



Nokia Service Router Linux
7215 Interconnect System
7220 Interconnect Router
7250 Interconnect Router
7730 Service Interconnect Router
Release 26.3

System Management Guide

3HE 22244 AAAA TQZZA
Edition: 01
March 2026

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1 About this guide

This document describes the interfaces used with the Nokia Service Router Linux (SR Linux). These include:

- CLI
- gNMI
- JSON
- NETCONF

This document also provides an overview to CLI plug-ins and details Nokia defined general and operation commands, and show commands.

This document is intended for network technicians, administrators, operators, service providers, and others who need to understand how to interface with the SR Linux.

**Note:**

This manual covers the current release and may also contain some content that will be released in later maintenance loads. See the for *SR Linux Software Release Notes* information about features supported in each load.

Configuration and command outputs shown in this guide are examples only; actual displays may differ depending on supported functionality and user configuration.

1.1 Precautionary and information messages

The following are information symbols used in the documentation.



DANGER: Danger warns that the described activity or situation may result in serious personal injury or death. An electric shock hazard could exist. Before you begin work on this equipment, be aware of hazards involving electrical circuitry, be familiar with networking environments, and implement accident prevention procedures.



WARNING: Warning indicates that the described activity or situation may, or will, cause equipment damage, serious performance problems, or loss of data.



Caution: Caution indicates that the described activity or situation may reduce your component or system performance.



Note: Note provides additional operational information.



Tip: Tip provides suggestions for use or best practices.

1.2 Conventions

The Nokia SR Linux documentation uses the following command conventions:

- **Bold** type indicates a command that the user must enter.
- Input and output examples are displayed in `Courier` text.
- A vertical bar (|) indicates a mutually exclusive argument.
- Square brackets ([]) indicate optional elements.
- Braces ({ }) indicate a required choice. When braces are contained within square brackets, they indicate a required choice within an optional element.
- *Italic* type indicates a variable.

The following table outlines platform grouping conventions used in the SR Linux documentation suite.



Note: Some platforms in the 7250 IXR support mixed systems. For more information about mixed system support, see "Chassis types" in the *Configuration Basics Guide*.

Table 1: Platform grouping legend

Platform group	Description
7215 IXS	7215 IXS-A1
7220 IXR	All 7220 IXR platforms
7220 IXR-Dx	7220 IXR-D1, 7220 IXR-D2, 7220 IXR-D2L, 7220 IXR-D3, 7220 IXR-D3L, 7220 IXR-D4, 7220 IXR-D5
7220 IXR-Hx	7220 IXR-H2, 7220 IXR-H3, 7220 IXR-H4, 7220 IXR-H4-32D, 7220 IXR-H5-32D, 7220 IXR-H5-64D, 7220 IXR-H5-64O
7250 IXR ¹	7250 IXR platforms
7250 IXR Gen 2	7250 IXR-6, 7250 IXR-10
7250 IXR Gen 2c+	7250 IXR-6e with IMM2, 7250 IXR-10e with IMM2, 7250 IXR-X1b, 7250 IXR-X3b
7250 IXR Gen 3	7250 IXR-6e with IMM3, 7250 IXR-10e with IMM3, 7250 IXR-18e, 7250 IXR-X4
7250 IXR-6e/10e (mixed system)	7250 IXR-6e (mixed system) ² , 7250 IXR-10e (mixed system) ²
7730 SXR	7730 SXR-1-32D, 7730 SXR-1d-32D, 7730 SXR-1x-44S

¹ References to the 7250 IXR platform group may be appended with (including mixed systems) or (excluding mixed systems) to indicate mixed system support.

² References to this platform as part of 7250 IXR (mixed system) indicate mixed system support of 7250 IXR Gen 2c+ (IMM2) and 7250 IXR Gen 3 (IMM3). That is, the 7250 IXR-6e and 7250 IXR-10e can hold and support both IMM2 and IMM3 at the same time.

2 What's new

This section lists the changes that were made in this release.

Table 2: What's new in Release 26.3.1

Topic	Location
The gNMI Subscribe RPC STREAM subscription now supports specifying a heartbeat interval for ON_CHANGE subscriptions.	STREAM subscription
gNOI Containerz service	gNOI Containerz service
New show reports for STP, route-target, and SRv6.	Network-instance show reports System show reports

3 CLI interface

The command line interface (CLI) is an interface for configuring, monitoring, and maintaining SR Linux. This chapter describes basic features of the CLI and how to use them.

3.1 CLI access and use

The following sections describe how to access and use the CLI.

3.1.1 Accessing the CLI

About this task

After the SR Linux device is initialized, you can access the CLI using a console or SSH connection. See the SR Linux hardware documentation for information about establishing a console connection and enabling and connecting to an SSH server.

Procedure

Use the following command to connect to the SR Linux and open the CLI using SSH:

```
ssh admin@<IP Address>
```

Example:

```
$ ssh admin@172.16.0.3
Last login: Fri Sep 20 18:59:50 2024 from 172.16.0.10
Loading environment configuration file(s): []
Welcome to the Nokia SR Linux CLI.

--{ running }--[ ]--
A:admin@srl1#
```

3.1.2 Using the CLI help functions

About this task

The CLI help functions (**?** and **help**) can assist in understanding command usage and indicate which configuration mode you are in.

Procedure

Enter a question mark (**?**) after a command to display the command usage.

Enter **help** at the top level to show the current configuration mode and details on other configuration modes.

Example: ?

In this example, entering a question mark after the command **network-instance**, shows its usage.

```
# network-instance ?
usage: network-instance <name>
Network instances configured on the local system
Positional arguments:
  name                [string] A unique name identifying the network instance
```

Example: help

The following example shows the system output from the **help** command

```
# help
-----
You are now in the running mode.
Here you can navigate and query the running configuration.
This configuration has been validated, committed and send to the applications.
There are multiple modes you can enter while using the CLI.
Each mode offers its own set of capabilities:
  - running mode: Allows traversing and inspecting of the running configuration.
  - state mode: Allows traversing and inspecting of the state.
  - candidate mode: Allows editing and inspecting of the configuration.
  - show mode: Allows traversing and executing of custom show routines.
To switch mode use 'enter <mode-name>', e.g. 'enter candidate'
To navigate around, you can simply type the node name to enter a context, while
'exit [all]' is used to navigate up.
'{' and '}' are an alternative way to enter and leave contexts.
'?' can be used to see all possible commands, or alternatively,
'<TAB>' can be used to trigger auto-completion.
'tree' displays the tree of possible nodes you can enter.
-----
--{ * running }--[ ]--
```

Related topics

[Configuration modes](#)

3.1.3 Using the CLI command completion**About this task**

To reduce keystrokes or aid in remembering a command name, use the CLI command completion.

Procedure

Press the **Tab** key at any mode or level to complete the next command level.

When a command is partially entered, the remainder of the command appears ahead of the prompt in lighter text. Press the **Tab** key to complete the command.



```
#info network-instance
```

sc0171

When the **Tab** key is pressed and there are multiple options, the options are shown in a pop-up:

```
# info
..          depth          from          system
/           detail         interface     use-proto-json
debug       flat           network-instance
```

sc0170

Related topics[Configuring command completion](#)**3.1.4 Wildcards and ranges**

Rather than define a single value for a parameter, the SR Linux CLI allows you to enter a wildcard or a range to substitute for one or more values, such as a list of interfaces. The CLI engine automatically expands the specified wildcard or range into a list of individual values and executes the command for each value in that list.

3.1.4.1 Wildcards

In the SR Linux CLI, you can enter an asterisk (*) to serve as a wildcard character in commands. You can use wildcards to represent any predefined values for a parameter. Note the following considerations when you use wildcards:

- Wildcards are valid in both **info** and configuration commands.
- Multiple wildcards are allowed in one command.
- Wildcards apply only to existing pre-configured objects (for non-configured objects, use ranges).
- Wildcards expand to YANG list keys, which must be valid in the context in which the wildcard is entered.
- Wildcards and ranges can be entered in the same command.

The following sections provide some examples of wildcards.

Wildcards in info commands

The following example uses a wildcard character as a substitute for the subinterface value in the **info interface** command to display all subinterfaces of ethernet-1/1:

Example: Display all subinterfaces using a wildcard

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface *
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
    subinterface 0 {
      admin-state enable
    }
    subinterface 1 {
      admin-state enable
    }
    subinterface 2 {
      admin-state enable
    }
  }
```

You can also enter multiple wildcards to substitute for multiple parameters. The following example checks the active status for all IPv4 unicast BGP routes in the default network instance:

Example: Display state for all IPv4 unicast BGP routes using wildcards

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info from state with-context network-instance default route-table ipv4-unicast route * id * route-
type bgp route-owner * origin-network-instance * active
  network-instance default {
    route-table {
      ipv4-unicast {
        route 10.0.0.2/32 id 0 route-type bgp route-owner bgp_mgr origin-network-instance
default {
      active true
    }
        route 10.0.0.3/32 id 0 route-type bgp route-owner bgp_mgr origin-network-instance
default {
      active true
    }
        route 10.0.0.4/32 id 0 route-type bgp route-owner bgp_mgr origin-network-instance
default {
      active true
    }
      }
    }
  }
```

Wildcards in configuration commands

You can also use wildcards in configuration commands. The following example adds **subinterface 0** to every configured interface in the system:

Example: Add subinterface 0 to all configured interfaces

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# /interface * subinterface 0 description "created with a wildcard"
```

Wildcards in interface commands

Wildcards can expand YANG list keys, with the exception of interface names. However, within the interface name, you can use wildcards for either the linecard or port elements.

The following example uses a wildcard for the port value to display the admin-state for all interfaces on linecard 1:

Example: Display admin-state for all interfaces on linecard 1

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context interface ethernet-1/* admin-state
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/3 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/8 {
    admin-state enable
  }
```

Similarly, you can include a wildcard to specify one port on all linecards (for example: **interface ethernet-*/2**).

Wildcards in expanded contexts

Wildcards support the ability to enter an expanded context. Context-based configuration workflows with wildcards can eliminate copying and pasting by applying the configuration commands to all existing objects.

For example, to analyze the state of the configured interfaces, you can enter the context of all interfaces at once, as shown in the following example:

Example: Enter state mode for all interfaces

```
--{ + running }--[ ]--
# enter state
--{ + state }--[ ]--
# interface *
--{ + state }--[ interface * ]--
```

From the wildcarded context, you have access to a range of commands that are executed across all applicable interfaces. The following example lists the number of incoming unicast packets on all interfaces:

Example: List the number of incoming unicast packets on all interfaces

```
--{ + state }--[ interface * ]--
# info statistics in-unicast-packets
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
    statistics {
      in-unicast-packets 0
    }
  }
  interface ethernet-1/3 {
    statistics {
      in-unicast-packets 0
    }
  }
  ...
  interface mgmt0 {
    statistics {
      in-unicast-packets 919
    }
  }
}
```

You can also use wildcards in the context mode for configuration tasks. The following example adds VLAN tagging for **subinterface 0** on all applicable interfaces:

Example: Add VLAN tagging for subinterface 0 on all interfaces

```
# switching to candidate datastore
--{ + state }--[ ]--
A:srl# enter candidate

# entering the wildcarded context
# of subinterface 0 of all interfaces
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:srl# interface * subinterface 0

# adding vlan tagging on all of them
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ interface * subinterface 0 ]--
```

```
A:srl# vlan encap single-tagged vlan-id optional
```

As a result, the VLAN tagging configuration is applied to all subinterfaces:

Example: Confirm the VLAN tagging is applied (diff)

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ interface * subinterface 0 ]--
# diff
    interface ethernet-1/1 {
        subinterface 0 {
            vlan {
                encap {
+                 single-tagged {
+                 vlan-id optional
+                 }
                }
            }
        }
    interface ethernet-1/3 {
        subinterface 0 {
            vlan {
                encap {
+                 single-tagged {
+                 vlan-id optional
+                 }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    ...
```

Wildcards and strings

Wildcards can also be used with string-based keys. You can add a wildcard character anywhere in the string key to match any number of characters in that position. For example, on a system that has several VRFs with names beginning with red, you can match multiple VRFs as in the following example:

Example: Match multiple VRFs

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:srl# info network-instance red*
    network-instance red {
        admin-state enable
    }
    network-instance red-a {
        admin-state enable
    }
    network-instance red-b {
        admin-state enable
    }
    network-instance red1 {
        admin-state enable
    }
```

In this case, **red*** expands to the **red**, **red-a**, **red-b**, and **red1** keys.

Wildcard expansion with string keys also provides a means to filter out objects that match a particular pattern, such as a customer name or location code.

Wildcard applicability and scope

It is important to note that wildcards expand to existing objects only. For example, if your candidate or running datastore has only two interfaces **ethernet-1/1** and **ethernet-1/5**, then the wildcard **ethernet-1/*** only matches these existing interfaces.

Also, to expand a list key, the list key must pertain to the context in which the wildcard is employed.

Consider the case where three interfaces are configured and you want to enable LLDP. First, you can ensure that the interfaces exist:

Example: List interface state

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info from running interface ethernet-1/* admin-state
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/3 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/8 {
    admin-state enable
  }
```

But if you try to enable LLDP on all interfaces using a wildcard, the operation fails:

Example: Attempt to enable LLDP using a wildcard

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# system lldp interface ethernet-1/* admin-state enable
Error: Path '.system.lldp.interface{.name==ethernet-1/*}' does not specify any existing
objects
```

This error occurs because the **/system/lldp/interface** list does not contain these interfaces within its own context. These interfaces are instead contained in the **/interface** list context, which the **/system/lldp/interface** list references. As a result of this referencing structure, these interfaces are not eligible for wildcard expansion in the **/system/lldp/interface** context.

In this case, ranges can be useful as they can create objects that do not exist yet.

3.1.4.2 Ranges

CLI ranges allow you to define a series of values for a particular list key. Unlike wildcards, ranges can generate new objects within the system, allowing for bulk object creation.

To express a range, enter a list of values separated by commas. Each value can be a single scalar value. You can also specify a continuous range of values using the double-dot (..) delimiter, or mix both formats within the same range specification.

Note the following considerations when you use ranges:

- Ranges are valid in both **info** and configuration commands.
- Multiple ranges are allowed in one command.
- Ranges apply to both existing and new objects.
- In a configuration command, if a range includes an object that already exists, the command overwrites the existing object.

- Wildcards and ranges can be entered in the same command.

The following table provides a few examples showing the syntax of different range patterns and how they translate to the list of elements:

Syntax	Result
{1,3}	1, 3
{2..5}	2, 3, 4, 5
{1,3..5,8}	1, 3, 4, 5,8

The following example shows how to display the administrative state of interfaces 1, 3, and 5 using a comma-separated list of elements in just one command:

Example: Display admin-state of interfaces 1,3, and 5

```
--{ + running }--[ ]--
# info interface ethernet-1/{1,3,5} admin-state
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/3 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/5 {
    admin-state enable
  }
```

To create a consecutive range of integer values, you can use double-dot (..) notation. The following example uses a range of **ethernet-1/{2..4}** to list all interfaces in the range between 2 and 4 (the range boundaries are included).

Example: Display consecutive range of interfaces

```
--{ + running }--[ ]--
# info interface ethernet-1/{2..4} admin-state
  interface ethernet-1/2 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/3 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/4 {
    admin-state enable
  }
```

The following example mixes the two range patterns, providing greater flexibility:

Example: Mix ranges and scalars

```
--{ + running }--[ ]--
# info interface ethernet-1/{1,3..5,8} admin-state
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
    admin-state enable
  }
  interface ethernet-1/2 {
    admin-state enable
  }
```

```

interface ethernet-1/3 {
  admin-state enable
}
interface ethernet-1/4 {
  admin-state enable
}
interface ethernet-1/5 {
  admin-state enable
}
interface ethernet-1/8 {
  admin-state enable
}

```

Objects and scoping

Ranges can generate new objects within the system, which is useful for bulk object creation. However, if the CLI range includes an object that already exists, the configuration command overwrites the existing object as well.

Conversely, in the case of an **info** command, if a range expands to a non-existing object, it is skipped.

To demonstrate this behavior, consider a freshly deployed system, where no **ethernet-1/*** interfaces are configured:

Example: Confirm no interfaces configured

```

--{ + running }--[ ]--
# info interface ethernet-1/*
--{ + running }--[ ]--
#

```

To create a set of interfaces, wildcards are not helpful because they cannot expand to undefined objects. Instead, you can define a range:

Example: Create new objects with ranges

```

--{ + running }--[ ]--
# enter candidate

--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# interface ethernet-1/{1..4} admin-state enable

```

By using ranges in candidate mode, four new interfaces are created on the system with a single command:

Example: Display configuration changes (diff)

```

--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff
+ interface ethernet-1/1 {
+   admin-state enable
+ }
+ interface ethernet-1/2 {
+   admin-state enable
+ }
+ interface ethernet-1/3 {
+   admin-state enable
+ }
+ interface ethernet-1/4 {
+   admin-state enable
+ }

```

Because ranges can create new list elements, you can also successfully enable LLDP on multiple interfaces (unlike the LLDP example that failed with wildcards).

Example: Enable LLDP on multiple interfaces

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# system lldp interface ethernet-1/{1,2} admin-state enable
```

String key ranges

All the preceding range examples use integer keys, such as interface numbers or VLAN IDs. But ranges also support string-based keys, such as creating multiple named VRFs or ACLs.

Syntax	Result
{red,blue}	"red", "blue"
{red{1..2}}	"red1", "red2"
{red-{a..c}}	"red-a", "red-b", "red-c"

In its simplest form, string-based ranges operate on comma-separated list of strings. In the following example, two strings **red** and **blue** are included in the command to create two network instances.

Example: Create network instances red and blue

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:srl# network-instance {red,blue} admin-state enable
```

The defined range expands to two elements and as a result two VRFs are created:

Example: Display configuration changes (diff)

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff
+ network-instance blue {
+   admin-state enable
+ }
+ network-instance red {
+   admin-state enable
+ }
```

Advanced templating syntax that involves nested ranges and a combination of both integer and string values is also supported:

Example: Create multiple red and blue VRFs

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# network-instance {red{1..2},blue{1..2}} admin-state enable
```

In this case, the defined range expands to two red and two blue VRFs:

Example: Display configuration changes (diff)

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ network-instance {red{1..2},blue{1..2}} ]--
# diff
+ network-instance red1 {
+   admin-state enable
```

```

+   }
+   network-instance red2 {
+       admin-state enable
+   }
+   network-instance blue1 {
+       admin-state enable
+   }
+   network-instance blue2 {
+       admin-state enable
+   }

```

String-based ranges can create multiple named objects at once, and with nesting, you can construct even more intricate structures.

The **info** command can also take advantage of string-based ranges. The following example displays all ACLs that adhere to a specific naming pattern:

Example: Display ACL filters cust1-* and cust2-*

```

--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info acl acl-filter {cust1-*,cust2-*} type ipv4 description
acl {
    acl-filter cust1-filter1 type ipv4 {
        description somefilter
    }
    acl-filter cust1-filter2 type ipv4 {
        description somefilter
    }
    acl-filter cust2-filter1 type ipv4 {
        description somefilter
    }
    acl-filter cust2-filter2 type ipv4 {
        description somefilter
    }
}

```

String-based ranges can also be useful in large scale deployments where for example named objects can encode customer or facility information.

3.1.4.3 Using wildcards and ranges in show route-table

Procedure

You can use ranges and wildcards in the **show network-instance route-table** command to display routes for a subset of prefixes or prefix lengths in one or more network instances.

For example, any of the following expressions can match route 192.168.0.1/32:

Table 3: Wildcard and range expressions to match 192.168.0.1/32

Expression	Description
*	Full wildcard
*.168.0.1/32	Wildcard for first octet
.168.0.1/	Wildcards for first octet and prefix length
1*.168.0.1/32	Partial wildcard in first octet

Expression	Description
{190..192}.*	Range for first octet and wildcard for final octets and prefix length

The following example displays routes for 172.18.0.x prefixes that have a prefix length of /24 (**172.18.0.***/24) and for any prefixes that have a prefix length of /32 (***32**) in either the management (**m***) or default (**def***) network instances.

Example: Filtering route table output

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut1# show network-instance {m*,def*} route-table ipv4-unicast prefix {172.18.0.*
```

IPv4 unicast route table of network instance mgmt

Prefix	ID	Route Type	Route Owner	Active	Origin Network Instance	Metric (Type)	Pref	Next-hop	Next-hop Interface	Backup Nexthp (Type)	Backup Nexthp If
172.18.0.9/32	5	host	net_inst_mgr	True	mgmt	0	0	None (extract)	None		
172.18.0.255/32	5	host	net_inst_mgr	True	mgmt	0	0	None (broadcast)			
172.18.0.0	0	linux	linux_mgr	False	mgmt	0	5	172.18.0.0 (direct)	mgmt0.0		
172.18.0.0	5	local	net_inst_mgr	True	mgmt	0	0	172.18.0.9 (direct)	mgmt0.0		

IPv4 unicast route table of network instance default

Prefix	ID	Route Type	Route Owner	Active	Origin Network Instance	Metric (Type)	Pref	Next-hop	Next-hop Interface	Backup Nexthp (Type)	Backup Nexthp If
10.1.1.1/32	4	host	net_inst_mgr	True	default	0	0	None (extract)	None		
10.10.1.2/32	2	host	net_inst_mgr	True	default	0	0	None (extract)	None		
10.1.1.255/32	2	host	net_inst_mgr	True	default	0	0	None (broadcast)			
10.2.1.2/32	3	host	net_inst_mgr	True	default	0	0	None (extract)	None		
10.2.1.255/32	3	host	net_inst_mgr	True	default	0	0	None (broadcast)			

3.1.5 CLI control characters and editing keystrokes

Use control characters and editing keystrokes to move the cursor on the command line to edit, complete, and recall commands previously entered. The following table lists keystrokes to execute and edit commands.

