

YANG Catalog

Ops Area

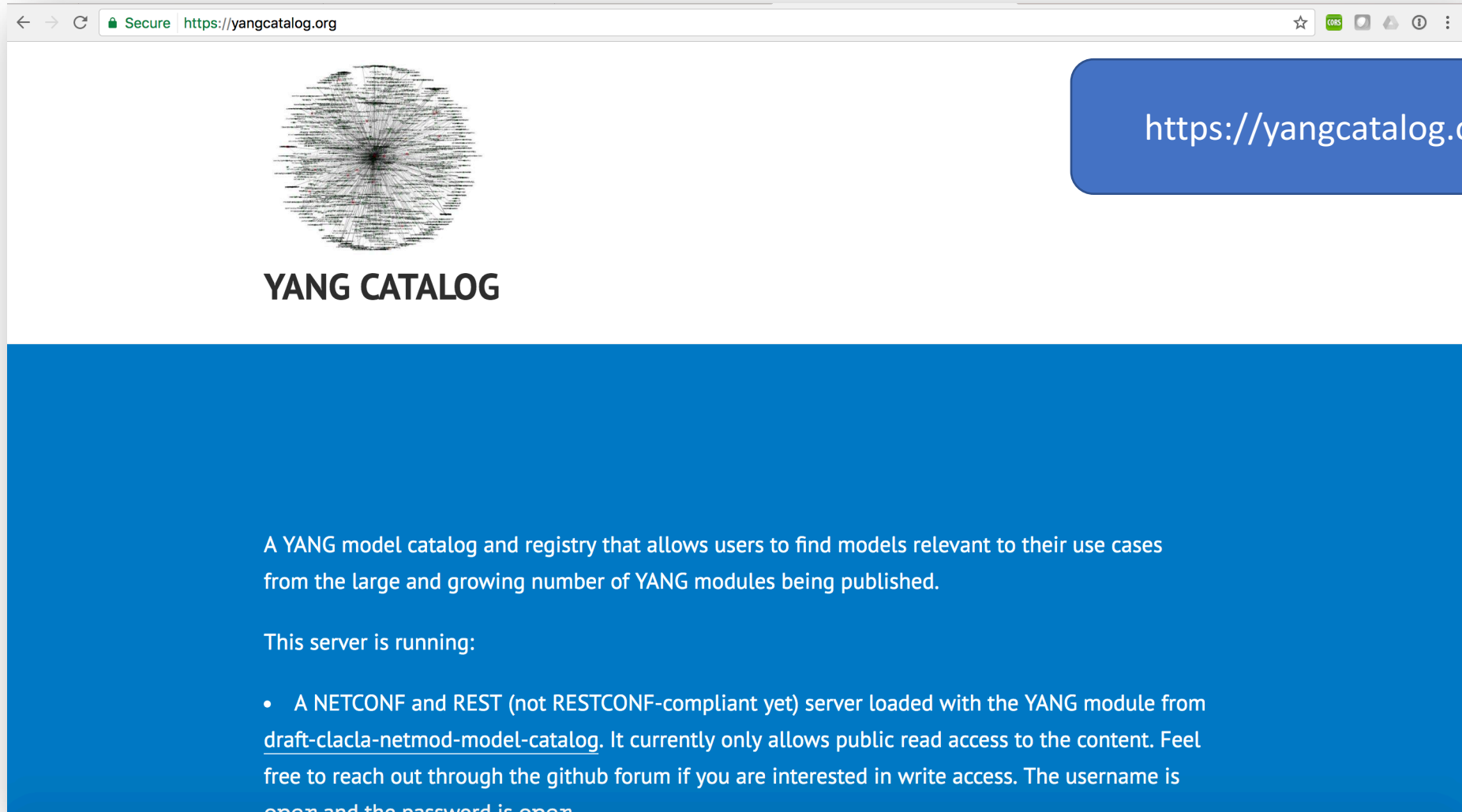
July 18, 2017

Joe Clarke, Cisco

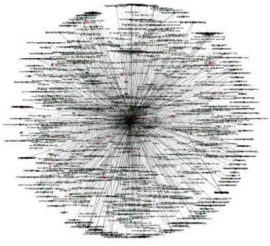
Introduction

- We're beginning to have a “good” problem with YANG
 - Lots of YANG modules
 - Lots of bodies working on YANG modules
 - Lots of vendors implementing YANG modules
- Is it sufficient just to have a module developed and implemented?
- We need an industry-wide, single stop, open catalog and toolchain to help YANG consumers, YANG implementors, and YANG authors find and explore available modules

