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# RFC 9643

## YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers

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### Abstract

This document presents three YANG 1.1 modules to support the configuration of TCP clients and TCP servers. The modules include basic parameters of a TCP connection relevant for client or server applications, as well as client configuration required for traversing proxies. The data models defined by these modules may be used directly (e.g., to define a specific TCP-client or TCP-server) or in conjunction with the configuration defined for higher level protocols that depend on TCP (e.g., SSH, TLS, etc.). Examples of higher level protocol configuration designed to be used in conjunction with this configuration are in RFCs 9644 and 9645.

### Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

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

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9643>.

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## 1. Introduction

This document defines three YANG 1.1 [RFC7950] modules to support the configuration of TCP clients and TCP servers (TCP is defined in [RFC9293]). The data models defined by these modules may be used directly (e.g., to define a specific TCP-client or TCP-server) or in conjunction with the configuration defined for higher level protocols that depend on TCP (e.g., SSH, TLS, etc.). Examples of higher level protocol configuration designed to be used in conjunction with this configuration are in [RFC9644] and [RFC9645].

The modules focus on three different types of base TCP parameters that matter for TCP-based applications: First, the modules cover fundamental configuration of a TCP client or TCP server application, such as addresses and port numbers. Second, a reusable grouping enables modification of application-specific parameters for TCP connections, such as use of TCP keepalives. And third, client configuration for traversing proxies is included as well. In each case, the modules have a very narrow scope and focus on a minimum set of required parameters.

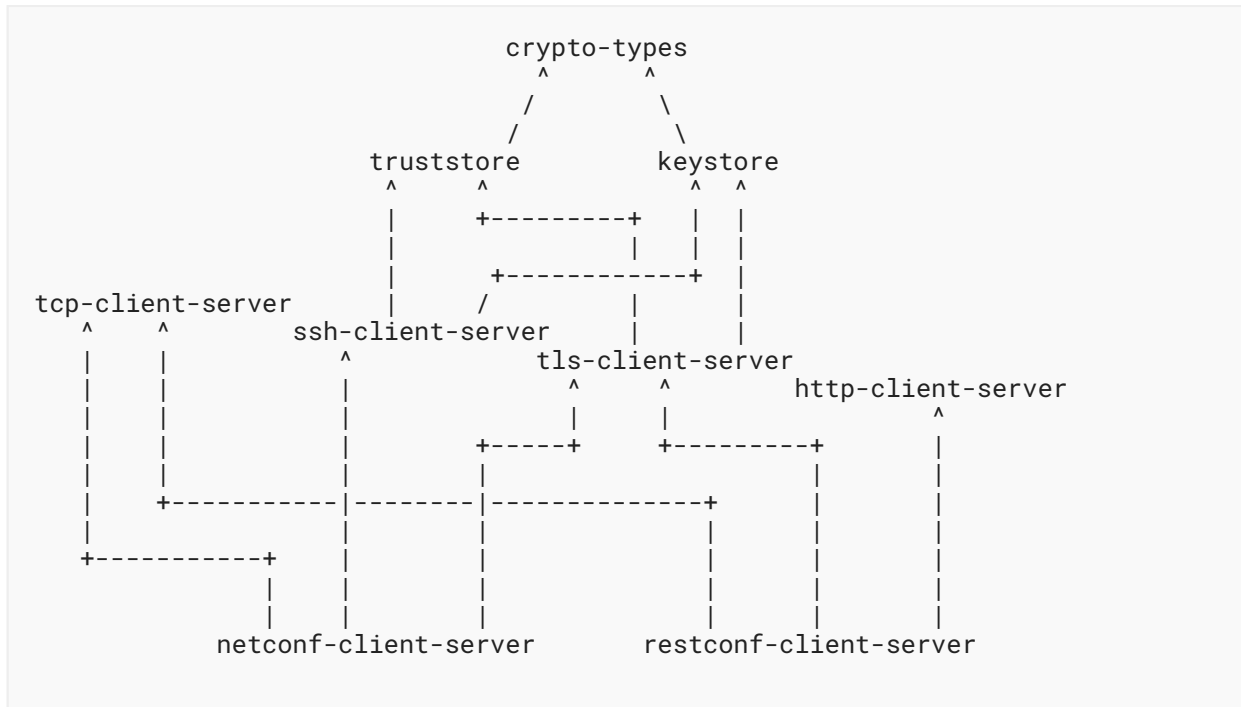
Please be advised that while this document presents support for some TCP proxy techniques, there are other TCP proxy techniques that are not part of this document but could be added by augmenting the YANG module.

