data models.

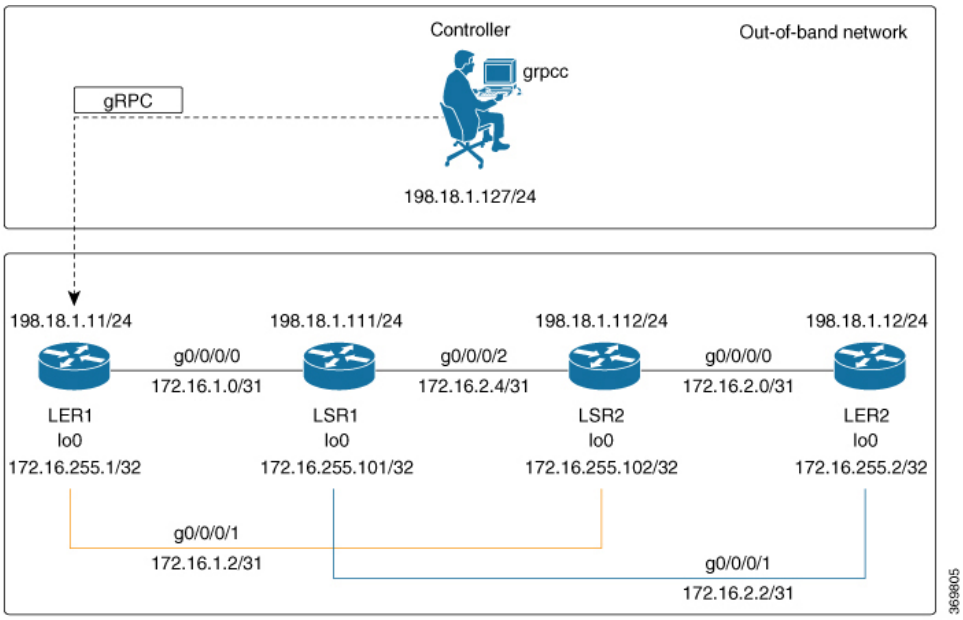
Note Configure AAA authorization to restrict users from uncontrolled access. If AAA authorization is not configured, the command and data rules associated to the groups that are assigned to the user are bypassed. An IOS-XR user can have full read-write access to the IOS-XR configuration through Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF), google-defined Remote Procedure Calls (gRPC) or any YANG-based agents. In order to avoid granting uncontrolled access, enable AAA authorization using **aaa authorization exec** command before setting up any configuration. For more information about configuring AAA authorization, see the *System Security Configuration Guide*.

In this section, you use native data models to configure loopback and ethernet interfaces on a router using a gRPC session.

Consider a network topology with four routers and one controller. The network consists of label edge routers (LER) and label switching routers (LSR). Two routers LER1 and LER2 are label edge routers, and two routers LSR1 and LSR2 are label switching routers. A host is the controller with a gRPC client. The controller communicates with all routers through an out-of-band network. All routers except LER1 are pre-configured with proper IP addressing and routing behavior. Interfaces between routers have a point-to-point configuration with `/31` addressing. Loopback prefixes use the format `172.16.255.x/32`.

The following image illustrates the network topology:

Figure 5: Network Topology for gRPC session



You use Cisco IOS XR native model `Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg.yang` to programmatically configure router LER1.

Before you begin

- Retrieve the list of YANG modules on the router using NETCONF monitoring RPC. For more information
- Configure Transport Layer Security (TLS). Enabling gRPC protocol uses the default HTTP/2 transport with no TLS. gRPC mandates AAA authentication and authorization for all gRPC requests. If TLS is

not configured, the authentication credentials are transferred over the network unencrypted. Enabling TLS ensures that the credentials are secure and encrypted. Non-TLS mode can only be used in secure internal network.

Procedure

Step 1 Enable gRPC Protocol

To configure network devices and view operational data, gRPC proptocol must be enabled on the server. In this example, you enable gRPC protocol on LER1, the server.

Note
Cisco IOS XR 64-bit platforms support gRPC protocol. The 32-bit platforms do not support gRPC protocol.

a) Enable gRPC over an HTTP/2 connection.

Example:

```
Router#configure
Router(config)#grpc
Router(config-grpc)#port <port-number>
```

The port number ranges from 57344 to 57999. If a port number is unavailable, an error is displayed.

b) Set the session parameters.

