

6MAN
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: 13 November 2026

F. Zhang
Y. Zhu
China Telecom
B. Wu
Huawei
J. Hu
China Telecom
12 May 2026

YANG Data Model for IPv6 Neighbor Discovery
draft-ietf-6man-ipv6-neighbor-discovery-yang-05

Abstract

This document defines a YANG data model to configure and manage IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND) and related functions, including IPv6 address resolution, redirect function, proxy Neighbor Advertisement, Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD), Duplicate Address Detection (DAD), and Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on 13 November 2026.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2026 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components

extracted from this document must include Revised BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Revised BSD License.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	2
1.1. Terminology	3
1.2. Tree Diagrams	4
2. Design of the Data Model	4
2.1. IPv6 Address Resolution and Redirect Function	4
2.2. Neighbor Unreachability Detection	5
2.3. Proxy Neighbor Advertisement	5
2.4. Duplicate Address Detection	5
2.5. IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Data Model	5
3. IPv6 Neighbor Discovery YANG Module	6
4. IANA Considerations	11
5. Security Considerations	12
6. Acknowledgments	13
7. Normative References	13
8. Informative References	15
Appendix A. Data Model Examples	16
A.1. Configuration of Static IPv6 Neighbor Cache Entry	16
A.2. Configuration of Proxy Neighbor Advertisement, Redirect, NUD, and DAD	17
Appendix B. Coverage of IPv6 ND Functions in YANG Modules	19
Contributors	21
Authors' Addresses	21

1. Introduction

This document defines a YANG data model "ietf-ipv6-nd" to configure and manage IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND) and related functions, including IPv6 address resolution [RFC4861], redirect function [RFC4861], proxy Neighbor Advertisement [RFC4861], Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD) [RFC4861], Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) [RFC4862], and Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection [RFC7527].

Basic neighbor management functionality is supported by the "ietf-ip" YANG data model [RFC8344], and there is already a draft [I-D.ietf-intarea-arp-yang-model] extending the basic ARP YANG functionality to cover optional ARP features and related statistics, which applies only to IPv4. Thus, an extension for IPv6 is required to maintain the Neighbor Cache entries.

[RFC4861] specifies the Neighbor Discovery protocol for IPv6, and [RFC4862] specifies related functions. This document covers IPv6 address resolution [RFC4861], redirect function [RFC4861], proxy

Neighbor Advertisement [RFC4861], NUD [RFC4861], DAD [RFC4862], and Enhanced DAD [RFC7527]. Other function, such as Router and Prefix Discovery [RFC4861] are covered by submodule "ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements" in [RFC8349], and static neighbor cache entries and Stateless Address Autoconfiguration [RFC4862] are covered by module "ietf-ip" in [RFC8344].

The model is based on YANG 1.1 as defined in [RFC7950] and conforms to Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) as defined in [RFC8342].

1.1. Terminology

The following terms are defined in [RFC8342]:

- * configuration
- * system state
- * operational state

The following terms are defined in [RFC7950]:

- * augment
- * container
- * data model
- * data node
- * leaf
- * list
- * module
- * schema tree

The following terms are defined in [RFC4861]:

- * Neighbor Discovery
- * Neighbor Advertisement
- * proxy Neighbor Advertisement
- * Neighbor Unreachability Detection

The following term is defined in [RFC4862]:

- * Duplicate Address Detection
- * Stateless Address Autoconfiguration

The following term is defined in [RFC7527]:

- * Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection

1.2. Tree Diagrams

Tree diagrams used in this document follow the notation defined in [RFC8340].

2. Design of the Data Model

The YANG data model for IPv6 ND augments the "ietf-ip" [RFC8344] to provide per-interface configuration and management of IPv6 address resolution and redirect functions based on the IPv6 ND protocol, as well as other related functions, including proxy Neighbor Advertisement, NUD, DAD, and Enhanced DAD.