Table 4: CLI keystrokes

Task	Keystroke
Move cursor to the beginning of the line	Ctrl-A or Home
Move cursor to the end of the line	Ctrl-E or End
Move cursor one character to the left	Ctrl-B or Left arrow
Move cursor one character to the right	Ctrl-F or Right arrow
Move cursor back one word or to the beginning of the current word if cursor is not at the start of the word	Alt-B or Esc-B
Move cursor back one word	Alt-D or Esc-D
Move cursor forward one word	Alt-F or Esc-F
Delete the current character	Ctrl-D
Delete the word up to the cursor	Ctrl-W
Delete the current character and move the cursor left	Ctrl-H
Delete text up to the cursor and preserve the character under the cursor	Ctrl-U
Delete the text after the cursor, without preserving the character under the cursor	Ctrl-K
Transpose the character to the left of the cursor with the character the cursor is placed on	Ctrl-T
Stop the current command	Ctrl-C
Enter a tab	Ctrl-I or Tab
Enter a new line	Ctrl-J or Enter
Enter a carriage return	Ctrl-M
Clear the screen	Ctrl-L
Complete a partial command	Enter the first few letters, then press one of the following (when enabled in the environment settings): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alt+/ • Enter • Right arrow • Spacebar

Task	Keystroke
	• Tab
Display the previous entry in the command history	Ctrl-P or Up arrow or Page up
Display the next entry in the command history	Ctrl-N or Down or Page down
Search the command history in reverse order	Ctrl-R
Display the last word of the previous command	Esc-.
Navigate one level up within a context. For example: <pre>--{running}--[interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1]-- # exit --{running}--[interface ethernet-1/1]-- #</pre>	exit
Return to the root context. For example: <pre>--{running}--[interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1]-- # exit all --{running}--[]-- #</pre>	exit all or /

3.1.6 Closing the CLI

Procedure

Close the CLI using one of the following methods:

- Press **Ctrl+D**.
- Enter the **quit** command at the CLI prompt.

3.2 Configuration modes

Configuration modes define how the system is running when transactions are performed. Supported modes are the following:

- **Candidate** – Use this mode to modify a configuration. Modifications are not applied to the running system until a **commit** command is issued. When committed, the changes are copied to the running configuration and become active.

There are different types of configuration candidates. See [Configuration candidates](#).

- **Running** – Use this mode to display the currently running or active configuration. Configurations cannot be edited in this mode.
- **State** – Use this mode to display the configuration and operational states. The state mode displays more information than show mode.

- **Show** – Use this mode to display configured features and operational states. The show mode displays less information than state mode.

3.2.1 Configuration candidates

You can modify the candidate configuration in different modes:

- Exclusive
- Shared
- Private
- Name

3.2.1.1 Exclusive mode

When entering candidate mode, if you specify the **exclusive** keyword, it locks out other users from making changes to the candidate configuration.

You can enter candidate exclusive mode only under the following conditions:

- The current shared candidate configuration has not been modified.
- There are no other users in candidate shared mode.
- No other users have entered candidate exclusive mode.

3.2.1.2 Shared mode

By default, the candidate configuration is in shared mode. This allows multiple users to modify the candidate configuration concurrently. When the configuration is committed, the changes from all of the users are applied.

A default candidate is defined per user (see [Name mode](#)).

Use caution when allowing multiple users access to the candidate configuration at the same time. If one user commits the configuration, that commits the changes made by any other users who have modified the current candidate configuration.

3.2.1.3 Private mode

A private candidate allows multiple users to modify a configuration; however when a user commits their changes, only the changes from that user are committed. When a private candidate is created, private datastores are created and a snapshot is taken from the running database to create a baseline.

When starting a private candidate, a default candidate is defined per user with the name 'private-`<username>`' unless a unique name is defined (see [Name mode](#)).

3.2.1.4 Name mode

Candidate types support an optional name. This allows multiple users to share environments.

When a candidate is created with a name specified, a new entry is created in the `/system/configuration/candidate[]` list. Other users can enter the same candidate (if the candidate type is shared) using this name.

If no name is specified, then the name **default** is used. This means the global shared candidate can be accessed by entering **enter candidate name default** or just **enter candidate**. For private candidates the name **default** is not used (because private candidates share a list with shared candidates). Instead, private candidates are created with the name **private-*<username>***.



Note: A candidate named **default** cannot be created or configured in private mode.

Named candidates are automatically deleted when there are no active sessions present and they are empty, or after 7 days of no session activity. This 7-day default is configurable in the `/system/configuration/idle-timeout` field.

3.2.2 Setting the configuration mode

Procedure

After logging in to the CLI, you are initially placed in running mode. To change between modes, use one of the commands in the following table.

Table 5: Commands to change configuration mode

To enter this mode:	Type this command:
Candidate shared	enter candidate
Candidate mode for named shared candidate	enter candidate name <i><name></i>
Candidate private	enter candidate private
Candidate mode for named private candidate	enter candidate private name <i><name></i>
Candidate exclusive	enter candidate exclusive
Exclusive mode for named candidate	enter candidate exclusive name <i><name></i>
Running	enter running
State	enter state
Show	enter show

Example: Change from running to shared mode

To change from running to a shared candidate mode (using the default):

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# enter candidate
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
```

The asterisk (*) next to the mode name indicates that the candidate configuration has changes that have not yet been committed.

Example: Switch between shared and candidate exclusive modes

To switch between candidate shared and candidate exclusive modes, you must first switch to a different configuration mode (for example, running mode) before entering candidate shared or exclusive mode. For example:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# enter candidate exclusive
--{ candidate exclusive }--[ ]--
Are you sure? (y/[n]):
# enter running
--{ running }--[ ]--
# enter candidate
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
```

Example: Enter candidate mode for named candidate

To enter candidate mode for a named configuration candidate, you specify the name of the configuration candidate. For example:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# enter candidate name cand1
--{ candidate shared cand1 }--[ ]--
```

3.2.3 Managing configuration conflicts

About this task

When a user enters candidate mode, the system creates two copies of the running datastore: one is modifiable by the user, and the other serves as a baseline. The modifiable datastore and the baseline datastore are collectively known as a configuration candidate.

Procedure

You can use the **baseline** command to assist in managing conflicts. It uses the following arguments:

- **baseline update** - Performs an update of the complete baseline datastore, pulling in any changes that occurred in the running datastore since the baseline snapshot was taken.
- **baseline diff** - Shows baseline configuration changes with options to refine by area.
- **baseline check** - Performs a dry-run baseline check, and if conflicts are detected, an informational or warning message is generated.

3.2.4 Committing a configuration in candidate mode

About this task

Changes made during a configuration modification session do not take effect until a **commit** command is issued. Use the **commit** command in candidate mode only.

Procedure

Step 1. Enter candidate mode:

```
# enter candidate
```

Step 2. Enter configuration commands.

Step 3. Enter the **commit** command when with the required option.

Table 6: *commit* command options

Option	Action	Permitted additional arguments
commit now	Apply the changes, exit candidate mode, and enter running mode.	NA
commit stay	Apply the changes and then remain in candidate mode.	commit stay [save] [comment] [confirmed]
commit save	Apply the changes and automatically save the commit to the startup configuration. Can be used other arguments except now (for example, commit stay save).	commit [stay] [checkpoint] save [confirmed] [comment]
commit checkpoint	Apply the changes and cause an automatic checkpoint after the commit succeeds.	commit [stay] [now] checkpoint [save] [confirmed]
commit validate	Verify that a propose configuration change passes a management server validation.	NA
commit comment <comment>	Use with other keywords (except validate) to add a user comment (for example, commit stay comment <comment> where <comment> is a quoted string, 1-255 characters).	commit [stay] [save] [checkpoint] [confirmed] comment
commit confirmed commit confirmed [timeout] commit confirmed [accept reject]	Apply the changes, but requires an explicit confirmation to become permanent. If the explicit confirmation is not issued within a specified time period, all changes are automatically reverted. The timeout period default is 600 seconds (10 mins.), or can be provisioned with a value of 1-86400 sec.). The timeout parameter cannot be used with the accept or reject parameter. Before the timer expires, the accept parameter explicitly confirms and applies the changes. With no timer running, the reject parameter explicitly rejects the changes.	commit [checkpoint] [save] [stay] [comment] confirmed

Example: commit stay and commit confirmed

This example shows the **commit stay** option:

```
# enter candidate
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1
```

```
--{ * candidate shared default}--[ interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1 ]--
# commit stay
All changes have been committed. Starting new transaction.
--{ candidate shared default}--[ interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1 ]--
```

This example shows the **commit confirmed** option with a custom timeout followed by an **accept** action.

```
--{ * candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# commit confirmed timeout 86400
Commit confirmed (automatic rollback in a day)
All changes have been committed. Leaving candidate mode.
--{ running }--[ ]--

# commit confirmed accept
Info: Commit confirmed, automatic rollback cancelled
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
#
```

3.2.5 Deleting configurations

Procedure

Use the **delete** command to delete configurations while in candidate mode.

Example: Delete configuration

The following example displays the system banner configuration, deletes the configured banner, then displays the resulting system banner configuration:

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# info with-context system banner
system {
  banner {
    login-banner "Welcome to SRLinux!"
  }
}
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# delete system banner
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# info with-context system banner
system {
  banner {
  }
}
```

3.2.6 Annotating the configuration

Procedure

To aid in reading a configuration, you can add comments or descriptive annotations. The annotations are indicated by **!!!** in the displayed output.

You can enter a comment either directly from the command line or by navigating to a CLI context and entering the comment in annotate mode.

Example: Add a comment

The following example adds a comment to an ACL configuration. If there is already a comment in the configuration, the new comment is appended to the existing comment.

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# acl acl-filter ip_tcp type ipv4 !! "Filter TCP traffic"
```

To replace the existing comment, use **!!!** instead of **!!** in the command. The **>** character is not supported in comments with these commands.

Example: Add a comment in annotate mode

The following example adds the same comment to the ACL by navigating to the context for the ACL and entering the comment in annotate mode:

```
--{ * candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# acl acl-filter ip-tcp type ipv4
--{ * candidate shared default}--[ acl acl-filter ip-tcp type ipv4 ]--
# annotate
Press [Meta+enter] or [Esc] followed by [Enter] to finish
-> Filter TCP traffic
```

You can enter multiple lines in annotate mode. To exit annotate mode, press **Esc**, then **Enter**.

In CLI output, the comment is displayed in the context it was entered. For example:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# info with-context acl ip-tcp type ipv4
acl {
  acl-filter ip-tcp type ipv4 {
    !!! Filter TCP traffic
    entry 100 {
      action {
        log true
        drop {
        }
      }
    }
    entry 110 {
      action {
        log true
        accept {
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

To remove a comment, enter annotate mode for the context and press **Esc** then **Enter** without entering any text.

3.2.7 Discarding a configuration in candidate mode

Procedure

You can discard previously applied configurations with the **discard** command. Use the **discard** command in candidate mode only.

- To discard the changes and remain in candidate mode with a new candidate session, enter **discard stay**.
- To discard the changes, exit candidate mode, and enter running mode, enter **discard now**.

Example: Discard changes and remain in candidate mode

```
All changes have been committed. Starting new transaction.
--{ candidate shared }--[ interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1 ]--
# discard stay
--{ candidate shared }--[ interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1 ]--
```

3.3 Administrative commands

The common administrative CLI commands in this section can help you understand a current configuration and perform routine configuration tasks.

3.3.1 Pinging a destination IP address

Procedure

Use the **ping** (IPv4) or **ping6** (IPv6) command to contact an IP address. Use this command in any mode.

Example: ping for IPV4

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# ping 192.168.1.1 network-instance default
Ping 192.168.1.1 in srbase-default
PING 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.027 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
^C
--- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 6165ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.027/0.030/0.033/0.005 ms
```

3.3.2 Tracing the path to a destination

Procedure

To display the path a packet takes to a destination, use the **traceroute** (IPv4) or **traceroute6** (IPv6) command.

To trace the route using TCP SYN packets instead of UDP or ICMP echo packets, use the **tcptraceroute** command.

Example: traceroute for IPv4

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# traceroute 1.1.1.1 network-instance mgmt
Using network instance srbase-mgmt
```

```

traceroute to 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 172.18.18.1 (172.18.18.1)  1.268 ms  1.260 ms  1.256 ms
 2 172.21.40.1 (172.21.40.1) 1.253 ms  1.848 ms  1.851 ms
 3 172.22.35.230 (172.22.35.230) 1.835 ms  1.834 ms  1.828 ms
 4 66.201.62.1 (66.201.62.1) 3.222 ms  3.222 ms  3.216 ms
 5 66.201.34.17 (66.201.34.17) 5.474 ms  5.475 ms  5.480 ms
 6 * * *
 7 206.81.81.10 (206.81.81.10) 32.577 ms  32.542 ms  32.400 ms
 8 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1) 22.627 ms  22.637 ms  22.638 ms

```

3.3.3 Using Bash

Procedure

Use the **bash** command to execute a Linux Bash (Bourne-Again SHell) session. To exit Bash and return to the CLI, enter **exit**.

You can also use the **bash** command to enter Linux commands directly from the SR Linux CLI prompt.



Note:

Use the Linux **sudo** command to execute commands with root privileges when **system aaa authentication user username superuser** is enabled in the local user's profile.

Example: Using Bash

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# bash
[root@3-node_srlinux-A /]# ls
anaconda-post.log dev          etc  lib   media  opt  root  sbin  sys  tmp  var
bin                    entrypoint.sh  home lib64  mnt   proc  run   srv   tini  usr
[root@3-node_srlinux-A /]# exit
Logout
--{ running }--[ ]--
#

```

Example: Enter Linux commands using Bash

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# bash cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
172.18.18.5 3-node-srlinux-A
### SRLINUX - ANYTHING MODIFIED BEYOND THIS POINT WILL BE OVERWRITTEN ###
127.0.0.1 3-node-srlinux-A
### SRLINUX FOOTER ###

```

3.3.4 Setting commands to execute periodically

Procedure

To set a command to execute periodically, use the **watch** command. The **watch** command can be used with any valid command with the exception of interactive commands (for example, **ping**, **monitor**, **packet-**

trace, **bash**, and bash oneliners such as **bash cat /etc/hosts**). An error message is generated if an interactive command is used. Output redirection is supported.

When used, the first page of output displays. The command then re-executes every 2 seconds by default.

The watch command uses the following format:

watch <arguments> <command to watch>

All arguments must precede the command being watched. Arguments for the **watch** command are:

Arguments	Definition
interval	Sets an interval for the command to re-execute. Range: 1 - 3600 seconds. Default: 2 seconds
differences	For output that is actively changing, highlights the differences between the previous and current execution
cumulative-differences	For output that is actively changing, highlights the differences between the first execution and the current execution
no-colors	When used with differences or cumulative-differences, markers are used to show differences (verses colors)
no-limit	Allows the full output of each execution to display (verses limiting to the height of the terminal)
no-paging	Provides continuous output (verses redrawing the terminal with each execution)
no-title	Turns off the header that shows the interval, command, number of executions that have occurred, and the time

The command being watched does not require double quotes. In addition, the auto complete function can be used to complete a valid command.

To exit the **watch** command, enter **Ctrl-C**.

Example: Watch interface statistics

In the following example, the watch command is used to show interface statistics (showing in-octets and out-octets in table format). The interval is modified to 10 seconds.

```
# watch interval 10 info from state interface * statistics | as table | filter fields in-
out-octets out-octets

Every 10.0s: info from state interface * statistics | as table | filter fields in-octets
out-octets (Executions 2,
Thu 04:47:34PM)
+-----+-----+-----+
|      Interface      |      In-octets      |      Out-octets      |
```

Interface	In-octets	Out-octets
ethernet-1/1	812755	812626
ethernet-1/2	811411	810362
ethernet-1/3		
ethernet-1/4		
ethernet-1/5		
ethernet-1/6		
ethernet-1/7		
ethernet-1/8		
ethernet-1/9		
ethernet-1/10		
ethernet-1/11		
ethernet-1/12		
ethernet-1/13		
ethernet-1/14		
ethernet-1/15		

Example: Show differences in interface statistics

In the following example, the watch command is used to show differences in interface statistics (with in-octets and out-octets in table format). In addition, the no-color argument is used to show the differences between previous and current execution with markers verses color indicators.

```
# watch differences no-colors info from state interface * statistics | as table | filter
fields in-octets out-octets

Every 10.0s: info from state interface * statistics | as table | filter fields in-octets
out-octets (Executions 4,
Thu 04:54:48PM)
+-----+-----+-----+
| Interface | In-octets | Out-octets |
+-----+-----+-----+
- | ethernet-1/1 | 817889 | 817760 |
? | | | ^ ^ |
+ | ethernet-1/1 | 817975 | 817865 |
? | | | ^ ^ |
- | ethernet-1/2 | 816328 | 815088 |
? | | | ^ ^ |
+ | ethernet-1/2 | 816585 | 815278 |
? | | | ^ + |
| ethernet-1/3 | | | |
| ethernet-1/4 | | | |
| ethernet-1/5 | | | |
| ethernet-1/6 | | | |
| ethernet-1/7 | | | |
| ethernet-1/8 | | | |
| ethernet-1/9 | | | |
```

3.3.5 Using the diff command

Procedure

Use the **diff** command to get a comparison of configuration changes. Optional arguments can be used to indicate the source and destination datastore. The following use rules apply:

- If no arguments are specified, the diff is performed from the candidate to the baseline of the candidate.
- If a single argument is specified, the diff is performed from the current candidate to the specified candidate.

- If two arguments are specified, the first is treated as the source, and the second as the destination.

Global arguments include: baseline, candidate, checkpoint, factory, file, from, rescue, running, and startup.

The **diff** command can be used outside of candidate mode, but only if used with arguments.

Example: Basic diff command with no arguments

The following shows a basic **diff** command without arguments. In this example, the description and admin state of an interface are changed and the differences shown:

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# interface ethernet-1/1 admin-state disable
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# interface ethernet-1/2 description "updated"
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff
+   interface ethernet-1/1 {
+       admin-state disable
+   }
+   interface ethernet-1/2 {
+       description updated
+   }
```

Example: diff command with single argument

The following shows a diff with a single argument. In this example, the comparison occurs to and from a factory configuration.

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff factory
+   acl {
+       acl-filter allow_sip_dip type ipv4 {
+           subinterface-specific output-only
+           entry 10 {
+               match {
+                   ipv4 {
+                       destination-ip {
+                           prefix 100.1.2.2/32
+                       }
+                       source-ip {
+                           prefix 100.1.1.1/32
+                       }
+                   }
+               }
+               action {
+                   accept {
+                   }
+               }
+           }
+           entry 100 {
+               action {
+                   accept {
+                   }
+               }
+           }
+       }
+   }
```

Example: diff between two checkpoints

The following shows an example where the comparison occurs between two checkpoints.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# save checkpoint name current
/system:
  Generated checkpoint '/etc/opt/srlinux/checkpoint/checkpoint-0.json' with name
  'current' and comment ''

--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# interface ethernet-1/1 description "changed-in-next-checkpoint"
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# commit stay
All changes have been committed. Starting new transaction.
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# save checkpoint name newer
/system:
  Generated checkpoint '/etc/opt/srlinux/checkpoint/checkpoint-0.json' with name 'newer'
  and comment ''

--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff checkpoint newer checkpoint current
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
-      description changed-in-next-checkpoint
+      description dut1-dut2-1
  }
```

Related topics

[NETCONF](#)

3.3.5.1 diff netconf-rpc

Procedure

The **diff** command supports a NETCONF RPC format that, when cut and pasted into a NETCONF session, will result in the same candidate configuration (given the same initial configuration) that is in the current candidate configuration. This format is especially useful when using NETCONF RPCs for automation.

The **diff netconf-rpc** command operates from the present working context that the command runs from. The output takes the form of an <edit-config> RPC.



Note: For the <edit-config> RPC to be valid, it will always output the data back to the root; as a result, the **with-context** option can be provided but may produce an identical output to when it is not provided.

The **diff netconf-rpc** command can be run on either the SR Linux YANG modelled configuration changes or the OpenConfig modelled configuration changes, but the command cannot run on both configuration models at the same time.

Each execution of the **diff netconf-rpc** command must insert a message-id into the RPC. In order to avoid potential issues, the message-id generated for each command run is different.

The following examples show sample **diff** and **diff netconf-rpc** outputs.