Example:

```
Router(config)#grpc {address-family | certificate-authentication | dscp | max-concurrent-streams
 | max-request-per-user | max-request-total | max-streams |
max-streams-per-user | no-tls | tlsv1-disable | tls-cipher | tls-mutual | tls-trustpoint |
service-layer | vrf}
```

where:

- `address-family`: set the address family identifier type.
- `certificate-authentication`: enables certificate based authentication
- `dscp`: set QoS marking DSCP on transmitted gRPC.
- `max-request-per-user`: set the maximum concurrent requests per user.
- `max-request-total`: set the maximum concurrent requests in total.
- `max-streams`: set the maximum number of concurrent gRPC requests. The maximum subscription limit is 128 requests. The default is 32 requests.
- `max-streams-per-user`: set the maximum concurrent gRPC requests for each user. The maximum subscription limit is 128 requests. The default is 32 requests.
- `no-tls`: disable transport layer security (TLS). The TLS is enabled by default
- `tlsv1-disable`: disable TLS version 1.0
- `service-layer`: enable the grpc service layer configuration.

  This parameter is not supported in Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers, Cisco NCS560 Series Routers, , and Cisco NCS540 Series Routers.

- `tls-cipher`: enable the gRPC TLS cipher suites.
- `tls-mutual`: set the mutual authentication.
- `tls-trustpoint`: configure trustpoint.
- `server-vrf`: enable server vrf.

After gRPC is enabled, use the YANG data models to manage network configurations.

Step 2 Configure the interfaces.

In this example, you configure interfaces using Cisco IOS XR native model `Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg.yang`. You gain an understanding about the various gRPC operations while you configure the interface. For the complete list of operations, see gRPC Operations, on page 40. In this example, you merge configurations with `merge-config` RPC, retreive operational statistics using `get-oper` RPC, and delete a configuration using `delete-config` RPC. You can explore the structure of the data model using YANG validator tools such as pyang.

LER1 is the gRPC server, and a command line utility `grpcc` is used as a client on the controller. This utility does not support YANG and, therefore, does not validate the data model. The server, LER1, validates the data mode.

Note
The OC interface maps all IP configurations for parent interface under a VLAN with index 0. Hence, do not configure a sub interface with tag 0.

a) Explore the XR configuration model for interfaces and its IPv4 augmentation.

Example:

```
controller:grpc$ pyang --format tree --tree-depth 3 Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg.yang
Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-io-cfg.yang
module: Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg
    +--rw global-interface-configuration
    | +--rw link-status? Link-status-enum
    +--rw interface-configurations
        +--rw interface-configuration* [active interface-name]
            +--rw dampening
            | ...
            +--rw mtus
            | ...
            +--rw encapsulation
            | ...
            +--rw shutdown? empty
            +--rw interface-virtual? empty
            +--rw secondary-admin-state? Secondary-admin-state-enum
            +--rw interface-mode-non-physical? Interface-mode-enum
            +--rw bandwidth? uint32
            +--rw link-status? empty
            +--rw description? string
            +--rw active Interface-active
            +--rw interface-name xr:Interface-name
            +--rw ipv4-io-cfg:ipv4-network
            | ...
            +--rw ipv4-io-cfg:ipv4-network-forwarding ...
```

b) Configure a loopback0 interface on LER1.

Example:

```
controller:grpc$ more xr-interfaces-lo0-cfg.json
{
 "Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg:interface-configurations":
```

```
  { "interface-configuration": [
    {
      "active": "act",
      "interface-name": "Loopback0",
      "description": "LOCAL TERMINATION ADDRESS",
      "interface-virtual": [
        null
       ],
       "Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-io-cfg:ipv4-network": {
        "addresses": {
            "primary": {
              "address": "172.16.255.1",
              "netmask": "255.255.255.255"
       }
      }
     }
    }
   ]
 }
}
```

c) Merge the configuration.

Example:

```
controller:grpc$ grpcc -username admin -password admin -oper merge-config
-server_addr 198.18.1.11:57400 -json_in_file xr-interfaces-gi0-cfg.json
emsMergeConfig: Sending ReqId 1
emsMergeConfig: Received ReqId 1, Response '
'
```

d) Configure the ethernet interface on LER1.

Example:

```
controller:grpc$ more xr-interfaces-gi0-cfg.json
{
 "Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg:interface-configurations": {
   "interface-configuration": [
    {
     "active": "act",
     "interface-name": "GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0",
     "description": "CONNECTS TO LSR1 (g0/0/0/0)",
     "Cisco-IOS-XR-ipv4-io-cfg:ipv4-network": {
        "addresses": {
         "primary": {
            "address": "172.16.1.0",
            "netmask": "255.255.255.254"
      }
     }
    }
   }
  ]
 }
}
```

e) Merge the configuration.