Note that the features related to ICMP Router and Prefix Discovery are outside the scope of this module, since they have already been defined in the submodule "ietf-ipv6-router-advertisements" [RFC8349]. Static neighbor cache entries and stateless address autoconfiguration [RFC4862] are also out of the scope, as they are covered by "ietf-ip" [RFC8344].

2.1. IPv6 Address Resolution and Redirect Function

The data model augments the "/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6" path defined in the "ietf-ip" module [RFC8344] for IPv6 ND protocol [RFC4861].

The "ns-interval" leaf defines the interval of retransmitting Neighbor Solicitation messages when a node tries to learn the link-layer address of another node.

The "redirect" leaf enables the sending of Redirect messages.

The "statistics" container defines a collection of interface-related statistics on IPv6 ND messages.

2.2. Neighbor Unreachability Detection

The "reachable-time" leaf defines the time to confirm a neighbor's reachability for NUD. A neighbor's state changes from REACHABLE to STALE when there is no other reachability confirmation from the neighbor within the "reachable-time".

The "ns-interval" leaf also indicates the interval for retransmitting Neighbor Solicitation messages used by NUD.

2.3. Proxy Neighbor Advertisement

The "proxy-na" leaf augmenting "ietf-ip" [RFC8344] defines the configurations of proxy Neighbor Advertisements [RFC4861], which indicate that a router is willing to accept packets not explicitly addressed to itself. After receiving a Neighbor Solicitation message whose destination address is not its own IPv6 address, a proxy router replies to the source with a Neighbor Advertisement message carrying its own link-layer address and the IPv6 address of the original destination.

2.4. Duplicate Address Detection

The "dup-addr-detect-transmits" leaf, as defined in "ietf-ip" [RFC8344], indicates the number of consecutive Neighbor Solicitation messages sent while performing Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) [RFC4862]. The value of "dup-addr-detect-transmits" can be set to 0 to disable DAD.

The "ns-interval" leaf also indicates the interval for retransmitting Neighbor Solicitation messages during DAD.

The "enhanced-dad" container augmenting "ietf-ip" [RFC8344] defines the configurations for enhanced DAD [RFC7527], which is used to automatically detect the looped-back IPv6 ND messages used in DAD.

The "auto-resolve" leaf enables automated action when a duplicate is detected. When enabled, a trusted router may log a system management message, drop the received ND message, and block the untrusted IPv6 host nodes from which the duplicate NS (DAD) or NA message was received.

2.5. IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Data Model

This document defines the YANG module "ietf-ipv6-nd", which has the following structure.

```

module: ietf-ipv6-nd

augment /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6:
  +--rw nd
    +--rw reachable-time?      uint32
    +--rw ns-interval?         uint32
    +--rw redirect?            boolean
    +--rw proxy-na?            boolean
    +--rw enhanced-dad
      | +--rw enable?          boolean
      | +--rw auto-resolve?    boolean
    +--ro statistics
      +--ro in-ns-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro in-na-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro in-rs-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro in-ra-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro in-redirect-pkts?   yang:counter64
      +--ro out-ns-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro out-na-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro out-rs-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro out-ra-pkts?        yang:counter64
      +--ro out-redirect-pkts?   yang:counter64
  augment /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/ip:neighbor:
    +--ro age?      uint32

```

3. IPv6 Neighbor Discovery YANG Module

This section presents the YANG module of IPv6 Neighbor Discovery defined in this document.

This module imports modules from Common YANG Data Types [RFC6991], A YANG Data Model for Interface Management [RFC8343], and A YANG Data Model for IP Management [RFC8344].