Yangcatalog.org



Secure <https://yangcatalog.org>



YANG CATALOG

A YANG model catalog and registry that allows users to find models relevant to their use cases from the large and growing number of YANG modules being published.

This server is running:

- A NETCONF and REST (not RESTCONF-compliant yet) server loaded with the YANG module from [draft-clacla-netmod-model-catalog](#). It currently only allows public read access to the content. Feel free to reach out through the github forum if you are interested in write access. The username is open and the password is open

<https://yangcatalog.org>

YANG Catalog Overview

- Set of open source tools
 - YANG Keyword Search
 - YANG Module Impact Analysis
 - YANG Validators
 - YANG-compliant Regular Expression Validator
 - *YANG Modules Exploration* (changing soon)
 - *YANG Implementation Discovery* (coming soon)
- An REST-like API to fetch per-module metadata and per-vendor implementation data
- An authenticated API to upload per-module metadata and per-vendor implementation data

Yang Search

YANG DB Search

Enter your search term(s) below:

Search String

Search Options

Case-Sensitive Regular Expression Include MIBs Only Show Latest Revisions

Search Fields

All

Module Name Node Name Node Description

YANG Versions

1.0 1.1

Keyword and regex searches supported

The Catalog stores multiple module revisions, but one can choose to only see the latest

Search By Schema Type (e.g., find all matching typedefs)

Find modules by YANG version

Schema Types

All

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Typedef	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grouping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feature
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Container	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> List	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaf-List
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action

Search!

Reset

Search Results

YANG DB Search Results for 'uri'

Show 10 entries

Search: RFC Maturity

Name	Revision	Schema Type	Path	Module	Origin	Organization	Maturity	Imported By # Modules	Compilation Status	Description
uri	2013-07-15	typedef	/inet:uri	ietf-inet-types (Impact Analysis)	Industry Standard	ietf	RFC	188	N/A	The uri type represents a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) as defined by STD 66. Objects using the uri type MUST be in US-ASCII encoding, and MUST be normalized as described by RFC 3986 Sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2.1, and 6.2.2.2. All unnecessary percent-encoding is removed, and all case-insensitive characters are set to lowercase except for hexadecimal digits, which are normalized to uppercase as described in Section 6.2.2.1. The purpose of this normalization is to help provide unique URIs. Note that this normalization is not sufficient to provide uniqueness. Two URIs that are textually distinct after this normalization may still be equivalent. Objects using the uri type may restrict the schemes that they permit. For example, 'data:' and 'urn:' schemes might not be appropriate. A zero-length URI is not a valid URI. This can be used to express 'URI absent' where required. In the value set and its semantics, this type is equivalent to the Uri SMIV2 textual convention defined in RFC 5017."; reference "RFC 3986: Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax RFC 3305: Report from the Joint W3C/IETF URI Planning Interest Group: Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs), URLs, and Uniform Resource Names (URNs): Clarifications

Understand how prolific a module is.

Find mature modules.