### 1.1. Relation to Other RFCs

This document presents three YANG modules [RFC7950] that are part of a collection of RFCs that work together to ultimately support the configuration of both the clients and servers of both the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040].

The dependency relationship between the primary YANG groupings defined in the various RFCs is presented in the below diagram. In some cases, a document may define secondary groupings that introduce dependencies not illustrated in the diagram. The labels in the diagram are shorthand names for the defining RFCs. The citation references for shorthand names are provided below the diagram.

Please note that the arrows in the diagram point from referencer to referenced. For example, the "crypto-types" RFC does not have any dependencies, whilst the "keystore" RFC depends on the "crypto-types" RFC.



Label in Diagram	Reference
crypto-types	[RFC9640]
truststore	[RFC9641]
keystore	[RFC9642]
tcp-client-server	RFC 9643
ssh-client-server	[RFC9644]
tls-client-server	[RFC9645]
http-client-server	[HTTP-CLIENT-SERVER]
netconf-client-server	[NETCONF-CLIENT-SERVER]
restconf-client-server	[RESTCONF-CLIENT-SERVER]

Table 1: Label in Diagram to RFC Mapping

## 1.2. Specification Language

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

### 1.3. Adherence to the NMDA

This document is compliant with the Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) [RFC8342]. It does not define any protocol accessible nodes that are "config false".

### 1.4. Conventions

Various examples in this document use the XML [W3C.REC-xml-20081126] encoding. Other encodings, such as JSON [RFC8259], could alternatively be used.

## 2. The "ietf-tcp-common" Module

This section defines a YANG 1.1 module called "ietf-tcp-common". A high-level overview of the module is provided in Section 2.1. Examples illustrating the module's use are provided in Section 2.2 ("Example Usage"). The YANG module itself is defined in Section 2.3.

### 2.1. Data Model Overview

This section provides an overview of the "ietf-tcp-common" module in terms of its features and groupings.

#### 2.1.1. Model Scope

This document presents a common "grouping" statement for basic TCP connection parameters that matter to applications. It is "common" in that this grouping is used by both the "ietf-tcp-client" and "ietf-tcp-server" modules. In some TCP stacks, such parameters can also directly be set by an application using system calls, such as the sockets API. The base YANG data model in this document focuses on modeling TCP keepalives. This base model can be extended as needed.

#### 2.1.2. Features

The following diagram lists all the "feature" statements defined in the "ietf-tcp-common" module:

```
Features:
+-- keepalives-supported
```

The diagram above uses syntax that is similar to but not defined in [RFC8340].

#### 2.1.3. Groupings

The "ietf-tcp-common" module defines the following "grouping" statement:

- tcp-common-grouping

This grouping is presented in the following subsection.

### 2.1.3.1. The "tcp-common-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "tcp-common-grouping" grouping:

```
grouping tcp-common-grouping:
  +-- keepalives! {keepalives-supported}?
     +-- idle-time?          uint16
     +-- max-probes?        uint16
     +-- probe-interval?    uint16
```

Comments:

- The "keepalives" node is a "presence" container so that the mandatory descendant nodes do not imply that keepalives must be configured.
- The "idle-time", "max-probes", and "probe-interval" nodes have the common meanings. Please see the YANG module in [Section 2.3](#) for details.

### 2.1.4. Protocol-Accessible Nodes

The "ietf-tcp-common" module defines only "grouping" statements that are used by other modules to instantiate protocol-accessible nodes. Thus, this module, when implemented, does not itself define any protocol-accessible nodes.

### 2.1.5. Guidelines for Configuring TCP Keepalives

Network stacks may include keepalives in their TCP implementations, although this practice is not universally implemented. If keepalives are included, [RFC9293] mandates that the application **MUST** be able to turn them on or off for each TCP connection and that they **MUST** default to off.

Keepalive mechanisms exist in many protocols. Depending on the protocol stack, TCP keepalives may only be one out of several alternatives. Which mechanism(s) to use depends on the use case and application requirements. If keepalives are needed by an application, it is **RECOMMENDED** that the liveness check happens only at the protocol layers that are meaningful to the application.

A TCP keepalive mechanism **SHOULD** only be invoked in server applications that might otherwise hang indefinitely and consume resources unnecessarily if a client crashes or aborts a connection during a network failure [RFC9293]. TCP keepalives may consume significant resources both in the network and in endpoints (e.g., battery power). In addition, frequent keepalives risk network congestion. The higher the frequency of keepalives, the higher the overhead.