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-ipv6-nd@2026-04-20.yang"
module ietf-ipv6-nd {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-nd";
  prefix v6nd;

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

```

```
"RFC 8343: A Yang Data Model for Interface Management";
}
import ietf-ip {
  prefix ip;
  reference
    "RFC 8344: A Yang Data Model for IP Management";
}

organization
  "IETF IPv6 Maintenance Working Group (6man)";
contact
  "WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/6man/>
  WG List:  <mailto:6man@ietf.org>

  Author:   Fan Zhang
            <zhangf52@chinatelecom.cn>
  Author:   Yongqing Zhu
            <zhuyq8@chinatelecom.cn>
  Author:   Bo Wu
            <lane.wubo@huawei.com>
  Author:   Jiayuan Hu
            <hujy5@chinatelecom.cn>";

description
  "This YANG module defines a YANG data model to configure and
  manage IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND) and related functions,
  including IPv6 address resolution, redirect, proxy Neighbor
  Advertisement, Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD),
  Duplicate Address Detection (DAD), and Enhanced DAD.

  The model is based on YANG 1.1 as defined in RFC 7950 and
  conforms to Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)
  as defined in RFC 8342.

  Copyright (c) 2026 IETF Trust and the persons identified as
  authors of the code.  All rights reserved.

  Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or
  without modification, is permitted pursuant to, and subject to
  the license terms contained in, the Revised BSD License set
  forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions
  Relating to IETF Documents
  (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

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

reference
  "RFC4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)"
```

```
RFC4862: IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
RFC7527: Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection";

revision 2026-04-20 {
  description
    "Initial version.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX: YANG Data Model for IPv6 Neighbor Discovery";
}

/* Data nodes */

augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6" {
  description
    "Augments interface configuration and state data with
    parameters of IPv6 ND.";
  container nd {
    description
      "Parameters of IPv6 ND.";
    leaf reachable-time {
      type uint32 {
        range "1..3600000";
      }
      units "milliseconds";
      default "30000";
      description
        "The time to confirm a neighbor's reachability for NUD.";
      reference
        "RFC4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)
        Section 6.3.2 - BaseReachableTime";
    }
    leaf ns-interval {
      type uint32 {
        range "1..max";
      }
      units "milliseconds";
      default "1000";
      description
        "The interval of retransmitting Neighbor Solicitations to a
        neighbor for address resolution, NUD, or DAD.";
      reference
        "RFC4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)
        Section 6.3.2";
    }
    leaf redirect {
      type boolean;
      default "false";
      description
```

```
    "Controls whether sending of ICMP Redirect messages
    on the interface is enabled or disabled.
    true - Sending of ICMP Redirect messages is enabled,
    false - Sending of ICMP Redirect messages is disabled.";
  reference
    "RFC4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)
    Section 8";
}
leaf proxy-na {
  type boolean;
  default "false";
  description
    "Controls whether proxies for one or more other nodes by
    sending proxy Neighbor Advertisement.
    true - Proxy NA is enabled,
    false - Proxy NA is disabled.";
  reference
    "RFC4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)
    Section 7.2.8";
}
container enhanced-dad {
  description
    "Parameters of Enhanced DAD algorithm.";
  leaf enable {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "Controls whether Enhanced DAD algorithm is enabled or
      disabled.";
    reference
      "RFC7527: Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection
      Section 4";
  }
  leaf auto-resolve {
    when "../enable = 'true'";
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "Controls whether the automated action is taken when
      detecting duplicates. A trusted router can log a system
      management message, drop the received ND message, and
      block the untrusted IPv6 host nodes from which the
      duplicate NS(DAD) or NA message was received.";
    reference
      "RFC7527: Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection
      Section 5";
  }
}
reference
```

```
    "RFC7527: Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection";
  }
  container statistics {
    config false;
    description
      "A collection of interface-related statistics about IPv6
      ND messages.";
    leaf in-ns-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of received Neighbor Solicitation packets.";
    }
    leaf in-na-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of received Neighbor Advertisement packets.";
    }
    leaf in-rs-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of received Router Solicitation packets.";
    }
    leaf in-ra-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of received Router Advertisement packets.";
    }
    leaf in-redirect-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of received Redirect packets.";
    }
    leaf out-ns-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of sent Neighbor Solicitation packets.";
    }
    leaf out-na-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of sent Neighbor Advertisement packets.";
    }
    leaf out-rs-pkts {
      type yang:counter64;
      description
        "The number of sent Router Solicitation packets.";
    }
    leaf out-ra-pkts {
```

