

YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers
draft-ietf-netconf-http-client-server-33

Abstract

This document presents three YANG 1.1 modules as follows. The "iana-http-versions" module defines a YANG "typedef" for HTTP protocol versions. The "ietf-http-client" module defines a YANG "grouping" for configuring an HTTP client's ability to communicate with an HTTP service endpoint. The "ietf-http-server" module defines a "grouping" for configuring an HTTP server's service endpoints.

Editorial Note (To be removed by RFC Editor)

This draft contains placeholder values that need to be replaced with finalized values at the time of publication. This note summarizes all of the substitutions that are needed. No other RFC Editor instructions are specified elsewhere in this document.

Artwork in this document contains shorthand references to drafts in progress. Please apply the following replacements (note: not all may be present):

- * GGGG --> the assigned RFC value for this draft
- * HHHH --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-netconf-client-server
- * IIII --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-restconf-client-server
- * JJJJ --> the assigned RFC value for draft-ietf-netconf-udp-client-server

Artwork in this document contains placeholder values for the date of publication of this draft. Please apply the following replacement:

- * 2026-02-04 --> the publication date of this draft

The "Relation to other RFCs" section Section 1.1 contains the text "one or more YANG modules" and, later, "modules". This text is sourced from a file in a context where it is unknown how many modules a draft defines. The text is not wrong as is, but it may be improved by stating more directly how many modules are defined.

The "Relation to other RFCs" section Section 1.1 contains a self-reference to this draft, along with a corresponding reference in the Appendix. Please replace the self-reference in this section with "This RFC" (or similar) and remove the self-reference in the "Normative/Informative References" section, whichever it is in.

Tree-diagrams in this draft may use the '\ ' line-folding mode defined in RFC 8792. However, nicer-to-the-eye is when the '\\ ' line-folding mode is used. The AD suggested suggested putting a request here for the RFC Editor to help convert "ugly" '\ ' folded examples to use the '\\ ' folding mode. "Help convert" may be interpreted as, identify what looks ugly and ask the authors to make the adjustment.

Due to a bug in the pyang tool used to create tree diagrams, some "key" nodes appear as optional (i.e., have a '?' postfix). Ideally the '?' character is removed in the tree diagrams for "key" nodes. Recipe: search for lists using the string "* [" , then note the nodes appearing in the square brackets (e.g., "* [name]"), then look for matching child nodes and remove the '?' characters (e.g., "name?" becomes "name").

The following Appendix section is to be removed prior to publication:

- * Appendix A. Change Log

Status of This Memo

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

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1. Introduction

This document presents four YANG 1.1 [RFC7950] modules.

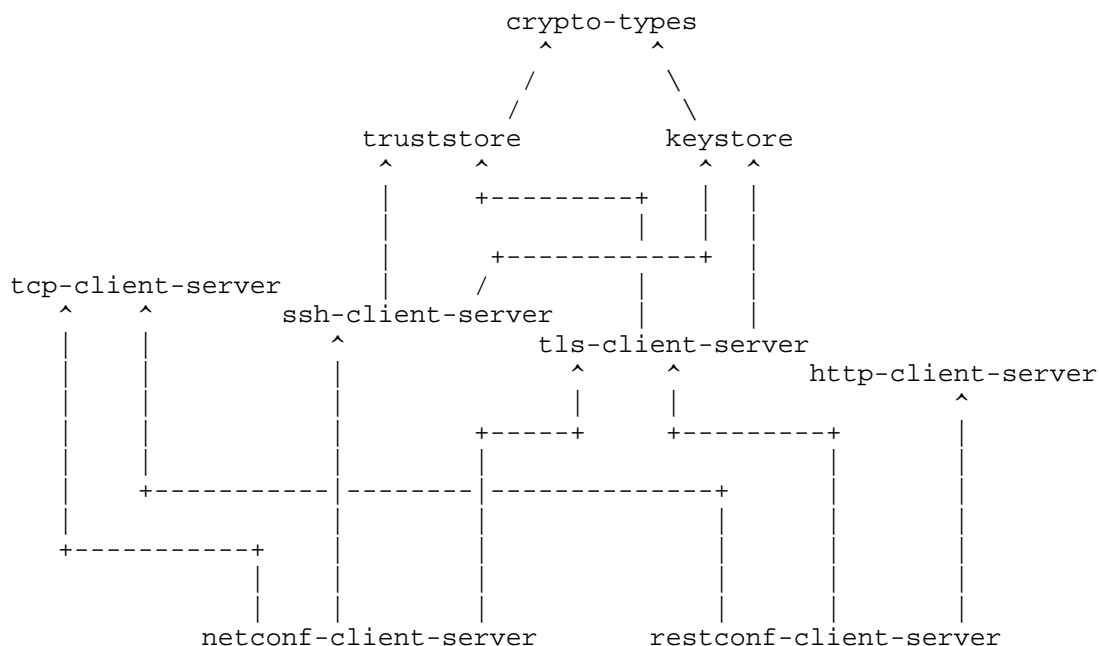
1. The "iana-http-versions" module defines a YANG "typedef" for HTTP protocol versions. This module is maintained by IANA, such that new revisions will be automatically published whenever the underlying IANA registry is updated to define new HTTP versions.
2. The "ietf-http-client" module defines a YANG "grouping" for configuring an HTTP client's ability to communicate with an HTTP service endpoint. Unlike other groupings in the suite of "client-server" drafts mentioned in Section 1.1, this client grouping is not intended to be used in conjunction with others to define a complete protocol stack. This is due to the "uri" node encoding configuration for lower protocol stack layers. For instance, the "scheme" and "authority" parts of the URI encode information that pertains to lower-level to transport layers.
3. The "ietf-http-server" module defines a YANG "grouping" for configuring an HTTP server's service endpoints. This grouping is intended to be used in conjunction with others described in Section 1.1 to define a complete protocol stack. This module defines an additional YANG "grouping" as a convenience for such a complete protocol stack.