YANG Definition for '/inet:uri'

```
// From : ietf-inet-types@2013-07-15
typedef uri {
  type string;
  description "The uri type represents a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) as defined by STD 66.

  Objects using the uri type MUST be in US-ASCII encoding, and MUST be normalized as described by RFC 3986 Sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2.1, and 6.2.2.2. All unnecessary percent-encoding is removed, and all case-insensitive characters are set to lowercase except for hexadecimal digits, which are normalized to uppercase as described in Section 6.2.2.1.

  The purpose of this normalization is to help provide unique URIs. Note that this normalization is not sufficient to provide uniqueness. Two URIs that are textually distinct after this normalization may still be equivalent.

  Objects using the uri type may restrict the schemes that they permit. For example, 'data:' and 'urn:' schemes might not be appropriate.

  A zero-length URI is not a valid URI. This can be used to express 'URI absent' where required.

  In the value set and its semantics, this type is equivalent to the Uri SMIV2 textual convention defined in RFC 5017.";
  reference "RFC 3986: Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax
  RFC 3305: Report from the Joint W3C/IETF URI Planning Interest Group: Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs), URLs, and Uniform Resource Names (URNs): Clarifications
```

Quick view of node details.

Impact Analysis

YANG Impact Graph for Module(s): ietf-netconf-acm

Graph Options

Legend

- Status: Compilation Failed
- Status: IETF:INDIVIDUAL DRAFT
- Status: IETF:WG DRAFT
- Status: IETF:RFC

NOTE: Unselected node(s) with a black rim represent bottleneck(s)

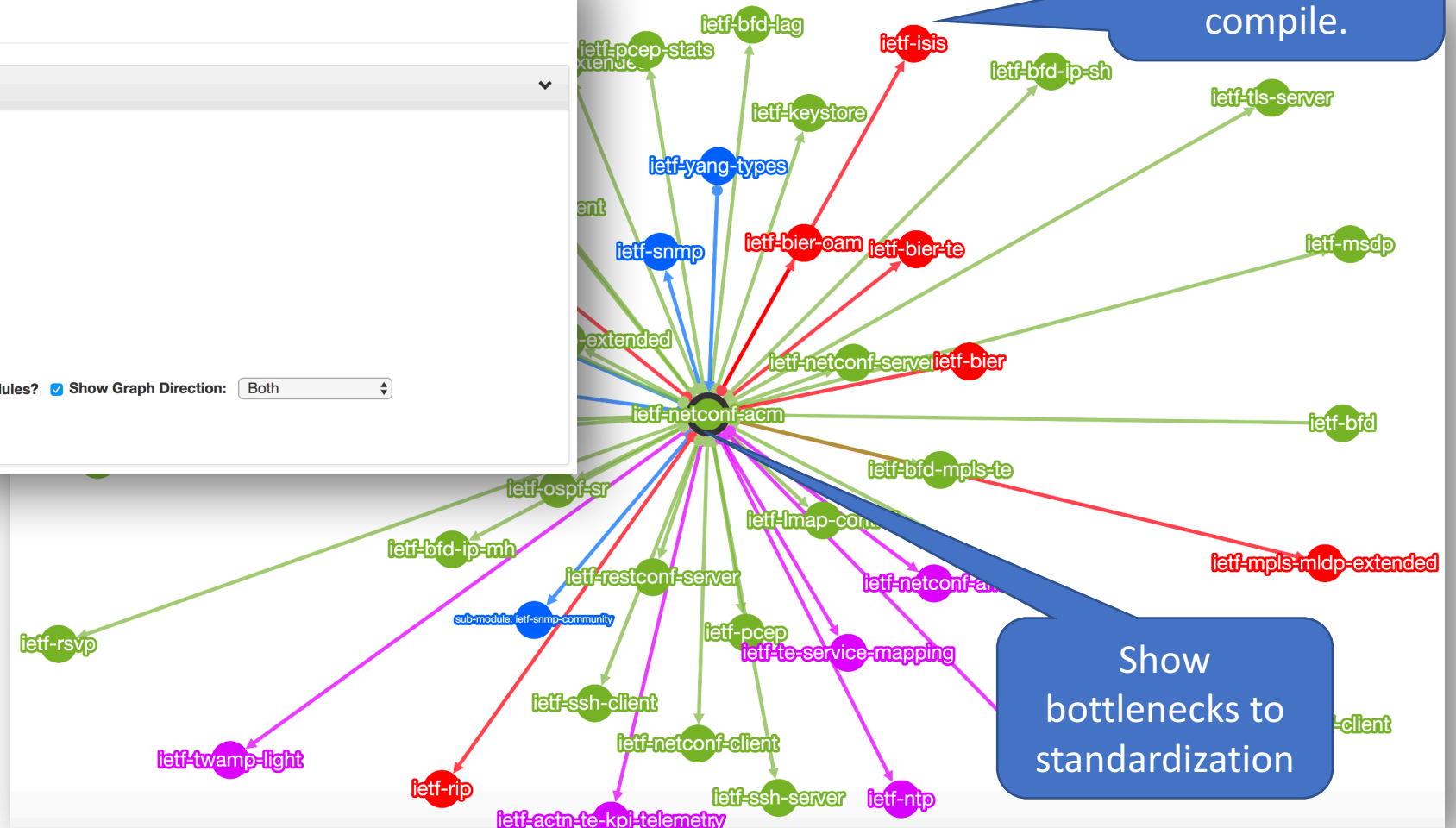
Modules:

Orgs:

Recursion Levels: Include Standards? Include Sub-modules? Show Graph Direction:

Generate

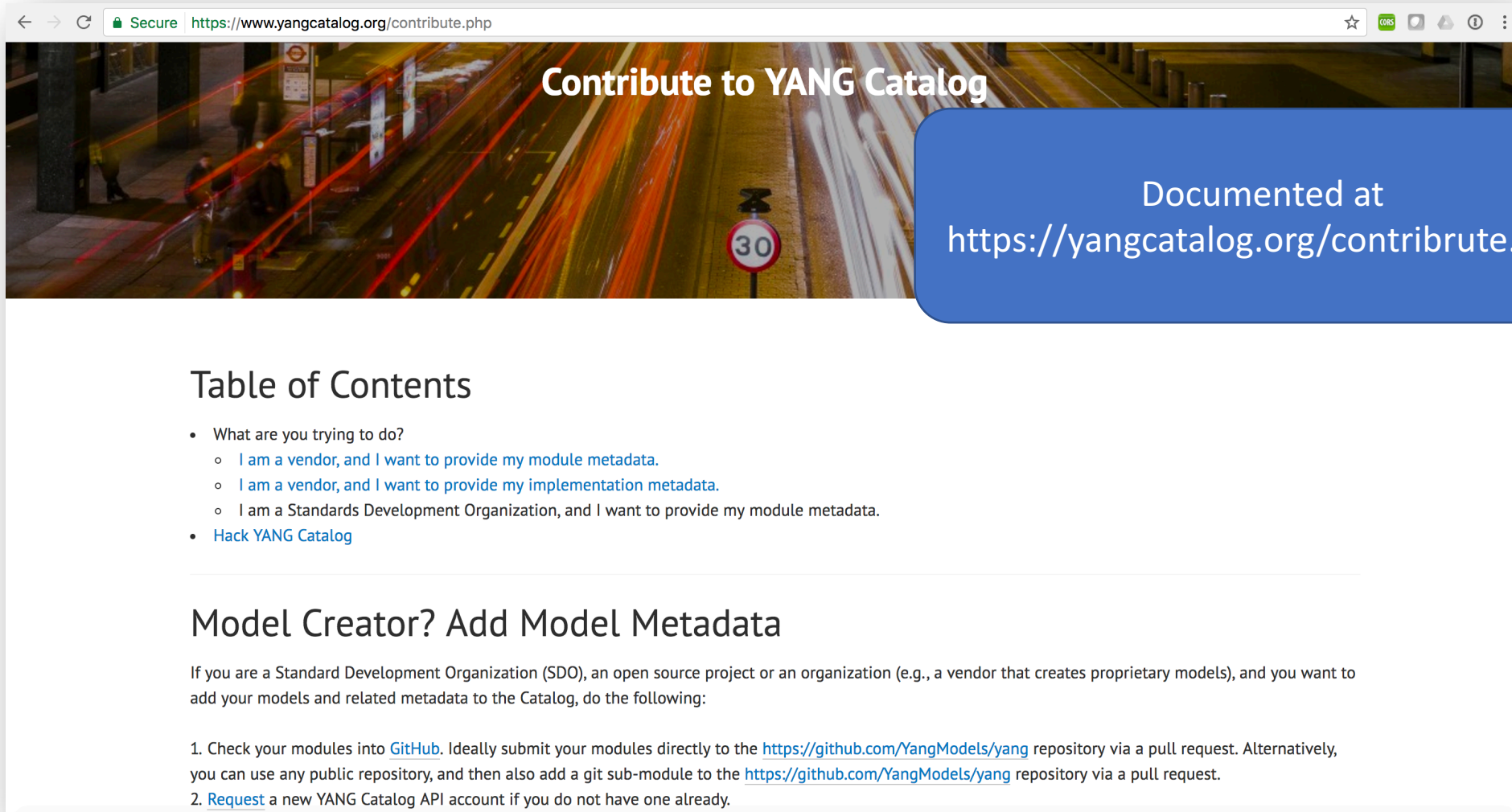
Export



Understand the relationship of a given module (what modules does it affect, what modules affect it)

Show bottlenecks to standardization

The YANG Catalog API



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.yangcatalog.org/contribute.php>. The page features a header image of a city street at night with light trails and the text "Contribute to YANG Catalog". A blue callout box on the right contains the text "Documented at <https://yangcatalog.org/contribute.php>". Below the header, there is a "Table of Contents" section with a bulleted list of links. Further down, there is a section titled "Model Creator? Add Model Metadata" with a paragraph of introductory text and a numbered list of instructions.

Contribute to YANG Catalog

Documented at <https://yangcatalog.org/contribute.php>

Table of Contents

- What are you trying to do?
 - [I am a vendor, and I want to provide my module metadata.](#)
 - [I am a vendor, and I want to provide my implementation metadata.](#)
 - I am a Standards Development Organization, and I want to provide my module metadata.
- [Hack YANG Catalog](#)

Model Creator? Add Model Metadata

If you are a Standard Development Organization (SDO), an open source project or an organization (e.g., a vendor that creates proprietary models), and you want to add your models and related metadata to the Catalog, do the following:

1. Check your modules into [GitHub](#). Ideally submit your modules directly to the <https://github.com/YangModels/yang> repository via a pull request. Alternatively, you can use any public repository, and then also add a git sub-module to the <https://github.com/YangModels/yang> repository via a pull request.
2. [Request](#) a new YANG Catalog API account if you do not have one already.

Module Metadata API Structure

```
module: module-metadata
  +--rw modules
    +--rw module* [name revision]
      +--rw generated-from?      enumeration
      +--rw maturity-level?     enumeration
      +--rw document-name?      string
      +--rw author-email?       yc:email-address
      +--rw reference?          inet:uri
      +--rw name                 yang:yang-identifier
      +--rw revision            union
      +--rw organization         string
      +--rw source-file
        | +--rw owner           string
        | +--rw repository      string
        | +--rw path            path
        | +--rw branch?        string
      +--rw organization-specific-metadata
        +--rw ietf
          +--rw ietf-wg?      string
```

Vendor Implementation Metadata API Structure

```
module: platform-implementation-metadata
  +--rw platforms* [vendor name software-version software-flavor]
    +--rw vendor      string
    +--rw name        string
    +--rw models*     string
    +--rw software-flavor string
    +--rw software-version string
    +--rw os-type?    string
    +--rw capabilities-file
      +--rw owner?      string
      +--rw repository? url
      +--rw path?       path
```