Given the cost of keepalives, parameters have to be configured carefully:

- The default idle interval (leaf "idle-time") is two hours, i.e., 7200 seconds [RFC9293]. A lower value **MAY** be configured, but idle intervals **SHOULD NOT** be smaller than 15 seconds. Longer idle intervals **SHOULD** be used when possible.
- The maximum number of sequential keepalive probes that can fail (leaf "max-probes") trades off responsiveness and robustness against packet loss. ACK segments that contain no

data are not reliably transmitted by TCP. Consequently, if a keepalive mechanism is implemented, it **MUST NOT** interpret failure to respond to any specific probe as a dead connection [RFC9293]. Typically, a single-digit number should suffice.

- TCP implementations may include a parameter for the number of seconds between TCP keepalive probes (leaf "probe-interval"). In order to avoid congestion, the time interval between probes **MUST NOT** be smaller than one second. Significantly longer intervals **SHOULD** be used. It is important to note that keepalive probes (or replies) can get dropped due to network congestion. Sending further probe messages into a congested path after a short interval, without backing off timers, could cause harm and result in a congestion collapse. Therefore, it is essential to pick a large, conservative value for this interval.

## 2.2. Example Usage

This section presents an example showing the "tcp-common-grouping" grouping populated with some data.

```
<!-- The outermost element below doesn't exist in the data model. -->
<!-- It simulates if the "grouping" were a "container" instead. -->

<tcp-common xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-common">
  <keepalives>
    <idle-time>7200</idle-time>
    <max-probes>9</max-probes>
    <probe-interval>75</probe-interval>
  </keepalives>
</tcp-common>
```

## 2.3. YANG Module

The "ietf-tcp-common" YANG module references [RFC6991] and [RFC9293].

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-tcp-common@2024-04-04.yang"

module ietf-tcp-common {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-common";
  prefix tcpcmn;

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group and the
     IETF TCP Maintenance and Minor Extensions (TCPM) Working Group";

  contact
    "WG Web:  https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf
             https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/tcpm
    WG List:  NETCONF WG list <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
             TCPM WG list <mailto:tcpm@ietf.org>
    Authors:  Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>
             Michael Scharf
             <mailto:michael.scharf@hs-esslingen.de>";
```

```
description
  "This module define a reusable 'grouping' that is common
  to both TCP clients and TCP servers. This grouping statement
  is used by both the 'ietf-tcp-client' and 'ietf-tcp-server'
  modules.

  The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL',
  'SHALL NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED',
  'NOT RECOMMENDED', 'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document
  are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119)
  (RFC 8174) when, and only when, they appear in all
  capitals, as shown here.

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  (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9643); see the RFC
  itself for full legal notices.";

revision 2024-04-04 {
  description
    "Initial version.";
  reference
    "RFC 9643: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
}

// Features

feature keepalives-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that keepalives are supported.";
}

// Groupings

grouping tcp-common-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring TCP parameters common
    to TCP connections as well as the operating system as a
    whole.";
  container keepalives {
    if-feature "keepalives-supported";
    presence "Indicates that keepalives are enabled, aligning to
    the requirement in Section 3.8.4 of RFC 9293 that
    states keepalives are off by default.";
    description
      "Configures the keepalive policy to proactively test the
      aliveness of the TCP peer. An unresponsive TCP peer is
      dropped after approximately (idle-time + max-probes *
      probe-interval) seconds. Further guidance can be found
```



```

        in Section 2.1.5 of RFC 9643.";
    reference
        "RFC 9293: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)";
    leaf idle-time {
        type uint16 {
            range "1..max";
        }
        units "seconds";
        default "7200";
        description
            "Sets the amount of time after which a TCP-level probe
            message will be sent to test the aliveness of the TCP
            peer if no data has been received from the TCP peer.
            Two hours (7200 seconds) is a safe value, per Section
            3.8.4 of RFC 9293.";
        reference
            "RFC 9293: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)";
    }
    leaf max-probes {
        type uint16 {
            range "1..max";
        }
        default "9";
        description
            "Sets the maximum number of sequential keepalive probes
            that can fail to obtain a response from the TCP peer
            before assuming the TCP peer is no longer alive.";
    }
    leaf probe-interval {
        type uint16 {
            range "1..max";
        }
        units "seconds";
        default "75";
        description
            "Sets the time interval between failed probes. The
            interval SHOULD be significantly longer than one second
            in order to avoid harm on a congested link.";
    }
} // container keepalives
} // grouping tcp-common-grouping
}