Example:

```
controller:grpc$ grpcc -username admin -password admin -oper merge-config
-server_addr 198.18.1.11:57400 -json_in_file xr-interfaces-gi0-cfg.json
emsMergeConfig: Sending ReqId 1
```

```
emsMergeConfig: Received ReqId 1, Response '
'
```

f) Enable the ethernet interface `GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0` on LER1 to bring up the interface. To do this, delete `shutdown` configuration for the interface.

Example:

```
controller:grpc$ grpcc -username admin -password admin -oper delete-config
-server_addr 198.18.1.11:57400 -yang_path "$(< xr-interfaces-gi0-shutdown-cfg.json )"
emsDeleteConfig: Sending ReqId 1, yangJson {
 "Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg:interface-configurations": {
   "interface-configuration": [
   {
    "active": "act",
    "interface-name": "GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0",
    "shutdown": [
      null
    ]
   }
  ]
 }
}
emsDeleteConfig: Received ReqId 1, Response ''
```

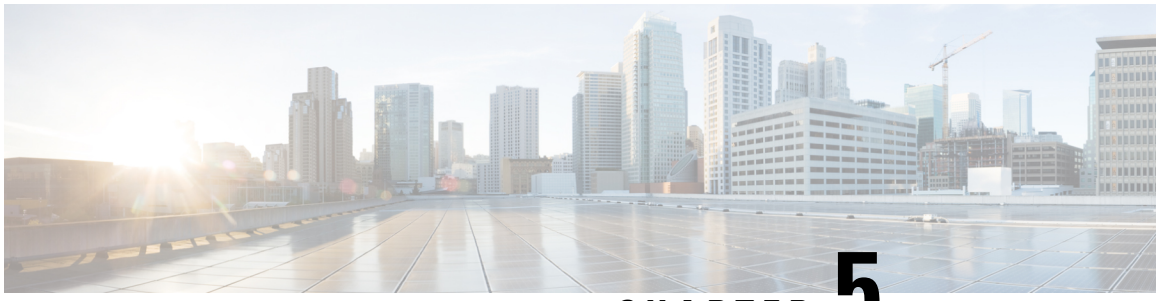
Step 3 Verify that the loopback interface and the ethernet interface on router LER1 are operational.

Example:

```
controller:grpc$ grpcc -username admin -password admin -oper get-oper
-server_addr 198.18.1.11:57400 -oper_yang_path "$(< xr-interfaces-briefs-oper-filter.json )"
emsGetOper: Sending ReqId 1, yangPath {
  "Cisco-IOS-XR-pfi-im-cmd-oper:interfaces": {
    "interface-briefs": [
      null
     ]
  }
}
{ "Cisco-IOS-XR-pfi-im-cmd-oper:interfaces": {
  "interface-briefs": {
    "interface-brief": [
    {
      "interface-name": "GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0",
      "interface": "GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0",
      "type": "IFT_GETHERNET",
      "state": "im-state-up",
      "actual-state": "im-state-up",
      "line-state": "im-state-up",
      "actual-line-state": "im-state-up",
      "encapsulation": "ether",
      "encapsulation-type-string": "ARPA",
      "mtu": 1514,
      "sub-interface-mtu-overhead": 0,
      "l2-transport": false,
      "bandwidth": 1000000
     },
     {
      "interface-name": "GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1",
      "interface": "GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1",
      "type": "IFT_GETHERNET",
      "state": "im-state-up",
      "actual-state": "im-state-up",
      "line-state": "im-state-up",
```

```
        "actual-line-state": "im-state-up",
        "encapsulation": "ether",
        "encapsulation-type-string": "ARPA",
        "mtu": 1514,
        "sub-interface-mtu-overhead": 0,
        "l2-transport": false,
        "bandwidth": 1000000
       },
       {
        "interface-name": "Loopback0",
        "interface": "Loopback0",
        "type": "IFT_LOOPBACK",
        "state": "im-state-up",
        "actual-state": "im-state-up",
        "line-state": "im-state-up",
        "actual-line-state": "im-state-up",
        "encapsulation": "loopback",
        "encapsulation-type-string": "Loopback",
        "mtu": 1500,
        "sub-interface-mtu-overhead": 0,
        "l2-transport": false,
        "bandwidth": 0
     },
     {
        "interface-name": "MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0",
        "interface": "MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0",
        "type": "IFT_ETHERNET",
        "state": "im-state-up",
        "actual-state": "im-state-up",
        "line-state": "im-state-up",
        "actual-line-state": "im-state-up",
        "encapsulation": "ether",
        "encapsulation-type-string": "ARPA",
        "mtu": 1514,
        "sub-interface-mtu-overhead": 0,
        "l2-transport": false,
        "bandwidth": 1000000
     },
     {
        "interface-name": "Null0",
        "interface": "Null0",
        "type": "IFT_NULL",
        "state": "im-state-up",
        "actual-state": "im-state-up",
        "line-state": "im-state-up",
        "actual-line-state": "im-state-up",
        "encapsulation": "null",
        "encapsulation-type-string": "Null",
        "mtu": 1500,
        "sub-interface-mtu-overhead": 0,
        "l2-transport": false,
        "bandwidth": 0
      }
     ]
    }
   }
  }
emsGetOper: ReqId 1, byteRecv: 2325
```

