

RESTCONF Protocol

This chapter describes how to configure the HTTP-based Representational State Transfer Configuration Protocol (RESTCONF). RESTCONF provides a programmatic interface based on standard mechanisms for accessing configuration data, state data, data-model-specific Remote Procedure Call (RPC) operations and events, defined in the YANG model.

- Prerequisites for the RESTCONF Protocol, on page 1
- Restrictions for the RESTCONF Protocol, on page 1
- Information About the RESTCONF Protocol, on page 2
- How to Configure the RESTCONF Protocol, on page 22
- Configuration Examples for the RESTCONF Protocol, on page 27
- Additional References for the RESTCONF Protocol, on page 30
- Feature Information for the RESTCONF Protocol, on page 31

Prerequisites for the RESTCONF Protocol

- Enable the Cisco IOS-HTTP services for RESTCONF.

Restrictions for the RESTCONF Protocol

The following restrictions apply to the RESTCONF protocol:

- Notifications and event streams
- YANG patch
- Optional query parameters, such as, filter, start-time, stop-time, replay, and action
- The RESTCONF feature is not supported on a device running dual IOSd configuration or software redundancy.

Information About the RESTCONF Protocol

Overview of RESTCONF

This section describes the protocols and modelling languages that enable a programmatic way of writing configurations to a network device.

- RESTCONF—Uses structured data (XML or JSON) and YANG to provide a REST-like APIs, enabling you to programmatically access different network devices. RESTCONF APIs use HTTPs methods.
- YANG—A data modelling language that is used to model configuration and operational features . YANG determines the scope and the kind of functions that can be performed by NETCONF and RESTCONF APIs.

In releases prior to Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.8.1, an operational data manager (based on polling) was enabled separately. In Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.8.1 and later releases, operational data works on platforms running NETCONF (similar to how configuration data works), and is enabled by default. For more information on the components that are enabled for operational data queries or streaming, see the GitHub respository, and view **-oper* in the naming convention.

HTTPs Methods

The HTTPS-based RESTCONF protocol (RFC 8040), is a stateless protocol that uses secure HTTP methods to provide CREATE, READ, UPDATE, and DELETE (CRUD) operations on a conceptual datastore containing YANG-defined data, which is compatible with a server that implements NETCONF datastores.

The following table shows how the RESTCONF operations relate to NETCONF protocol operations:

OPTIONS	SUPPORTED METHODS
GET	Read
PATCH	Update
PUT	Create or Replace
POST	Create or Operations (reload, default)
DELETE	Deletes the targeted resource
HEAD	Header metadata (no response body)

RESTCONF Root Resource

- A RESTCONF device determines the root of the RESTCONF API through the link element: /.well-known/host-meta resource that contains the RESTCONF attribute.
- A RESTCONF device uses the RESTCONF API root resource as the initial part of the path in the request URI.

Example:

```
Example returning /restconf:

   The client might send the following:

      GET /.well-known/host-meta HTTP/1.1
      Host: example.com
      Accept: application/xrd+xml

   The server might respond as follows:

      HTTP/1.1 200 OK
      Content-Type: application/xrd+xml
      Content-Length: nnn

      <XRD xmlns='http://docs.oasis-open.org/ns/xri/xrd-1.0'>
          <Link rel='restconf' href='/restconf'/>
      </XRD>
```

Example of URIs:

- GigabitEthernet0/0/2 - https://10.104.50.97/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/GigabitEthernet=0%2F0%2F2
- fields=name – https://10.104.50.97/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/GigabitEthernet=0%2F0%2F2?fields=name
- depth=1 - https://10.85.116.59/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/GigabitEthernet?depth=1
- Name and IP - https://10.85.116.59/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface?fields=GigabitEthernet/ip/address/primary;name
- MTU (fields) - https://10.104.50.97/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface?fields=GigabitEthernet(mtu)
- MTU - https://10.85.116.59/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/GigabitEthernet=3/mtu
- Port-Channel - https://10.85.116.59/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface/Port-channel
- “Char” to “Hex” conversion chart: http://www.columbia.edu/kermit/ascii.html

Displaying Version Information

The *Cisco-IOS-XE-install-oper* module that has various nodes to display the version information.

The following sample RPC shows the some of the supported nodes of the *Cisco-IOS-XE-install-oper* module and the response from the host that contains the major and minor release version:

```
<nc:rpc xmlns:nc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
        message-id="urn:uuid:7d0908d8-0d5f-4521-9d7b-380b81304776">
  <nc:get>
    <nc:filter>
      <install-oper-data xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-install-oper">
        <install-location-information>
```

```
          <install-version-info>
            <version/>
            <version-extension/>
            <current/>
            <src-filename/>
          </install-version-info>
        </install-location-information>
      </install-oper-data>
    </nc:filter>
  </nc:get>
</nc:rpc>

##
Received message from host

<rpc-reply xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
    xmlns:nc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
    message-id="urn:uuid:7d0908d8-0d5f-4521-9d7b-380b81304776">
  <data>
    <install-oper-data xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-install-oper">
      <install-location-information>
        <install-version-info>
          <version>17.06.04.0.3870</version>
          <version-extension>1651661105</version-extension>
          <current>install-version-state-present</current>
          <src-filename/>
        </install-version-info>
        <install-version-info>
          <version>17.09.01.0.158212</version>
          <version-extension>1651125381</version-extension>
          <current>install-version-state-present</current>
          <src-filename/>
        </install-version-info>
        <install-version-info>
          <version>17.10.01.0.158658</version>
          <version-extension>1651754624</version-extension>
          <current>install-version-state-present</current>

<src-filename>/bootflash/c8000v-universalk9nic.2022-05-05_18.13.SSA.bin</src-filename>
        </install-version-info>
        <install-version-info>
          <version>17.10.01.0.160585</version>
          <version-extension>1656581638</version-extension>
          <current>install-version-state-provisioned-committed</current>
         <src-filename>/bootflash/c8000v-universalk9.2022-06-30_15.03.SSA.bin</src-filename>

        </install-version-info>
        <install-version-info>
          <version>17.10.01.0.162616</version>
          <version-extension>1657120419</version-extension>
          <current>install-version-state-present</current>
          <src-filename>/bootflash/c8000v-universalk9.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220706_
            143733.SSA.bin</src-filename>
        </install-version-info>
      </install-location-information>
    </install-oper-data>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
```

When using the protocol, gNMI, NETCONF, or RESTCONF, the *Cisco-IOS-XE-native:version* module only displays the major release version.