<CODE ENDS>

```

### 3. The "ietf-tcp-client" Module

This section defines a YANG 1.1 module called "ietf-tcp-client". A high-level overview of the module is provided in [Section 3.1](#). Examples illustrating the module's use are provided in [Section 3.2](#) ("Example Usage"). The YANG module itself is defined in [Section 3.3](#).

### 3.1. Data Model Overview

This section provides an overview of the "ietf-tcp-client" module in terms of its features and groupings.

#### 3.1.1. Features

The following diagram lists all the "feature" statements defined in the "ietf-tcp-client" module:

```
Features:
+-- local-binding-supported
+-- tcp-client-keepalives
+-- proxy-connect
   +-- socks4-supported {proxy-connect}?
   +-- socks4a-supported {proxy-connect}?
   +-- socks5-supported {proxy-connect}?
       +-- socks5-gss-api {socks5-supported}?
       +-- socks5-username-password {socks5-supported}?
```

Comments:

- The "local-binding-supported" feature indicates that the server supports configuring local bindings (i.e., the local address and local port) for TCP clients.
- The "tcp-client-keepalives" feature indicates that TCP keepalive parameters are configurable for TCP clients on the server implementing this feature.
- The "proxy-connect" feature indicates the TCP client supports connecting through TCP proxies.
- The "socks4-supported" feature indicates the TCP client supports Socks4-based proxies.
- The "socks4a-supported" feature indicates the TCP client supports Socks4a-based proxies. The difference between Socks4 and Socks4a is that Socks4a enables the "remote-address" to be specified using a hostname, in addition to an IP address.
- The "socks5-supported" feature indicates the TCP client supports Socks5-based proxies.
- The "socks5-gss-api" feature indicates that the server, when acting as a TCP client, supports authenticating to a SOCKS Version 5 proxy server using Generic Security Service Application Program Interface (GSS-API) credentials.
- The "socks5-username-password" feature indicates that the server, when acting as a TCP client, supports authenticating to a SOCKS Version 5 proxy server using "username" and "password" credentials."

The diagram above uses syntax that is similar to but not defined in [\[RFC8340\]](#).

#### 3.1.2. Groupings

The "ietf-tcp-client" module defines the following "grouping" statement:

- tcp-client-grouping

This grouping is presented in the following subsection.

### 3.1.2.1. The "tcp-client-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "tcp-client-grouping" grouping:

```

grouping tcp-client-grouping:
  +-- remote-address          inet:host
  +-- remote-port?           inet:port-number
  +-- local-address?         inet:ip-address
  |   {local-binding-supported}?
  +-- local-port?           inet:port-number
  |   {local-binding-supported}?
  +-- proxy-server! {proxy-connect}?
  |   +-- (proxy-type)
  |       +--:(socks4) {socks4-supported}?
  |       |   +-- socks4-parameters
  |       |       +-- remote-address    inet:ip-address
  |       |       +-- remote-port?     inet:port-number
  |       +--:(socks4a) {socks4a-supported}?
  |       |   +-- socks4a-parameters
  |       |       +-- remote-address    inet:host
  |       |       +-- remote-port?     inet:port-number
  |       +--:(socks5) {socks5-supported}?
  |       |   +-- socks5-parameters
  |       |       +-- remote-address    inet:host
  |       |       +-- remote-port?     inet:port-number
  |       |       +-- authentication-parameters!
  |       |           +-- (auth-type)
  |       |               +--:(gss-api) {socks5-gss-api}?
  |       |                   | +-- gss-api
  |       |                   +--:(username-password)
  |       |                       {socks5-username-password}?
  |       |               +-- username-password
  |       |                   +-- username          string
  |       |                   +---u ct:password-grouping
  +---u tcpcmn:tcp-common-grouping

```

#### Comments:

- The "remote-address" node, which is mandatory, may be configured as an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address, or a hostname.
- The "remote-port" node is not mandatory, but its default value is the invalid value "0", thus forcing the consuming data model to refine it in order to provide it an appropriate default value.
- The "local-address" node, which is enabled by the "local-binding-supported" feature (Section 3.1.1), may be configured as an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address, or a wildcard value.
- The "local-port" node, which is enabled by the "local-binding-supported" feature (Section 3.1.1), is not mandatory. Its default value is "0", indicating that the operating system can pick an arbitrary port number.

- The "proxy-server" node is enabled by a "feature" statement and, for servers that enable it, is a "presence" container so that the descendant "mandatory true" choice node does not imply that the proxy-server node must be configured. The proxy-server node uses a "choice" statement to allow one of several types of proxies to be configured. The choices presented in this document include Socks4, Socks4a, and Socks5, each enabled by a YANG feature (see [Section 3.1.1](#)). Other proxy types may be added by future work.
- This grouping uses the "password-grouping" grouping discussed in [\[RFC9640\]](#).
- This grouping uses the "tcp-common-grouping" grouping discussed in [Section 2.1.3.1](#).

### 3.1.3. Protocol-Accessible Nodes

The "ietf-tcp-client" module defines only "grouping" statements that are used by other modules to instantiate protocol-accessible nodes. Thus, this module, when implemented, does not itself define any protocol-accessible nodes.

## 3.2. Example Usage

This section presents two examples showing the "tcp-client-grouping" grouping populated with some data. This example shows a TCP client configured to not connect via a proxy:

```
<!-- The outermost element below doesn't exist in the data model. -->
<!-- It simulates if the "grouping" were a "container" instead. -->

<tcp-client xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-client">
  <remote-address>www.example.com</remote-address>
  <remote-port>8443</remote-port>
  <local-address>192.0.2.2</local-address>
  <local-port>12345</local-port>
  <keepalives>
    <idle-time>7200</idle-time>
    <max-probes>9</max-probes>
    <probe-interval>75</probe-interval>
  </keepalives>
</tcp-client>
```

This example shows a TCP client configured to connect via a proxy.

```
<!-- The outermost element below doesn't exist in the data model. -->
<!-- It simulates if the "grouping" were a "container" instead. -->

<tcp-client xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-client">
  <remote-address>www.example.com</remote-address>
  <remote-port>8443</remote-port>
  <local-address>192.0.2.2</local-address>
  <local-port>12345</local-port>
  <proxy-server>
    <socks5-parameters>
      <remote-address>proxy.example.com</remote-address>
      <remote-port>1080</remote-port>
      <authentication-parameters>
        <username-password>
          <username>foobar</username>
          <cleartext-password>secret</cleartext-password>
        </username-password>
      </authentication-parameters>
    </socks5-parameters>
  </proxy-server>
  <keepalives>
    <idle-time>7200</idle-time>
    <max-probes>9</max-probes>
    <probe-interval>75</probe-interval>
  </keepalives>
</tcp-client>
```

### 3.3. YANG Module

The "ietf-tcp-client" YANG module references [\[SOCKS\]](#), [\[SOCKS\\_4A\]](#), [\[RFC1928\]](#), [\[RFC1929\]](#), [\[RFC2743\]](#), [\[RFC6991\]](#), [\[RFC9293\]](#), and [\[RFC9640\]](#).

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-tcp-client@2024-04-04.yang"

module ietf-tcp-client {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-client";
  prefix tcpc;

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix inet;
    reference
      "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
  }

  import ietf-crypto-types {
    prefix ct;
    reference
      "RFC 9640: YANG Data Types and Groupings for Cryptography";
  }

  import ietf-tcp-common {
    prefix tcpcmn;
    reference
```

```
    "RFC 9643: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
  }

organization
  "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group and the
  IETF TCP Maintenance and Minor Extensions (TCPM) Working Group";

contact
  "WG Web:  https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf
  https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/tcpm
  WG List:  NETCONF WG list <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
  TCPM WG list <mailto:tcpm@ietf.org>
  Authors:  Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>
  Michael Scharf
  <mailto:michael.scharf@hs-esslingen.de>";

description
  "This module defines reusable groupings for TCP clients that
  can be used as a basis for specific TCP client instances.

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  as authors of the code.  All rights reserved.

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  (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

  This version of this YANG module is part of RFC 9643
  (https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9643); see the RFC
  itself for full legal notices.";

revision 2024-04-04 {
  description
    "Initial version.";
  reference
    "RFC 9643: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
}

// Features

feature local-binding-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring local
    bindings (i.e., the local address and local port) for
    TCP clients.";
}

feature tcp-client-keepalives {
  description
    "TCP keepalive parameters are configurable for
    TCP clients on the server implementing this feature.";
  reference
    "RFC 9293: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)";
}
```

```
feature proxy-connect {
  description
    "Indicates the TCP client supports connecting through
    TCP proxies.";
}

feature socks4-supported {
  if-feature "proxy-connect";
  description
    "Indicates the TCP client supports Socks4-based proxies.";
  reference
    "SOCKS Proceedings: 1992 Usenix Security Symposium";
}

feature socks4a-supported {
  if-feature "proxy-connect";
  description
    "Indicates the TCP client supports Socks4a-based proxies.";
  reference
    "OpenSSH message:
    SOCKS 4A: A Simple Extension to SOCKS 4 Protocol
    <https://www.openssh.com/txt/socks4a.protocol>";
}

feature socks5-supported {
  if-feature "proxy-connect";
  description
    "Indicates the TCP client supports Socks5-based proxies.";
  reference
    "RFC 1928: SOCKS Protocol Version 5";
}

feature socks5-gss-api {
  if-feature "socks5-supported";
  description
    "Indicates that the server, when acting as a TCP client,
    supports authenticating to a SOCKS Version 5 proxy server
    using GSS-API credentials.";
  reference
    "RFC 1928: SOCKS Protocol Version 5";
}

feature socks5-username-password {
  if-feature "socks5-supported";
  description
    "Indicates that the server, when acting as a TCP client,
    supports authenticating to a SOCKS Version 5 proxy server
    using 'username' and 'password' credentials.";
  reference
    "RFC 1928: SOCKS Protocol Version 5";
}

// Groupings

grouping tcp-client-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring a TCP client.
```

```