Example: Standard diff output from root

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
```

```
A:srl2# diff
  acl {
    system-filter {
      ipv4-filter {
+       entry 1 {
+         description example
+       }
    }
  }
  system {
    name {
+     host-name example
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Using the diff netconf-rpc command from root

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:srl2# diff netconf-rpc
<rpc message-id="0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <edit-config>
    <target><candidate/></target>
    <config>
      <acl xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:acl:acl">
        <system-filter>
          <ipv4-filter>
            <entry>
              <sequence-id>1</sequence-id>
              <description>example</description>
            </entry>
          </ipv4-filter>
        </system-filter>
      </acl>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <name xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:chassis:system-name">
          <host-name>example</host-name>
        </name>
      </system>
    </config>
  </rpc>
```

Example: Using the diff netconf-rpc command from the /system/name path

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ system name ]--
A:srl2# diff netconf-rpc
<rpc message-id="0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <edit-config>
    <target><candidate/></target>
    <config>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <name xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:chassis:system-name">
          <host-name>example</host-name>
        </name>
      </system>
    </config>
  </rpc>
```

3.3.6 Using the copy command

Procedure

Use the **copy** command to copy a specific context to another context. For example, you can use this command to copy a container or any configuration hierarchy and give it another name (such as an interface).

The **copy** command merges the existing context instead of replacing it. If a replace is required, you can delete the target node first. When using the **copy** command, matching fields populate to the destination node; fields that do not match are ignored. The use of ranges for both source and destination is permitted.

Use this command in candidate mode. Nokia also recommends that you use the **diff** command to verify changes when using complex copy operations such as multiple ranges in both the source and destination.

Example: Copy context of one interface to another

The following shows the context of two existing interfaces (ethernet-1/1 and ethernet-2/1):

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context interface ethernet-1/1
  interface ethernet-1/1 {
    description dut1-dut2-1
    ethernet {
      aggregate-id lag1
    }
  }
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context interface ethernet-2/1
  interface ethernet-2/1 {
    description dut2-dut4-1
    subinterface 1 {
      ipv4 {
        admin-state enable
        address 1.2.4.2/24 {
        }
      }
      ipv6 {
        admin-state enable
        address 3ffe:0:2:4::2/64 {
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

To copy the context of ethernet-1/1 to ethernet-2/1, enter the following:

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# copy interface ethernet-1/1 to interface ethernet-2/1
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff
  interface ethernet-2/1 {
-    description dut2-dut4-1
+    description dut1-dut2-1
    ethernet {
+    aggregate-id lag1
  }
}
```

Example: Copy matching fields only

The following shows an example where only some fields match. Fields that do not match are ignored:

```
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context acl acl-filter cpm type ipv4 entry 10
  acl {
    acl-filter cpm type ipv4 {
      entry 10 {
        description "cpm-filter description"
        match {
          ipv4 {
            protocol icmp
            icmp {
              type dest-unreachable
              code [
                0
                1
                2
                3
                4
                13
              ]
            }
          }
        }
        action {
          accept {
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# copy acl acl-filter cpm type ipv4 entry 10 to interface ethernet-2/1
--{ +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff
+   interface ethernet-2/1 {
+     description "cpm-filter description"
+   }
}
```

Example: Copy with ranges

The following shows an example that uses ranges. The system expands both the source and destination to determine which set has the largest number of keys, and copies one-to-one until the larger of the two ranges finishes.

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# copy interface ethernet-1/{1,2} to interface ethernet-{2,3}/{1..10}
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# diff
  interface ethernet-2/1 {
-   description dut2-dut4-1
+   description dut1-dut2-1
+   ethernet {
+     aggregate-id lag1
+   }
  }
  interface ethernet-2/2 {
-   description dut2-dut3-1
+   description "second description"
  }
```

```

+     mtu 9000
+   }
+   interface ethernet-2/3 {
+     description dut1-dut2-1
+     ethernet {
+       aggregate-id lag1
+     }
+   }
+
+   interface ethernet-3/1 {
+     description dut1-dut2-1
+     ethernet {
+       aggregate-id lag1
+     }
+   }
+   interface ethernet-3/2 {
+     description "second description"
+     mtu 9000
+   }
+   interface ethernet-3/3 {
+     description dut1-dut2-1
+     ethernet {
+       aggregate-id lag1
+     }
+   }
+   interface ethernet-3/4 {
+     description "second description"
+     mtu 9000
+   }
+
+   interface ethernet-3/9 {
+     description dut1-dut2-1
+     ethernet {
+       aggregate-id lag1
+     }
+   }
+   interface ethernet-3/10 {
+     description "second description"
+     mtu 9000
+   }
+ }

```

3.3.7 Using the replace command

Procedure

Use the **replace** command to replace a source context with a destination context (including all of its children). Both the source and destination can be text. This command can also be used to create a destination that does not currently exist by creating a new key that uses the source configuration.

The **replace** command has the following usage: **replace** <original text> **with** <replacement text>

Use this command in candidate mode.

Example: replace network-instance

The following example replaces all instances of the "mgmt" network-instance with a "test" network-instance:

```

--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# replace "network-instance mgmt" with "network-instance test"
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--

```

```
# diff      system {
            ssh-server mgmt {
-           network-instance mgmt
+           network-instance test
            }
            grpc-server mgmt {
-           network-instance mgmt
+           network-instance test
            }
            json-rpc-server {
-           network-instance mgmt {
+           network-instance test {
                }
            }
        }
```

Example: replace interface

The following example shows a command line that can be used to replace all instances of "interface lag3" or "aggregate-id lag3" with "interface lag2" or "aggregate-id lag2":

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# replace "(interface |aggregate-id )lag3" with \1lag2
```

Example: replace with environment alias

The **replace** command can also be used with the **environment alias** command so that multiple arguments can be used. In the following, an alias named 'ifrename' is created to replace the name of an interface:

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# environment alias ifrename "replace \"(interface |aggregate-id ){}\" with \1{} /"
```

When the alias is created, the alias with the arguments is entered.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# ifrename lag2 lag9
```

Related topics

[Configuring command aliases](#)

3.3.8 Displaying configuration details

Procedure

Use the **info** command to display the configuration. From the root context, enter the **info** command to display the entire configuration. If you include a context with the **info** command, or enter the **info** command within a specified context, the output is limited to the configuration for that context. Alternatively, you can use the **with-context** option to display the full configuration from the root, regardless of the context.

Example: info from root context

To display the entire configuration, enter **info** from the root context.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info
<all the configuration is displayed>
```

```
--{ candidate }--[ ]--
```

Example: info for specific context

To display the configuration for a specific context, enter **info** and specify the context.

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# info system lldp
  admin-state enable
  hello-timer 600
  management-address mgmt0.0 {
    type [
      IPv4
    ]
  }
  interface mgmt0 {
    admin-state disable
  }
--{ candidate }--[ ]--
```

Example: info within specific context

From a context, use the **info** command to display the configuration under that context.

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# system lldp
--{ candidate }--[ system lldp ]--
# info
  admin-state enable
  hello-timer 600
  management-address mgmt0.0 {
    type [
      IPv4
    ]
  }
  interface mgmt0 {
    admin-state disable
  }
--{ candidate }--[ system lldp ]--
```

Example: info within specific context with JSON-formatted output

Use the **as-json** option to display JSON-formatted output.

```
--{ candidate }--[ system lldp ]--
# info | as json
{
  "admin-state": "enable",
  "hello-timer": "600",
  "management-address": [
    {
      "subinterface": "mgmt0.0",
      "type": [
        "IPv4"
      ]
    }
  ],
  "interface": [
    {
      "name": "mgmt0",
      "admin-state": "disable"
    }
  ]
}
```

```

    }
  ]
}

```

Example: info with full context

Use the **with-context** option to display the full context of the configuration. The full context is displayed whether the command is entered from the root context or from within a specified context.

```

--{ candidate shared default }--[ system lldp ]--
# info with-context
  system {
    lldp {
      admin-state enable
      hello-timer 600
      management-address mgmt0.0 {
        type [
          IPv4
        ]
      }
      interface mgmt0 {
        admin-state disable
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example: info detail

Use the **detail** option to display values for all parameters, including those not specifically configured.

```

--{ candidate shared default}--[ system lldp ]--
# info detail
  admin-state enable
  hello-timer 600
  hold-multiplier 4
  management-address mgmt0.0 {
    type [
      IPv4
    ]
  }
  interface mgmt0 {
    admin-state disable
  }
}

```

Example: info flat

Use the **flat** option to display the output as a series of **set** statements, omitting indentation for any sub-contexts.

```

--{ candidate shared default}--[ system lldp ]--
# info flat
set / system lldp admin-state enable
set / system lldp hello-timer 600
set / system lldp management-address mgmt0.0
set / system lldp management-address mgmt0.0 type [ IPv4 ]
set / system lldp interface mgmt0
set / system lldp interface mgmt0 admin-state disable

```

Example: info depth

Use the **depth** option to display parameters with a specified number of sub-context levels.

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ system lldp ]--
# info depth 0
  admin-state enable
  hello-timer 600
```

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ system lldp ]--
# info depth 1
  admin-state enable
  hello-timer 600
  management-address mgmt0.0 {
    type [
      IPv4
    ]
  }
  interface mgmt0 {
    admin-state disable
  }
```

3.3.9 Displaying the command tree hierarchy

Procedure

Use the **tree** command to display the tree hierarchy for all available nodes you can enter. Entering the **tree** command from the root context displays the entire tree hierarchy. Entering the command from a context limits the display to the nodes under that context. Use this command in candidate or running mode.

Example: tree command

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# tree
<root>
acl
+-- egress-mac-filtering
+-- acl-filter
| +-- description
| +-- subinterface-specific
| +-- statistics-per-entry
| +-- entry
|   +-- description
|   +-- match
|     +-- l2
|       +-- ethertype
|       +-- destination-mac
|         +-- address
|         +-- mask
|       +-- source-mac
|         +-- address
|         +-- mask
.
.
.
```

3.3.10 Displaying the state of the configuration

Procedure

To display the state of the configuration, enter the **info from state** command in candidate or running mode, or the **info** command in state mode.

Example: info from state command

To display state information for a specified context from modes that are not state mode:

```
--{ candidate shared default}--[ ]--
# info with-context from state routing-policy policy bgp-export-policy
  routing-policy {
    policy bgp-export-policy {
      statement 999 {
        action {
          accept {
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
--{ candidate }--[ ]--
```

Example: info command from state mode

To display state information for a specified context from state mode:

```
--{ candidate shared shared default}--[ ]--
# enter state
--{ state }--[ ]--
# info with-context routing-policy policy bgp-export-policy
  routing-policy {
    policy bgp-export-policy {
      statement 999 {
        action {
          accept {
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
--{ state }--[ ]--
```

3.3.11 Executing configuration statements from a file

Procedure

You can execute configuration statements from a source file consisting of **set** statements such as those generated by the **info flat** command (see [Displaying configuration details](#)). SR Linux reads the file and executes each configuration statement line-by-line. You can optionally commit the configuration automatically after the file is read.

Example: Execute configuration from a file

The following example executes a configuration from a specified file:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# source config.cfg
Sourcing commands from 'config.cfg'
Executed 20 lines in 1.6541 seconds from file config.cfg
```

Use the **auto-commit** option to commit the configuration after the commands in the source file are executed.

Lines starting with a number sign (#) are ignored; if the lines contain an opening apostrophe (') or quotation mark ("), the next lines until the corresponding closing character are ignored.

3.3.12 Collecting technical support data

Procedure

To collect technical support data, use the **tech-support** command in any configuration mode.

If you need more control over the information included in technical support packages, use the **tech-support exclude-binaries** command to generate a technical support package that excludes binary and proprietary content. The system creates a technical support package with no encryptions that functions identically to a standard package but with the following exclusions:

- IDB database content
- all application data (app_data)
- other proprietary data not intended for customer exposure

You can access the generated file from the bash shell as shown in [Accessing technical support file from bash shell](#).

Example: Collecting technical support data

The following example generates technical support files including collection of logs, core files, and any application-specific debugs that developers deem necessary to debug issues, and a dump of IDB content.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tech-support
Waiting 5 seconds for apps to dump the reports in /tmp/admintech-report-2019_06_19_20_26_05.zip
Finished collecting in 5s
Admin tech report has been generated at /tmp/admintech-report-2019_06_19_20_26_05.zip
--{ candidate }--[ ]--
```

Example: Excluding binaries

The following example generates a technical support package that excludes binaries.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tech-support exclude-binaries
Waiting for apps to dump reports for /tmp/tech-support-20250916_185439-sr11.zip
Finished collecting state information in 10 sec

sr_sys_snapshot.sh: Local snapshot ...
```

```
sr_sys_snapshot.sh: Local snapshot done in 2 sec
sr_sys_snapshot.sh: Finished: snapshot captured successfully
```

Example: Accessing technical support file from bash shell

The following example show how to access technical support file from bash shell

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# bash
[root@3-node_srlinux-A /]# cd /tmp
[root@3-node_srlinux-A tmp]# ls -l
total 6012
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6110160 Jun 19 20:26 admintech-report-2019_06_19_20_26_05.zip
[root@3-node_srlinux-A tmp]# exit
logout
--{ running }--[ ]--
```

3.4 CLI output formatting and filtering

There are multiple ways to format and filter CLI output, including the following options:

- Specifying the display output format as plain text, a plain text table, JSON, XML, or YAML
- Matching the patterns in the output using Linux tools such as **grep**
- Filtering the output using SR Linux tools such as **eql** or **filter**
- Directing output to a specified file in a specified format

3.4.1 Using Linux command output modifiers

Procedure

You can pipe output from SR Linux CLI commands to standard Linux tools such as **grep**, **more**, **head**, and **tail**.

Example: show interface | grep

The following example pipes the output of the **show interface** command to **grep** so that only lines with **mgmt0** appear in the output:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# show interface | grep mgmt0
mgmt0 is up, speed None, type None
  mgmt0.0 is up
```

Example: show interface | more

The following example pipes the output of the **show interface** command to **more** to display one page of output at a time:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# show interface | more
=====
ethernet-1/10 is up, speed 100G, type 100GBASE-CR4 CA-L
  ethernet-1/10.1 is up
```

```

Encapsulation: null
IPv4 addr   : 192.35.1.0/31 (static)
IPv6 addr   : 2001:192:35:1::/127 (static, preferred)
IPv6 addr   : fe80::22e0:9cff:fe78:e2ea/64 (link-layer, preferred)
-----
ethernet-1/21 is up, speed 100G, type 100GBASE-CR4 CA-L
  ethernet-1/21.1 is up
    Encapsulation: null
    IPv4 addr     : 192.45.1.254/31 (static)
    IPv6 addr     : 2001:192:45:1::fe/127 (static, preferred)
    IPv6 addr     : fe80::22e0:9cff:fe78:e2f5/64 (link-layer, preferred)
-----
ethernet-1/22 is up, speed 100G, type 100GBASE-CR4 CA-L
  ethernet-1/22.1 is up
    Encapsulation: null
    IPv4 addr     : 192.45.3.254/31 (static)
    IPv6 addr     : 2001:192:45:3::fe/127 (static, preferred)
    IPv6 addr     : fe80::22e0:9cff:fe78:e2f6/64 (link-layer, preferred)
-----
ethernet-1/3 is up, speed 100G, type 100GBASE-CR4 CA-L
  ethernet-1/3.1 is up
    Encapsulation: null
    IPv4 addr     : 192.57.1.1/31 (static)
    IPv6 addr     : 2001:192:57:1::1/127 (static, preferred)
    IPv6 addr     : fe80::22e0:9cff:fe78:e2e3/64 (link-layer, preferred)
-----
--More--

```

Example: show interface | head

The following example pipes the output of the **show interface** command to **head** to display only the first 8 lines:

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# show interface | head --lines 8
=====
ethernet-1/10 is up, speed 100G, type 100GBASE-CR4 CA-L
  ethernet-1/10.1 is up
    Encapsulation: null
    IPv4 addr     : 192.35.1.0/31 (static)
    IPv6 addr     : 2001:192:35:1::/127 (static, preferred)
    IPv6 addr     : fe80::22e0:9cff:fe78:e2ea/64 (link-layer, preferred)
-----

```

3.4.2 Using the filter output modifier

Procedure

You can use the **filter** output modifier to limit the output of **info**, **list**, **show**, and **watch** commands. Filter options include:

- **node** - Defines a specific node to filter on
- **depth** - Filters out sub-nodes that are deeper than the specified depth
- **fields** - Specifies a specific field or fields to filter on
- **keys-only** - Hides all fields
- **non-zero** - Filters integer fields set to 0 and empty strings

Command output is piped to the **filter** command with the following usage: **filter** [*<node>*] [**depth** *<value>*] [**fields** *<value>*] [**keys-only**] [**non-zero**]. All options are evaluated together regardless of the order that they are entered with other output modifiers.

Example: Filter info from state command

The following example directs the output of the **info from state** command to filter on the Ethernet node.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# info with-context from state interface ethernet-1/1 | filter ethernet
interface ethernet-1/1 {
  description dut1-dut2-1
  admin-state enable
  mtu 9232
  loopback-mode false
  ifindex 54
  oper-state up
  last-change "an hour ago"
  linecard 1
  forwarding-complex 0
  vlan-tagging false
  ethernet {
    port-speed 10G
    hw-mac-address 00:01:02:FF:00:00
    flow-control {
      receive false
    }
    statistics {
      in-mac-pause-frames 0
      in-oversize-frames 0
      in-jabber-frames 0
      in-fragment-frames 0
      in-crc-error-frames 0
      out-mac-pause-frames 0
      in-64b-frames 0
      in-65b-to-127b-frames 0
      in-128b-to-255b-frames 0
      in-256b-to-511b-frames 0
      in-512b-to-1023b-frames 0
      in-1024b-to-1518b-frames 0
      in-1519b-or-longer-frames 0
      out-64b-frames 0
      out-65b-to-127b-frames 0
      out-128b-to-255b-frames 0
      out-256b-to-511b-frames 0
      out-512b-to-1023b-frames 0
      out-1024b-to-1518b-frames 0
      out-1519b-or-longer-frames 0
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Apply filter to a specific field

Specify the field option to further filter the output to a specific field. For example:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# info with-context from state interface ethernet-1/1 | filter fields ethernet/port-speed
interface ethernet-1/1 {
  ethernet {
    port-speed 10G
  }
}
```

```
}
}
```

Example: Apply non-zero filter

The following example shows how you can use the **non-zero** option to display only non-zero values to eliminate non-useful information. The use of the non-zero option only filters integer fields that are currently set to 0 and empty strings.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# info with-context from state interface ethernet-1/* statistics | filter non-zero
interface ethernet-1/1 {
  statistics {
    in-octets 1106761
    in-unicast-packets 1592
    in-broadcast-packets 32
    in-multicast-packets 10736
    in-error-packets 5
    out-octets 2859625
    out-unicast-packets 31576
    out-broadcast-packets 18
    out-multicast-packets 243
    carrier-transitions 3
  }
}
interface ethernet-1/2 {
  statistics {
    in-octets 1399961
    in-unicast-packets 129
    in-broadcast-packets 11
    in-multicast-packets 14772
    in-error-packets 1
    out-octets 2474023
    out-unicast-packets 26126
    out-broadcast-packets 19
    out-multicast-packets 173
    carrier-transitions 3
  }
}
interface ethernet-1/20 {
  statistics {
    in-octets 1443012
    in-unicast-packets 350
    in-broadcast-packets 12
    in-multicast-packets 15639
    in-error-packets 3
    out-octets 2319629
    out-unicast-packets 25558
    out-broadcast-packets 17
    out-multicast-packets 199
    carrier-transitions 3
  }
}
}
```

3.4.3 Using the eql output modifier

About this task

The **eq1** output modifier uses the EDA Query Language (EQL, see "EDA query language" in the *EDA User Guide*) to filter SR Linux **info** or **monitor** command outputs with EQL queries.

Procedure

Use the following guidelines and commands to construct EDA queries:

- The query string must contain an ordered set of fields, operators, values, and keywords enclosed by double quotations ("").
- You may have a condition without a query string on a field, for example, `info from state interface * | eq1 "mtu"`. The condition is only True if the value is non-zero for integers or non-zero length for strings.
- The EQL statement follows the rules of the where clause in EQL with the assumption that an initial parenthesis set is already provided. After this instance, parentheses may be used normally to group statements together.
- Field names are unquoted.
- Values are quoted with single quotations when they are strings and unquoted when they are integers. For example, `oper-state = 'up'` and `ifindex = 49150`. Integers can also be quoted in single quotations to be processed as a string, but strings must always be quoted in single quotations.
- Use `()` and keywords `AND` and `OR` to group multiple criteria. For example, `(oper-state = 'down' and mtu = 1500) or oper-state = 'up'`. Keywords may be capitalized. For example, `both` and `and` are valid.
- You can query any child field in a container, but you cannot navigate into lists unless it is within the same application. The syntax is `<parent>.<child>`. For example, to query the field `error-count` in the `statistics` container, the query should read `statistics.error > 0`.
- Evaluations against a field yield True for equal, False for not equal, and Null if the field is unset with the following logical conditions:

- `not Null is Null`
- `X and Null is Null`
- `X or Null is X`

For example, assuming `oper-state` has the value `up`:

- A query would return True and return the interface: `oper-state = 'up'`.
- A query would return False and not return the interface: `oper-state != 'up'`.

Assuming `oper-state` has the value `down`:

- A query would return False and not return the interface: `oper-state = 'up'`.
- A query would return True and return the interface: `oper-state != 'up'`.

Assuming the `oper-state` value is not set:

- A query would return Null and not return the interface: `oper-state = 'up'`.
- A query would return Null and not return the interface: `oper-state != 'up'`.

- The following operators are valid:

- `=`
- `!=`

- <=
- >=
- >
- <
- ~
- is not set
- is set
- in
- not in

The `is set` operator is used to check if a field is set to a specific value and the `is not set` operator is used to check if a field is not set or has no default value.

The `in` operator takes an array of values. For example, `oper-state in ['up', 'down']`. The `in` operator also takes the values of another field if that field is a leaf list.

The SR Linux EQL implementation has the following differences compared to the full implementation available in EDA:

- Only conditions from the `where` clause are supported.
- A condition may not cross an application boundary.
- **show** commands do not support EQL filtering.
- Queries are run once when the command is executed, and do not support streaming subscriptions like `SAMPLE` or `ON_CHANGE`.

Example: Modify info from state output

The following example modifies the output of the **info from state** command to display interfaces that are operationally down and are administratively enabled.