RESTCONF API Resource

The API resource is the top-level resource located at +restconf. It supports the following media types:



Note Media is the type of YANG formated RPC that is sent to the RESCONF server (XML or JSON).

- Application/YANG-Data+XML OR Application/YANG-Data+JSON
- The API resource contains the RESTCONF root resource for the RESTCONF DATASTORE and OPERATION resources. For example:

```
The client may then retrieve the top-level API resource, using the
   root resource "/restconf".

      GET /restconf HTTP/1.1
      Host: example.com
      Accept: application/yang-data+json

   The server might respond as follows:

      HTTP/1.1 200 OK
      Date: Thu, 26 Jan 2017 20:56:30 GMT
      Server: example-server
      Content-Type: application/yang-data+json

      {
        "ietf-restconf:restconf" : {
          "data" : {},
          "operations" : {},
          "yang-library-version" : "2016-06-21"
        }
      }
```

For more information, refer to RFC 3986

Methods

Methods are HTTPS operations (GET/PATCH/POST/DELETE/OPTIONS/PUT) performed on a target resource. A YANG-formated RPC invokes a particular method on a given resource that pertains to a target YANG model residing in the RESTCONF server. The uniform resource identifier (URI) acts as a location identification for a given resource, so that the client RESTCONF method can locate that particular resource to take an action specified by an HTTPS method or property.

For more information, see *RFC 8040 - RESTCONF Protocol*

RESTCONF YANG-Patch Support

RESTCONF supports YANG-Patch media type as specified by RFC 8072. A YANG-Patch is an ordered list of edits that are applied to the target datastore by the RESTCONF server. The YANG Patch operation is invoked by the RESTCONF client by sending a Patch method request with a representation using either the media type *application/yang-patch+xml* or *application/yang-patch+json*.

A YANG-Patch is identified by a unique patch-id. A patch is an ordered collection of edits and each edit is identified by an edit-id. It has an edit operation ("create", "delete", "insert", "merge", "move", "replace", or "remove") that is applied to the target resource.

To verify if the RESTCONF YANG-Patch is supported issue the following RESTCONF Get request:

```
$ curl -k -s -u admin:DMIdmi1! --location-trusted
"https://10.1.1.1/restconf/data/ietf-restconf-monitoring:restconf-state/capabilities" -X
GET

<capabilities xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-restconf-monitoring"
xmlns:rcmon="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-restconf-monitoring">

<capability>urn:ietf:params:restconf:capability:defaults:1.0?basic-mode=explicit</capability>

  <capability>urn:ietf:params:restconf:capability:depth:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:restconf:capability:fields:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:restconf:capability:with-defaults:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:restconf:capability:filter:1.0</capability>
  <capability>urn:ietf:params:restconf:capability:replay:1.0</capability>

<capability>urn:ietf:params:restconf:capability:yang-patch:1.0</capability>

  <capability>http://tail-f.com/ns/restconf/collection/1.0</capability>
  <capability>http://tail-f.com/ns/restconf/query-api/1.0</capability>
</capabilities>
```

This section provides a few RESTCONF YANG-Patch examples.

Add Resource Error

While trying to edit a file, the first edit already exists and an error is reported. The rest of the edits are not attempted because the first edit failed. XML encoding is used in this example

The following example show an add resource request from the RESTCONF client:

```
<yang-patch xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-patch">
        <patch-id>add-hostname-patch</patch-id>
        <edit>
          <edit-id>edit1</edit-id>
          <operation>create</operation>
          <target>/hostname</target>
          <value>
              <hostname
xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">Cat9K-test</hostname>
          </value>
        </edit>
        <edit>
          <edit-id>edit2</edit-id>
          <operation>create</operation>
          <target>/interface/Loopback=1</target>
          <value>
              <interface xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
              <Loopback>
                <name>1</name>
              </Loopback>
              </interface>
          </value>
        </edit>
</yang-patch>
```

The following examples shows a JSON response from the RESTCONF server:

```
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin $ curl -k -s -u admin:DMIdmi1! --location-trusted
"https://10.1.1.1/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native" -X PATCH -H "Accept:
application/yang-data+json" -d
'@yang_patch_create_hostname' -H "Content-type: application/yang-patch+xml"
{
  "ietf-yang-patch:yang-patch-status": {
    "patch-id": "add-hostname-patch",
    "edit-status": {
      "edit": [
        {
          "edit-id": "edit1",
          "errors": {
            "error": [
              {
                "error-type": "application",
                "error-tag": "data-exists",
                "error-path": "/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/hostname",
                "error-message": "object already exists: /ios:native/ios:hostname"
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

The following example shows an XML response from the RESTCONF server:

```
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin $ curl -k -s -u admin:DMIdmi1! --location-trusted
"https://10.1.1.1/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native" -X PATCH -H "Accept:
application/yang-data+xml" -d
'@yang_patch_create_hostname' -H "Content-type: application/yang-patch+xml"

 <yang-patch-status xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-patch">
   <patch-id>add-hostname-patch</patch-id>
   <edit-status>
     <edit>
       <edit-id>edit1</edit-id>
       <errors>
         <error>
           <error-type>application</error-type>
           <error-tag>data-exists</error-tag>
           <error-path
xmlns:ios="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">/ios:native/ios:hostname</error-path>