```

        type yang:counter64;
        description
            "The number of sent Router Advertisement packets.";
    }
    leaf out-redirect-pkts {
        type yang:counter64;
        description
            "The number of sent Redirect packets.";
    }
}
}
}

augment "/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/ip:neighbor" {
    description
        "Augments IPv6 neighbor list with parameters of IPv6 address
        resolution based on IPv6 ND.";
    leaf age {
        when "../ip:origin = 'dynamic'";
        type uint32;
        units "seconds";
        config false;
        description
            "The time that has passed since receipt of the last
            reachability confirmation for the neighbor. Ignored when the
            neighbor entry is static.";
        reference
            "RFC4861: Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)
            Section 7.3.3";
    }
}
}
}
<CODE ENDS>

```

4. IANA Considerations

This document registers a URI in the IETF XML registry [RFC3688]. Following the format in [RFC3688], the following registration is requested to be made:

```

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-nd
Registrant Contact: The IESG.
XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

```

This document registers a YANG module in the YANG Module Names registry [RFC6020].

```
name: ietf-ipv6-nd
namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-nd
prefix: v6nd
reference: RFC XXXX
```

5. Security Considerations

This section is modeled after the template described in Section 3.7.1 of [RFC9907].

The "ietf-ipv6-nd" YANG module defines a data model that is designed to be accessed via YANG-based management protocols, such as the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040]. These YANG-based management protocols (1) have to use a secure transport layer (e.g., Secure Shell (SSH) [RFC4252], TLS [RFC8446], and QUIC [RFC9000]) and (2) have to use mutual authentication.

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

There are a number of data nodes defined in this YANG module that are writable/creatable/deletable (i.e., "config true", which is the default). All writable data nodes are likely to be sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations (e.g., edit-config) and delete operations to these data nodes without proper protection or authentication can have a negative effect on network operations. The following subtrees and data nodes have particular sensitivities/vulnerabilities:

```
* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/v6nd:nd/v6nd:reachable-time
```

This leaf is used to consider a neighbor reachable since the last confirmation of reachability, which could be set to big values to prolong the effect of spoofing Neighbor Cache entries or small values to cause unnecessary frequent NUDs.

```
* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/v6nd:nd/v6nd:ns-interval
```

This leaf is used to set the interval of retransmitting Neighbor Solicitations, which could allow DoS attacks.