1.1. Relation to other RFCs

This document presents one or more 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 NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040] protocols.

Primary dependency relationships between the YANG groupings defined in the various RFCs is presented in the below diagram. In some cases, a draft may define secondary groupings that introduce dependencies not illustrated in the diagram. The labels in the diagram are a shorthand name for the defining RFC. The citation reference for shorthand name is 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	Originating RFC
crypto-types	[RFC9640]
truststore	[RFC9641]
keystore	[RFC9642]
tcp-client-server	[RFC9643]
ssh-client-server	[RFC9644]
tls-client-server	[RFC9645]
http-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-http-client-server]
netconf-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-netconf-client-server]
restconf-client-server	[I-D.ietf-netconf-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]. For instance, as described in [RFC9641] and [RFC9642], trust anchors and keys installed during manufacturing are expected to appear in <operational> (Section 5.3 of [RFC8342]), and <system> [I-D.ietf-netmod-system-config], if implemented.

2. The "ietf-http-client" Module

This section describes a YANG 1.1 module called "ietf-http-client". This module defines a YANG grouping called "http-client-grouping" for configuring an HTTP client's ability to communicate with an HTTP service endpoint. Unlike other groupings in the suite of "client-server" drafts mentioned in Section 1.1, this grouping is not intended to be used in conjunction with others to define a complete protocol stack. This is due to the "uri" node encoding configuration for lower protocol stack layers. For instance, the "scheme" and "authority" parts of the URI encode information that pertains to lower-level to transport layers.

This section contains three sub-sections. A high-level overview of the "ietf-http-client" module is provided in Section 2.1. Examples illustrating the module's use are provided in Section 2.2. The YANG module itself is defined in Section 2.3.

2.1. Data Model Overview

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

2.1.1. Features

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

Features:

- +-- proxy-connect
- +-- version-discovery

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

2.1.2. Groupings

The "ietf-http-client" module defines one "grouping" statement called "http-client-grouping".

2.1.2.1. The "http-client-grouping" Grouping

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

```

grouping http-client-grouping:
  +-- uri
  |   +-- scheme      string
  |   +-- authority!
  |   |   +-- userinfo?  string
  |   |   +-- host      inet:host
  |   |   +-- port?     inet:port-number
  |   +-- path?       string
  |   +-- query?      string
  |   +-- fragment?   string
  +-- protocol-versions!
  |   +-- protocol-version*  httpv:http-protocol-version
  +-- tls-client-parameters!
  |   +---u tlsc:tls-client-grouping
  +-- proxy-connect! {proxy-connect}?
  |   +-- protocol      enumeration
  |   +-- host          inet:host
  |   +-- port          uint16
  +--ro supported-versions {version-discovery}?
      +--ro supported-version*  httpv:http-protocol-version

```

Comments:

- * The "uri" node is mandatory due to the "scheme" and "host" descendant nodes being mandatory. The "uri" node is the only mandatory part of the "http-client-grouping" grouping.
- * The optional "supported-versions" node indicates which HTTP protocol versions are supported by the implementation, independent of current configuration.
- * The optional "protocol-versions" node specifies the HTTP protocol versions the client is configured to allow, such as may be constrained by local policy.
- * The optional "tls-client-parameters" node specifies TLS-level client identity and server authentication credentials to use, if needed per the configured URI. When unspecified, TLS-based connections are not possible. The "tls-client-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of [RFC9645].
- * The optional "proxy-connect" node specifies how to proxy the connection through a proxy server.

2.1.3. Protocol-accessible Nodes

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

2.2. Example Usage

This section presents three examples showing the http-client-grouping populated with some data. All three examples show both configuration and state data (i.e., the "supported-versions" node).

The first example illustrates the case where the HTTP client is configured to connect directly to an HTTP server without TLS.

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

```
<http-client xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client">
  <uri>
    <scheme>http</scheme>
    <authority>
      <userinfo>user</userinfo>
      <host>example.com</host>
      <port>80</port>
    </authority>
    <path>/foo/bar</path>
    <query>query</query>
    <fragment>fragment</fragment>
  </uri>
  <protocol-versions>
    <protocol-version>HTTP/2 over TCP</protocol-version>
  </protocol-versions>
  <supported-versions>
    <supported-version>HTTP/1.1</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TCP</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TLS</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/3</supported-version>
  </supported-versions>
</http-client>
```

The second example illustrates the case where the HTTP client is configured to connect directly to an HTTP server with TLS.

This example is consistent with examples presented in Section 2.2.1 of [RFC9641] and Section 2.2.1 of [RFC9642].

===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

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

```
<http-client xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client">
  <uri>
    <scheme>https</scheme>
    <authority>
      <userinfo>user:pass</userinfo>
      <host>example.com</host>
      <port>443</port>
    </authority>
    <path>/foo/bar</path>
    <query>query</query>
    <fragment>fragment</fragment>
  </uri>
  <protocol-versions>
    <protocol-version>HTTP/1.1</protocol-version>
    <protocol-version>HTTP/3</protocol-version>
  </protocol-versions>
  <supported-versions>
    <supported-version>HTTP/1.1</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TCP</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TLS</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/3</supported-version>
  </supported-versions>
  <tls-client-parameters>
    <client-identity>
      <certificate>
        <central-keystore-reference>
          <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-key>
          <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
        </central-keystore-reference>
      </certificate>
    </client-identity>
    <server-authentication>
      <ca-certs>
        <central-truststore-reference>trusted-server-ca-certs</centr\
al-truststore-reference>
      </ca-certs>
      <ee-certs>
        <central-truststore-reference>trusted-server-ee-certs</centr\
al-truststore-reference>
      </ee-certs>
    </server-authentication>
  </tls-client-parameters>
</http-client>
```

The following example illustrates the case where the HTTP client is configured to connect through an HTTP proxy.