           <error-message>object already exists: /ios:native/ios:hostname</error-message>
         </error>
       </errors>
     </edit>
   </edit-status>
 </yang-patch-status>device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin $
```

Add Resource Success

The following example shows an edit request:

```
<yang-patch xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-patch">
        <patch-id>add-Loopback-patch</patch-id>
        <edit>
          <edit-id>edit1</edit-id>
          <operation>create</operation>
          <target>/Loopback=1</target>
```

```
          <value>
              <Loopback xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
                <name>1</name>
              </Loopback>
          </value>
        </edit>
</yang-patch>
```

The following example shows that the edit request is successful:

```
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin $ curl -k -s -u admin:DMIdmi1! --location-trusted
"https://10.1.1.1/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface" -X PATCH -H "Accept:
 application/yang-data+json"
-d '@yang_patch_create_Loopback_interface' -H "Content-type: application/yang-patch+xml"
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin
{
  "ietf-yang-patch:yang-patch-status": {
    "patch-id": "add-Loopback-patch",
    "ok" : [null]
  }
}
```

Insert List Entry

The following example shows that the Loopback 1 is inserted after Loopback 0:

```
<yang-patch xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-patch">
        <patch-id>insert-Loopback-patch</patch-id>
        <edit>
          <edit-id>edit1</edit-id>
          <operation>insert</operation>
          <target>/Loopback=1</target>
          <point>/Loopback=0</point>
          <where>after</where>
          <value>
              <Loopback xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
                <name>1</name>
              </Loopback>
          </value>
        </edit>
</yang-patch>
```

The following example shows that the insert list request is successful:

```
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin $ curl -k -s -u admin:DMIdmi1! --location-trusted
"https://10.1.1.1/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface" -X PATCH -H "Accept:
 application/yang-data+json" -d
'@yang_patch_create_Loopback_interface' -H "Content-type: application/yang-patch+xml"
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin
{
  "ietf-yang-patch:yang-patch-status": {
    "patch-id": "insert-Loopback-patch",
    "ok" : [null]
  }
}
```

Move List Entry

The following example shows Loopback 1 is moved before Loopback 0:

```
<yang-patch xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-yang-patch">
        <patch-id>move-Loopback-patch</patch-id>
```

```
        <edit>
          <edit-id>edit1</edit-id>
          <operation>move</operation>
          <target>/Loopback=1</target>
          <point>/Loopback=0</point>
          <where>before</where>
          <value>
              <Loopback xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
                <name>1</name>
              </Loopback>
          </value>
        </edit>
</yang-patch>
```

The following example shows that the move request is successful:

```
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin $ curl -k -s -u admin:DMIdmi1! --location-trusted
"https://10.1.1.1/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface" -X PATCH -H "Accept:
 application/yang-data+json" -d
'@yang_patch_create_Loopback_interface' -H "Content-type: application/yang-patch+xml"
Device:/nobackup/folder1/confd_6313/bin
{
  "ietf-yang-patch:yang-patch-status": {
    "patch-id": "move-Loopback-patch",
    "ok" : [null]
  }
}
```

NETCONF RESTCONF IPv6 Support

Data model interfaces (DMIs) support the use of IPv6 protocol. DMI IPv6 support helps client applications to communicate with services that use IPv6 addresses. External facing interfaces will provide dual-stack support; both IPv4 and IPv6.

DMIs are a set of services that facilitate the management of network elements. Application layer protocols such as, NETCONF and RESTCONF access these DMIs over a network.

If IPv6 addresses are not configured, external-facing applications will continue to listen on IPv6 sockets; but these sockets will be unreachable.

Converting IOS Commands to XML

In Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.7.1 and later releases, you can automatically translate IOS commands into relevant NETCONF-YANG XML or RESTCONF-JSON request messages. You can analyze the generated configuration messages and familiarize with the Xpaths used in these messages. The generated configuration in the structured format can be used to provision other devices in the network; however, this configuration cannot be modified.

Use the **show running-config** | **format netconf-xml** command or the **show running-config** | **format restconf-json** command to translate IOS commands.

If the **netconf-xml** keyword is selected, the IOS commands are translated into the NETCONF-YANG XML format, and if the **restconf-json** keyword is selected, the IOS commands are translated into the RESTCONF-JSON format.

The translation of IOS commands into a structured format is disabled by default. You must initially configure NETCONF-YANG, and once the data model interfaces (DMIs) are initialized, use the appropriate format option to translate the commands.

The following is sample output from the **show running-config | format netconf-xml** command:

```
Device# show running-config | format netconf-xml

<config xmlns="http://tail-f.com/ns/config/1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
    <version>17.8</version>
    <boot-start-marker/>
    <boot>
      <system>
        <flash>
          <flash-list-ordered-by-user>

<flash-leaf>bootflash:c8000v-universalk9.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20211020_005209.SSA.bin</
             flash-leaf>
          </flash-list-ordered-by-user>
        </flash>
      </system>
    </boot>
    <boot-end-marker/>
    <memory>
      <free>
        <low-watermark>
          <processor>64219</processor>
        </low-watermark>
      </free>
    </memory>
    <call-home>
      <contact-email-addr xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-call-home">
        sch-smart-licensing@cisco.com</contact-email-addr>
      <tac-profile xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-call-home">
        <profile>
          <CiscoTAC-1>
            <active>true</active>
            <destination>
              <transport-method>http</transport-method>
            </destination>
          </CiscoTAC-1>
        </profile>
      </tac-profile>
    </call-home>
    <service>
      <timestamps>
        <debug-config>
          <datetime>
            <msec/>
            <localtime/>
            <show-timezone/>
          </datetime>
        </debug-config>
        <log-config>
          <datetime>
            <msec/>
            <localtime/>
            <show-timezone/>
          </datetime>
        </log-config>
      </timestamps>
      <call-home/>
    </service>
```