```
info from state interface * | eql "oper-state = 'down' AND admin-state = 'enable'"
```

3.4.4 Using the jq output modifier

About this task

The **jq** output modifier (see <https://jqlang.github.io/jq/>) is a JSON processor that can manipulate SR Linux **date**, **diff**, **info**, **list**, **references**, **show**, and **watch** command output, provided the output is displayed in JSON format (using the `| as json` output modifier). You can use **jq** to filter, extract, combine, and modify the JSON output. You can also use piping to combine **jq** arguments in various ways, such as feeding the results of one filter into another, or collecting the output into an array. The **jq** processor is supported as a CLI plug-in that is enabled by default.

Procedure

To modify the **show** or **info** output with the **jq** output modifier, include the `| as json` output modifier in the command, followed by `| jq` and one or more **jq** arguments.



Note: SR Linux uses double quotes (") rather than single quotes (') to define **jq** filter expressions in the **jq** output modifier. Therefore, if a **jq** expression contains double quotes, they must be escaped using a backslash (\").

Example: Modify info from state output

The following example modifies the output of the **info from state** command to list applications that have a status of **waiting-for-config**.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# info with-context from state system app-management application * state | as json | jq
  ".system.\"app-management\".application[] | select(.state == \"waiting-for-config\")
  | .name"
"dhcp_relay_mgr"
"dhcp_server_mgr"
"ethcfm_mgr"
"event_mgr"
"fhs_mgr"
"gribi_server"
"igmp_mgr"
"isis_mgr"
"l2_proxy_arp_nd_mgr"
"l2_static_mac_mgr"
"label_mgr"
"ldp_mgr"
"macsec_mgr"
"mirror_mgr"
"mpls_mgr"
"oam_mgr"
"oc_mgmt_server"
"ospf_mgr"
"p4rt_server"
"pim_mgr"
"segrt_mgr"
"static_route_mgr"
"te_mgr"
"tepolicy_mgr"
"twamp_mgr"
"vrrp_mgr"
```

3.4.5 Using the yq output modifier

About this task

The **yq** output modifier (see <https://mikefarah.gitbook.io/yq/>) is a YAML processing tool inspired by **jq** that can manipulate SR Linux **date**, **diff**, **info**, **list**, **references**, **show**, and **watch** command output, provided the output is displayed in YAML format (using the **| as yaml** output modifier). Similar to **jq**, you can use **yq** to filter, extract, combine, and modify the YAML output. You can also use piping to combine **yq** arguments in various ways, such as feeding the results of one filter into another or collecting the output into an array. The **yq** processor is supported as a CLI plug-in that is enabled by default. You can also invoke **yq** directly using the **bash cat <filename>.yaml | yq <arguments>** command.

Procedure

To modify the **show** or **info** output with the **yq** output modifier, include the **| as yaml** output modifier in the command, followed by **| yq** and one or more **yq** arguments.



Note: SR Linux uses double quotes (") rather than single quotes (') to define **yq** filter expressions in the **yq** output modifier. Therefore, if a **yq** expression contains double quotes, they must be escaped using a backslash (\").

Example: Modify info output

The following example modifies the output of the **info** command to display interfaces that have an IP MTU greater than 1500:

```
info / interface * | as yaml | yq -C e ".interface[] | select(.subinterface[]?.[\"ip-mtu\"] > 1500)\""
```

Figure 1: Modify info output

```
--{ + running }--[ ]--
A:ixr6e# info / interface * | as yaml | yq -C e ".interface[] | select(.subinterface[]?.[\"ip-mtu\"] > 1500)\"
name: ethernet-1/1
admin-state: enable
subinterface:
  - index: 0
    admin-state: enable
    ip-mtu: 9000
    ipv4:
      admin-state: enable
      address:
        - ip-prefix: 192.168.1.1/24
name: ethernet-1/2
admin-state: enable
subinterface:
  - index: 0
    admin-state: enable
    ip-mtu: 9000
    ipv4:
      admin-state: enable
      address:
        - ip-prefix: 192.168.1.2/24
--{ + running }--[ ]--
```

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3.4.6 Using the as output modifier

About this task

The **as** output modifier displays SR Linux **date**, **diff**, **info**, **list**, **references**, **show**, and **watch** command outputs in plain text (default), a plain text table, JSON, XML, or YAML format. You can set the default output format with the **environment output-format** command. For more information, see [Configuring the output format](#).

Example: Plain text output (default)

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ interface mgmt0 ]--
# info
description management
admin-state enable
subinterface 0 {
  admin-state enable
  ip-mtu 1500
  ipv4 {
    admin-state enable
    dhcp-client {
```

```

    }
  }
  ipv6 {
    admin-state enable
    dhcp-client {
    }
  }
}

```



Note: The `| as text` output modifier can also be used to display plain text output.

Example: Plain text table output

```

--{ state }--[ interface mgmt0 ]--
# info depth 0 | as table
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      Name      | Admin-state | Oper-state | Oper-down-reason |
+=====+=====+=====+=====+
| mgmt0          | enable     | up        |                   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Example: JSON output

```

--{ candidate shared default }--[ interface mgmt0 ]--
# info | as json
{
  "name": "mgmt0",
  "description": "management",
  "admin-state": "enable",
  "subinterface": [
    {
      "index": 0,
      "admin-state": "enable",
      "ip-mtu": 1500,
      "ipv4": {
        "admin-state": "enable",
        "dhcp-client": {
        }
      },
      "ipv6": {
        "admin-state": "enable",
        "dhcp-client": {
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

Example: XML output

```

--{ candidate shared default }--[ interface mgmt0 ]--
# info | as xml
<description xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:chassis:interfaces">management</description>
<admin-state xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:chassis:interfaces">enable</admin-state>
<subinterface xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:chassis:interfaces">
  <index>0</index>
  <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
  <ip-mtu>1500</ip-mtu>
  <ipv4>
    <admin-state>enable</admin-state>

```

```

    <dhcp-client xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:chassis:interfaces-ip-dhcp"/>
  </ipv4>
  <ipv6>
    <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
    <dhcp-client xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:chassis:interfaces-ip-dhcp"/>
  </ipv6>
</subinterface>

```



Note: The XML output displays a complete and correct XML document that includes all namespaces, namespace definitions, annotations, metadata, operations, and identityref encoding.

Example: YAML output

```

--{ candidate shared default }--[ interface mgmt0 ]--
# info | as yaml
---
name: mgmt0
description: management
admin-state: enable
subinterface:
  - index: 0
    admin-state: enable
    ip-mtu: 1500
    ipv4:
      admin-state: enable
      dhcp-client:
    ipv6:
      admin-state: enable
      dhcp-client:

```

3.4.7 Directing output to a file

Procedure

You can direct the output of SR Linux CLI commands to a specified file. The output can be saved as text, in table format, or in JSON format.

Example: Direct show interface output to file

The following example directs the output of the **show interface** command to a file. The output is saved in JSON format.

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# show interface | as json > show_interface.json

```

Use **>** to create a new file with the specified filename; if the file already exists, it is replaced. Use **>>** to append the output to the specified file if it exists.

Example: Access output file in Bash

You can access the file using Bash. For example:

```

--{ * running }--[ ]--
# bash
[bob@3-node-srlinux-A /]# more show_interface.json
{
  "interfaces": [

```

```

    {
      "Interface": "ethernet-1/1",
      "subinterfaces": [
        {
          "Subinterface": "ethernet-1/1.1",
          "Oper": "up",
          "IPv4 Addresses": "192.168.11.1/30",
          "IPv6 Addresses": "2001:1::192:168:11:1/126, fe80::1012:5ff:feff:0/64"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      --More-- (42%)

```

3.5 CLI environment customization

You can optionally configure the SR Linux CLI environment to change settings such as command aliases, the command prompt, the contents of the bottom toolbar, and the default format for displayed output.

The CLI has two environment configurations:

- **global environment configuration**

The global environment configuration is set with **system cli environment** commands, which are persistent in the startup configuration file and are loaded from `/etc/opt/srlinux/srlinux.rc` when a user logs in. When the environment settings are committed, they are applied to all active sessions, except for the CLI engine type. To avoid overwriting values in a session, only values that differ from default values are loaded. Logging out and back in ensures that all values from the global environment configuration are applied to the new session.

- **per-user environment**

The per-user environment configuration is set with **environment** commands, which are not persistent unless saved with the **environment save** command. When the per-user environment is saved, it is automatically loaded each time you log in after the global CLI environment settings are loaded.

The environment commands described in the examples in the following sections use the per-user **environment** command format, but can also be set with the global **system cli environment** commands which have a similar syntax.



Note: The `/etc/opt/srlinux/srlinux.rc` file must not be edited, because it is generated when the global environment is committed.

3.5.1 Displaying the environment configuration

Example: Display the global CLI environment settings

You can display the global CLI environment settings with the **info detail** command.

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# info detail with-context system cli environment
system {
  cli {
    environment {

```

```

        basic-prompt "\n--{{ {banner}{startup_config_state}{modified_flags}
{short_yang_models}{mode_and_session} }}--[ {pwc} ]--\n{short_redundancy}{hw_slot}:{aaa_
user}@{host}# "
        bottom-toolbar "{banner}{startup_config_state}{commit_confirmed_with_
remaining_time}|{time_24}"
        complete-on-enter false
        complete-on-space false
        complete-on-tab true
        key-completer-limit 100
        output-format text
        prompt "\n--{{ {modified_flags}{short_yang_models}{mode_and_session} }}--[
[ {pwc} ]--\n{short_redundancy}{hw_slot}:{aaa_user}@{host}# "
        yang-models srl
        cli-engine {
            completion-ignore-case false
            completion-display popup
            completion-type smart
            history-filename ~/.srlinux_history
            max-history-items 1000
            refresh-interval 5
            type advanced
            vi-editing-mode false
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

Example: Display the per-use CLI environment settings

You can display the per-user CLI environment settings with the **environment show** command.

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment show
[alias]

[basic-prompt]
value = "\n--{{ {banner}{startup_config_state}{modified_flags}{short_yang_models}{mode_
and_session} }}--[ {pwc} ]--\n{short_redundancy}{hw_slot}:{aaa_user}@{host}# "

[bottom-toolbar]
value = "{banner}{startup_config_state}{commit_confirmed_with_remaining_time}|{time_24}"

[cli-engine]
type = "advanced"
max-history-items = 1000
history-filename = "~/.srlinux_history"
completion-type = "smart"
completion-ignore-case = false
completion-display = "popup"
vi-editing-mode = false
refresh-interval = 5.0

[enter-completion]
enabled = false

[key-completer-limit]
limit = 100

[network-instance]
value = ""

[output-display-format]
value = "text"

```

```

[output-modifier-alias]

[pagination]
value = ""

[prompt]
value = "\n--{{ {modified_flags}{short_yang_models}{mode_and_session} }}--[ {pwc} ]--\n{short_redundancy}{hw_slot}:{aaa_user}@{host}# "

[session-idle-timeout]
value = ""

[space-completion]
enabled = false

[tab-completion]
enabled = true

[yang-models]
value = "srl"

```

3.5.2 Managing environment settings

Procedure

You can save your current per-user CLI environment settings to `~/srlinuxrc` using the **environment save home** command, and you can load them using the **environment load home** command. These settings are automatically loaded each time you log in after the global CLI environment settings are loaded.

Alternatively, you can save the CLI environment settings to a different file using the **environment save file** command and you can manually load them from the file using the **environment load file** command.

You can revert your CLI environment settings for the current CLI session to the system default settings using the **environment delete** command. You can also revert your CLI environment settings to a specific setting by specifying it after the **environment delete** command. This command does not delete your saved environment settings or the global environment settings.

The username `srlinux` is used in the following examples.

Example: Save your CLI environment settings to their default location

The following example saves your current CLI environment settings:

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment save home
Saved configuration to /home/srlinux/.srlinuxrc

```

Example: Load your default CLI environment settings

The following example loads your default CLI environment settings:

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment load home
Loaded configuration from /home/srlinux/.srlinuxrc

```

Example: Save your CLI environment settings to a file

The following example saves your current CLI environment settings to a file:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment save file env.cfg
Saved configuration to env.cfg
```

Example: Load your CLI environment settings from a file

The following example loads your CLI environment settings from a file:

```
--{ running}--[ ]--
# environment load file env.cfg
Loaded configuration from env.cfg
```

3.5.3 Configuring command aliases

Procedure

As a shortcut for entering commands in the CLI, you can configure command aliases using the **environment alias** command. The alias can include one or more CLI command keywords and arguments.

Command aliases can also be configured to output modifiers using the **environment output-modifier-alias** command.

Command alias names may contain any printable UTF-8 characters, but the following characters are not supported:

- vertical bar (|)
- square brackets ([,])
- angle brackets (<, >)
- double quotation marks ("")
- single quotation marks ('')
- space (in output modifier aliases)
- tab
- newline characters

Example: Set alias for info interface command

The following example configures the alias **display-interface** for the SR Linux command **info interface <name> subinterface <index> | as table**:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment alias "display-interface" "info / interface {} subinterface {subinterface} | as table"
```

In the example, the **display-interface** alias consists of the keywords **info interface**, arguments to specify an interface name and subinterface number, and keywords to display the output as a table. The alias name and aliased command are each enclosed in quotes. The arguments are enclosed in braces (**{ }**). The argument **{ }** creates an optional unnamed variable for the interface name, and the argument **{subinterface}** creates an optional parameter named subinterface.

When you enter the alias at the CLI prompt, the output of the aliased command is displayed. For example:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# display-interface ethernet-1/1 subinterface 1
+-----+-----+-----+
|      Interface      | Index | Admin-state |
+=====+=====+=====+
| ethernet-1/1        |      1 | enable      |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

If you omit the optional parameters for the interface and subinterface names, they are treated as wildcards. For example:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# display-interface
+-----+-----+-----+
|      Interface      | Index | Admin-state |
+=====+=====+=====+
| ethernet-1/1        |      1 | enable      |
| ethernet-1/2        |      1 | enable      |
| lo0                  |      1 | enable      |
| mgmt0                |      0 | enable      |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Example: Set an output modifier alias

The following example configures the alias **match** to the SR Linux **grep** command.

You can enter output modifier aliases entered after **|** in a command. Output modifier aliases can represent a complete command or part of a target command. To display output modifier aliases use the **info | ??** command.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment output-modifier-alias match grep

--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment show
[output-modifier-alias]
match = "grep"

--{ running }--[ ]--
# info | match host-name
host-name node-2
```

3.5.4 Configuring command completion

About this task

When you enter a partial command at the CLI prompt and press **Tab** or **Spacebar**, SR Linux completes the command if no other command at that level starts with those letters.

If multiple commands at that level start with the characters you typed, SR Linux displays a list of options that can complete the command.

- When the basic CLI engine type is configured, SR Linux displays the command options as a non-selectable list. For example:

Figure 2: Basic CLI engine command completion

```
--( running )--[ ]--
A:sr1# environment cli-engine type basic
--( running )--[ ]--
A:sr1# system m
maintenance management mirroring mpls mtu multicast
```

- When the advanced CLI engine type is configured, SR Linux displays a popup box with possible commands that are valid at that level. You can press the up or down arrows to select a command in the list. For example:

Figure 3: Advanced CLI engine command completion

```
--( running )--[ ]--
A:sr1# environment cli-engine type advanced
--( running )--[ ]--
A:sr1# system m
maintenance mpls
management mtu
mirroring multicast
```

The command options that appear when you press **Tab** or **Spacebar** depend on the SR Linux command completion type setting, which are outlined in the following table.

Table 7: Command completion type settings

Command completion type	Definition
prefix	The displayed options start with the letters you typed. This is the only valid command completion type for the basic CLI engine.
smart	The displayed options contain the letters you typed. Preference is given to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options that start with the letters you typed. Multi-word options where each word in the option starts with a letter you typed; for example, typing ni displays <code>network-instance</code> as an option. Options that contain the letters you typed; for example, typing inst displays <code>network-instance</code> as an option. Options that exist only at the current CLI level, rather than those that exist at every CLI level. This is the default command completion type for the advanced CLI engine.
substring	The displayed options contain the letters you typed as a string within the option name; for example, typing stat displays <code>modules-state</code> , <code>netconf-state</code> , and <code>statistics</code> as options.
fuzzy	The displayed options contain the letters you typed as a string, as well as options that are close; for example, typing ntw displays <code>network-instance</code> as an option.

By default, when you press **Tab** or **Spacebar** to complete the next command level, a popup box appears that displays the available options for that command. Pressing **Enter** also completes the command without a popup box.

The following usage guidelines apply to command completion:

- **Tab** completion — if there is no matching local command, uses the configured completion type and displays global commands
- **Spacebar** completion — if there is no matching local command, uses the configured completion type and displays global commands
- **Enter** completion — uses the **prefix** completion type and completes matching local and global commands together

You can also complete commands by pressing **Alt+/,** which always uses fuzzy completion.

Procedure

To configure the SR Linux command completion type, use the **environment cli-engine completion-type** command.

Example: Set the command completion type to prefix

The following example configures SR Linux to use **prefix** as the command completion type.

In this example, if you type **system net** and press **Tab**, SR Linux displays the command options at the system level that start with **net**.

Figure 4: Prefix command completion type

```
--( running )--[ ]--
A:srli# environment cli-engine completion-type prefix
--( running )--[ ]--
A:srli# system net
      netconf-server
      network-instance
```

Example: Set the command completion type to smart

The following example configures SR Linux to use **smart** as the command completion type.

In this example, if you type **system net** and press **Tab**, SR Linux displays the command options at the system level that start with **net**, as well as those that include the letters **n**, **e**, and **t**.

Figure 5: Smart command completion type

```
--( running )--[ ]--
A:srli# environment cli-engine completion-type smart
--( running )--[ ]--
A:srli# system net
      control-plane-traffic netconf-server
      management           network-instance
```

Example: Set the command completion type to substring

The following example configures SR Linux to use **substring** as the command completion type.

In this example, if you type **system ne** and press **Tab**, SR Linux displays the command options at the system level that include the text string **ne**.

Figure 6: Substring command completion type

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
A:sr1# environment cli-engine completion-type substring
--{ running }--[ ]--
A:sr1# system ne
      banner          netconf-server
      control-plane-traffic network-instance
```

Example: Set the command completion type to fuzzy

The following example configures SR Linux to use **fuzzy** as the command completion type.

In this example, if you type **system network** and press **Tab**, SR Linux corrects the spelling of the command to **system network**, since **system network-instance** is a valid command at this CLI level.

Figure 7: Fuzzy command completion type

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
A:sr1# environment cli-engine completion-type fuzzy
--{ running }--[ ]--
A:sr1# system network_<- network-instance
```

Example: Disable Spacebar command completion

Command completion with **Spacebar** is enabled by default. To disable command completion with **Spacebar**, set the **environment complete-on-space** command to **false**.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# environment complete-on-space false
```

Example: Disable Enter command completion

Command completion with **Enter** is enabled by default. To disable command completion with **Enter**, set the **environment complete-on-enter** command to **false**.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# environment complete-on-enter false
```

Example: Disable Tab command completion

Command completion with **Tab** is enabled by default. To disable command completion with **Tab**, set the **environment complete-on-tab** command to **false**.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# environment complete-on-tab false
```

Example: Ignore the word case

By default, the case of words in completion is considered part of the match criteria. For example, a lower case letter that is entered before **Tab** is pressed will not match a key name starting with an upper case letter. To ignore the word case, set the **environment completion-ignore-case** command to **true**.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment completion-ignore-case true
```

Example: Limit the number of displayed keys

You can limit the number of keys that are displayed in completion when there are a large number of keys in a list that match, to display a subset of matches. By default, the first 100 keys that match are displayed. To change the limit, set the **environment key-completer-limit** command value to the desired number of keys.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment key-completer-limit 200
```

Example: Set the command completion display type

You can set the display style of possible commands using the **environment cli-engine completion-display** command.

The default value for **completion-display** is **popup**, where completion displays the available options for that command as a popup box.

When **completion-display** is set to **inline**, the popup box is not displayed. Instead, the command options are displayed as a non-selectable list, like in the basic CLI engine.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment cli-engine completion-display inline
```

Related topics

[Using the CLI command completion](#)

3.5.5 Configuring pagination

About this task

By default, pagination of command output is disabled and the | **more** output modifier must be used to paginate the output. To enable pagination by default, set the **environment pagination** command to **on**.