This example also is consistent with examples presented in Section 2.2.1 of [RFC9641] and Section 2.2.1 of [RFC9642].

===== NOTE: '\ ' line wrapping per RFC 8792 =====

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

```
<http-client xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client">
  <uri>
    <scheme>https</scheme>
    <authority>
      <userinfo>user:pass</userinfo>
      <host>example.com</host>
      <port>443</port>
    </authority>
    <path>/foo/bar</path>
    <query>query</query>
    <fragment>fragment</fragment>
  </uri>
  <protocol-versions>
    <protocol-version>HTTP/1.1</protocol-version>
    <protocol-version>HTTP/3</protocol-version>
  </protocol-versions>
  <supported-versions>
    <supported-version>HTTP/1.1</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TCP</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TLS</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/3</supported-version>
  </supported-versions>
  <tls-client-parameters>
    <client-identity>
      <certificate>
        <central-keystore-reference>
          <asymmetric-key>rsa-asymmetric-key</asymmetric-key>
          <certificate>ex-rsa-cert</certificate>
        </central-keystore-reference>
      </certificate>
    </client-identity>
    <server-authentication>
      <ca-certs>
        <central-truststore-reference>trusted-server-ca-certs</centr\
al-truststore-reference>
      </ca-certs>
      <ee-certs>
```

```

        <central-truststore-reference>trusted-server-ee-certs</centr\
al-truststore-reference>
        </ee-certs>
    </server-authentication>
</tls-client-parameters>
<proxy-connect>
    <protocol>CONNECT</protocol>
    <host>proxy.example.org</host>
    <port>4443</port>
</proxy-connect>
</http-client>

```

2.3. YANG Module

This YANG module has references to [RFC3986], [RFC6991], [RFC8341], [RFC9110], and [RFC9645].

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-http-client@2026-02-04.yang"

```

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

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

  import ietf-netconf-acm {
    prefix nacm;
    reference
      "RFC 8341: Network Configuration Access Control Model";
  }

  import ietf-tls-client {
    prefix tlsc;
    reference
      "RFC FFFF: YANG Groupings for TLS Clients and TLS Servers";
  }

  import iana-http-versions {
    prefix httpv;
    reference
      "RFC GGGG: YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers";
  }

  organization

```

"IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";

contact

"WG Web: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf>
WG List: NETCONF WG list <<mailto:netconf@ietf.org>>
Author: Kent Watsen <<mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>>";

description

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

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

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.";

```
revision 2026-02-04 {  
  description  
    "Initial version";  
  reference  
    "RFC GGGG: YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers";  
}
```

// Features

```
feature proxy-connect {  
  description  
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP  
    clients to connect to a remote HTTP server via a  
    proxy, per Section 9.3.6 of RFC 9110.";  
  reference  
    "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
```

```

}

feature version-discovery {
  description
    "Indicates that the server implements the discovery for
    which HTTP versions are supported for HTTP clients.";
}

// Groupings

grouping http-client-grouping {
  description
    "A grouping for HTTP client level configuration. This grouping
    is not expected to be used with groupings for lower protocol
    layer (e.g., the 'tcp-client-grouping' found in RFC 9643), as
    equivalent information is encoded into the URI.";
  reference
    "RFC 9643: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";

  container uri {
    must "scheme != 'https' or ../tls-client-parameters";
    description
      "The URI, described in Section 3 of RFC 3986, the HTTP client
      establishes a connection to.";
    reference
      "RFC 3986 URI Generic Syntax";
    leaf scheme {
      type string;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The 'Scheme' as described in Section 3.1 of RFC 3986.";
    }
    container authority {
      presence
        "Indicates that 'authority' has been configured.";
      description
        "The 'Authority' as described in Section 3.2 of RFC 3986.";
      leaf userinfo {
        nacm:default-deny-all;
        type string;
        description
          "The 'User Information' as described in Section 3.2.1
          of RFC 3986.";
      }
      leaf host {
        type inet:host;
        mandatory true;
        description

```

```

        "The 'Host' as described in Section 3.2.2 of RFC 3986.";
    }
    leaf port {
        type inet:port-number;
        description
            "The 'Port' as described in Section 3.2.3 of RFC 3986.";
    }
}
leaf path {
    type string;
    description
        "The 'Path' as described in Section 3.3 of RFC 3986.";
}
leaf query {
    type string;
    description
        "The 'Query' as described in Section 3.4 of RFC 3986.";
}
leaf fragment {
    type string;
    description
        "The 'Fragment' as described in Section 3.5 of RFC 3986.";
}
}

container protocol-versions {
    presence
        "If unconfigured, all supported HTTP versions are
        acceptable.";
    description
        "HTTP protocol versions the client accepts.";
    leaf-list protocol-version {
        type httpv:http-protocol-version;
        min-elements 1;
        description
            "Indicates that the client is configured to support
            this HTTP version. The value must be one of the
            'supported-versions' values.";
    }
} // container protocol-versions

container tls-client-parameters {
    presence
        "Indicates that TLS-client parameters have been configured.";
    description
        "TLS client parameters for 'https' connections.";
    uses tlsc:tls-client-grouping;
}