```
<platform>
  <console xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-platform">
    <output>serial</output>
  </console>
  <qfp xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-platform">
    <utilization>
      <monitor>
        <load>80</load>
      </monitor>
    </utilization>
  </qfp>
  <punt-keepalive xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-platform">
    <disable-kernel-core>true</disable-kernel-core>
  </punt-keepalive>
</platform>
<hostname>pi-prog-csr1</hostname>
<enable>
  <password>
    <secret>lab</secret>
  </password>
</enable>
<username>
  <name>admin</name>
  <privilege>15</privilege>
  <password>
    <encryption>0</encryption>
    <password>lab</password>
  </password>
</username>
<vrf>
  <definition>
    <name>Mgmt-intf</name>
    <address-family>
      <ipv4>
      </ipv4>
      <ipv6>
      </ipv6>
    </address-family>
  </definition>
</vrf>
<ip>
  <domain>
    <name>cisco</name>
  </domain>
  <forward-protocol>
    <protocol>nd</protocol>
  </forward-protocol>
  <route>
    <ip-route-interface-forwarding-list>
      <prefix>10.0.0.0</prefix>
      <mask>255.255.0.0</mask>
      <fwd-list>
        <fwd>10.45.0.1</fwd>
      </fwd-list>
    </ip-route-interface-forwarding-list>
    <vrf>
      <name>Mgmt-intf</name>
      <ip-route-interface-forwarding-list>
        <prefix>0.0.0.0</prefix>
        <mask>0.0.0.0</mask>
        <fwd-list>
          <fwd>10.104.54.129</fwd>
        </fwd-list>
      </ip-route-interface-forwarding-list>
```

```
    </vrf>
  </route>
  <ssh>
    <ssh-version>2</ssh-version>
  </ssh>
  <tftp>
    <source-interface>
      <GigabitEthernet>1</GigabitEthernet>
    </source-interface>
    <blocksize>8192</blocksize>
  </tftp>
  <http xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-http">
    <authentication>
      <local/>
    </authentication>
    <server>true</server>
    <secure-server>true</secure-server>
  </http>
</ip>
<ipv6>
  <unicast-routing/>
</ipv6>
<interface>
  <GigabitEthernet>
    <name>1</name>
    <vrf>
      <forwarding>Mgmt-intf</forwarding>
    </vrf>
    <ip>
      <address>
        <primary>
          <address>10.104.54.222</address>
          <mask>255.255.255.128</mask>
        </primary>
      </address>
    </ip>
    <mop>
      <enabled>false</enabled>
      <sysid>false</sysid>
    </mop>
    <negotiation xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet">
      <auto>true</auto>
    </negotiation>
  </GigabitEthernet>
  <GigabitEthernet>
    <name>2</name>
    <ip>
      <address>
        <primary>
          <address>9.45.21.231</address>
          <mask>255.255.0.0</mask>
        </primary>
      </address>
    </ip>
    <mop>
      <enabled>false</enabled>
      <sysid>false</sysid>
    </mop>
    <negotiation xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet">
      <auto>true</auto>
    </negotiation>
  </GigabitEthernet>
  <GigabitEthernet>
    <name>3</name>
```

```
    <mop>
      <enabled>false</enabled>
      <sysid>false</sysid>
    </mop>
    <negotiation xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet">
      <auto>true</auto>
    </negotiation>
  </GigabitEthernet>
  <GigabitEthernet>
    <name>4</name>
    <mop>
      <enabled>false</enabled>
      <sysid>false</sysid>
    </mop>
    <negotiation xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet">
      <auto>true</auto>
    </negotiation>
  </GigabitEthernet>
  <GigabitEthernet>
    <name>5</name>
    <mop>
      <enabled>false</enabled>
      <sysid>false</sysid>
    </mop>
    <negotiation xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet">
      <auto>true</auto>
    </negotiation>
  </GigabitEthernet>
</interface>
<control-plane>
</control-plane>
<clock>
  <timezone>
    <zone>IST</zone>
    <hours>5</hours>
    <minutes>30</minutes>
  </timezone>
</clock>
<logging>
  <console-config>
    <console>false</console>
  </console-config>
</logging>
<aaa>
  <new-model xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa"/>
  <authentication xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa">
    <login>
      <name>default</name>
      <a1>
        <local/>
      </a1>
    </login>
  </authentication>
  <authorization xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa">
    <exec>
      <name>default</name>
      <a1>
        <local/>
      </a1>
    </exec>
  </authorization>
  <common-criteria xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa">
    <policy>enable_secret_policy</policy>
    <char-changes>4</char-changes>
```

```
          <lower-case>1</lower-case>
          <max-length>127</max-length>
          <min-length>10</min-length>
          <numeric-count>1</numeric-count>
          <upper-case>1</upper-case>
        </common-criteria>
        <session-id xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa">common</session-id>
      </aaa>
      <login>
        <on-success>
          <log>
          </log>
        </on-success>
      </login>
      <multilink>
        <bundle-name
xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-ppp">authenticated</bundle-name>
      </multilink>
      <redundancy>
      </redundancy>
      <spanning-tree>
        <extend xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-spanning-tree">
          <system-id/>
        </extend>
      </spanning-tree>
      <subscriber>
        <templating/>
      </subscriber>
      <crypto>
        <pki xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-crypto">
          <certificate>
            <chain>
              <name>SLA-TrustPoint</name>
              <certificate>
                <serial>01</serial>
                <certtype>ca</certtype>
              </certificate>
            </chain>
            <chain>
              <name>TP-self-signed-2685563505</name>
              <certificate>
                <serial>01</serial>
                <certtype>self-signed</certtype>
              </certificate>
            </chain>
          </certificate>
          <trustpoint>
            <id>SLA-TrustPoint</id>
            <enrollment>
              <pkcs12/>
            </enrollment>
            <revocation-check>crl</revocation-check>
          </trustpoint>
          <trustpoint>
            <id>TP-self-signed-2685563505</id>
            <enrollment>
              <selfsigned/>
            </enrollment>
            <revocation-check>none</revocation-check>
            <rsakeypair>
              <key-label>TP-self-signed-2685563505</key-label>
            </rsakeypair>
            <subject-name>cn=IOS-Self-Signed-Certificate-2685563505</subject-name>
          </trustpoint>
```