Note that this grouping uses fairly typical descendant
node names such that a stack of 'uses' statements will
have name conflicts. It is intended that the consuming
data model will resolve the issue (e.g., by wrapping
the 'uses' statement in a container called
'tcp-client-parameters'). This model purposely does
not do this itself so as to provide maximum flexibility
to consuming models.";

leaf remote-address {
  type inet:host;
  mandatory true;
  description
    "The IP address or hostname of the remote peer to
    establish a connection with. If a domain name is
    configured, then the DNS resolution should happen on
    each connection attempt. If the DNS resolution
    results in multiple IP addresses, the IP addresses
    are tried according to local preference order until
    a connection has been established or until all IP
    addresses have failed.";
}
leaf remote-port {
  type inet:port-number;
  description
    "The IP port number for the remote peer to establish a
    connection with. Importing modules should 'refine' in
    an appropriate default port number value.";
}
leaf local-address {
  if-feature "local-binding-supported";
  type inet:ip-address;
  description
    "The local IP address/interface to bind to for when
    connecting to the remote peer. INADDR_ANY ('0.0.0.0') or
    INADDR6_ANY ('0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0' a.k.a. '::') MAY be used to
    explicitly indicate the implicit default, which the server
    can bind to any IPv4 or IPv6 address.";
}
leaf local-port {
  if-feature "local-binding-supported";
  type inet:port-number;
  default "0";
  description
    "The local IP port number to bind to for when connecting
    to the remote peer. The port number '0', which is the
    default value, indicates that any available local port
    number may be used.";
}
container proxy-server {
  if-feature "proxy-connect";
  presence "Indicates that a proxy connection has been
  configured. Present so that the mandatory
  descendant nodes do not imply that this node
  must be configured.";
  choice proxy-type {
    mandatory true;
    description
```



```
"Selects a proxy connection protocol.";
case socks4 {
  if-feature "socks4-supported";
  container socks4-parameters {
    leaf remote-address {
      type inet:ip-address;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The IP address of the proxy server.";
    }
    leaf remote-port {
      type inet:port-number;
      default "1080";
      description
        "The IP port number for the proxy server.";
    }
    description
      "Parameters for connecting to a TCP-based proxy
      server using the SOCKS4 protocol.";
    reference
      "SOCKS Proceedings: 1992 Usenix Security Symposium";
  }
}
case socks4a {
  if-feature "socks4a-supported";
  container socks4a-parameters {
    leaf remote-address {
      type inet:host;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The IP address or hostname of the proxy server.";
    }
    leaf remote-port {
      type inet:port-number;
      default "1080";
      description
        "The IP port number for the proxy server.";
    }
    description
      "Parameters for connecting to a TCP-based proxy
      server using the SOCKS4a protocol.";
    reference
      "SOCKS Proceedings:
      1992 Usenix Security Symposium
      OpenSSH message:
      SOCKS 4A: A Simple Extension to SOCKS 4 Protocol
      <https://www.openssh.com/txt/socks4a.protocol>";
  }
}
case socks5 {
  if-feature "socks5-supported";
  container socks5-parameters {
    leaf remote-address {
      type inet:host;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The IP address or hostname of the proxy server.";
    }
  }
}
```

```
leaf remote-port {
  type inet:port-number;
  default "1080";
  description
    "The IP port number for the proxy server.";
}
container authentication-parameters {
  presence "Indicates that an authentication mechanism
    has been configured. Present so that the
    mandatory descendant nodes do not imply that
    this node must be configured.";
  description
    "A container for SOCKS Version 5 authentication
    mechanisms.

    A complete list of methods is defined at:
    <https://www.iana.org/assignments/socks-methods>.";
  reference
    "RFC 1928: SOCKS Protocol Version 5";
  choice auth-type {
    mandatory true;
    description
      "A choice amongst supported SOCKS Version 5
      authentication mechanisms.";
    case gss-api {
      if-feature "socks5-gss-api";
      container gss-api {
        description
          "Contains GSS-API configuration. Defines
          as an empty container to enable specific
          GSS-API configuration to be augmented in
          by future modules.";
        reference
          "RFC 1928: SOCKS Protocol Version 5
          RFC 2743: Generic Security Service
          Application Program Interface
          Version 2, Update 1";
      }
    }
    case username-password {
      if-feature "socks5-username-password";
      container username-password {
        leaf username {
          type string;
          mandatory true;
          description
            "The 'username' value to use for client
            identification.";
        }
        uses ct:password-grouping {
          description
            "The password to be used for client
            authentication.";
        }
        description
          "Contains username/password configuration.";
        reference
          "RFC 1929: Username/Password Authentication
```