```

```

container proxy-connect {
  if-feature proxy-connect;
  presence
    "Indicates that the HTTP-client connects through the
    configured proxy.";
  description
    "Configures how to connect to the proxy.";
  leaf protocol {
    type enumeration {
      enum CONNECT {
        description
          "Use the 'CONNECT' method described in Section 9.3.6
          of RFC 9110.";
        reference
          "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
      }
      enum CONNECT-UDP {
        description
          "Use the 'connect-udp' upgrade token described in
          Section 3 of RFC 9298.";
        reference
          "RFC 9298: Proxying UDP in HTTP";
      }
    }
    mandatory true;
    description
      "The protocol to use when connecting to the proxy.";
  }
  leaf host {
    type inet:host;
    mandatory true;
    description
      "The 'Host' subcomponent, as described in Section 3.2.2 of
      RFC 3986, of the proxy.";
    reference
      "RFC 3986  URI Generic Syntax";
  }
  leaf port {
    type uint16;
    mandatory true;
    description
      "The 'Port' subcomponent, as described in Section 3.2.3 of
      RFC 3986, of the proxy.";
    reference
      "RFC 3986  URI Generic Syntax";
  }
}

```

```

    container supported-versions {
      if-feature "version-discovery";
      config false;
      description
        "A container for a list of HTTP protocol versions supported
        by the client.";
      leaf-list supported-version {
        type httpv:http-protocol-version;
        description
          "An HTTP protocol version supported by the client.";
      }
    }
  } // http-client-grouping
}

<CODE ENDS>

```

3. The "ietf-http-server" Module

This section describes a YANG 1.1 module called "ietf-http-server". This module defines a YANG grouping called "http-server-grouping" for configuring an HTTP server's service endpoints, used in conjunction with others described in Section 1.1 to define a complete protocol stack. This module defines an additional YANG grouping called "http-server-listen-stack-grouping" as a convenience for such a complete protocol stack.

This section contains three sub-sections. A high-level overview of the "ietf-http-server" module is provided in Section 3.1. Examples illustrating the module's use are provided in Section 3.2. The YANG module itself is defined in Section 3.3.

3.1. Data Model Overview

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

3.1.1. Features

The following diagram lists all the "feature" statements defined in the "ietf-http-server" module:

Features:

```

+-- client-auth-supported
+-- local-users-supported {client-auth-supported}?
+-- basic-auth {local-users-supported}?
+-- tcp-supported
+-- tls-supported
+-- quic-supported
+-- version-discovery

```

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

3.1.2. Groupings

The "ietf-http-server" module defines two "grouping" statements:

```

* http-server-grouping
* http-server-listen-stack-grouping

```

Each of these groupings are presented in the following subsections.

3.1.2.1. The "http-server-grouping" Grouping

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

```

grouping http-server-grouping:
+-- server-name?          string
+-- client-authentication! {client-auth-supported}?
|   +-- users {local-users-supported}?
|   |   +-- user* [user-id]
|   |   |   +-- user-id?      string
|   |   |   +-- (auth-type)
|   |   |   +--:(basic)
|   |   |   |   +-- basic {basic-auth}?
|   |   |   |   |   +-- username?  string
|   |   |   |   |   +-- password
|   |   |   |   |   +-- hashed-password?  ianach:crypt-hash
|   |   |   |   |   +--ro last-modified?  yang:date-and-time
|   +-- protocol-versions!
|   |   +-- protocol-version*  httpv:http-protocol-version
+--ro supported-versions {version-discovery}?
    +--ro supported-version*  httpv:http-protocol-version

```

Comments:

- * The "http-server-grouping" defines the configuration for just the "HTTP" part of a protocol stack. It does not, for instance, define any configuration for the "TCP" or "TLS" protocol layers.
- * The "server-name" node defines the HTTP server's name, as presented to HTTP clients.
- * The "client-authentication" node, which must be enabled by a feature, defines a very simple user-database. Only the "basic" authentication scheme is supported, albeit it must be enabled by a "feature". Other authentication schemes MAY be augmented in.

3.1.2.2. The "http-server-listen-stack-grouping" Grouping

The following tree diagram [RFC8340] illustrates the "http-server-listen-stack-grouping" grouping:

```
grouping http-server-listen-stack-grouping:
  +-- (transport)
    +--:(http-over-tcp)
      |   +-- http-over-tcp
      |   |   +-- tcp-server-parameters
      |   |   |   +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
      |   |   +-- http-server-parameters
      |   |       +---u http-server-grouping
    +--:(http-over-tls)
      |   +-- http-over-tls
      |   |   +-- tcp-server-parameters
      |   |   |   +---u tcps:tcp-server-grouping
      |   |   +-- tls-server-parameters
      |   |       +---u tlss:tls-server-grouping
      |   +-- http-server-parameters
      |       +---u http-server-grouping
    +--:(http-over-quic)
      |   +-- http-over-quic
      |   |   +-- udp-server-parameters
      |   |   |   +---u udps:udp-server
      |   |   +-- tls-server-parameters
      |   |       +---u tlss:tls-server-grouping
      |   +-- http-server-parameters
      |       +---u http-server-grouping
```

Comments:

- * The "http-server-listen-stack-grouping" is a convenience grouping for consuming modules. It defines protocol stacks for HTTP/1.1, HTTP/2, and HTTP/3, with each option enabled by a "feature" statement for application control. Other protocols may be added by future work using the YANG "augment" statement.
- * For the referenced grouping statement(s):
 - The "udp-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3 of [I-D.ietf-netconf-udp-client-server].
 - The "tcp-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [RFC9643].
 - The "tls-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of [RFC9645].
 - The "http-server-grouping" grouping is discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 in this document.

3.1.3. Protocol-accessible Nodes

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

3.2. Example Usage

This section presents an example showing the http-server-grouping populated with some data. All three examples show both configuration and state data (i.e., the "supported-versions" node).