```
* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/v6nd:nd/v6nd:redirect
```

This leaf is used to enable the sending of Redirect messages on an interface, which could allow traffic to be misdirected, potentially resulting in traffic hijacking, man-in-the-middle attacks, or DoS attacks.

* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/v6nd:nd/v6nd:proxy-na

This leaf is used to enable proxy Neighbor Advertisement on an interface, which could allow spoofing traffic to be injected.

Some of the readable data nodes in this YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control read access (e.g., via get, get-config, or notification) to these data nodes. Specifically, the following subtrees and data nodes have particular sensitivities/vulnerabilities:

* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/ip:neighbor/v6nd:age

Unauthorized access to this node may disclose information about IPv6 neighbor reachability and activity patterns on the network.

* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/v6nd:nd/v6nd:redirect

* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/v6nd:nd/v6nd:proxy-na

* /if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/v6nd:nd/v6nd:enhanced-dad

Unauthorized access to these nodes may disclose device behavior and security-related configuration of IPv6 Neighbor Discovery functions.

6. Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Bin Han, Acee Lindem, Jen Linkova, テ詠ic Vyncke, Changwang Lin, and many others for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Thanks to Ebben Aries for the review and comments.

7. Normative References

[RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", BCP 81, RFC 3688, DOI 10.17487/RFC3688, January 2004, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3688>>.

- [RFC4861] Narten, T., Nordmark, E., Simpson, W., and H. Soliman, "Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)", RFC 4861, DOI 10.17487/RFC4861, September 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4861>>.
- [RFC4862] Thomson, S., Narten, T., and T. Jinmei, "IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration", RFC 4862, DOI 10.17487/RFC4862, September 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4862>>.
- [RFC6020] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "YANG - A Data Modeling Language for the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6020, DOI 10.17487/RFC6020, October 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6020>>.
- [RFC6991] Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., "Common YANG Data Types", RFC 6991, DOI 10.17487/RFC6991, July 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6991>>.
- [RFC7527] Asati, R., Singh, H., Beebee, W., Pignataro, C., Dart, E., and W. George, "Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection", RFC 7527, DOI 10.17487/RFC7527, April 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7527>>.
- [RFC7950] Bjorklund, M., Ed., "The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language", RFC 7950, DOI 10.17487/RFC7950, August 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7950>>.
- [RFC8341] Bierman, A. and M. Bjorklund, "Network Configuration Access Control Model", STD 91, RFC 8341, DOI 10.17487/RFC8341, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8341>>.
- [RFC8342] Bjorklund, M., Schoenwaelder, J., Shafer, P., Watsen, K., and R. Wilton, "Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)", RFC 8342, DOI 10.17487/RFC8342, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8342>>.
- [RFC8343] Bjorklund, M., "A YANG Data Model for Interface Management", RFC 8343, DOI 10.17487/RFC8343, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8343>>.
- [RFC8344] Bjorklund, M., "A YANG Data Model for IP Management", RFC 8344, DOI 10.17487/RFC8344, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8344>>.

- [RFC8349] Lhotka, L., Lindem, A., and Y. Qu, "A YANG Data Model for Routing Management (NMDA Version)", RFC 8349, DOI 10.17487/RFC8349, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8349>>.

8. Informative References

- [RFC4252] Ylonen, T. and C. Lonvick, Ed., "The Secure Shell (SSH) Authentication Protocol", RFC 4252, DOI 10.17487/RFC4252, January 2006, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4252>>.
- [RFC4941] Narten, T., Draves, R., and S. Krishnan, "Privacy Extensions for Stateless Address Autoconfiguration in IPv6", RFC 4941, DOI 10.17487/RFC4941, September 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4941>>.
- [RFC6241] Enns, R., Ed., Bjorklund, M., Ed., Schoenwaelder, J., Ed., and A. Bierman, Ed., "Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)", RFC 6241, DOI 10.17487/RFC6241, June 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6241>>.
- [RFC8040] Bierman, A., Bjorklund, M., and K. Watsen, "RESTCONF Protocol", RFC 8040, DOI 10.17487/RFC8040, January 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8040>>.
- [RFC8340] Bjorklund, M. and L. Berger, Ed., "YANG Tree Diagrams", BCP 215, RFC 8340, DOI 10.17487/RFC8340, March 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8340>>.
- [RFC8446] Rescorla, E., "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3", RFC 8446, DOI 10.17487/RFC8446, August 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8446>>.
- [RFC9000] Iyengar, J., Ed. and M. Thomson, Ed., "QUIC: A UDP-Based Multiplexed and Secure Transport", RFC 9000, DOI 10.17487/RFC9000, May 2021, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9000>>.
- [RFC9907] Bierman, A., Boucadair, M., Ed., and Q. Wu, "Guidelines for Authors and Reviewers of Documents Containing YANG Data Models", BCP 216, RFC 9907, DOI 10.17487/RFC9907, March 2026, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc9907>>.

[I-D.ietf-intarea-arp-yang-model]

Zheng, F., Wu, B., Wilton, R., Zhang, F., Zhu, Y., and X. Ding, "A YANG Data Model for ARP Extensions", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-intarea-arp-yang-model-01, 13 April 2026, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-intarea-arp-yang-model-01>>.

Appendix A. Data Model Examples

A.1. Configuration of Static IPv6 Neighbor Cache Entry

This example illustrates the manual configuration for a Neighbor Cache entry of interface eth0 for peer 2001:db8::2 with link-layer address 00:00:5E:00:53:AB statically, using the ietf-interfaces module [RFC8343] and the ietf-ip module [RFC8344].

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces"
  xmlns:ianaift="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">
  <interface>
    <name>eth0</name>
    <type>ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</type>
    <ipv6 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
      <neighbor>
        <ip>2001:db8::2</ip>
        <link-layer-address>00:00:5E:00:53:AB</link-layer-address>
      </neighbor>
    </ipv6>
  </interface>
</interfaces>
```