Retrieving Metadata

```
GET http://yangcatalog.org:8008/api/operational/catalog/modules/module/ietf-interfaces,2014-05-08

Body Cookies Headers (6) Tests

Pretty Raw Preview JSON

1 {
2   "yang-catalog:module": {
3     "name": "ietf-interfaces",
4     "revision": "2014-05-08",
5     "schema": "missing element",
6     "namespace": "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces",
7     "generated-from": "not-applicable",
8     "maturity-level": "ratified",
9     "document-name": "rfc7223",
10    "reference": "https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7223",
11    "organization": "ietf",
12    "compilation-status": "PASSED",
13    "compilation-result": "",
14    "prefix": "if",
15    "yang-version": "1.0",
16    "description": "This module contains a collection of YANG definitions for managing network interfaces. Copyright (c)
17    2014 IETF Trust and the persons identified as authors of the code. All rights reserved. Redistribution and use
18    in source and binary forms, with or without modification, is permitted pursuant to, and subject to the license
19    terms contained in, the Simplified BSD License set forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal
20    Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info). This version of this YANG module
21    is part of RFC 7223; see the RFC itself for full legal notices.",
22    "contact": "WG Web: <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/netmod/> WG List: <mailto:netmod@ietf.org> WG Chair: Thomas Nadeau
23    <mailto:tnadeau@lucidvision.com> WG Chair: Juergen Schoenwaelder <mailto:j
24    .schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de> Editor: Martin Bjorklund <mailto:mbj@tail-f.com>",
25    "module-type": "module",
26    "source-file": {
27      "online": {
28        "owner": "YangModels",
29        "repository": "https://github.com/YangModels/yang",
30        "path": "standard/ietf/RFC/ietf-interfaces@2014-05-08.yang"
31      }
32    }
33  }
34 }
```

```
"implementations": {
  "implementation": [
    {
      "vendor": "cisco",
      "platform": "netconf",
      "software-version": "7.0-3-I5-1",
      "software-flavor": "NX-OS|7.0-3-I5-1"
    },
    {
      "vendor": "cisco",
      "platform": "netconf",
      "software-version": "7.0-3-I5-2",
      "software-flavor": "NX-OS|7.0-3-I5-2"
    },
    {
      "vendor": "cisco",
      "platform": "netconf",
      "software-version": "7.0-3-I6-1",
      "software-flavor": "NX-OS|7.0-3-I6-1"
    }
  ]
}
```

Retrieving Metadata

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Request:** Method: GET, URL: `http://yangcatalog.org:8008/api/operational/catalog/vendors/vendor/huawei?deep`
- Response:** Status: 200 OK, Time: 841 ms
- Response Body (JSON):**

```
1 {
2   "yang-catalog:vendor": {
3     "name": "huawei",
4     "platforms": {
5       "platform": [
6         {
7           "name": "Unknown",
8           "software-versions": {
9             "software-version": [
10            {
11              "name": "8.9.10",
12              "software-flavors": {
13                "software-flavor": [
14                  {
15                    "name": "Unknown|8.9.10",
16                    "protocols": {
17                      "protocol": [
18                        {
19                          "name": "netconf",
20                          "protocol-version": ""
21                        }
22                      ]
23                    },
24                    "modules": {
25                      "module": [
26                        {
27                          "name": "huawei-aaa",
28                          "revision": "2017-03-23"
29                        }
30                      ]
31                    },
32                    "name": "huawei-aaa-action",
33                    "revision": "2017-03-23"
34                  }
35                ]
36              }
37            }
38          ]
39        }
40      ]
41    }
42  }
43 }
```

YANG Regular Expression Validator

Yang Re

Pattern 1 Invert match +

Test string:

Pattern 1 results

W3CGREP matches

YANGRE matches

Validate regex patterns using YANG and W3C rules.

Results And Next Steps

- We have fully integrated IETF and BBF models
- Working to incorporate MEF models
- Working with Cisco, Huawei and Juniper to add metadata for their models
- Submitted **draft-clacla-netmod-model-catalog-00** to describe the backing store for the Catalog
- Evangelizing YANG Catalog with vendors, SDOs, and customers
- Continue to develop the yang-catalog.yang model
- Take feedback to enhance the Catalog tools
- Add a report for YANG implementation discovery and revamp the YANG exploration module