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

```
<http-server xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-server">
  <server-name>foo.example.com</server-name>
  <protocol-versions>
    <protocol-version>HTTP/1.1</protocol-version>
    <protocol-version>HTTP/3</protocol-version>
  </protocol-versions>
  <supported-versions>
    <supported-version>HTTP/1.1</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TCP</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/2 over TLS</supported-version>
    <supported-version>HTTP/3</supported-version>
  </supported-versions>
</http-server>
```

3.3. YANG Module

This YANG module has references to [RFC6991], [RFC7317], [RFC7617], [RFC8341], [RFC9110], [RFC9643], [RFC9645], and [I-D.ietf-netconf-udp-client-server].

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-http-server@2026-02-04.yang"

```
module ietf-http-server {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-server";
  prefix https;

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

  import iana-crypt-hash {
    prefix ianach;
    reference
      "RFC 7317: A YANG Data Model for System Management";
  }

  import ietf-netconf-acm {
    prefix nacm;
    reference
      "RFC 8341: Network Configuration Access Control Model";
  }

  import ietf-tcp-server {
    prefix tcps;
    reference
      "RFC DDDD: YANG Groupings for TCP Clients and TCP Servers";
  }

  import ietf-tls-server {
    prefix tlss;
    reference
      "RFC FFFF: YANG Groupings for TLS Clients and TLS Servers";
  }

  import ietf-udp-server {
    prefix udps;
    reference
      "RFC JJJJ: YANG Groupings for UDP Clients and UDP Servers";
  }
}
```

```
import iana-http-versions {  
  prefix httpv;  
  reference  
    "RFC GGGG: YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers";  
}
```

```
organization  
  "IETF NETCONF (Network Configuration) Working Group";
```

```
contact  
  "WG Web:    https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netconf  
  WG List:    NETCONF WG list <mailto:netconf@ietf.org>  
  Author:    Kent Watsen <mailto:kent+ietf@watsen.net>";
```

```
description  
  "This module defines groupings for HTTP servers that can  
  be used as a basis for specific HTTP server instances.  
  
  Copyright (c) 2026 IETF Trust and the persons identified  
  as authors of the code. All rights reserved.
```

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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 GGGG
(<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfcGGGG>); see the RFC
itself for full legal notices.

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.";

```
revision 2026-02-04 {  
  description  
    "Initial version";  
  reference  
    "RFC GGGG: YANG Groupings for HTTP Clients and HTTP Servers";  
}
```

```
// Features
```

```
feature client-auth-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
    servers to authenticate HTTP clients. HTTP-level client
    authentication may not be needed when client authentication
    is expected to occur only at another protocol layer (e.g.,
    TLS).";
}

feature local-users-supported {
  if-feature "client-auth-supported";
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring client
    authentication with its own database of local users, as
    opposed to in an application specific location.";
}

feature basic-auth {
  if-feature "local-users-supported";
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring 'basic'
    authentication credentials in its local user database.";
  reference
    "RFC 7617: The 'Basic' HTTP Authentication Scheme";
}

feature tcp-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
    servers to listen for HTTP 1.1/2.0 connections over TCP.";
  reference
    "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
}

feature tls-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
    servers to listen for HTTP 1.1/2.0 connections over TLS.";
  reference
    "RFC 9110: HTTP Semantics";
}

feature quic-supported {
  description
    "Indicates that the server supports configuring HTTP
    servers to listen for HTTP/3 connections over QUIC.";
  reference
    "RFC 9114: HTTP/3";
}
```

```

}

feature version-discovery {
  description
    "Indicates that the server implements the discovery for
    which HTTP versions are supported for HTTP servers.";
}

// Groupings

grouping http-server-grouping {
  description
    "A grouping for configuring HTTP server level parameters.

    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
    'http-server-parameters'). This model purposely does
    not do this itself so as to provide maximum flexibility
    to consuming models.";

  leaf server-name {
    nacm:default-deny-write;
    type string;
    description
      "The value of the 'Server' header field. If not set, then
      underlying software's default value is used. Set to the
      empty string to disable.";
  }

  container client-authentication {
    if-feature "client-auth-supported";
    nacm:default-deny-write;
    presence
      "Indicates that HTTP based client authentication is
      configured. This statement is present so the mandatory
      descendant nodes do not imply that this node must be
      configured.";
    description
      "Configures how the HTTP server can authenticate HTTP
      clients. The HTTP server will request that the HTTP
      client send authentication when needed.";
    container users {
      if-feature "local-users-supported";
      description
        "A list of locally configured users.";
    }
  }
}

```

```

list user {
  key "user-id";
  description
    "The list of local users configured on this device.";
  leaf user-id {
    type string;
    description
      "The user-id for the authenticating client.";
  }
  choice auth-type {
    mandatory true;
    description
      "The authentication type.";
    case basic {
      container basic {
        if-feature "basic-auth";
        leaf username {
          type string;
          description
            "The username for the authenticating HTTP
            client.";
        }
        container password {
          description
            "The hashed password the HTTP server uses to
            authenticate this user. A user is authenticated
            if the hash of the supplied password matches
            this value.";
          leaf hashed-password {
            type ianach:crypt-hash;
            description
              "The password for the authenticating client.";
          }
          leaf last-modified {
            type yang:date-and-time;
            config false;
            description
              "Identifies when the password was last set.";
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  description
    "The 'basic' HTTP scheme credentials.";
  reference
    "RFC 7617:
    The 'Basic' HTTP Authentication Scheme";
}