The following is the same example using JSON format.

```
{
  "ietf-interfaces:interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
        "name": "eth0",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "ietf-ip:ipv6": {
          "neighbor": [
            {
              "ip": "2001:db8::2",
              "link-layer-address": "00:00:5E:00:53:AB"
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

A.2. Configuration of Proxy Neighbor Advertisement, Redirect, NUD, and DAD

This example illustrates the configuration of enabling proxy Neighbor Advertisement, Redirect, NUD, DAD, and enhanced DAD with setting the "dup-addr-detect-transmits" leaf as 1, the "reachable-time" leaf as 30000 milliseconds, and the "ns-interval" leaf as 1000 milliseconds, using the ietf-interfaces module [RFC8343], the ietf-ip module [RFC8344], and the IPv6 ND module.

```

<interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces"
  xmlns:ianaift="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-if-type">
  <interface>
    <name>eth0</name>
    <type>ianaift:ethernetCsmacd</type>
    <ipv6 xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ip">
      <dup-addr-detect-transmits>1</dup-addr-detect-transmits>
      <nd xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ipv6-nd">
        <reachable-time>30000</reachable-time>
        <ns-interval>1000</ns-interval>
        <redirect>true</redirect>
        <proxy-na>true</proxy-na>
        <enhanced-dad>
          <enable>true</enable>
          <auto-resolve>true</auto-resolve>
        </enhanced-dad>
      </nd>
    </ipv6>
  </interface>
</interfaces>

```

The following is the same example using JSON format.

```

{
  "ietf-interfaces:interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
        "name": "eth0",
        "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
        "ietf-ip:ipv6": {
          "dup-addr-detect-transmits": 1,
          "ietf-ipv6-nd:nd": {
            "reachable-time": 30000,
            "ns-interval": 1000,
            "redirect": true,
            "proxy-na": true,
            "enhanced-dad": {
              "enable": true,
              "auto-resolve": true
            }
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

Appendix B. Coverage of IPv6 ND Functions in YANG Modules

This appendix analyzes the functional elements related to the IPv6 ND protocol and identifies whether they are covered by existing IETF YANG modules or defined in this document.

The table below maps the relevant RFCs, functions or parameters, the corresponding YANG modules, and their specific data paths. The functions are defined in [RFC4861] (Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)), [RFC4862] (IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration), and [RFC7527] (Enhanced Duplicate Address Detection). The parameters are defined in Section 6.2.1 and 6.3.2 of [RFC4861], Section 5.1 of [RFC4862], and Section 3.3 of [RFC4941].

+=====+			
+=====+			
RFC	Function/Parameter	Covered by	Path
(Section)			
+=====+			
4861 s5.1 ip:neighbor	Neighbor Cache	ietf-ip	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
+-----+			
4862 s5.1 v6ur:prefix-	Prefix List	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
	(AdvPrefixList)	router-	list
		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861 s6.2.1	IsRouter	ietf-ip	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
			ip:forwarding
+-----+			
4861 v6ur:ipv6- s6.2.1	AdvSendAdvertisements	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		router-	router-advertisements
		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861 v6ur:max- s6.2.1	MaxRtrAdvInterval	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		router-	rtr-adv-interval
		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861 v6ur:min- s6.2.1	MinRtrAdvInterval	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		router-	rtr-adv-interval
		advertisements	
+-----+			