In summary, router LER1, which had minimal configuration, is now programmatically configured using data models with an ethernet interface and is assigned a loopback address. Both these interfaces are operational and ready for network provisioning operations.



CHAPTER 5

Unified Data Models

CLI-based YANG data models, also known as unified configuration models are introduced in Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.0.1. The unified models provide a full coverage of the router functionality, and serves as a single abstraction for YANG and CLI commands. Unified models are generated from the CLI and replaces the native schema-based models.

The unified models are available in `pkg/yang` location. The presence of `um` in the model name indicates that the model is a unified model. For example, Cisco-IOS-XR-**um**-<feature>-cfg.yang.

You can access the models supported on the router using the following command:

```
Router#run
[node]$cd /pkg/yang
[node:pkg/yang]$ls
```

The unified models are also available in the Github repository.

• Unified Configuration Models, on page 57

Unified Configuration Models

Table 6: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Unified Data Model to map script file to the custom OID	Release 7.5.3	Use the `Cisco-IOS-XR-um-script-server-cfg.yang` unified data model to map script file to the custom OID.
Transitioning Native Models to Unified Models (UM)	Release 7.4.1	Unified models are CLI-based YANG models that are designed to replace the native schema-based models. UM models are generated directly from the IOS XR CLIs and mirror them in several ways. This results in improved usability and faster adoption of YANG models. You can access the new unified models from the Github repository.

The following table lists the unified models supported on Cisco IOS XR routers.

Table 7: Unified Models

Unified Models	Introduced in Release
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-script-server-cfg	Release 7.5.3
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-script-cfg	Release 7.5.3
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-ipsubscriber-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-session-redundancy-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-subscriber-accounting-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-subscriber-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-subscriber-redundancy-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dyn-tmpl-opendns-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dynamic-template-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dynamic-template-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-lpts-profiling-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ppp-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-pppoe-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-vpdn-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-aaa-subscriber-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dynamic-template-ipv4-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dynamic-template-ipv6-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dynamic-template-vrf-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mibs-subscriber-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dyn-tmpl-monitor-session-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-l2tp-class-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dynamic-template-dhcpv6d-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-dyn-tmpl-service-policy-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-snmp-server mroutemib send-all-cfg	Release 7.5.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-aaa-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-aaa-diameter-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-aaa-nacm-cfg	Release 7.4.1

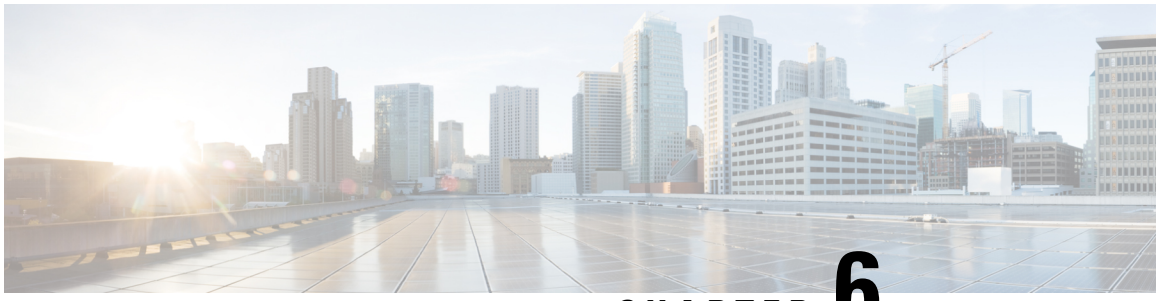
Unified Models	Introduced in Release
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-aaa-tacacs-server-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-aaa-task-user-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-banner-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-bfd-sbfd-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-call-home-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-cdp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-cef-accounting-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-cfg-mibs-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-cli-alias-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-clock-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-config-hostname-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-cont-breakout-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-cont-optics-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-control-plane-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-crypto-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-domain-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ethernet-cfm-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ethernet-oam-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-exception-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-flowspec-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-frequency-synchronization-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-hostname-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-hw-module-port-range-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-hw-module-profile-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ip-virtual-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ipsla-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-l2vpn-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-line-cfg	Release 7.4.1