```
  </pki>
</crypto>
<license>
  <udi>
    <pid>C8000V</pid>
    <sn>93SHKMJKOC6</sn>
  </udi>
  <boot>
    <level>
      <network-advantage>
        <addon>dna-advantage</addon>
      </network-advantage>
    </level>
  </boot>
</license>
<line>
  <aux>
    <first>0</first>
  </aux>
  <console>
    <first>0</first>
    <exec-timeout>
      <minutes>0</minutes>
      <seconds>0</seconds>
    </exec-timeout>
    <stopbits>1</stopbits>
  </console>
  <vty>
    <first>0</first>
    <last>4</last>
    <exec-timeout>
      <minutes>0</minutes>
      <seconds>0</seconds>
    </exec-timeout>
    <password>
      <secret>lab</secret>
    </password>
    <transport>
      <input>
        <all/>
      </input>
      <output>
        <all/>
      </output>
    </transport>
  </vty>
  <vty>
    <first>5</first>
    <last>31</last>
    <transport>
      <input>
        <all/>
      </input>
      <output>
        <all/>
      </output>
    </transport>
  </vty>
</line>
<diagnostic xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-diagnostics">
  <bootup>
    <level>minimal</level>
  </bootup>
</diagnostic>
```

```
  </native>
</config>
pi-prog-csr1#
pi-prog-csr1#
pi-prog-csr1#show running-config | format restconf-json
{
  "data": {
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native": {
      "version": "17.8",
      "boot-start-marker": [null],
      "boot": {
        "system": {
          "flash": {
            "flash-list-ordered-by-user": [
              {
                "flash-leaf":
"bootflash:c8000v-universalk9.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20211020_005209.SSA.bin"
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      },
      "boot-end-marker": [null],
      "memory": {
        "free": {
          "low-watermark": {
            "processor": 64219
          }
        }
      },
      "call-home": {
        "Cisco-IOS-XE-call-home:contact-email-addr": "sch-smart-licensing@cisco.com",
        "Cisco-IOS-XE-call-home:tac-profile": {
          "profile": {
            "CiscoTAC-1": {
              "active": true,
              "destination": {
                "transport-method": "http"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "service": {
        "timestamps": {
          "debug-config": {
            "datetime": {
              "msec": [null],
              "localtime": [null],
              "show-timezone": [null]
            }
          },
          "log-config": {
            "datetime": {
              "msec": [null],
              "localtime": [null],
              "show-timezone": [null]
            }
          }
        },
        "call-home": [null]
      },
      "platform": {
        "Cisco-IOS-XE-platform:console": {
```

```
    "output": "serial"
  },
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-platform:qfp": {
    "utilization": {
      "monitor": {
        "load": 80
      }
    }
  },
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-platform:punt-keepalive": {
    "disable-kernel-core": true
  }
},
"hostname": "pi-prog-csr1",
"enable": {
  "password": {
    "secret": "lab"
  }
},
"username": [
  {
    "name": "admin",
    "privilege": 15,
    "password": {
      "encryption": "0",
      "password": "lab"
    }
  }
],
"vrf": {
  "definition": [
    {
      "name": "Mgmt-intf",
      "address-family": {
        "ipv4": {
        },
        "ipv6": {
        }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"ip": {
  "domain": {
    "name": "cisco"
  },
  "forward-protocol": {
    "protocol": "nd"
  },
  "route": {
    "ip-route-interface-forwarding-list": [
      {
        "prefix": "10].0.0.0",
        "mask": "255.255.0.0",
        "fwd-list": [
          {
            "fwd": "9.45.0.1"
          }
        ]
      }
    ],
    "vrf": [
      {
        "name": "Mgmt-intf",
```

```
        "ip-route-interface-forwarding-list": [
          {
            "prefix": "0.0.0.0",
            "mask": "0.0.0.0",
            "fwd-list": [
              {
                "fwd": "10.104.54.129"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  },
  "ssh": {
    "ssh-version": "2"
  },
  "tftp": {
    "source-interface": {
      "GigabitEthernet": "1"
    },
    "blocksize": 8192
  },
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-http:http": {
    "authentication": {
      "local": [null]
    },
    "server": true,
    "secure-server": true
  }
},
"ipv6": {
  "unicast-routing": [null]
},
"interface": {
  "GigabitEthernet": [
    {
      "name": "1",
      "vrf": {
        "forwarding": "Mgmt-intf"
      },
      "ip": {
        "address": {
          "primary": {
            "address": "10.104.54.222",
            "mask": "255.255.255.128"
          }
        }
      },
      "mop": {
        "enabled": false,
        "sysid": false
      },
      "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
        "auto": true
      }
    },
    {
      "name": "2",
      "ip": {
        "address": {
          "primary": {
            "address": "10.45.21.231",
            "mask": "255.255.0.0"
```

```
          }
        }
      },
      "mop": {
        "enabled": false,
        "sysid": false
      },
      "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
        "auto": true
      }
    },
    {
      "name": "3",
      "mop": {
        "enabled": false,
        "sysid": false
      },
      "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
        "auto": true
      }
    },
    {
      "name": "4",
      "mop": {
        "enabled": false,
        "sysid": false
      },
      "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
        "auto": true
      }
    },
    {
      "name": "5",
      "mop": {
        "enabled": false,
        "sysid": false
      },
      "Cisco-IOS-XE-ethernet:negotiation": {
        "auto": true
      }
    }
  ]
},
"control-plane": {
},
"clock": {
  "timezone": {
    "zone": "IST",
    "hours": 5,
    "minutes": 30
  }
},
"logging": {
  "console-config": {
    "console": false
  }
},
"aaa": {
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa:new-model": [null],
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa:authentication": {
    "login": [
      {
        "name": "default",
        "a1": {
```