When pagination is enabled, the | **no-more** output modifier may be used to disable pagination for a single command.

Example: Enable pagination for all commands

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment pagination on
```

Example: Disable pagination for a single command

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# info | no-more
```

3.5.6 Configuring the bottom toolbar

About this task

By default, the text that appears in the toolbar at the bottom of the terminal window in CLI sessions displays the `mgmt_server` status banner, startup configuration state, if a confirmed commit is running, and the local time in the following format:

```
environment bottom-toolbar "{banner}{startup_config_state}{commit_confirmed_with_remaining_time}|{time_24}"
```

For example:

```
[commit confirmed (rollback in 9 minutes)]                               Mon 19:55
```

Procedure

Use the **environment bottom-toolbar ?** command to display the keywords that you can configure in the bottom toolbar.

You can configure the bottom toolbar using the **environment bottom-toolbar** command to include information such as the number of changes made to the configuration and the host name.

Example: Add number of changes and host name to the toolbar

The following example adds the number of changes made to the configuration and the host name to the bottom toolbar.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment bottom-toolbar "Current mode: {modified_with_change_count}{mode_and_session_type}| {aaa_user}@{host} ({aaa_session_id}) {time}"
```

In the example, the number of configuration changes is configured with the **{modified_with_change_count}** keyword, and the host name is configured with the **{host}** keyword.

After you enter this command, the bottom toolbar looks like the following:

```
Current mode: *10 candidate shared          admin@3-node-srlinux-A (36) Wed 10:18PM
```

Example: Set the toolbar refresh interval

By default, the toolbar display refreshes every 5 seconds and when **Enter** is pressed. To configure a refresh interval in seconds, set the value of the **environment cli-engine refresh-interval** command. A value of 0 disables the toolbar refresh.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment cli-engine refresh-interval 1
```



Note:

A low refresh interval may affect system performance if the bottom toolbar is configured to call compute-intensive Python functions.

3.5.7 Configuring the command history

About this task

The CLI command history records the last 1000 commands executed exactly as they were entered after **Enter** is pressed in `~/.srlinux_history`. You can change the history size with the **environment cli-engine max-history-items** command, and you can change the history filename with the **environment cli-engine history-filename** command.

Example

The following example sets the history size to 50 commands:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment cli-engine max-history-items 50
```

The following example sets the history filename to `~/.my_history`:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# # environment cli-engine history-filename ~/.my_history
```

3.5.8 Configuring vi editing mode

About this task

You can configure the editing mode to use **vi**-style key bindings.

The following actions are supported:

- Enter insert mode, the default mode, with editing commands such as **a**, **A**, **i**, **I**, **Enter** and **Insert**.
- Enter navigation mode, a combination of normal and visual mode, with **Esc**.
- Replace the character at the cursor with **r**.
- Replace multiple character starting at the cursor with **R**.
- Move and edit with standard **vi** commands.
- Edit with **vi** macros and registers.

Example: Enable vi editing mode

The following example enables **vi** editing mode:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment cli-engine vi-editing-mode true
```

3.5.9 Configuring the engine type

About this task

SR Linux features two versions of the CLI engine: advanced (default) and basic. The advanced CLI engine is enabled by default; it includes the following features:

- Displays a toolbar at the bottom of the terminal window.

- Includes the command auto-complete feature with the **Enter**, **Spacebar**, and **Tab** keys.
- Allows you to select command options by pressing the **Tab** key to display the options in a popup box, then using the arrow keys to select an option.
- Displays descriptions of command options when you press the **?** key.

The basic CLI engine includes the following reduced set of features and is designed to be used primarily by automation workflows that use CLI screen scraping:

- Omits the toolbar at the bottom of the terminal window.
- Includes the command auto-complete feature with the **Enter** and **Tab** keys.
- Displays a plain text list of command options when you press the **Tab** key.
- Displays descriptions of command options when you press the **?** key and press **Enter**, but only for the current context.

Procedure

If necessary, you can use the **environment cli-engine type basic** command to configure SR Linux to use the basic CLI engine instead of the advanced CLI engine for CLI sessions.

Example: Set the CLI engine type to basic

The following example configures the SR Linux to use the basic CLI engine for CLI sessions:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment cli-engine type basic
```

Related topics

[Configuring the bottom toolbar](#)

[Using the CLI command completion](#)

3.5.10 Configuring the network instance

About this task

When you enter administrative commands such as **ping** and **traceroute**, you can specify the network instance to be used with the command. If you do not specify a network instance, then the network instance configured in the network instance environment setting is used.

If you do not specify a network instance, or the network instance cannot be inferred from the CLI context, then the *default* network instance is used in a **ping** or **traceroute** command.

Procedure

To configure the network instance environment setting, use the **environment network-instance** command.

Example: ping with no network instance specified

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# ping 192.168.1.1 -c 3  
Using network instance default  
PING 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.027 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
```

```

--- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 6165ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.027/0.030/0.033/0.005 ms

```

Example: Configure the environment network instance

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment network-instance mgmt

```

Example: Ping using the environment network instance settings

In this example, the network instance environment setting is set to **mgmt**, so network instance *mgmt* is used when the **ping** or **traceroute** command is entered without a network instance name. For example:

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# ping 192.168.1.1 -c 3
Using network instance mgmt
PING 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.027 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms

--- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 6165ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.027/0.030/0.033/0.005 ms

```

3.5.11 Configuring the output format

Procedure

You can configure the output of CLI commands using the **output-format** command to be displayed as plain text (default), a plain text table, JSON, XML, or YAML format.

Example: Set the output to JSON format

The following example configures CLI command output to be displayed in JSON format.

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment output-format json

```

Subsequent command output is displayed in JSON format by default. For example:

```

--{ running }--[ ]--
# show version
{
  "basic system info": {
    "Hostname": "3-node-srlinux-A",
    "Chassis Type": "7250 IXR-10",
    "Part Number": "Sim Part No.",
    "Serial Number": "Sim Serial No.",
    "System MAC Address": "12:12:02:FF:00:00",
    "Software Version": "v19.11.1",
    "Build Number": "291-g4664705",
    "Architecture": "x86_64",
    "Last Booted": "2019-12-07T00:34:48.942Z",
    "Total Memory": "16396536 kB",

```

```
"Free Memory": "5319448 kB"
}
}
```

3.5.12 Configuring the prompt

About this task

By default, the SR Linux advanced CLI engine prompt consists of two lines of text and indicates with an asterisk whether the configuration has been modified, displays the current mode and session type, the current CLI context, redundancy information, the user, and the host name of the SR Linux device in the following format:

```
environment prompt "\n--{{ {modified_flags}{short_yang_models}{mode_and_session} }}--[ {pwc} ]-
-\n{short_redundancy}{hw_slot}:{aaa_user}@{host}# "
```

For example:

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
A:admin@sr11#
```

By default, the SR Linux basic CLI engine prompt consists of two lines of text displaying the mgmt_server status banner and the startup configuration state. It also indicates with an asterisk whether the configuration has been modified, displays the current mode and session type, the current CLI context, redundancy information, the username, and the host name of the SR Linux device in the following format:

```
environment basic-prompt "\n--{{ {banner}{startup_config_state}{modified_flags}{short_yang_
models}{mode_and_session} }}--[ {pwc} ]--\n{short_redundancy}{hw_slot}:{aaa_user}@{host}# "
```

For example:

```
--{ [SYSTEM REBOOT IN 59 SECONDS (Upgrading software.)] running }--[ ]--
A:admin@sr11#
```

Procedure

Use the **environment prompt ?** command to display the keywords that you can configure in the SR Linux CLI prompt.

You can configure the SR Linux prompt to include information such as session ID of the CLI session, the number of changes made to the configuration, and the current local time.

Example: Add local time and session username to CLI prompt

The following example adds the local time to the SR Linux CLI prompt.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# environment prompt "--{{ {modified}{mode_and_session_type} }}--[ {pwc} ]--{time 12}--\n
n{user}@{host}# "
```

In the example, the local time is configured with the **{time 12}** keyword. The line break is configured with **\n**.

After you enter this command, the CLI prompt looks like the following:

```
--{ * candidate shared default}--[ acl ]--Wed 03:07PM--  
admin@srl1#
```

3.5.13 Configuring the session idle timeout

About this task

The session idle timeout that closes inactive CLI sessions is configured for all users with the **system aaa authentication idle-timeout** command.

To configure a different idle timeout in seconds, set the value of the **environment session-idle-timeout** command. A value of 0 disables the idle timeout so you must log out manually, and an unset value uses the system timeout.

Example: Set the session idle timeout to 600 seconds

The following example sets the session idle timeout to 600 seconds.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment session-idle-timeout 600
```

3.5.14 Configuring the data model

About this task

By default, the data model used in the CLI is SR Linux (**srl**). To set the default data model to a different one, use the **environment yang-models** command.

Example: Set the default data model to OpenConfig

The following example sets the default data model to OpenConfig.

```
--{ running }--[ ]--  
# environment yang-models oc
```

3.5.15 Prompt and bottom toolbar keywords

The information that is displayed in the prompt and in the bottom toolbar can be customized with UTF-8 strings and keywords. Use the following formatting directives to customize the output:

- Enclose keywords with braces (**{}**), for example **{pwc}**.
- Insert newlines with **\n** to create a prompt with multiple lines.
- Display a **{** with **{{** and a **}** with **}}**, for example **{{foo}}** displays **{foo}**.
- Right-justify the output after a vertical bar (**|**); the vertical bar is not displayed.

The following table describes keywords that can be used.

Table 8: Prompt and bottom toolbar keywords

Keyword	Definition	Values
aaa_session_id	The incrementing session ID	0 to 4294967295
aaa_user	The username authenticated in the session	A string, for example, srlinux
banner	The mgmt_server status banner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [ACTIVE CONTROL REBOOT IN <i>remaining time</i> SECONDS (<i>message</i>)] : the active CPM will reboot • [OLD RESCUE] : the rescue configuration file was saved with an older software version • [OLD STARTUP] : the startup configuration file was saved with an older software version • [SYSTEM REBOOT IN <i>remaining time</i> SECONDS (<i>message</i>)] : the system will reboot • [WARM BOOT] : a warm boot is in progress • [YANG LOAD] : YANG models are loading • [YANG RELOAD] : YANG models are reloading
candidate_name	The candidate name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A string: for example, default • No value: when not in a configuration mode
commit_confirmed	If a commit confirmed is running	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [commit confirmed] : a commit confirmed is running • No value: a commit confirmed is not running
commit_confirmed_with_remaining_time	If a commit confirmed is running and the remaining time before an automatic rollback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [commit confirmed (rollback in <i>remaining time</i>)] : a commit confirmed is running, for example 9 minutes or 45 seconds

Keyword	Definition	Values
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No value: a commit confirmed is not running
configuration_session_type	The configuration mode type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> private: private mode private-exclusive: private exclusive mode shared: shared mode shared-exclusive: shared exclusive mode No value: when not in a configuration mode
domain	The domain name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A string: for example, example.com No value: if the domain name is not configured
fqdn	The fully qualified domain name (FQDN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A string: for example, srlinux.example.com A string: the host name if the domain name is not configured
host	The host name	A string: for example, srlinux
hw_slot	The active CPM slot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: slot A B: slot B
jspath_pwc	The present working context in JSPath format	A string: for example, .network-instance{.name=="default"}.protocols.bgp
last_executed_command_duration	The duration of the last executed command in seconds	A positive integer including 0
last_executed_command_status	The status of the last executed command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: if successful 1: if unsuccessful
mode	The CLI mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> candidate: in a configuration mode running: in the running configuration show: in show state: in state

Keyword	Definition	Values
mode_and_session	{mode} {configuration_session_type} and the candidate name	A string
mode_and_session_type	{mode} {configuration_session_type}	A string
modified	{banner}{startup_config_state}{modified_flags}	A string
modified_flags	The flags that indicate if the configuration is modified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *: the candidate has uncommitted changes • +: the running configuration has unsaved changes • !: the baseline configuration is not synchronized with the running configuration
modified_with_change_count	{banner}{startup_config_state}{modified_flags} and the count of changed objects in the candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A string followed by an integer: there are changed objects in the candidate • A string: there are no changed objects in the candidate
pwc	The present working context in CLI command format	A string: for example, network-instance default protocols bgp
pwd	The present working directory	A string: for example, /home/srlinux
redundancy	The CPM redundancy status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a space): the CPM is the active CPM • standby: the CPM is the standby CPM
short_pwc	The present working context in CLI command format separated by greater than (>) and without key names	A string: for example, network-instance>protocols>bgp
short_redundancy	The short CPM redundancy status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No value: the CPM is the active CPM • s: the CPM is the standby CPM
short_yang_models	The YANG models used in the CLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No value: the SR Linux models are used

Keyword	Definition	Values
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> oc : the OpenConfig models are used
startup_config_state	The state of the configuration loaded and committed at startup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No value: the startup configuration succeeded [FACTORY] : the startup and rescue configurations failed, and the factory default configuration succeeds [FAILED] : no configuration succeeds [RESCUE] : the startup configuration failed and the rescue configuration succeeds
time_12	The day of the week and time in 12-hour format	A string: for example, Fri 1:23PM
time_24	The day of the week and time in 24-hour format	A string: for example, Fri 13:23
user	The username (\$USER) in the session	A string: for example, srlinux
vi_editing_mode	The vi editing mode, when enabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSERT: insert mode NAVIGATION: navigation mode REPLACE: replace multiple characters REPLACE_SINGLE: replace a single character
xpath_pwc	The present working context in XPath format	A string: for example, /network-instance[name=default]/protocols/bgp

The SR Linux CLI is written using the Python Prompt Toolkit and can be customized using the styling and Python function output that are described in the toolkit documentation. In the following example, the prompt is configured to display color coded dynamic prompts and Python functions are called to display system information and the 24-hour time in HH:MM:SS format in the bottom toolbar.

```
environment prompt "\n{aaa_user}@{host} in {{ {modified_flags}{short_yang_models}{mode_and_session} }} at [ {pwc} ]|{'<gray>took ' + last_executed_command_duration.value + 's<>' if last_executed_command_duration.value != '0' else ''}\n{'<green>' if last_executed_command_
```

```
status.value == '0' else '<red>'}{'#' if mode.value == 'candidate' else '$' if mode.value ==  
'state' else '>'} "
```

```
environment bottom-toolbar "CPM:{hw_slot} {short_redundancy} {banner}{commit_confirmed_with_  
remaining_time}|[{os.popen('cat /proc/loadavg').read().rstrip()}] {time.strftime('%X')}"
```

For example:

```
admin@srl1 in { candidate shared default } at [ system ]  
#  
CPM:A [0.12 0.12 0.15 1/1267 22058] 20:44:49
```

4 YANG data models

SR Linux supports YANG data models for configuring the network element. YANG is a standards-based, data-modelling language defined in several IETF RFCs. The SR Linux model-driven management interfaces are based on a common infrastructure that uses YANG models as the core definition for network element configuration, state, and operational actions. The model-driven interfaces (SR Linux CLI, gRPC server) take the underlying YANG modules and render them for the particular management interface.

SR Linux supports the following YANG data models:

- Nokia vendor-specific data models
- OpenConfig vendor-neutral data models

This chapter describes how SR Linux implements OpenConfig YANG data models and manages interactions with the Nokia YANG data models.

4.1 SR Linux data models

SR Linux makes extensive use of structured YANG data models to provide network operators with a single set of data models to configure and manage commonly-used network protocols, services, and devices. Each application that SR Linux supports has a Nokia vendor-specific YANG model that defines the application's configuration and state.

SR Linux exposes the YANG models to supported management APIs; for example, the CLI command tree is derived from the SR Linux YANG models loaded into the system. A gNMI client can use Set RPCs to configure an application based on the YANG model.

When you commit a configuration, the SR Linux management server validates the YANG models and translates them into protocol buffers for the impart database (IDB).

4.2 OpenConfig data models

OpenConfig is an informal working group that provides structured, vendor-neutral YANG data models to address the use requirements of networking applications and technologies by the community. OpenConfig data models support configuration and management of multivendor networks. They use standards-based, YANG data-modeling language, support Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs), and allow network operators to use a single set of data models to configure and manage commonly-used network protocols, services, and devices that support the OpenConfig initiative.

4.2.1 Implementation in SR Linux

SR Linux supports OpenConfig YANG data models for configuring and managing network elements. You can use the OpenConfig data models together with the SR Linux data models to configure network elements, using a CLI console or SSH connection or management-interface RPCs (gNMI) for communications between the clients and routers.

The SR Linux and OpenConfig data models are implemented through the management server binary. The SR Linux installation process installs the data models by default during the management server installation. The OpenConfig instance of the management server passes through authorization toward the native management server.



Note:

The system does not support multiple candidates within the OpenConfig instance of the management server.

See the *SR Linux Software Release Notes* for the supported OpenConfig modules in SR Linux releases.

4.2.2 Interaction with SR Linux data models

You can use the SR Linux vendor-specific and OpenConfig vendor-neutral YANG data models together to configure and manage network elements. The SR Linux data models offer a more complete representation of the capabilities of the SR Linux network elements, because they include vendor-specific features and functions that the OpenConfig data models do not describe.

The SR Linux configuration and operational statements map to path statements in the supported OpenConfig modules. The mappings are exposed in JSON files delivered with the software package. You can view the mapping files after installation, for vendor-specific deviations and augmentations.



Note: See the *SR Linux Software Release Notes* for information about the supported OpenConfig modules in SR Linux releases.

When using the gNMI service, the capabilities RPC can discover the capabilities of a specific gNMI server. The client sends a `CapabilityRequest` message to request capability information from the target. The target replies with a `CapabilityResponse` message that includes the gNMI service version, the supported data model versions, and the supported data encodings. Subsequent RPC messages from the client use this information to indicate the set of models used by the client and the encoding used for data.

The `CapabilityResponse` messages indicates each data model the target supports, based on the configuration in CLI (**system management openconfig admin-state**). The advertised names include information about the model, organization, and version, for the respective YANG models, and Nokia deviations for the OpenConfig models. See [gNMI Capabilities RPC](#) for more information.

4.2.2.1 Viewing OpenConfig to SR Linux mapping files

Procedure

SR Linux exposes the OpenConfig to SR Linux data model module mappings in `oc-srl.json` files provided with the installation. You can locate and view the module mapping files after SR Linux installation in the `/opt/srlinux/mappings/openconfig` directory.

See the *SR Linux Software Release Notes* for information about the supported OpenConfig modules in SR Linux releases.

Example:

The following example shows partial content from the `oc-srl-11dp.json` mapping file.

```
"mapping": [
  {
```

```

    "oc": "/lldp",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/{config,state}",
    "srlinux": ""
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/{config,state}/enabled",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:admin-state",
    "transform": "bool-to-admin-state"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/{config,state}/hello-timer",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:hello-timer"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/{config,state}/suppress-tlv-advertisement",
    "supported": false
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/config/system-name",
    "supported": false
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/state/system-name",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:system-name"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/config/system-description",
    "supported": false
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/state/system-description",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:system-description"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/config/chassis-id",
    "supported": false
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/state/chassis-id",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:chassis-id"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/config/chassis-id-type",
    "supported": false
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/state/chassis-id-type",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:chassis-id-type"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/state/counters",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:statistics"
  },
  {
    "oc": "/lldp/state/counters/frame-in",
    "srlinux": "/system/srl_nokia-lldp:lldp/srl_nokia-lldp:statistics/srl_nokia-
lldp:frame-in"
  },
  {
#

```

4.2.3 Enabling access to OpenConfig data models

Procedure

You can enable access to the OpenConfig data model using the **admin-state** in the **system management openconfig admin-state** context. When you validate and commit a configuration, the system verifies if **openconfig** is set to **true** and determines if there is access to OpenConfig data models. If the candidate contains OpenConfig configuration statements and **openconfig** is not enabled (**false**), the action fails with an error.



Note: The system does not support multiple candidates within the OpenConfig instance of the management server.

The following example shows the basic configuration required to enable the OpenConfig configuration modules and obtain state information.

Example:

```
--{ [FACTORY] candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2# system management openconfig admin-state enable
--{ [FACTORY] * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2# commit stay
All changes have been committed. Starting new transaction.
--{ [FACTORY] + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2#
```

4.2.4 Specifying the data model mode

The SR Linux YANG data model is the default mode. The system supports different methods for switching between the default SR Linux data model and the OpenConfig data model.

4.2.4.1 Specifying the data model in the CLI

Procedure

To specify the data model when accessing the CLI, use the **enter oc** or **enter srl** command. A special OpenConfig banner appears in OpenConfig mode.

Example: Specifying the data model

```
A:dut2# enter oc
--{ oc candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2# enter srl
--{ [FACTORY] + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2#
```

4.2.4.2 Specifying the data model in Linux Bash

Procedure

To specify the data model when logging in to the Linux Bash, start the CLI using `sr_cli --oc` or `sr_cli --srl`. This enters directly into OpenConfig or SR Linux models respectively.

Example: Specifying the data model in Linux Bash

```
$ sr_cli --oc
Loading environment configuration file(s): []
Welcome to the Nokia SR Linux CLI.