Unified Models	Introduced in Release
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-line-exec-timeout-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-line-general-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-line-timestamp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-lldp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-location-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-logging-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-logging-correlator-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-lpts-pifib-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-lpts-pifib-domain-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-lpts-pifib-dynamic-flows-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mibs-cbqosmib-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mibs-fabric-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mibs-ifmib-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mibs-rfmib-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mibs-sensormib-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-monitor-session-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mpls-oam-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ntp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-pce-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-pool-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-priority-flow-control-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-rcc-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-hsrp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-vrrp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-service-timestamps-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ssh-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-tcp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-telnet-cfg	Release 7.4.1

Unified Models	Introduced in Release
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-tpa-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-bridgemib-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-config-copy-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-entity-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-entity-redundancy-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-entity-state-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-flash-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-fru-ctrl-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-ipsec-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-l2tun-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-otn-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-power-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-selective-vrf-download-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-syslog-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-system-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-udp-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-vty-pool-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-xml-agent-cfg	Release 7.4.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-conflict-policy-cfg	Release 7.3.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-flow-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-access-group-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-ipv4-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-ipv6-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-service-policy-qos-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ipv4-access-list-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ipv6-access-list-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-l2-ethernet-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-multicast-routing-cfg	Release 7.2.1

Unified Models	Introduced in Release
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-object-group-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-policymap-classmap-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-igmp-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-pim-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-statistics-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ethernet-services-access-list-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-l2transport-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ipv4-prefix-list-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-ipv6-prefix-list-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-amt-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-mld-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-msdp-cfg	Release 7.2.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-bgp-cfg	Release 7.1.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mpls-te-cfg	Release 7.1.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-isis-cfg	Release 7.1.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-ospf-cfg	Release 7.1.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-ospfv3-cfg	Release 7.1.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-grpc-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-bundle-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-ethernet-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-ip-address-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-vrf-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-interface-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mpls-l3vpn-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-netconf-yang-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-rib-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-router-static-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-snmp-server-cfg	Release 7.0.1

Unified Models	Introduced in Release
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-telemetry-model-driven-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-vrf-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-arp-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-arp-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-mpls-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-if-tunnel-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mpls-ldp-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-mpls-lsd-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-rsvp-cfg	Release 7.0.1
Cisco-IOS-XR-um-traps-mpls-ldp-cfg	Release 7.0.1



CHAPTER 6

Enhancements to Data Models

This section provides an overview of the enhancements made to data models.

- Enhancements to Sensor Paths, on page 65

Enhancements to Sensor Paths

This section provides an overview about the sensor paths introduced or enhanced across Cisco IOS XR releases.

Table 8: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Telemetry Support for OpenConfig Interfaces, IPv4 and IPv6 Addresses and State	Release 7.4.2	This feature provides telemetry gRPC Network Management Interface and Use gRPC Protocol to Define Network Operations with Data Models support for the following `openconfig-if-ip.yang` sensor paths. Previously, only NETCONF edit-config, get-config and get operations were supported. With this new feature, telemetry polling at a cadence or on-change can be retrieved for IPv4 and IPv6 data. • /oc-if:interfaces/oc-if:interface/oc-if:subinterfaces/oc-if:subinterface/ipv6/ • addresses/address[ip]/state/ip • addresses/address[ip]/state/prefix-length • addresses/address[ip]/state/origin • state/enabled • state/mtu • state/dup-addr-detect-transmits • state/counters/in-pkts • state/counters/in-octets • state/counters/out-pkts • state/counters/out-octets • state/openconfig-if-ip-ext:autoconf/create-global-addresses • /oc-if:interfaces/oc-if:interface/oc-if:subinterfaces/oc-if:subinterface/ipv4/ • addresses/address[ip]/state/ip • addresses/address[ip]/state/prefix-length • addresses/address[ip]/state/origin • state/mtu • state/dhcp-client • state/in-pkts • state/in-octets • state/out-pkts • state/out-octets You can access this data model from the Github repository.