```

```

    }
  }
}

container protocol-versions {
  presence
    "If unconfigured, all supported HTTP versions are
    acceptable.";
  description
    "HTTP protocol versions the server accepts.";
  leaf-list protocol-version {
    type httpv:http-protocol-version;
    min-elements 1;
    description
      "Indicates that the server is configured to support
      this HTTP version. The value must be one of the
      'supported-versions' values.";
  }
}

container supported-versions {
  if-feature "version-discovery";
  config false;
  description
    "A container for a list of HTTP protocol versions supported
    by the server.";
  leaf-list supported-version {
    type httpv:http-protocol-version;
    description
      "An HTTP protocol version supported by the server.";
  }
}

} // grouping http-server-grouping

grouping http-server-listen-stack-grouping {
  description
    "A grouping that defines a single instance of an HTTP-based
    protocol stack to listen for HTTP connections.";
  choice transport {
    mandatory true;
    description
      "Choice amongst various transports type.";
    case http-over-tcp {
      container http-over-tcp {
        description
          "Container for TCP-based HTTP/1 or HTTP/2 protocols.";
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

    container tcp-server-parameters {
        description
            "TCP-level server parameters to
            listen for HTTP connections.";
        uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping {
            refine "local-bind/local-port" {
                default "80";
                description
                    "The HTTP server will attempt to connect
                    to the IANA-assigned well-known port for
                    'http' (80) if no value is specified.";
            }
        }
    }
}
container http-server-parameters {
    description
        "HTTP-level server parameters to
        listen for HTTP connections.";
    uses http-server-grouping;
}
}
case http-over-tls {
    container http-over-tls {
        description
            "Container for TLS-based HTTP/1 or HTTP/2 protocols.";
        container tcp-server-parameters {
            description
                "TCP-level server parameters to
                listen for HTTPS connections.";
            uses tcps:tcp-server-grouping {
                refine "local-bind/local-port" {
                    default "443";
                    description
                        "The HTTP server will attempt to connect
                        to the IANA-assigned well-known port for
                        'https' (443) if no value is specified.";
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
container tls-server-parameters {
    description
        "TLS-level server parameters to
        listen for HTTPS connections.";
    uses tlss:tls-server-grouping;
}
container http-server-parameters {
    description

```

```

        "HTTP-level server parameters to
        listen for HTTPS connections.";
        uses http-server-grouping;
    }
}
}
case http-over-quic {
    container http-over-quic {
        description
            "Container for the QUIC-based HTTP/3 protocol.";
        container udp-server-parameters {
            description
                "UDP-level server parameters.";
            uses udps:udp-server;
        }
        container tls-server-parameters {
            description
                "TLS-level server parameters.";
            uses tlss:tls-server-grouping;
        }
        container http-server-parameters {
            description
                "HTTP-level server parameters.";
            uses http-server-grouping;
        }
    }
}
} // http-server-listen-stack-grouping
}

<CODE ENDS>

```

4. Security Considerations

This document defines three YANG modules, one that defines only a "typedef" and the other two defining only "grouping" statements. These modules will not be deployed as standalone modules. Their security implications may be context dependent based on their use in other modules. The designers of modules which import these grouping must conduct their own analysis of the security considerations.

4.1. Considerations for the "iana-http-versions" Module

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

The "iana-http-versions" YANG module defines a typedef that is solely used by other YANG modules, which would present data nodes accessed via YANG-based management protocols, such as NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The YANG-based management protocols have to use a secure transport layer such as SSH [RFC4252], TLS [RFC8446], or QUIC [RFC9000]. The YANG-based management protocols also have to use mutual authentication.

This YANG module defines an "enumeration" typedef for values in a public IANA-maintained registry. YANG enumerations for a publicly-accessible registry are not security-sensitive.

IANA MAY deprecate and/or obsolete HTTP versions over time as needed.

This module does not define any readable nodes, writable nodes, RPCs, actions, or notifications, and thus the security consideration for such is not provided here.

4.2. Considerations for the "ietf-http-client" YANG Module

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

The "ietf-http-client" YANG module defines data nodes that are designed to be accessed via YANG-based management protocols, such as NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The YANG-based management protocols have to use a secure transport layer such as SSH [RFC4252], TLS [RFC8446], or QUIC [RFC9000]. The YANG-based management protocols also have to use mutual authentication.

The Network Access Control Model (NACM) [RFC8341] provides the means to restrict access for particular users to a pre-configured 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, i.e., excluding imported modules, are considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments.

Some of the readable data nodes defined in this YANG module, i.e., excluding imported modules, may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control read access to these data nodes. The following data nodes have particular sensitivity/vulnerability:

- * The "userinfo" node:

The "userinfo" node may encode a cleartext password (basic or digest authentication). For this reason, the NACM extension "default-deny-all" is applied to it.

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

4.3. Considerations for the "ietf-http-server" YANG Module

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

The "ietf-http-server" YANG module defines data nodes that are designed to be accessed via YANG-based management protocols, such as NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The YANG-based management protocols have to use a secure transport layer such as SSH [RFC4252], TLS [RFC8446], or QUIC [RFC9000]. The YANG-based management protocols also have to use mutual authentication.

The Network Access Control Model (NACM) [RFC8341] provides the means to restrict access for particular users to a pre-configured 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, i.e., excluding imported modules, 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.

The following writable data nodes defined in this YANG module, i.e., excluding imported modules, are considered sensitive or vulnerable in network environments:

- * The "server-name" node in the "http-server-grouping" grouping may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. For this reason, the NACM extension "default-deny-write" has been applied to it. A misconfigured "server-name" may mislead clients into not knowing how to interoperate with the server (e.g., "foo v1.0" vs "foo 2.0").
- * The "client-authentication" node in the "http-server-grouping" grouping may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. For this reason, the NACM extension "default-deny-write" has been applied to it. Misconfigured "client-authentication" may lead the server to authenticate invalid client credentials.