--{ oc running }--[ ]--
A:srl1# quit
Connection to srl1 closed.
$ sr_cli --srl

Loading environment configuration file(s): []
Welcome to the Nokia SR Linux CLI.

--{ [FACTORY] + running }--[ ]--
A:srl1# quit Connection to srl1 closed.
```

4.2.4.3 Specifying the data model mode for the gRPC server

Procedure

When using the gRPC server to send and accept edits, requests, and responses for the SR Linux or OpenConfig data models, you can specify the corresponding data model schema (**openconfig** or **native**) for the target in the **system grpc-server name yang-models** context. The following example shows this configuration.

Example: Yang data model selection for gRPC server

```
A:dut2# enter candidate
--{ [FACTORY] + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2# system grpc-server mgmt yang-models openconfig
--{ [FACTORY] +* candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2# commit stay
All changes have been committed. Starting new transaction.
--{ [FACTORY] + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
A:dut2#
```

Alternatively, you can send a gNMI SetRequest with the origin prefix **openconfig** embedded in the request. This informs the system to use the OpenConfig data model, regardless of the value specified for **yang-models** under the gRPC server configuration.

Example: Prefix origin openconfig in gNMI SetRequest

```
SetRequest:
prefix: <
  origin: "openconfig"
>
```

4.2.5 Verifying the OpenConfig operational state

Procedure

You can verify the OpenConfig operational state using the command **info from state system management openconfig oper-state**. The following example shows the operational state of the OpenConfig data model.

Example:

```
A:dut2# info with-context from state system management openconfig
system {
  management {
    openconfig {
      admin-state enable
      oper-state up
    }
  }
}
```

5 RPC overview and supporting interfaces

SR Linux supports the gNMI and JSON interfaces that use the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) protocol for the modification and retrieval of a configuration from a target device as if it were a local object. This chapter provides a general RPC overview and defines how SR Linux implements the gNMI and JSON serving RPCs.

5.1 RPC overview

An RPC executes a procedure or method on a remote device in a way similar to one executed locally. Using an RPC should look and feel like a local procedure call and achieve similar results.

When RPCs operate in a server/client model, the client executes an application and requests some method be executed on a server. The server receives the RPC, executes the method, and sends the outcome back to the server. For this to occur, the following are needed:

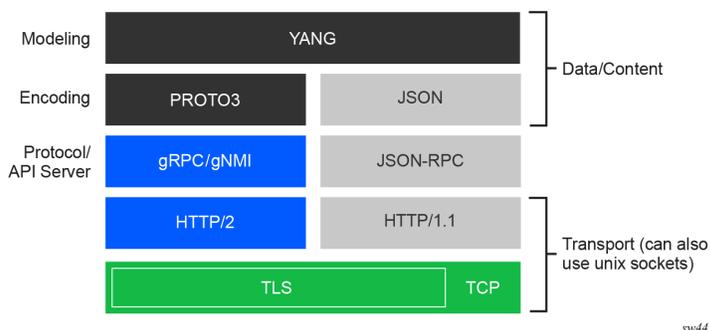
- A server application that contains a set of methods (or service) which a client can call. For example, a gRPC server or JSON-RPC server. Each needs to receive an RPC from a client for a specific method or service, execute the requested methods/service, and return data.
- A common way of describing which method to execute and associated data.

This is referred to as encoding/decoding or serialization/deserialization. For example, proto buffers or JSON.

- A transport mechanism between the two devices. In the case of gNMI and JSON-RPC this is done using HTTP/2 and HTTP1.1 over TCP secured by TLS.

For RPCs to relate to network applications and a network operating system, there needs to be a way to define the data model of the network constructs which an RPC must perform. In the SR Linux, all applications are modeled in YANG, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 8: RPC-based interfaces in SR Linux



5.1.1 gNMI path convention

Because SR Linux is modeled in YANG, for RPCs to retrieve or configure an SR Linux device (set) the data location or path to the data within the YANG model must be specified to the RPC. For example, to configure a description under a BGP peer, the RPC server must be able to reference this specific data and its location in the SR Linux data model.

Both the JSON-RPC and gNMI use the gNMI path convention to describe the location or path in SR Linux. The gNMI path convention is commonly referred to as the "path" and defines the data structure of a path to reference a config or state leaf within SR Linux.

A path is an ordered list of path elements with each element containing an element name and one or more key value pairs associated with the element. For example:

```
path: <
  elem: <
    name: "interface"
    key: <
      key: "name"
      value: "ethernet-1/20"
    >
  >
  elem: <
    name: "subinterface"
    key: <
      key: "index"
      value: "1"
    >
  >
```

A path can also be displayed as a string which is more human readable. The rules for building this string type are:

- Each path element is separated by a "/" character and listed in sequence.
- A path element which contains one or more key/value pairs is represented by the path element name followed the key/value wrapped in brackets ([]).
- The root of the data tree is represented by a single "/".

The following is a human readable path for the previous example:

```
/interface=ethernet-1/20/subinterface[index=1]
```

5.2 Configuring a gRPC or JSON server

SR Linux can enable a gRPC server that allows external gRPC clients to connect to the device and modify the configuration and collect state information. You can also enable a JSON-RPC server on the SR Linux device, which allows you issue JSON-formatted requests to the device to retrieve and set configuration and state.

See the Management Servers chapter in the *SR Linux Configuration Basics Guide* for details on how to configure these servers.

6 gNMI

gRPC Network Management Interface (gNMI) is a gRPC based protocol that defines a service or set of services or RPC methods used to configure and retrieve data from network devices.

SR Linux provides a gNMI-based RPC for the modification and retrieval of a configuration. Supported RPCs are:

- Get
- Set
- Subscribe
- Capabilities

6.1 Common notification messages

When the SR Linux gNMI process communicates data to a client, it uses common notification messages. Notification messages use the fields shown in the following table.

Table 9: Common notification fields

Field	Definition
timestamp	Time data was collected
prefix	Prefix applied to all path fields included in the notification message. The paths expressed within the message are formed by the concatenation of prefix + path.
update	List of update messages that indicate changes in the underlying data. Subfields are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • path • val (value)
delete	List of paths indicating the deletion of data nodes

6.1.1 Timestamps

Timestamp values are represented in nanoseconds. The value is encoded as a signed 64-bit integer (int64).

6.1.2 Path prefix

A prefix can be specified to reduce the lengths of path fields within a message. The absolute path is a concatenation of the path elements representing the prefix and the list of path elements in the path field. For example:

Example: Path Prefix

```
notification: <
  timestamp: (timestamp) // timestamp as int64
  prefix: <
    elem: <
      name: "a"
    >
    elem: <
      name: "b"
      key: <
        key: "name"
        value: "b1"
      >
    >
    elem: <
      name: "c"
    >
  >
  update: <
    path: <
      elem: <
        name: "d"
      >
    >
    value: <
      val: <
        json_val: "AStringValue"
      >
    >
  >
  update: <
    path: <
      elem: <
        name: "e"
      >
    >
    val: <
      json_val: 10042 // converted to int representation
    >
  >
  >
  >
```

6.1.3 Paths

Paths are represented according to gNMI path conventions. Each path is represented by an ordered list of PathElem messages, starting at the root node, and ending at the most specific path element (versus a single string with a "/" character separating each element). Each PathElem message contains the name of the node within the data tree, along with any associated keys and attributes that may be required. For example:

Example

```
path: <
  elem: <
    name: "a"
  >
  elem: <
    name: "e"
    key: <
      key: "key"
      value: "k1"
    >
  >
  elem: <
    name: "f"
  >
  elem: <
    name: "g"
  >
>
```

Multiple paths are supported. Multiple notification messages are triggered in response to each path. For example:

Example

```
path <
  elem <
    name: "interface"
    key <
      key: "name"
      value: "mgmt0"
    >
  >
>
path <
  elem <
    name: "system"
  >
>
type: 1
encoding: JSON_IETF
```

6.1.4 Data node values

The value of a data node can be the following:

- scalar types, such as a string in the `string_val` field, `int64` in the `int_val` field, `uint64` in the `uint_val` field, `bool` in the `bool_val` field, `bytes`, and `float` in the `float_val` field
- additional types used in some schema languages, such as `decimal64` in the `decimal_val` field and `ScalarArray` in the `leaflist_val` field
- structured data types

6.1.4.1 Structured data types

When structured data is sent in an update message, it is serialized according to supported encoding, as shown in the following table.

Table 10: Encoding for structured data

Data type	Description	Field
ASCII	An ASCII encoded string	ascii_val
PROTO	A Protobuf encoded message using protobuf.any	any_val
JSON_IETF	A JSON encoded string using JSON encoding compatible with RFC 7951	json_ietf_val

6.2 Data model selection using gNMI origin

Within a gNMI request, the origin extension allows clients to specify which data model to interact with: OpenConfig (**openconfig**), native (**native** or **srlinux_native**), or CLI (**cli** or **srlinux_cli**).

Clients can specify a value for the origin in the path prefix or in one or more paths, but not both at once. When a request specifies the origin in the path prefix, SR Linux uses the specified data model to process all operations within the transaction.



Note: If a request includes a path prefix, the prefix must specify any required origin.

If no origin is specified in a request, SR Linux handles the request based on the data model specified under **system grpc-server yang-models** (set to **native** by default).

SR Linux deviates from the gNMI specification in that it intrinsically links all origins such that a change in one data model produces the matching change in the other.

The following table describes the usage of the origin field in the message types where it is typically used.

Table 11: Purpose of origin field by message type

Message type	Purpose of origin field
SetRequest	Specifies the schema to use to modify the target configuration
GetRequest	Retrieves the contents of the specified schema
GetResponse	Indicates that the payload contains data from the specified <origin, path> schema
SubscribeRequest	Subscribes to paths within the specified schema
SubscribeResponse	Indicates the update corresponds to the specified <origin, path> tuple

Multiple path origins

If a SetRequest specifies more than one origin (for example, it contains two operations each with different path origins), the updates are processed as a single transaction. In this case, all operations must succeed for the SetResponse to return a success message. If any of the operations fail, the contents of all origins roll back, and the SetResponse returns an error.

You can specify mixed origins combining OpenConfig with native YANG or with CLI. In either case, SR Linux applies the OpenConfig origin first, followed by the native or CLI origin.

The following example shows the OpenConfig origin defined in the path prefix:

Example: Origin defined in path prefix

```
prefix {
  origin: "openconfig"
}
path {
  elem {
    name: "interfaces"
  }
  elem {
    name: "interface"
    key {
      key: "name"
      value: "ethernet-1/1"
    }
  }
  elem {
    name: "state"
  }
  elem {
    name: "description"
  }
}
type: ALL
encoding: JSON_IETF
```

6.2.1 CLI configuration with gNMI origin

SR Linux supports setting the gNMI origin to CLI (**cli** or **srlinux_cli**), which allows gNMI clients to apply CLI configurations. In this case, SR Linux ignores any defined path and enters and commits the configuration included in the update or replace operation as CLI input.

The value defined in the CLI origin is encoded as ASCII and supports both the tree-based CLI commands as displayed using the SR Linux **info** command or the full-context **set /** commands as shown using the **info flat** command.

Delete operations are not supported with origin CLI.

If a SetRequest replace operation contains only the CLI origin, SR Linux treats the operation as a full device configuration replacement. The whole running configuration is replaced with the CLI commands applied over a blank configuration.

SR Linux supports only one CLI replace operation per SetRequest. However, one or more update operations can follow the replace operation, in which case the updates are appended to the contents of the replace operation.

The following example shows a SetRequest that uses CLI origin within the update operation:

Example: SetRequest with CLI origin

```

update: <
  path: <
    origin: "cli"
  >
  val: <
    ascii_val: "/interface ethernet-1/1 admin-state disable"
  >
>

```

6.3 gNMI Get RPC

The Get RPC allows you to obtain a view of the existing state. A GetRequest message is sent to the target (SR Linux gNMI process gnm_mgr) that specifies the data to retrieve. A GetResponse message is returned that reflects the values of specified leafs at the collection time.

The Get RPC is recommended for retrieving small data sets. For larger data sets, the gNMI subscribe RPC is recommended, using the ONCE mode.

Related topics

[gNMI Subscribe RPC](#)

6.3.1 GetRequest message

A GetRequest message retrieves a view of data from the server. A Get RPC requests the server retrieve a subset of the data tree as specified by the paths included in the message and serializes this using the specified encoding. The GetRequest message uses the fields shown in the following table.

Table 12: GetRequest fields

Field	Definition
path	Path (or set of paths) for the requested data view. Wildcards are permitted.
type	Type of data requested. Supported options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONFIG (configurable read/write data) STATE (non-configurable read-only data)
encoding	Encoding that the target should use (ASCII or JSON_IETF). If not specified, JSON is the default.
extension	Repeated field to carry gNMI extensions

6.3.2 GetResponse message

The GetResponse message uses the fields shown in the following table.

Table 13: GetResponse fields

Field	Definition
notification	Set of notification messages for each path specified in the Get Request.
extension	Repeated field to carry gNMI extensions

Related topics

[Common notification messages](#)

6.4 gNMI Set RPC

The Set RPC allows you to modify an existing state. A SetRequest message is sent to the target (SR Linux gNMI process gnmi_mgr) that specifies the required modifications. The server deletes, replaces, and updates paths based on the order they are listed. For each operation designated in the SetRequest message, an UpdateResult message is included in the SetResponse message.

6.4.1 SetRequest message

The SetRequest message uses the fields shown in the following table.

Table 14: SetRequest fields

Field	Definition
prefix	A specified prefix is applied to all defined paths within each field
delete	A set of paths to be removed from the data tree
replace	A set of update messages that defines content to replace
union_replace	A set of update messages of mixed origin that defines content to replace
update	A set of update messages that defines content to update
extension	Repeated field to carry gNMI extensions

An update message indicates changes to paths where a new value is required. Update messages contain the following:

- path - the path of the element to be modified
- value - a value to apply to the specified node

All changes to the state included in a SetRequest message are considered part of a transaction. Either all modifications are applied or changes are rolled back to reflect the original state. For changes to be applied together, they must be in a single SetRequest message.

For replace operations, the behavior of omitted data elements depends on whether they are non-default values (set by a previous SetRequest message) or unmodified defaults. When the replace operation omits values that have been previously set, they are deleted from the data tree. Otherwise, omitted data elements are created with their default values.

For update operations, only the value of the data elements explicitly specified are changed.

6.4.2 SetResponse message

The SetResponse message uses the fields shown in the following table.

Table 15: SetResponse fields

Field	Definition
prefix	The prefix specified for all paths
response	A list of responses (one per operation). Each response consists of an UpdateResult message with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> timestamp - time when the SetRequest message was accepted path - path defined in SetRequest message. A prefix may be present to reduce repetition of path elements. op - the operation performed on the path (delete, replace, or update) message - a status message
extension	Repeated field to carry gNMI extensions

6.5 gNMI Subscribe RPC

The Subscribe RPC allows you to receive updates relating to the state of data instances. The user creates a subscription using the Subscribe RPC with the desired subscription mode. The defined mode triggers how and when the data is sent to the client.

A SubscribeRequest message is sent to the target (SR Linux gNMI process gnmi_mgr) to request updates for one or more paths. A SubscribeResponse message is sent to the client over an established RPC.

6.5.1 SubscribeRequest message

The SubscribeRequest message uses the fields shown in the following table.

Table 16: *SubscribeRequest* fields

Field	Definition
subscribe	SubscriptionList message outlining the new set of paths to subscribe to
poll	Request for a polled update for the specified paths
extension	Repeated field to carry gNMI extensions

Subscriptions are set once and cannot be modified. A new Subscribe RPC call must be created for new paths. To end an existing subscription, the client must cancel the associated Subscribe RPC.

6.5.1.1 SubscriptionList message

A SubscriptionList message indicates a set of paths where common subscription behavior is required. The SubscriptionList message uses the fields shown in the following table.

Table 17: *SubscriptionList* fields

Field	Definition
subscription	A set of subscription messages indicating the paths associated with the subscription
mode	Type of subscription to create: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONCE • STREAM (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ON_CHANGE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sample_interval – TARGET_DEFINED • POLL
extension	Repeated field to carry gNMI extensions

6.5.1.1.1 ONCE subscription

ONCE subscriptions are one-time requests. A ONCE subscription is created by sending a SubscribeRequest message with the subscribe field containing a SubscriptionList, with the mode type set to ONCE. The relevant update messages are sent and the RPC channel is closed.

6.5.1.1.2 STREAM subscription

STREAM subscriptions are long-lived and transmit updates indefinitely. To create a STREAM subscription, a SubscribeRequest message containing a SubscriptionList is sent and the mode type is set to STREAM. The STREAM mode subscription message also specifies one of the following modes:

- **ON_CHANGE** - Updates are sent when data item values change.
The ON_CHANGE subscription can also specify a heartbeat interval, which causes the data to be sent at the specified interval whether or not the values have changed.
- **SAMPLE** - Data is sent at specified intervals as specified in the sample_interval field. The maximum sample rate is a 64-bit integer in nanoseconds and minimum is 0.
- **TARGET_DEFINED** - The target dictates the ideal subscription type to create for each leaf. For example, if the path refers to event-driven leaves, then an ON_CHANGE subscription may be created. If the data contains counters values, a SAMPLE subscription may be created.

6.5.1.1.3 POLL subscription

POLL subscriptions allow clients to regularly retrieve data items on-demand from long-lived RPCs.

To initiate a POLL subscription, the client sends an encapsulated SubscriptionList message that indicates the requested set of paths first, then a SubscribeRequest message with a poll field consisting of an empty poll message. In response, the target node generates updates for all paths defined in the SubscriptionList.

6.5.2 SubscribeResponse message

The SubscribeResponse message uses the fields shown in the following table.

Table 18: SubscribeResponse fields

Field	Definition
update OR sync_response	A response field. Only one type can be specified per message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • update - provides an update value for a subscribed data entity • sync_response - Boolean field that indicates all path data values have been transmitted at least once
extension	Repeated field to carry gNMI extensions

6.6 gNMI Capabilities RPC

The Capabilities RPC allows you to discover the capabilities of a specific gNMI server.

A CapabilityRequest message is sent by the client to request capability information from the target. The target replies with a CapabilityResponse message that includes its gNMI service version, the versioned data models it supports, and the supported data encodings.

This information is used in subsequent RPC messages from the client to indicate the set of models that the client uses, and the encoding used for data.

6.6.1 CapabilityRequest message

The CapabilityRequest message is sent by the client to request capability information from the target. The CapabilityRequest message carries a single repeated extension field which can be used to carry gNMI extensions.

Example: CapabilityRequest message

```
message CapabilityRequest {
  repeated gnmi_ext.Extension extension = 1;
}
```

6.6.2 CapabilityResponse message

A CapabilityResponse message is sent from the target and includes the following fields:

- supported_models - a set of ModelData messages describing each model supported by the target
- supported_encodings - an enumerated field describing the data encodings supported by the target (ASCII and JSON_IETF are supported)
- gNMI_version - the version of the gNMI service supported by the target
- encoding - a repeated field for gNMI extensions

Example: CapabilityResponse message