### 4.1.2. Groupings

The "ietf-tcp-server" module defines the following "grouping" statement:

- tcp-server-grouping

This grouping is presented in the following subsection.

#### 4.1.2.1. The "tcp-server-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "tcp-server-grouping" grouping:

```
grouping tcp-server-grouping:
  +-- local-bind* [local-address]
  |  +-- local-address   inet:ip-address
  |  +-- local-port?    inet:port-number
  +---u tcpcmn:tcp-common-grouping
```

Comments:

- The "local-address" node, which is mandatory, may be configured as an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address, or a wildcard value.
- The "local-port" node is not mandatory, but its default value is the invalid value "0", thus forcing the consuming data model to refine it in order to provide it an appropriate default value.
- This grouping uses the "tcp-common-grouping" grouping discussed in [Section 2.1.3.1](#).

### 4.1.3. Protocol-Accessible Nodes

The "ietf-tcp-server" module defines only "grouping" statements that are used by other modules to instantiate protocol-accessible nodes. Thus, this module, when implemented, does not itself define any protocol-accessible nodes.

## 4.2. Example Usage

This section presents an example showing the "tcp-server-grouping" grouping populated with some data.

```

<!-- The outermost element below doesn't exist in the data model. -->
<!-- It simulates if the "grouping" were a "container" instead. -->

<tcp-server xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-server">
  <local-bind>
    <local-address>192.0.2.2</local-address>
    <local-port>49152</local-port>
  </local-bind>
  <keepalives>
    <idle-time>7200</idle-time>
    <max-probes>9</max-probes>
    <probe-interval>75</probe-interval>
  </keepalives>
</tcp-server>

```

### 4.3. YANG Module

The "ietf-tcp-server" YANG module references [\[RFC6991\]](#) and [\[RFC9293\]](#).

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-tcp-server@2024-04-04.yang"

module ietf-tcp-server {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-server";
  prefix tcps;

  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix inet;
    reference
      "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
  }

  import ietf-tcp-common {
    prefix tcpcmn;
    reference
      "RFC 9643: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
  }

  organization
    "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group and the
     IETF TCP Maintenance and Minor Extensions (TCPM) Working Group";

  contact
    "WG Web:  https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf
     https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/tcpm
     WG List:  NETCONF WG list <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>
     TCPM WG list <mailto:tcpm@ietf.org>
     Authors:  Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>
     Michael Scharf
     <mailto:michael.scharf@hs-esslingen.de>";

  description
    "This module defines reusable groupings for TCP servers that
     can be used as a basis for specific TCP server instances.

```

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This version of this YANG module is part of RFC 9643 (<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9643>); see the RFC itself for full legal notices.";

```

revision 2024-04-04 {
  description
    "Initial version.";
  reference
    "RFC 9643: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
}

// Features

feature tcp-server-keepalives {
  description
    "TCP keepalive parameters are configurable for
    TCP servers on the server implementing this feature.";
  reference
    "RFC 9293: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)";
}

// Groupings

grouping tcp-server-grouping {
  description
    "A reusable grouping for configuring a TCP server.