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

5. IANA Considerations

5.1. The "IETF XML" Registry

This document registers four URIs in the "ns" subregistry of the IETF XML Registry [RFC3688]. Following the format in [RFC3688], the following registrations are requested:

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

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

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

5.2. The "YANG Module Names" Registry

This document registers two YANG modules in the YANG Module Names registry [RFC6020]. Following the format in [RFC6020], the following registrations are requested:

Name: iana-http-versions
Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-http-versions
Prefix: httpv
Reference: RFC GGGG
Maintained by IANA: Y

Name: ietf-http-client
Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-client
Prefix: httpc
Reference: RFC GGGG
Maintained by IANA: N

Name: ietf-http-server
Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-http-server
Prefix: https
Reference: RFC GGGG
Maintained by IANA: N

5.3. Considerations for the "iana-http-versions" Module

This section follows the template defined in Section 4.30.3.1 of [I-D.ietf-netmod-rfc8407bis].

IANA is requested to add the following note to the registry:

```
| New values must not be directly added to the "iana-http-versions"  
| YANG module. They must instead be added to the "TLS Application-  
| Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs" sub-registry of  
| the "Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions" registry  
| [IANA-TLS-ALPN-IDS].
```

When an HTTP-specific value is added to the "TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs" sub-registry, a new "enum" statement must be added to the "iana-http-versions" YANG module. The "enum" statement, and sub-statements thereof, should be defined as follows:

enum
 Replicates a name from the registry.

status
 Include only if a registration has been deprecated or obsoleted.

description
 Contains "Enumeration for the "HTTP/FOO" HTTP protocol version.",
 where "HTTP/FOO" is a placeholder for the algorithm's name (e.g.,
 "HTTP/3").

reference

Replicates the reference(s) from the registry with the title of the document(s) added (e.g., "RFC 9114: HTTP/3").

When the "iana-http-versions" YANG module is updated, a new "revision" statement with a unique revision date must be added in front of the existing revision statements. The "revision" must have a "description" statement explaining why the update occurred, and must have a "reference" substatement that points to the document defining the registry update that resulted in this change. For instance:

```
revision yyyy-mm-dd {
  description
    "This revision reflects the update made to the underlying
    'TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol
    IDs' registry per RFC XXXX.";
  reference
    "RFC XXXX: RFC Title for Some New HTTP Version";
}
```

IANA is requested to add the following note to the "TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs" sub-registry of the "Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions" registry [IANA-TLS-ALPN-IDS].

```
| When this registry has an HTTP-specific version added or modified,
| the YANG module "iana-http-versions" [IANA-YANG-PARAMETERS] must
| be updated as defined in RFC GGGG.
```

5.3.1. Recommended Initial Version for the "iana-http-versions" YANG Module

This section is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

<CODE BEGINS> file "iana-http-versions@2026-02-04.yang"

```
module iana-http-versions {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:iana-http-versions";
  prefix httpv;

  organization
    "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)";

  contact
    "Postal: ICANN
    12025 Waterfront Drive, Suite 300
```

Los Angeles, CA 90094-2536
United States of America
Tel: +1 310 301 5800
Email: iana@iana.org";

description

"This module defines enumerations for the HTTP versions defined in the 'TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs' sub-registry of the 'Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions' registry maintained by IANA.

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The initial version of this YANG module is part of RFC GGGG (<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfcGGGG>); see the RFC itself for full legal notices.

All versions of this module are published by IANA at <https://www.iana.org/assignments/yang-parameters>."

revision 2026-02-04 {

 description

 "This initial version of the module was manually created, to reflect the 'HTTP' specific contents of the 'TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs' registry' (RFC 7301) maintained by IANA.";

 reference

 "RFC 7301: Transport Layer Security (TLS) Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation Extension";

}

typedef http-protocol-version {

 type enumeration {

 enum 'HTTP/0.9' {

 description

 "Enumeration for the 'HTTP/0.9' HTTP protocol version.";

 reference

 "RFC 1945: Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.0";