```
message CapabilityResponse {
  repeated ModelData supported_models = 1;
  repeated Encoding supported_encodings = 2;
  string gNMIversion = 3;
  repeated gnmi_ext.Extension extension = 4;
}
```

6.7 Candidate mode

gNMI uses its own private exclusive candidate that restricts other users or services from making simultaneous changes to a configuration. If another exclusive session is already active, any attempted gNMI updates fail with an error.

The gNMI server uses the private exclusive candidate name **gnmirpc- $\langle n \rangle$** , where $\langle n \rangle$ is a 32-bit number starting at 1 that increments for every request received, but resets on a gNMI server restart.

6.8 gNMI extensions

Each top-level RPC message (for example, the SubscribeRequest and SubscribeResponse for the Subscribe RPC) defines an extensions field that can carry additional parameters for a gNMI RPC.

The gNMI specification provides well-known extensions within the specification itself and also allows vendors to create their own custom extensions. SR Linux supports the following well-known extensions:

- Depth
- Commit Confirmed

gNMI extensions are defined in the `gnmi_ext.proto` file, available here:

https://github.com/openconfig/gnmi/blob/master/proto/gnmi_ext/gnmi_ext.proto

In addition, each well-known extension has associated reference documentation, available here:

<https://github.com/openconfig/reference/tree/master/rpc/gnmi>

6.8.1 Commit Confirmed extension

In certain deployments, the client and server are separated by a complex network. In these cases, it is not safe to assume that the pushed configuration will not break connectivity to the network device, or that the network device has out-of-band access.

To address these issues, the Commit Confirmed extension provides a means to automatically roll back the applied configuration after a certain period has elapsed if an incorrect configuration is pushed.

Commit Confirmed is a well-known gNMI extension defined by OpenConfig in the `gnmi_ext.proto`, available here:

https://github.com/openconfig/gnmi/blob/v0.11.0/proto/gnmi_ext/gnmi_ext.proto#L35

The Commit Confirmed reference documentation is available here:

<https://github.com/openconfig/reference/blob/master/rpc/gnmi/gnmi-commit-confirmed.md>

SR Linux supports v0.1.0 of this extension.

6.8.2 Depth extension

To align with the principle of keeping the gNMI server implementation simple, the gNMI specification supports no subtree filtering by default. However, while simplicity is desirable, the implicit recursiveness of the requested gNMI data may be considered a limitation for some gNMI implementations.

As an alternative, the Depth gNMI extension allows a client to control the depth of the recursion when the server evaluates a group of paths in the Subscribe or Get RPC.

Orchestration, network management, and monitoring systems can benefit from this extension because it provides the following capabilities:

- reduces the load on the server when data is to be fetched from the Network OS during the recursive data extraction
- reduces the bytes on the wire payload, by sending less data

Depth is a well-known gNMI extension defined by OpenConfig in the `gnmi_ext.proto`, available here:

https://github.com/openconfig/gnmi/blob/v0.11.0/proto/gnmi_ext/gnmi_ext.proto#L36

The Depth reference documentation is available here:

<https://github.com/openconfig/reference/blob/master/rpc/gnmi/gnmi-depth.md>

SR Linux supports v0.1.0 of this extension.

6.9 gNMI examples

Open source clients can be used to run GetRequests, SetRequests, subscriptions, and capabilities. The examples that follow show requests and responses using the following clients although any client that conforms to gNMI specifications can be used:

- `gnmi_get` — used for simple GetRequests
- `gnmi_set` — used for simple SetRequests
- `gnmi_cli` — used for SubscribeRequests, and advanced GetRequests and SetRequests
- `gnmi_capabilities` — used for CapabilityRequests

6.9.1 gnmi_get examples

The get gNMI-RPC allows you to retrieve state and configuration from a datastore. The following examples are shown:

- get all request
- get interface with wildcard key request

Example: get all request

```
# gnmi_get -target_addr 172.18.0.6:50052 -insecure -xpath '/'
== getRequest:
path: <
>
encoding: JSON_IETF
```

Response (get all)

```
notification: <
  timestamp: 1565672122888042050
  update: <
    path: <
      >
    val: <
      json_ietf_val: "{\n \"srl_nokia-acl:acl\": {\n \"ipv4-
filter\" ---- snip ---- }\n }\n}"
    >
  >
>
```

Example: get interface with wildcard key request

```
# gnmi_get -target_addr 172.18.0.6:50052 -insecure -xpath
'/interface[name=mgmt0]/subinterface[index=*]'
== getRequest:
path: <
  elem: <
    name: "interface"
    key: <
      key: "name"
      value: "mgmt0"
    >
  >
>
```



```

    }\n }\n }\n }\n ]\n}\n"
  >
  >
  >

```

6.9.2 gnmi_set examples

The set gNMI-RPC allows you to modify the state. The following examples are shown:

- set delete request
- set update all request

Example: set delete request

```

# gnmi_set -target_addr 172.18.0.3:50052 -username admin -password
admin -insecure -delete /system/name/host-name
== setRequest:
delete: <
  elem: <
    name: "system"
  >
  elem: <
    name: "name"
  >
  elem: <
    name: "host-name"
  >
  >
  >

```

Response (set delete)

```

response: <
  path: <
    elem: <
      name: "system"
    >
    elem: <
      name: "name"
    >
    elem: <
      name: "host-name"
    >
  >
  op: DELETE
  >
  timestamp: 1567203341816078044

```

Example: set an update all request

```

# gnmi_set -target_addr 172.18.0.3:50052 -username admin -password
admin -insecure -update /system/name/host-name:replaced-host -replace
/system/name/domain-name:replaced-domain
== setRequest:
replace: <
  path: <
    elem: <
      name: "system"
    >
  >
  elem: <

```

```

    name: "name"
  >
  elem: <
    name: "domain-name"
  >
  >
  val: <
    string_val: "replaced-domain"
  >
  >
  update: <
    path: <
      elem: <
        name: "system"
      >
      elem: <
        name: "name"
      >
      elem: <
        name: "host-name"
      >
    >
    val: <
      string_val: "replaced-host"
    >
  >
  >

```

Response (set update all)

```

response: <
  path: <
    elem: <
      name: "system"
    >
    elem: <
      name: "name"
    >
    elem: <
      name: "domain-name"
    >
  >
  op: REPLACE
response: <
  path: <
    elem: <
      name: "system"
    >
    elem: <
      name: "name"
    >
    elem: <
      name: "host-name"
    >
  >
  op: UPDATE
  >
  timestamp: 1567204165851469784

```

6.9.3 gnmi_cli examples

The cli gNMI-RPC allows you to subscribe and receive updates on the state of a data instance. The following examples are shown:

- Subscribe - ONCE for all (one-time subscription) request
- Subscribe - STREAM ON_CHANGE interface (long term subscription) request

In these examples, -qt specifies the subscription type. ONCE mode is the default and therefore is not shown in the first example.

Example: Subscribe ONCE for all request

```
# gnmi_cli -a 172.18.0.6:50052 -insecure -q '/'
```

Response (subscribe ONCE for all)

```
{
  "acl": {
    "acl-filter": {
      "allow_sip_dip": {
        "type": {
          "ipv4": {
            "entry": {
              "10": {
                "action": {
                  "accept": {
                    "log": "false"
                  }
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
-- Snip --
```

Example: Subscribe STREAM ON_CHANGE interface request

```
# gnmi_cli -a 172.18.0.6:50052 -insecure --qt streaming -q
'/interface[name=mgmt0]'
```

Response (Subscribe STREAM ON_CHANGE interface)

```
{
  "interface": {
    "mgmt0": {
      "admin-state": "enable",
      "ethernet": {
        "flow-control": {
          "receive": "false"
        }
      },
      "hw-mac-address": "02:42:AC:12:00:06",
      "statistics": {
        "in-crc-errors": "0",
        "in-fragment-frames": "0",
        "in-jabber-frames": "0",
        "in-mac-pause-frames": "0",
        "in-oversize-frames": "0",
        "out-mac-pause-frames": "0"
      }
    }
  },
  "ifindex": "524304383",
```

```

"last-change": "2019-08-30T18:44:45.490Z",
"mtu": "1514",
"oper-state": "up",
"statistics": {
  "carrier-transitions": "1",
  "in-broadcast-pkts": "5",
  "in-errors": "0",
  "in-fcs-errors": "0",
  "in-multicast-pkts": "1356",
  "in-octets": "612022",
  "in-unicast-pkts": "4662",
  "out-broadcast-pkts": "1",
  "out-errors": "0",
  "out-multicast-pkts": "456",
  "out-octets": "2724476",
  "out-unicast-pkts": "5505"
},
"subinterface": {
  "0": {
    "admin-state": "enable",
    "ifindex": "524288000",
    "ip-mtu": "1500",
    "ipv4": {
      "address": {
        "172.18.0.6/24": {
          "origin": "dhcp"
        }
      },
      "allow-directed-broadcast": "false",
      "arp": {
        "neighbor": {
          "172.18.0.1": {
            "expiration-time": "2019-08-31T01:13:22.987Z",
            "link-layer-address": "02:42:45:9D:DB:FC",
            "origin": "dynamic"
          },
          "172.18.0.2": {
            "expiration-time": "2019-08-30T22:44:54.422Z",
            "link-layer-address": "02:42:AC:12:00:02",
            "origin": "dynamic"
          }
        }
      },
      "timeout": "14400"
    },
    "dhcp-client": "true"
  },
  "ipv6": {
    "address": {
      "2001:172:18::6/80": {
        "origin": "dhcp",
        "status": "preferred"
      },
      "fe80::42:acff:fe12:6/64": {
        "origin": "link-layer",
        "status": "preferred"
      }
    },
    "dhcp-client": "true",
    "neighbor-discovery": {
      "dup-addr-detect": "true",
      "reachable-time": "30",
      "stale-time": "14400"
    }
  },
},

```

```

"last-change": "2019-08-30T18:44:45.490Z",
"oper-state": "up",
"qos": {
  "input": {
    "classifiers": {
      "ipv4-dscp": "default",
      "ipv6-dscp": "default",
      "mpls-tc": "default"
    }
  }
},
"statistics": {
  "in-discarded-pkts": "0",
  "in-error-pkts": "0",
  "in-forwarded-octets": "0",
  "in-forwarded-pkts": "0",
  "in-octets": "404380",
  "in-pkts": "4679",
  "in-terminated-octets": "404380",
  "in-terminated-pkts": "4679",
  "out-discarded-pkts": "0",
  "out-error-pkts": "0",
  "out-forwarded-octets": "2409995",
  "out-forwarded-pkts": "5511",
  "out-octets": "2409995",
  "out-pkts": "5511"
}
},
"vlan-tagging": "false"
}
}
{
  "interface": {
    "mgmt0": {
      "statistics": {
        "in-octets": "615366"
      }
    }
  }
}
{
  "interface": {
    "mgmt0": {
      "statistics": {
        "in-unicast-pkts": "4693"
      }
    }
  }
}
{
  "interface": {
    "mgmt0": {
      "statistics": {
        "out-octets": "2736287"
      }
    }
  }
}
}
.
.
.

```

6.9.4 gnmi_capabilities example

The capabilities gNMI-RPC allows you to discover the capabilities of a specific gNMI server. The following example shows a request to obtain model, data encodings, and version for a specified server.

Example: Request server capabilities for specified server

```
gnmi_capabilities -username admin -password admin --target_addr [172.18.0.8]:50264
```

Response (request server capabilities)

```
supported_models: <
  name: "urn:srl_nokia/aaa:srl_nokia-aaa"
  organization: "Nokia"
  version: "2020-12-31"
>

supported_models: <
  name: "urn:srl_nokia/aaa-types:srl_nokia-aaa-types"
  organization: "Nokia"
  version: "2019-11-30"
>
.
.
.
supported_encodings: JSON_IETF
supported_encodings: ASCII
supported_encodings: PROTO
supported_encodings: 45
supported_encodings: 44
supported_encodings: 46
supported_encodings: 47
gNMI_version: "0.7.0"
```

6.10 gNMI service configuration

SR Linux supports a gRPC server that allows external gRPC clients, including gNMI clients, to connect to the device and modify the configuration and collect state information.

See the "Management servers" chapter in the *SR Linux Configuration Basics Guide* for information about how to configure the gRPC server for gNMI support.

7 gNOI

gRPC Network Operations Interface (gNOI) defines a set of gRPC-based services for executing operational commands on network devices. The individual RPCs and messages that perform the gNOI operations required on the node are defined at the following location: <https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi>. This repository also stores the various per-service protos in subdirectories.

The .proto gNOI files for SR Linux are stored in `/opt/srlinux/protos/gnoi`. These protos allow you to verify supported proto versions for each release, as gRPC services do not support direct version querying.

SR Linux supports the following gNOI services:

- gNOI OS service
- gNOI FactoryReset service
- gNOI File service
- gNOI System service
- gNOI Healthz service
- gNOI Packet Link Qualification service

7.1 gNOI OS service

The gNOI OS service provides an interface to install an OS package on a target node. SR Linux supports the gNOI OS service on both the active and standby CPMs (referred to as supervisors in gNOI).

To perform the OS installation, the client progresses through the following three gNOI OS RPCs:

- Install RPC
- Activate RPC
- Verify RPC

The protos used to define the OS service were pulled from the following hash: <https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi/commit/93cdd9ae9f35d8b4bc1599d0a727b294faeca352>.

7.1.1 Install RPC

The Install RPC transfers the OS package to the target node. The target node first attempts to copy the specified OS package between the CPMs before it accepts the transfer from the client.

To refer to the OS version, SR Linux uses the same string in gNOI as the one used with ZTP (*version string-build number*), for example: `v22.11.1-010`. The download folder for the OS is located at: `/var/run/srlinux/gnoi`. To validate that the transferred OS package is valid and bootable before installation, the platform performs a hash check against the md5sum that is embedded in the .bin file.

On a dual CPM node, only the active CPM runs the gNOI service. The Install RPC transfers the OS to the active CPM.



Note: SR Linux does not support the **standby_supervisor** option. On a dual CPM node, the transferred image is synced automatically to the standby CPM using ZTP.

One Install RPC is required for each CPM. Concurrent Install RPCs are not allowed on the same target node.

Install RPC structure

```
rpc Install(stream InstallRequest) returns (stream InstallResponse);
```

7.1.2 Activate RPC

The Activate RPC sets the requested OS version for the target node to use at the next reboot. It also reboots the target node if the `no_reboot` flag is not set.



Note: If the requested image fails to boot, SR Linux cannot attempt to boot a secondary image. In this case, the system can revert to the rescue image.

On a dual CPM node, if you perform this RPC on the active CPM, it triggers a switchover to the standby CPM before rebooting the previously active CPM.

Activate RPC structure

```
rpc Activate(ActivateRequest) returns (ActivateResponse);
```

7.1.3 Verify RPC

The Verify RPC checks the OS version running on the target node. The client can call this RPC multiple times while the target node boots until the activation is successful.



Note: The `activation_fail_message` is not supported because if the target node does not boot, it remains in a failure state and does not revert to a previous version of OS.

Verify RPC structure

```
rpc Verify(VerifyRequest) returns (VerifyResponse);
```

7.2 gNOI FactoryReset service

The FactoryReset service enables gNOI clients to reset a target node to boot using a golden image and to optionally format persistent storage.

One of the practical applications of this service is the ability to factory reset a device before performing Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP).

SR Linux supports the following gNOI FactoryReset RPC:

- Start RPC

The protos used to define the FactoryReset service were pulled from the following hash: [v0.1.0](#).

7.2.1 Start RPC

The Start RPC allows the client to instruct the target node to immediately clean all existing state data (including storage, configuration, logs, certificates, and licenses) and boot using the OS image configured as the golden image. The golden image is the image that the device resets to when a factory reset is performed. You can set the golden image using the **tools system boot golden-image** command. To view the available images to select from, use the **tools system boot available-images** command. If the golden image is not set, the system boots using the current OS image.

The Start RPC supports optional flags to:

- roll back to the OS configured as the golden image
- zero-fill any state data saved in persistent storage

If the golden image is configured and the **factory_reset** flag is set to **true**, SR Linux resets to the golden image. If the **factory_reset** flag is omitted or set to **false**, SR Linux boots using the current running image, but all existing state data is cleaned.

If any optional flags are set but not supported, the target node returns a gRPC Status message with code `INVALID_ARGUMENT` with the details value set to the appropriate `ResetError` message.

Start RPC structure

```
rpc Start(StartRequest) returns (StartResponse);
```

7.3 gNOI File service

The gNOI File service allows the client to transfer files to and from the target node. The main use for this service is extracting debugging information through the transfer of system logs and core files.

SR Linux supports the following gNOI File RPCs:

- Get RPC
- Put RPC
- Stat RPC
- Remove RPC



Note: The TransferToRemote RPC is not supported.

The protos used to define the gNOI File service were pulled from the following hash: <https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi/commit/93cdd9ae9f35d8b4bc1599d0a727b294faeca352>.

7.3.1 Get RPC

The Get RPC reads and streams the contents of a file from a target node to the client using sequential messages, and sends a final message containing the hash of the streamed data before closing the stream.

The target node returns an error if:

- An error occurs while reading the file.
- The file does not exist.

Get RPC structure

```
rpc Get(GetRequest) returns (stream GetResponse) {}
```

7.3.2 Put RPC

The Put RPC streams data to the target node and writes the data to a file. The client streams the file using sequential messages. The initial message contains information about the filename and permissions. The final message includes the hash of the streamed data.

The target node returns an error if:

- An error occurs while writing the data.
- The location does not exist.

Put RPC structure

```
rpc Put(stream PutRequest) returns (PutResponse) {}
```

7.3.3 Stat RPC

The Stat RPC returns metadata about files on the target node.

If the path specified in the StatRequest references a directory, the StatResponse returns the metadata for all files and folders, including the parent directory. If the path references a direct path to a file, the StatResponse returns metadata for the specified file only.

The target node returns an error if:

- The file does not exist.
- An error occurs while accessing the metadata.

Stat RPC structure

```
rpc Stat(StatRequest) returns (StatResponse) {}
```

7.3.4 Remove RPC

The Remove RPC removes the specified file from the target node.

The target node returns an error if:

- An error occurs during the remove operation (for example, permission denied).
- The file does not exist.

- The path references a directory instead of a file.

Remove RPC structure

```
rpc Remove(RemoveRequest) returns (RemoveResponse) {}
```

7.4 gNOI System service

The gNOI System service defines an interface that allows a client to perform operational tasks on target network nodes. SR Linux supports the following gNOI System RPCs:

- Ping RPC
- Traceroute RPC
- Time RPC
- SwitchControlProcess RPC
- Reboot RPC
- CancelReboot RPC
- RebootStatus RPC
- KillProcess RPC

The protos used to define the gNOI System service were pulled from the following hash: <https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi/commit/93cdd9ae9f35d8b4bc1599d0a727b294faeca352>.

7.4.1 Ping RPC

The Ping RPC allows the client to execute the ping command on the target node. The target node streams the results back to the client. Some targets do not stream any results until they receive all results. If the RPC does not specify a packet count, the ping operation uses a default of five packets.



Note:

- The Ping RPC does not currently support specification of a network-instance. The ping is executed in the network-instance where the gNMI server is running.
- SR Linux does not support setting the interval field in the PingRequest to -1 (flood ping).

Ping RPC structure

```
rpc Ping(PingRequest) returns (stream PingResponse) {}
```

7.4.2 Traceroute RPC

The Traceroute RPC allows the client to execute the traceroute command on the target node. The target node streams the results back to the client. Some targets do not stream any results until they receive all results. If the RPC does not specify a hop count, the traceroute operation uses a default of 30.

**Note:**

- The Traceroute RPC does not currently support specification of a network-instance. The traceroute is executed in the network-instance where the gRPC server is running.
- In the TracerouteRequest, SR Linux does not support the TCP and UDP enum values for the I4protocol field. Only ICMP is supported.
- In the TracerouteResponse, SR Linux does not support the mpls and as_path fields.

Traceroute RPC structure

```
rpc Traceroute(TracerouteRequest) returns (stream TracerouteResponse) {}
```

7.4.3 Time RPC

The Time RPC returns the current time on the target node. It is typically used to test whether the target is currently responding.

Time RPC structure

```
rpc Time(TimeRequest) returns (TimeResponse) {}
```

7.4.4 SwitchControlProcessor RPC

The SwitchControlProcessor RPC switches the active control processing module (CPM) on the target node to the control slot (A or B) that is specified in the request message.

SwitchControlProcessor RPC structure

```
rpc SwitchControlProcessor(SwitchControlProcessorRequest)
  returns (SwitchControlProcessorResponse) {}
```

7.4.5 Reboot RPC

The Reboot RPC allows the client to reboot a target node, either immediately or at some time in the future. It triggers the reboot of the entire chassis. It also supports specification of a reboot method (for example, cold or warm reboot), however, if the target node does not support the specified reboot method, the Reboot RPC fails.



Note: SR Linux supports only the cold reboot method, and does not support rebooting of subcomponents.

If a reboot is pending on the active control processor, the service rejects all other reboot requests.

Reboot RPC structure

```
rpc Reboot(RebootRequest) returns (RebootResponse) {}
```

7.4.6 CancelReboot RPC

The CancelReboot RPC allows the client to cancel any pending reboot requests on the target node.



Note: SR Linux does not support canceling a reboot for a subcomponent.

CancelReboot RPC structure

```
message CancelRebootResponse { }
```

7.4.7 RebootStatus RPC

The RebootStatus RPC allows the client to query the status of a reboot on the target node.



Note: SR Linux does not support querying on a single component at a time.

RebootStatus RPC structure

```
rpc RebootStatus(RebootStatusRequest) returns (RebootStatusResponse) { }
```

7.4.8 KillProcess RPC

The KillProcess RPC allows a client to kill an OS process and optionally restart it on the target node.

To specify the process to kill, the RPC must match the application name referenced in the **tools system app-management application <name>** command.

Mapping of termination signals to SR Linux commands

The KillProcess RPC termination signals map to SR Linux commands as follows:

Table 19: Mapping of termination signals to SR Linux commands

Termination signal	SR Linuxcommand	Command if restart field is true
SIGNAL_TERM	stop	restart (this option runs a warm or cold restart based on what is supported)
SIGNAL_KILL	kill	restart cold
SIGNAL_HUP	reload	—

KillProcess RPC structure