+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
-----+ 4861 s6.2.1 	AdvManagedFlag	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		router-	v6ur:managed-flag
		advertisements	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
-----+ 4861 v6ur:other- s6.2.1 	AdvOtherConfigFlag	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		router-	config-flag
		advertisements	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
-----+ 4861 v6ur:link-	AdvLinkMTU	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/

s6.2.1		router-	mtu
		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861	AdvReachableTime (for	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
s6.2.1	RA)	router-	v6ur:reachable-time
		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861	AdvRetransTimer	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
s6.2.1		router-	v6ur:retrans-timer
		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861	AdvCurHopLimit	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6ur:cur-		router-	hop-limit
s6.2.1		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861	AdvDefaultLifetime	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
s6.2.1		router-	v6ur:default-lifetime
		advertisements	
+-----+			
4861	AdvPrefixList	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6ur:prefix-	/AdvValidLifetime	router-	list/v6ur:prefix/v6ur:control-adv-
		advertisements	prefixes/v6ur:advertise/v6ur:valid-l
ifetime			
+-----+			
4861	AdvPrefixList	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6ur:prefix-	/AdvOnLinkFlag	router-	list/v6ur:prefix/v6ur:control-adv-
		advertisements	prefixes/v6ur:advertise/v6ur:on-link
-flag			
+-----+			
4861	AdvPrefixList/	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6ur:prefix-	AdvPreferredLifetime	router-	list/v6ur:prefix/v6ur:control-adv-
		advertisements	prefixes/v6ur:advertise/v6ur:preferr
ed-lifetime			
+-----+			

4861	AdvPrefixList/	ietf-ipv6-	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6ur:prefix-			
s6.2.1	AdvAutonomousFlag	router-	list/v6ur:prefix/v6ur:control-adv-
		advertisements	prefixes/v6ur:advertise/v6ur:autonom
ous-flag			
+-----+			
4861	BaseReachableTime	ietf-ipv6-nd	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6nd:nd/			
s6.3.2			v6nd:reachable-time
+-----+			
4861	RetransTimer(for NS)	ietf-ipv6-nd	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6nd:nd/			
s6.3.2			v6nd:ns-interval
/4862			
s5.1			
+-----+			
4861	CurHopLimit(for Node)	(reuse	
s6.3.2		AdvCurHopLimit)	
+-----+			
4861	Proxy Neighbor	ietf-ipv6-nd	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
v6nd:nd/			
s7.2.8	Advertisements		v6nd:proxy-na

v6nd:nd/	4861 s8	Redirect	ietf-ipv6-nd	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
				v6nd:redirect
ip:dup-addr-	4862 s5.1	DupAddrDetectTransmits	ietf-ip	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
				detect-transmits
ip:autoconf/	4862 s5.5	Creation of Global	ietf-ip	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		Addresses		ip:create-global-addresses
ip:autoconf/	4941	Creation of Temporary	ietf-ip	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		Addresses		ip:create-temporary-addresses
ip:autoconf/	4941	TEMP_VALID_LIFETIME	ietf-ip	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
				ip:temporary-valid-lifetime
ip:autoconf/	4941	TEMP_PREFERRED_	ietf-ip	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		LIFETIME		ip:temporary-preferred-lifetime
v6nd:nd/	7527 s4	Enhanced Duplicate	ietf-ipv6-nd	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		Address Detection		v6nd:enhanced-dad
v6nd:nd/	7527 s5	Automated Resolving of	ietf-ipv6-nd	/if:interfaces/if:interface/ip:ipv6/
		Duplicates		v6nd:auto-resolve

Table 1: Coverage of IPv6 ND Functions in YANG Modules

Contributors

Bin Han
Huawei
China
Email: hanbin3@huawei.com

Authors' Addresses

Fan Zhang
China Telecom
Guangzhou
China
Email: zhangf52@chinatelecom.cn

Yongqing Zhu
China Telecom
Guangzhou
China
Email: zhuyq8@chinatelecom.cn

Bo Wu
Huawei
China
Email: lana.wubo@huawei.com

Jiayuan Hu
China Telecom
Guangzhou
China
Email: hujiy5@chinatelecom.cn