 }

 enum 'HTTP/1.0' {

```
    description
      "Enumeration for the 'HTTP/1.0' HTTP protocol version.";
    reference
      "RFC 1945: Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.0";
  }
  enum 'HTTP/1.1' {
    description
      "Enumeration for the 'HTTP/1.1' HTTP protocol version.";
    reference
      "RFC 9112: HTTP/1.1";
  }
  enum 'HTTP/2 over TLS' {
    description
      "Enumeration for the 'HTTP/2 over TLS' HTTP protocol
        version.";
    reference
      "RFC 9113: HTTP/2";
  }
  enum 'HTTP/2 over TCP' {
    description
      "Enumeration for the 'HTTP/2 over TCP' HTTP protocol
        version.";
    reference
      "RFC 9113: HTTP/2";
  }
  enum 'HTTP/3' {
    description
      "Enumeration for the 'HTTP/3' HTTP protocol version.";
    reference
      "RFC 9114: HTTP/3";
  }
}
description
  "An enumeration for HTTP protocol versions.";
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

6. References

6.1. Normative References

- [I-D.ietf-netconf-udp-client-server]
Feng, A. H., Francois, P., and K. Watsen, "YANG Groupings for UDP Clients and UDP Servers", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-netconf-udp-client-server-10, 16 December 2025, <<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-netconf-udp-client-server-10>>.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
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Appendix A. Change Log

A.1. 00 to 01

- * Modified Abstract and Intro to be more accurate wrt intended applicability.
- * In ietf-http-client, removed "protocol-version" and all auth schemes except "basic".
- * In ietf-http-client, factored out "client-identity-grouping" for proxy connections.
- * In ietf-http-server, removed "choice required-or-optional" and "choice inline-or-external".
- * In ietf-http-server, moved the basic auth under a "choice auth-type" limited by new "feature basic-auth".

A.2. 01 to 02

- * Removed the unused "external-client-auth-supported" feature from ietf-http-server.

A.3. 02 to 03

- * Removed "protocol-versions" from ietf-http-server based on HTTP WG feedback.
- * Slightly restructured the "proxy-server" definition in ietf-http-client.
- * Added http-client example show proxy server use.
- * Added a "Note to Reviewers" note to first page.

A.4. 03 to 04

- * Added a parent "container" to "client-identity-grouping" so that it could be better used by the proxy model.
- * Added a "choice" to the proxy model enabling selection of proxy types.
- * Added 'http-client-stack-grouping' and 'http-server-listen-stack-grouping' convenience groupings.
- * Expanded "Data Model Overview section(s) [remove "wall" of tree diagrams].
- * Updated the Security Considerations section.

A.5. 04 to 05

- * Fixed titles and a ref in the IANA Considerations section
- * Cleaned up examples (e.g., removed FIXMEs)
- * Fixed issues found by the SecDir review of the "keystore" draft.
- * Updated the "ietf-http-client" module to use the new "password-grouping" grouping from the "crypto-types" module.

A.6. 05 to 06

- * Removed note questioning if okay for app to augment-in a 'path' node when needed, discussed during the 108 session.

- * Addressed comments raised by YANG Doctor in the ct/ts/ks drafts.

A.7. 06 to 07

- * Added XML-comment above examples explaining the reason for the unusual top-most element's presence.
- * Renamed 'client-auth-config-supported' to 'client-auth-supported' consistent with other drafts.
- * Wrapped 'container basic' choice inside a 'case basic' per best practice.
- * Aligned modules with 'pyang -f' formatting.
- * Fixed nits found by YANG Doctor reviews.

A.8. 07 to 08

- * Replaced "base64encodedvalue==" with "BASE64VALUE=" in examples.
- * Minor editorial nits

A.9. 08 to 09

- * Fixed up the 'WG Web' and 'WG List' lines in YANG module(s)
- * Fixed up copyright (i.e., s/Simplified/Revised/) in YANG module(s)

A.10. 09 to 10

- * NO UPDATE.

A.11. 10 to 11

- * Updated per Shepherd reviews impacting the suite of drafts.

A.12. 11 to 12

- * Updated per Shepherd reviews impacting the suite of drafts.

A.13. 12 to 13

- * Updated per Tom Petch reviews.
- * Renamed draft title to limit to HTTP 1.1 and 2.0.
- * Added refs to RFCs 7317, 7617, and 9110.

- * Added "if-feature local-users-supported" to "feature basic-auth".

A.14. 13 to 14

- * Addresses AD review comments.
- * Added note to Editor to fix line foldings.
- * Removed "Conventions" section as there are no "BASE64VALUE=" values used in draft.
- * Clarified that the modules, when implemented, do not define any protocol-accessible nodes.
- * Added Security Considerations text to also look a SC-section from imported modules.
- * Removed "A wrapper around the foobar parameters to avoid name collisions" text.
- * Removed "public-key-format" and "public-key" nodes from examples.

A.15. 14 to 15

- * Addresses AD review by Rob Wilton.

A.16. 15 to 16

- * Addresses 1st-round of IESG reviews.

A.17. 16 to 18

- * Addresses issues found in OpsDir review of the ssh-client-server draft.
- * s/defines/presents/ in a few places.
- * Add refs to where the 'operational' and 'system' datastores are defined.
- * Renamed Security Considerations section s/Template for/ Considerations for/.
- * Updated "http-client-stack-grouping" and "http-server-listen-stack-grouping" for HTTP/3.

A.18. 18 to 19

- * Address IESG review comments.

A.19. 19 to 20

- * Updated to reflect comments from Paul Wouters.

A.20. 23 to 24

- * Replaced 'uri' as string with a container with components.
- * Added 'if-feature full-uri-supported' statement to the 'path', 'query' and 'fragment' components
- * Replaced 'protocol-versions' as 'bits' with a min/max range
- * Fixed 'proxy-connect' to reflect RFC 9110 (not legacy the HTTP/S Proxy mechanism)
- * Added support for CONNECT-UDP per RFC 9298
- * Eliminated the 'http-client-common-grouping' grouping (not needed after updating the proxy solution)
- * Renamed 'http-server-stack-grouping' to 'http-server-listen-stack-grouping', to make way for a possible future 'http-server-callhome-stack-grouping'

A.21. 24 to 25

- * Updated 2nd paragraph in Security Considerations section to match RFC Editor's version for other drafts in the suite of client-server drafts.
- * Removed the 'full-uri-supported' feature added in -24, after discussing some with Mahesh.

A.22. 25 to 26

- * Updated to reflect some of Med's AD-review comments

A.23. 26 to 27

- * Added ability for HTTP server's to also limit what HTTP versions are supported.

A.24. 27 to 28

- * Factored the "uri" node into a grouping defined in another module.

A.25. 28 to 29

- * Replaced min/max versions with a list of versions, defined by an IANA-maintained YANG module.
- * Since "feature" statements cannot be used with IANA-maintained modules, a new config false "supported-versions" list is used to express which HTTP versions the implementation programatically supports.
- * Notably, the "supported-versions" list, which is "config false", is defined per use (not globally), which is actually very cool, as it enables various parts of the data tree to express support for different HTTP versions.

A.26. 29 to 30

- * Addressed Mike Bishop's comments and nits.

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