```
          "local": [null]
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa:authorization": {
    "exec": [
      {
        "name": "default",
        "a1": {
          "local": [null]
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa:common-criteria": [
    {
      "policy": "enable_secret_policy",
      "char-changes": 4,
      "lower-case": 1,
      "max-length": 127,
      "min-length": 10,
      "numeric-count": 1,
      "upper-case": 1
    }
  ],
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa:session-id": "common"
},
"login": {
  "on-success": {
    "log": {
    }
  }
},
"multilink": {
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-ppp:bundle-name": "authenticated"
},
"redundancy": {
},
"spanning-tree": {
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-spanning-tree:extend": {
    "system-id": [null]
  }
},
"subscriber": {
  "templating": [null]
},
"crypto": {
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-crypto:pki": {
    "certificate": {
      "chain": [
        {
          "name": "SLA-TrustPoint",
          "certificate": [
            {
              "serial": "01",
              "certtype": "ca"
            }
          ]
        },
        {
          "name": "TP-self-signed-2685563505",
          "certificate": [
            {
```

```
                "serial": "01",
                "certtype": "self-signed"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      },
      "trustpoint": [
        {
          "id": "SLA-TrustPoint",
          "enrollment": {
            "pkcs12": [null]
          },
          "revocation-check": ["crl"]
        },
        {
          "id": "TP-self-signed-2685563505",
          "enrollment": {
            "selfsigned": [null]
          },
          "revocation-check": ["none"],
          "rsakeypair": {
            "key-label": "TP-self-signed-2685563505"
          },
          "subject-name": "cn=IOS-Self-Signed-Certificate-2685563505"
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  "license": {
    "udi": {
      "pid": "C8000V",
      "sn": "93SHKMJKOC6"
    },
    "boot": {
      "level": {
        "network-advantage": {
          "addon": "dna-advantage"
        }
      }
    }
  },
  "line": {
    "aux": [
      {
        "first": "0"
      }
    ],
    "console": [
      {
        "first": "0",
        "exec-timeout": {
          "minutes": 0,
          "seconds": 0
        },
        "stopbits": "1"
      }
    ],
    "vty": [
      {
        "first": 0,
        "last": 4,
        "exec-timeout": {
          "minutes": 0,
```

```
            "seconds": 0
          },
          "password": {
            "secret": "lab"
          },
          "transport": {
            "input": {
              "all": [null]
            },
            "output": {
              "all": [null]
            }
          }
        },
        {
          "first": 5,
          "last": 31,
          "transport": {
            "input": {
              "all": [null]
            },
            "output": {
              "all": [null]
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    },
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-diagnostics:diagnostic": {
      "bootup": {
        "level": "minimal"
      }
    }
  }
 }
}
```

How to Configure the RESTCONF Protocol

Authentication of NETCONF/RESTCONF Using AAA

Before you begin

NETCONF and RESTCONF connections must be authenticated using authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA). As a result, RADIUS or TACACS+ users defined with privilege level 15 access are allowed access into the system.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **aaa new-model**
4. **aaa group server radius** *server-name*
5. **server-private** *ip-address* **key** *key-name*
6. **ip vrf forwarding** *vrf-name*

7. **exit**
8. **aaa authentication login default group** *group-name* **local**
9. **aaa authentication login** *list-name* **none**
10. **aaa authorization exec default group** *group-name* **local**
11. **aaa session-id common**
12. **line console** *number*
13. **login authentication** *authentication-list*
14. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**aaa new-model** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa new-model`	Enables AAA.
Step 4	**aaa group server radius** *server-name* **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa group server radius ISE`	Adds the RADIUS server and enters server group RADIUS configuration mode. • The *server-name* argument specifies the RADIUS server group name.
Step 5	**server-private** *ip-address* **key** *key-name* **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# server-private 172.25.73.76 key Cisco123`	Configures a IP address and encryption key for a private RADIUS server.
Step 6	**ip vrf forwarding** *vrf-name* **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# ip vrf forwarding Mgmt-intf`	Configures the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) reference of a AAA RADIUS or TACACS+ server group.
Step 7	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# exit`	Exits server group RADIUS configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	**aaa authentication login default group** *group-name* **local** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa authentication login default group ISE local`	Sets the specified group name as the default local AAA authentication during login.
Step 9	**aaa authentication login** *list-name* **none** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa authentication login NOAUTH none`	Specifies that no authentication is required while logging into a system.
Step 10	**aaa authorization exec default group** *group-name* **local** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa authorization exec default group ISE local`	Runs authorization to determine if an user is allowed to run an EXEC shell.
Step 11	**aaa session-id common** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa session-id common`	Ensures that session identification (ID) information that is sent out for a given call will be made identical.
Step 12	**line console** *number* **Example:** `Device(config)# line console 0`	Identifies a specific line for configuration and enter line configuration mode.
Step 13	**login authentication** *authentication-list* **Example:** `Device(config-line)# login authentication NOAUTH`	Enables AAA authentication for logins.
Step 14	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-line)# end`	Exits line configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling Cisco IOS HTTP Services for RESTCONF

Perform this task to use the RESTCONF interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **restconf**
4. **ip http secure-server**
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**restconf** **Example:** `Device(config)# restconf`	Enables the RESTCONF interface on your network device.
Step 4	**ip http secure-server** **Example:** `Device(config)# ip http secure-server`	Enables a secure HTTP (HTTPS) server.
Step 5	**end** **Example:** `Device(config)# end`	Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode

Verifying RESTCONF Configuration

When a device boots up with the startup configuration, the *nginx* process will be running. However; DMI proceses are not enabled.

The following sample output from the **show platform software yang-management process monitor** command shows that the *nginx* process is running:

```
Device# show platform software yang-management process monitor

COMMAND           PID S    VSZ   RSS %CPU %MEM     ELAPSED
nginx           27026 S 332356 18428  0.0  0.4       01:34
nginx           27032 S 337852 13600  0.0  0.3       01:34
```

NGINX is an internal webserver that acts as a proxy webserver. It provides Transport Layer Security (TLS)-based HTTPS. RESTCONF request sent via HTTPS is first received by the NGINX proxy web serve,r and the request is transferred to the confd web server for further syntax/semantics check.

The following sample output from the **show platform software yang-management process** command shows the status of the all processes when a device is booted with the startup-configuration:

```
Device# show platform software yang-management process
```

```
confd            : Not Running
nesd             : Not Running
syncfd           : Not Running
ncsshd           : Not Running
dmiauthd         : Not Running
nginx            : Running
ndbmand          : Not Running
pubd             : Not Running
```

The *nginx* process gets restrated and DMI process are started, when the **restconf** command is configured.

The following sample output from the **show platform software yang-management process** command shows that the *nginx* process and DMI processes are up and running:

```
Device# show platform software yang-management process

confd            : Running
nesd             : Running
syncfd           : Running
ncsshd           : Not Running ! NETCONF-YANG is not configured, hence ncsshd process is
in not running.
dmiauthd         : Running
vtyserverutild   : Running
opdatamgrd       : Running
nginx            : Running ! nginx process is up due to the HTTP configuration, and it is
restarted when RESTCONF is enabled.
ndbmand          : Running
```

The following sample output from the show platform software yang-management process monitor command displays detailed information about all processes:

```
Device#show platform software yang-management process monitor

COMMAND           PID S    VSZ   RSS %CPU %MEM     ELAPSED
confd           28728 S 860396 168496 42.2  4.2       00:12
confd-startup.s 28448 S  19664  4496  0.2  0.1       00:12
dmiauthd        29499 S 275356 23340  0.2  0.5       00:10
ndbmand         29321 S 567232 65564  2.1  1.6       00:11
nesd            29029 S 189952 14224  0.1  0.3       00:11
nginx           29711 S 332288 18420  0.6  0.4       00:09
nginx           29717 S 337636 12216  0.0  0.3       00:09
pubd            28237 S 631848 68624  2.1  1.7       00:13
syncfd          28776 S 189656 16744  0.2  0.4       00:12
```

After AAA and the RESTCONF interface is configured, and nginx process and relevant DMI processes are running; the device is ready to receive RESTCONF requests.

Use the **show netconf-yang sessions** command to view the status of NETCONF/RESTCONF sessions:

```
Device# show netconf-yang sessions

R: Global-lock on running datastore
C: Global-lock on candidate datastore
S: Global-lock on startup datastore

Number of sessions : 1

session-id  transport    username              source-host            global-lock
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
19          netconf-ssh  admin                 2001:db8::1             None
```

Use the **show netconf-yang sessions detail** command to view detailed information about NETCONF/RESTCONF sessions:

```
Device# show netconf-yang sessions detail

R: Global-lock on running datastore
C: Global-lock on candidate datastore
S: Global-lock on startup datastore

Number of sessions     : 1

session-id             : 19
transport              : netconf-ssh
username               : admin
source-host            : 2001:db8::1
login-time             : 2018-10-26T12:37:22+00:00
in-rpcs                : 0
in-bad-rpcs            : 0
out-rpc-errors         : 0
out-notifications      : 0
global-lock            : None
```

Configuration Examples for the RESTCONF Protocol

Example: Configuring the RESTCONF Protocol

RESTCONF Requests (HTTPS Verbs):

The following is a sample RESTCONF request that shows the HTTPS verbs allowed on a targeted resource. In this example, the **logging monitor** command is used..

```
root:~# curl -i -k -X "OPTIONS"
"https://10.85.116.30:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/logging/monitor/severity"
 \
>      -H 'Accept: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -u 'admin:admin'
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 15:27:57 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Allow: DELETE, GET, HEAD, PATCH, POST, PUT, OPTIONS    >>>>>>>>>>>    Allowed methods
Cache-Control: private, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate
Accept-Patch: application/yang-data+xml, application/yang-data+json
Pragma: no-cache

root:~#
```

POST (Create) Request

The POST operation creates a configuration which is not present in the targeted device.

Note Ensure that the **logging monitor** command is not availabel in the running configuration.

The following sample POST request uses the **logging monitor alerts** command.

```
Device:~# curl -i -k -X "POST"
"https://10.85.116.30:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/logging/monitor" \
>      -H 'Content-Type: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -H 'Accept: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -u 'admin:admin' \
>      -d $'{
>   "severity": "alerts"
> }'
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 14:53:51 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
Location:
https://10.85.116.30/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/logging/monitor/severity
Connection: keep-alive
Last-Modified: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 14:53:51 GMT
Cache-Control: private, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate
Etag: 1524-495231-97239
Pragma: no-cache

Device:~#
```

PUT: (Create or Replace) Request:

If the specified command is not present on the device, the POST request creates it ; however, if it is already present in the running configuration, the command will be replaced by this request.

The following sample PUT request uses the **logging monitor warnings** command.

```
Device:~# curl -i -k -X "PUT"
"https://10.85.116.30:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/logging/monitor/severity"
 \
>      -H 'Content-Type: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -H 'Accept: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -u 'admin:admin' \
>      -d $'{
>   "severity": "warnings"
> }'
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 14:58:36 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Last-Modified: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 14:57:46 GMT
Cache-Control: private, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate
Etag: 1524-495466-326956
Pragma: no-cache

Device:~#
```

PATCH: (Update) Request

The following sample PATCH request uses the **logging monitor informational** command.