    Note that this grouping uses fairly typical descendant
    node names such that a stack of 'uses' statements will
    have name conflicts. It is intended that the consuming
    data model will resolve the issue (e.g., by wrapping
    the 'uses' statement in a container called
    'tcp-server-parameters'). This model purposely does
    not do this itself so as to provide maximum flexibility
    to consuming models.";
  list local-bind {
    key "local-address";
    min-elements 1;
    description
      "A list of bind (listen) points for this server
      instance. A server instance may have multiple
      bind points to support, e.g., the same port in
      different address families or different ports
      in the same address family.";
    leaf local-address {
      type inet:ip-address;
      description
        "The local IP address to listen on for incoming

```



Please be aware that this YANG module uses groupings from other YANG modules that define nodes that may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. Please review the security considerations for dependent YANG modules for information as to which nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments.

None of the readable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-all" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

None of the writable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-write" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

This module does not define any RPCs, actions, or notifications, and thus, the security considerations for such are not provided here.

## 5.2. Considerations for the "ietf-tcp-client" YANG Module

This section is modeled after the template defined in [Section 3.7.1](#) of [\[RFC8407\]](#).

The "ietf-tcp-client" YANG module defines "grouping" statements that are designed to be accessed via YANG-based management protocols, such as NETCONF [\[RFC6241\]](#) and RESTCONF [\[RFC8040\]](#). Both of these protocols have mandatory-to-implement secure transport layers (e.g., Secure Shell (SSH) [\[RFC4252\]](#), TLS [\[RFC8446\]](#), and QUIC [\[RFC9000\]](#)) and mandatory-to-implement mutual authentication.

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

Please be aware that this YANG module uses groupings from other YANG modules that define nodes that may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. Please review the security considerations for dependent YANG modules for information as to which nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments.

One readable data node defined in this YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. This node is as follows:

- The "proxy-server/socks5-parameters/authentication-parameters/username-password/password" node:

The "password" node defined in the "tcp-client-grouping" grouping is defined using the "password-grouping" grouping presented in [\[RFC9640\]](#). This grouping enables both cleartext and encrypted passwords to be configured. As the referenced document states, configuration of cleartext passwords is **NOT RECOMMENDED**. However, in the case cleartext values are configured, this node is additionally sensitive to read operations such that, in normal use cases, it should never be returned to a client. For this reason, the NACM "default-deny-all" extension has been applied to it.



None of the writable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-write" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

This module does not define any RPCs, actions, or notifications, and thus, the security considerations for such are not provided here.

Implementations are **RECOMMENDED** to implement the "local-binding-supported" feature for cryptographically secure protocols so as to enable more granular ingress/egress firewall rule bases. It is **NOT RECOMMENDED** to implement this feature for unsecure protocols, as per [RFC6056].

### 5.3. Considerations for the "ietf-tcp-server" YANG Module

This section is modeled after the template defined in Section 3.7.1 of [RFC8407].

The "ietf-tcp-server" YANG module defines "grouping" statements that are designed to be accessed via YANG-based management protocols, such as NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040]. Both of these protocols have mandatory-to-implement secure transport layers (e.g., Secure Shell (SSH) [RFC4252], TLS [RFC8446], and QUIC [RFC9000]) and mandatory-to-implement mutual authentication.

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

Please be aware that this YANG module uses groupings from other YANG modules that define nodes that may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. Please review the security considerations for dependent YANG modules for information as to which nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments.

None of the readable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-all" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

None of the writable data nodes defined in this YANG module are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments. The NACM "default-deny-write" extension has not been set for any data nodes defined in this module.

This module does not define any RPCs, actions, or notifications, and thus, the security considerations for such are not provided here.

## 6. IANA Considerations

### 6.1. The IETF XML Registry

IANA has registered the following URI in the "ns" registry of the "IETF XML Registry" [RFC3688].

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

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

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

## 6.2. The YANG Module Names Registry

IANA has registered the following three YANG modules in the "YANG Module Names" registry [RFC6020].

Name: ietf-tcp-common  
Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-common  
Prefix: tcpcmn  
Reference: RFC 9643

Name: ietf-tcp-client  
Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-client  
Prefix: tcpc  
Reference: RFC 9643

Name: ietf-tcp-server  
Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-tcp-server  
Prefix: tcps  
Reference: RFC 9643

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