```
Device:~# curl -i -k -X "PATCH"
"https://10.85.116.30:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native" \
>      -H 'Content-Type: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -H 'Accept: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -u 'admin:admin' \
>      -d $'{
>   "native": {
>     "logging": {
>       "monitor": {
>         "severity": "informational"
>       }
>     }
>   }
> }'
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 15:07:56 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Last-Modified: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 15:07:56 GMT
Cache-Control: private, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate
Etag: 1524-496076-273016
Pragma: no-cache
Device:~#
```

GET Request (To Read)

The following sample GET request uses the **logging monitor informational** command.

```
Device:~# curl -i -k -X "GET"
"https://10.85.116.30:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/logging/monitor/severity"
 \
>      -H 'Accept: application/yang-data+json' \
>      -u 'admin:admin'
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 15:10:59 GMT
Content-Type: application/yang-data+json
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: private, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate
Pragma: no-cache

{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:severity": "informational"
}
Device:~#
```

DELETE Request (To Delete the Configuration)

```
Device:~# curl -i -k -X "DELETE"
"https://10.85.116.30:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/logging/monitor/severity"
 \
>       -H 'Content-Type: application/yang-data+json' \
>       -H 'Accept: application/yang-data+json' \
>       -u 'admin:admin'
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 15:26:05 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Last-Modified: Mon, 23 Apr 2018 15:26:05 GMT
Cache-Control: private, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate
Etag: 1524-497165-473206
Pragma: no-cache

linux_host:~#
```

Additional References for the RESTCONF Protocol

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
YANG data models for various releases of IOS XE, IOS XR, and NX-OS platforms	To access Cisco YANG models in a developer-friendly way, please clone the GitHub repository, and navigate to the vendor/cisco subdirectory. Models for various releases of IOS-XE, IOS-XR, and NX-OS platforms are available here.

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 6020	*YANG - A Data Modeling Language for the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)*
RFC 8040	*RESTCONF Protocol*
RFC 8072	*YANG Patch Media Type*

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/index.html

Feature Information for the RESTCONF Protocol

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to https://cfnng.cisco.com/. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 1: Feature Information for the RESTCONF Protocol

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
RESTCONF Protocol	Cisco IOS XE Everest 16.6.1	RESTCONF provides a programmatic interface based on standard mechanisms for accessing configuration data, state data, data-model-specific RPC operations and event notifications defined in the YANG model. This feature was introduced on the following platforms: • Cisco 4000 Series Integrated Services Router • Cisco ASR 1000 Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco Cloud Services Router 1000V Series The following commands were introduced or modified: **ip http server** and **restconf**
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.8.1a	In Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.8.1a, this feature was implemented on the following platforms: • Cisco 1000 Series Integrated Services Routers • Cisco ASR 900 Series Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco ASR 920 Series Aggregation Services Router • Cisco Catalyst 3650 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 3850 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9500 and 9500-High Performance Series Switches • Cisco cBR-8 Converged Broadband Router • Cisco Network Convergence System 4200 Series
	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	In Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2, this feature was implemented on the following platforms: • Cisco Catalyst 9200 and 9200L Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9300L SKUs
	Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1	

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
		In Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1, this feature was implemented on the following platforms: • Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9800-CL Wireless Controllers • Cisco Catalyst 9800-40 Wireless Controllers • Cisco Catalyst 9800-80 Wireless Controllers • Cisco Network Convergence System 520 Series
	Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.12.1	In Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.12.1, this feature was implemented on Cisco Catalyst 9800-L Wireless Controllers.
	Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.1	In Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.1, this feature was implemented on the following platforms: • Cisco Catalyst 8200 Series Edge Platforms • Cisco Catalyst 8300 Series Edge Platforms • Cisco Catalyst 8500 and 8500L Series Edge Platforms
	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.4.1	In Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.4.1, this feature was implemented on Cisco Catalyst 8000V Edge Software.

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
RESTCONF YANG-Patch Support	Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.1.1	RESTCONF supports YANG-Patch media type as specified by RFC 8072. This feature was implemented on the following platforms: • Cisco 1000 Series Integrated Services Routers • Cisco 4000 Series Integrated Services Routers • Cisco ASR 900 Series Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco ASR 1000 Aggregation Services Routers (ASR1000-RP2, ASR1000-RP3, ASR1001-HX, ASR1001-X, ASR1002-HX, ASR1002-X) • Cisco Catalyst 9200 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series Switches • Cisco cBR-8 Converged Broadband Router • Cisco Cloud Services Router 1000V Series • Cisco Network Convergence System 520 Series • Cisco Network Convergence System 4200 Series
NETCONF and RESTCONF IPv6 Support	Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.8.1a	• Cisco 4000 Series Integrated Services Routers • Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco ASR 900 Series Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco Catalyst 3650 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 3850 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series Switches • Cisco CBR-8 Series Routers • Cisco Cloud Services Router 1000V Series
	Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1	In Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1, this feature was implemented on Cisco Catalyst 9500-High Performance Series Switches.

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Converting IOS Commands to XML	Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.7.1	This feature helps to automatically translate IOS commands into relevant NETCONF-XML or RESTCONF/JSON request messages. This feature is supported on all platforms that support RESTCONF.
Named Method List	Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.9.1	With the introduction of the Named Method List feature, it is possible to use a custom method-list name for authentication and authorization, without changing the existing AAA configuration of a device. Prior to this feature, only the default method-list was supported. For more information, see the NETCONF Protocol chapter. This feature was implemented on the following platforms: • Cisco 1000 Series Integrated Services Routers • Cisco 4000 Series Integrated Services Routers • Cisco ASR 900 Series Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco ASR 920 Series Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco ASR 1000 Aggregation Services Routers • Cisco Catalyst 8200 Series Edge Platforms • Cisco Catalyst 8300 Series Edge Platforms • Cisco Catalyst 8500 Series and 8500L Series Edge Platforms • Cisco Catalyst 9200 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers • Cisco Cloud Services Router 1000V Series • Cisco Network Convergence System 520 Series • Cisco Network Convergence System 4200 Series