```
rpc KillProcess(KillProcessRequest) returns (KillProcessResponse) { }
```

7.5 gNOI Healthz service

To align with general design principles of distributed systems, the gNOI Healthz service allows system components to report their own health.

Debug commands can display details about the health and state of a component. The Healthz service exposes these interfaces as queryable endpoints. In doing so, it allows clients to validate the health of components and, if unhealthy, gather device-specific data to help triage or reproduce issues.

The Healthz service allows a client to initiate health checks on a target node using the Check RPC. Alternatively, the target node can self-initiate the check and report the results to the client.

A client can then use the List or Get RPC to retrieve health events associated with the affected component and subcomponents. These health events are included in ComponentStatus messages and can be helpful to debug or further root cause the reported fault.

As part of the event response, the List or Get RPC can identify specific artifacts associated with the event, which the client can then retrieve using the Artifact RPC. The client can also call the Acknowledge RPC to acknowledge the retrieval of an event (corresponding to a series of artifacts). By default, acknowledged events are no longer included in the list of events.

The SR Linux components that support some degree of Healthz are as follows (listed in native schema):

- `.platform.control{}`
- `.platform.linecard{}`
- `.platform.chassis`
- `.platform.fan-tray{}`
- `.platform.power-supply{}`
- `.platform.fabric{}`
- `.platform.linecard{ }.forwarding-complex{}`
- `.interface{ }.transceiver`

This includes all control, linecard, and fabric modules, along with power supplies and fans, individual transceivers and the chassis itself. Software components, such as routing protocol daemons, are not yet supported with the gNOI Healthz service.

SR Linux supports the following gNOI Healthz RPCs:

- Check RPC
- Get RPC
- List RPC
- Acknowledge RPC
- Artifact RPC

SR Linux uses v1.3.0 of the gNOI Healthz service protos, pulled from the following hash: <https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi/blob/4f5cb0885a26a52f9c30acc236d307192c665bd8/healthz/healthz.proto>.

Collection of artifacts

The workflow for collecting gNOI Healthz artifacts is as follows:

- When a system component becomes unhealthy, the system transmits health state information via telemetry that indicates the `healthz/state/status` of the component has transitioned to UNHEALTHY.
- When the client observes the transition to UNHEALTHY, it can call the Get or List RPCs to collect the events that occurred on the component.
- As the collection of some artifacts can be service impacting, all artifacts are not always automatically collected for an event. In this case, the client can call the Check RPC to collect the additional service impacting artifacts. This provides an opportunity to coordinate the collection of these artifacts when the operational risk of doing so is minimized (for example, by first removing traffic from the target node). To refer to a previously reported event, the Check RPC request must populate the `event_id` field with the ID reported in a prior Get or List response. After this Check RPC call, the client can call the Get or List RPCs to obtain the additional artifacts collected for the specified event.
- If a component returns to a healthy status, the system sends updated telemetry information to ensure that the external clients are updated about the current health status, even if the clients make no additional Healthz calls to the system.

Healthz events persistence

Healthz events created for the components are written to disk and persist across restarts of the service or software components.

SR Linux saves Healthz events in the `/etc/opt/srlinux/gnoi/healthz/events` directory, and rotates the event files to prevent overflow of the partition size. The rotation limit is set to 10 MB for all events combined.

During an unexpected CPM failover Healthz event, the creation and storage of events and artifacts can be interrupted by a CPM switchover. In this case, defer any user-initiated CPM switchover while the system is still processing the Healthz events and artifacts.

Healthz events are written to disk in intervals (every minute) to mitigate high disk pressure for frequently changing events (for example, a flapping interface).

gNMI component paths

The Healthz service works in conjunction with telemetry streamed via gNMI. The system can stream OpenConfig or native YANG paths for a specific component when the component becomes unhealthy.

To maintain Healthz parameters, SR Linux includes a **healthz** container for each of the supported components. For example, the following container maintains Healthz data for the control module:

```
augment /srl-platform:platform/srl-platform-control:control:
  +--ro healthz
    +--ro status? enumeration
    +--ro last-unhealthy? srl-comm:date-and-time-delta
    +--ro unhealthy-count? srl-comm:zero-based-counter64
```

When the Healthz service references a gNMI path (`gnoi.types.Path`), it specifies the complete path to a component, for example: `/components/component[name=F00]`.

7.5.1 Check RPC

The Check RPC allows a client to execute a set of validations against a component. As with other Healthz operations, the component is specified using its gNMI path.

The Check RPC produces a Healthz ComponentStatus message, which contains a list of the artifacts generated from the validation process.

While the system can initiate health checks itself, these checks are limited to operations that do not impact the device functionality. Checks that are potentially service impacting require use of the Check RPC.



Note: Nokia recommends the implementation of command authorization to restrict use of these commands to prevent running unauthorized Check RPCs during normal operations.

The CheckRequest message includes an optional **event_id** field. When populated, this field directs the system to perform the check for a prior event. In this case, the device collects artifacts that were not collected automatically when the event occurred (to prevent service impacts). The collected artifacts are returned in the artifact list for the event in subsequent Get or List RPC calls.

A CheckRequest for a previous **event_id** does not overwrite previous artifacts that were collected at the time of the event.

Check RPC structure

```
rpc Check(CheckRequest) returns (CheckResponse) {}
```

7.5.2 Get RPC

After a health check, the client can use the Get (or List) RPC to retrieve the health events that are associated with a component.

The Get RPC retrieves the latest health event for the specified component. Each event consists of a collection of data that you can use to debug or root cause the fault. Unlike the List RPC, the Get RPC returns only the latest event.

The GetResponse returns a ComponentStatus message that corresponds to the latest health event for the component and each of its subcomponents. As a result, the Get RPC can return multiple ComponentStatus messages for a single component.

Each ComponentStatus message includes a set of ArtifactHeader messages that correspond to the health event, and provide identifiers and types for the artifacts returned by the system. All artifacts listed within the same ComponentStatus message share the same acknowledgement state and expiry time.

When a client invokes a Get RPC on a path, this action is not recorded as an event for this path and no health checks are performed.

Get RPC structure

```
rpc Get(GetRequest) returns (GetResponse) {}
```

7.5.3 List RPC

As an alternative to the Get RPC, the client can use the List RPC to retrieve not just the latest but all health events for the specified component and its subcomponents. Similar to the Get RPC, the List RPC also returns a series of ComponentStatus messages, which have the same semantics as those returned by the Get RPC.

By default, events that are already acknowledged are not returned.

List RPC structure

```
rpc List(ListRequest) returns (ListResponse) {}
```

7.5.4 Acknowledge RPC

A client can use the Acknowledge RPC to indicate to the target node that the client retrieved a particular (component, event) tuple. To ensure that Healthz artifact storage does not cause resource exhaustion, SR Linux can remove saved artifacts, starting with acknowledged artifacts first.

Acknowledge RPC structure

```
rpc Acknowledge(AcknowledgeRequest) returns (AcknowledgeResponse) {}
```

7.5.5 Artifact RPC

The Artifact RPC allows a client to retrieve specific artifacts that are related to an event that the target node reported in a prior List or Get response.

Because these artifacts can be large, the Artifact RPC is implemented as a server-side streaming RPC. The Artifact RPC ensures that a target node sends these potentially large artifacts only when the client explicitly requests them.

Artifacts can be core files, dumps of state (**info from state** on the specified component), or other log files. The collection of **info from state** artifacts results in the capture of any failure reasons from either the **oper-reason** or **oper-down-reason** fields.

The client can acknowledge a retrieved event corresponding to a series of artifacts. Acknowledged events are no longer returned in the list of events by default.

Events persist across restarts of the system or its hardware and software components, and they are removed only for resource management purposes. SR Linux can use the acknowledged status to remove artifacts that are no longer relevant and, if necessary, remove artifacts that are not yet acknowledged.

Artifact RPC structure

```
rpc Artifact(ArtifactRequest) returns (stream ArtifactResponse) {}
```

7.5.6 gNOI Healthz CLI commands

To allow the gNOI Healthz events to be cleared using the CLI or by a gNMI or JSON-RPC client, SR Linux supports the following CLI command:

```
tools system grpc-server testing gnoi healthz [<component>] clear
```

You can omit the component value to clear all statistics for all components, or you can use one of the following parameters to clear statistics for the specified component only:

- **chassis**: chassis component
- **control slot** <id>: control module component
- **fabric slot** <id>: fabric module component
- **fan-tray id** <id>: fan component
- **linecard slot** <id>: line card component
- **power-supply id** <id>: power supply component
- **transceiver interface** <name>: transceiver component

7.6 gNOI Packet Link Qualification service

The gNOI Packet Link Qualification service allows a client to validate the quality of the link between interfaces on two devices. This service defines a protocol to support the generation of packets from one device (the generator) to a peer device (the reflector). The reflector unconditionally loops back any packets it receives from the generator, and the service validates that those packets are sent and received. After the qualification is complete, the interfaces are restored to their previous state.

SR Linux uses v1.1.0 of the gNOI Packet Link Qualification service protos, pulled from the following hash: https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi/blob/671c4286820310a6fa7b016124ea248bf5cfbe76/packet_link_qualification/packet_link_qualification.proto.

The service allows for different generation and reflection modes of operation based on the hardware capabilities of the devices, however SR Linux only supports a subset of those modes. Regardless of the modes selected, a standard report is generated that upstream services can use to aggregate network-wide link quality.

Platform support

The gNOI Packet Link Qualification service is supported on 7250 IXR platforms.

Generation modes

The service supports the following packet generation modes:

- **Packet Generators**: The preferred mode for the generation of frames. This mode provides the most flexibility regarding packet rates, packet sizes, and packet content.
- **Packet Injectors (not supported on SR Linux)**: For devices that do not support a built-in packet generator.

Reflector modes

The service supports the following packet reflector modes:

- **ASIC Loopback**: The preferred mode of reflection. This mode allows for the loopback of frames to occur in the forwarding path of the device. It enables the most comprehensive testing results as all counters may be available to the qualification.
- **PMD Loopback (not supported on SR Linux)**: For devices that do not support ASIC loopback mode.

Operational status of interfaces during qualification

During the link qualification, the operational status of the interfaces displays as `testing`. After the qualification is complete, the operational status is restored to the previous state. In SR Linux, a port in `testing` status cannot be configured. Upper layer protocols consider an interface in `testing` state as operationally down. Control plane packets stop generating on the interface, but resume when the operational status moves back to `up`. In the test mode, both generating and reflecting ports indicate their status using port LEDs normally, as when forwarding traffic.

Retention and persistence of qualification results

SR Linux stores up to ten of the latest qualification results per interface; the oldest results are automatically overwritten. The results do not persist across reboots of the device nor do they persist when the warm restart is issued. During warm or cold restarts the in-progress and scheduled tests are canceled.

Supported RPCs

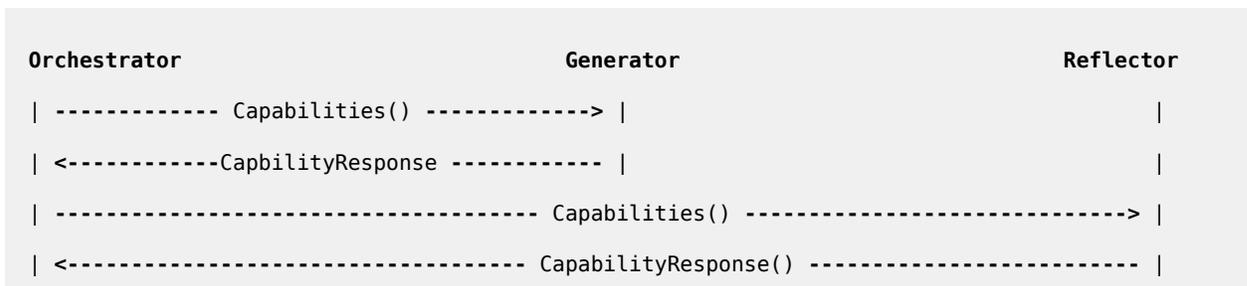
SR Linux supports the following gNOI Packet Link Qualification RPCs:

- Capabilities RPC
- Create RPC
- Get RPC
- Delete RPC
- List RPC

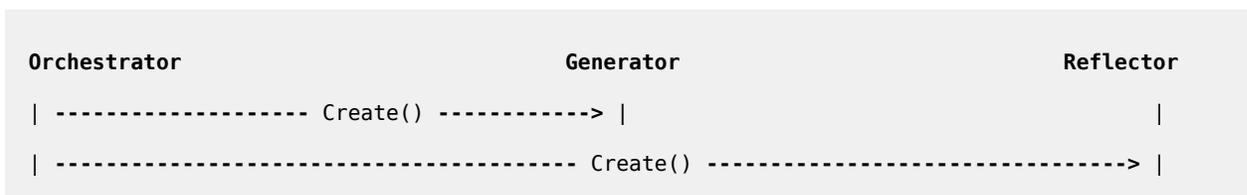
7.6.1 Service Call Flow

The following steps show a typical call flow using the gNOI Packet Link Qualification RPCs. In these examples, the client is referred to as the orchestrator.

1. Determine peer capabilities using the Capabilities RPC



2. Specify generator and reflector types and interfaces to qualify using the Create RPC



Generator and Reflector both validate the CreateRequest

3. Loop Get RPC to return the status of the qualification ID until qualification is complete

Orchestrator	Generator	Reflector
----- Get() ----->		
<----- GetResponse -----		
----- Get() ----->		
<----- GetResponse-----		

Loop until qualification complete

4. Retrieve results for the qualification ID using the List RPC

Orchestrator	Generator	Reflector
----- List() ----->		
<----- ListResponse -----		
----- List() ----->		
<----- ListResponse-----		

5. Delete results as required using the Delete RPC

Orchestrator	Generator	Reflector
----- Delete() ----->		
----- Delete() ----->		

7.6.2 Capabilities RPC

The Capabilities RPC allows the client to determine the generation and reflection capabilities of target peers in preparation for a packet link qualification between the two devices.

Capabilities RPC structure

```
rpc Capabilities(CapabilitiesRequest) returns (CapabilitiesResponse);
```

7.6.3 Create RPC

The Create RPC initiates a qualification operation for each interface. If it fails to create the qualification, the RPC returns an error.

When the Create RPC is called, the device interfaces are put into a forwarding mode which must not contain other traffic, either control or data. This setting can cause the generator or reflector endpoint to become unreachable.

An interface that is configured but not present in the state datastore is not eligible for testing, and `interface not found` is returned. An interface that is present in state but not in the configuration is eligible for testing.

An attempt to create a test with a duplicate ID returns an `AlreadyExists` error. This is applicable both to a test that is still running or to a completed test that is not yet deleted using the Delete RPC.

Create RPC structure

```
rpc Create(CreateRequest) returns (CreateResponse);
```

7.6.4 Get RPC

The Get RPC allows the client to retrieve the status for the specified qualification IDs.

Get RPC structure

```
rpc Get(GetRequest) returns (GetResponse);
```

7.6.5 Delete RPC

The Delete RPC allows the client to remove the qualification results for the specified qualification IDs. If a qualification is still in progress, the qualification is first canceled before it is deleted. If a qualification cannot be stopped or deleted, the RPC returns an error.

A client can cancel a running qualification early for several reasons, such as:

- Determination that the errors have already exceeded a threshold
- Desire to change the rate or MTU for a running test
- Realization that the qualification was scheduled at the wrong time

Delete RPC structure

```
rpc Delete(DeleteRequest) returns (DeleteResponse);
```

7.6.6 List RPC

The List RPC allows the client to retrieve the current results for the specified qualification IDs from the generator and reflector nodes.

List RPC structure

```
rpc List(ListRequest) returns (ListResponse);
```

7.6.7 Packet Link Qualification CLI commands

To allow the gNOI Packet Link Qualification behavior to be invoked in the CLI or by a gNMI or JSON-RPC client, SR Linux supports the following CLI commands:

- **system packet-link-qualification profile** <profile>
- **tools interface** <name> **packet-link-qualification start id** <id> **qualification-profile** <profile>
- **info from state interface** <name> **packet-link-qualification result** <id>
- **tools interface** <name> **packet-link-qualification cancel id** <id>

7.6.7.1 Configuring a gNOI packet link qualification profile using the CLI

Procedure

As an alternative to using the gNOI RPCs, you can also configure a packet link qualification profile using the **system packet-link-qualification profile** CLI command.

Example: Configure a packet link qualification profile (generator)

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context system packet-link-qualification profile p1
system {
  packet-link-qualification {
    profile p1 {
      rpc {
        pre-sync-duration 10
        setup-duration 20
        duration 200
        post-sync-duration 5
        teardown-duration 15
      }
      packet-generator {
        packet-rate 152737
        packet-size 8184
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Configure a packet link qualification profile (reflector)

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context system packet-link-qualification profile p1
```

```

system {
  packet-link-qualification {
    profile p1 {
      rpc {
        pre-sync-duration 10
        setup-duration 20
        duration 200
        post-sync-duration 20
        teardown-duration 15
      }
      asic-loopback {
      }
    }
  }
}

```

7.6.7.2 Running a packet link qualification test using the CLI

Procedure

You can run a gNOI packet link qualification test using the **tools interface packet-link-qualification start id qualification-profile** CLI command and obtain results of the test using the **info from state** command. To stop or cancel the test, use the **tools interface packet-link-qualification cancel id** command.

Example: Start a packet link qualification test on the generator

```

--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tools interface ethernet-5/4 packet-link-qualification start id id1 qualification-
profile p1

```

Example: Start a packet link qualification test on the reflector

```

--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tools interface ethernet-8/4 packet-link-qualification start id id1 qualification-
profile p1

```

Example: Obtain test results from the generator

```

--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info from state with-context interface ethernet-5/4 packet-link-qualification result 1
interface ethernet-5/4 {
  packet-link-qualification {
    result 1 {
      oper-state completed
      packets-sent 30545942
      packets-received 30545942
      packets-error 0
      packets-dropped 0
      start-time "2024-02-20T16:05:03.050Z (an hour ago)"
      end-time "2024-02-20T16:08:23.050Z (an hour ago)"
      expected-rate 1249999608
      qualification-rate 1249940692
    }
  }
}

```

Example: Obtain test results from the reflector

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context from state interface ethernet-8/4 packet-link-qualification result 1
  interface ethernet-8/4 {
    packet-link-qualification {
      result 1 {
        oper-state completed
        packets-sent 30599067
        packets-received 30599067
        packets-error 0
        packets-dropped 0
        start-time "2024-02-20T16:05:02.969Z (an hour ago)"
        end-time "2024-02-20T16:08:22.969Z (an hour ago)"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Stop the test on the generator

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tools interface ethernet-5/4 packet-link-qualification cancel id id1
```

Example: Stop the test on the reflector

```
--{ + candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tools interface ethernet-8/4 packet-link-qualification cancel id id1
```

7.7 gNOI BGP service

The gNOI BGP service provides a single RPC that allows the client to clear a specific BGP neighbor in one of three ways:

- hard reset
- soft reset with a route-refresh message
- soft reset (currently not supported in SR Linux)

The following shows the service definition of the gNOI BGP service.

```
service BGP {
  rpc ClearBGPNeighbor(ClearBGPNeighborRequest)
  returns (ClearBGPNeighborResponse) {}
}

message ClearBGPNeighborRequest {
  string address = 1;
  string routing_instance = 2;
  enum Mode {
    SOFT = 0;
    SOFTIN = 1;
    HARD = 2;
  }
  Mode mode = 3;
}

message ClearBGPNeighborResponse {
```

```
}

```

The following table displays the SR Linux command equivalents to the **ClearBGPNeighbor** RPC modes.

Table 20: ClearBGPNeighborRequest mapping to SR Linux tools command

Mode	SR Linux tools command
SOFT	<code>tools network-instance protocols bgp neighbor soft-clear</code>
HARD	<code>tools network-instance protocols bgp neighbor reset-peer</code>

7.8 gNOI Containerz service



Note: The gNOI Containerz service is supported on 7250 IXR, 7220 IXR, 7730 SXR, and 7215 IXS platforms.

The gNOI ContainerZ service provides a gRPC interface to manage containers, supporting the deployment of custom third-party containerized applications on network devices. For detailed information, see:

<https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi/blob/main/containerz/containerz.proto>

SR Linux supports the following gNOI Containerz RPCs:

- Deploy RPC
- ListImage RPC
- RemoveImage RPC
- RemoveContainer RPC
- ListContainer RPC
- StartContainer RPC
- StopContainer RPC
- UpdateContainer RPC
- Log RPC
- CreateVolume RPC
- RemoveVolume RPC
- ListVolume RPC
- StartPlugin RPC
- StopPlugin RPC
- ListPlugins RPC
- RemovePlugin RPC

7.8.1 Deploy RPC

The Deploy RPC loads the specified container image to the registry of the target node.

Deploy RPC structure

```
rpc Deploy(stream DeployRequest) returns (stream DeployResponse) {}
```

7.8.2 ListImage RPC

The ListImage RPC returns all images from the target node that match the filter specified in the ListImageRequest message.

ListImage RPC structure

```
rpc ListImage(ListImageRequest) returns (stream ListImageResponse) {}
```

7.8.3 RemoveImage RPC

The RemoveImage RPC removes the specified image from the target node.

RemoveImage RPC structure

```
rpc RemoveImage(RemoveImageRequest) returns (RemoveImageResponse) {}
```

7.8.4 RemoveContainer RPC

The RemoveContainer RPC removes the specified container from the target node.

RemoveContainer RPC structure

```
rpc RemoveContainer(RemoveContainerRequest) returns (RemoveContainerResponse) {}
```

7.8.5 ListContainer RPC

The ListContainer RPC returns all containers from the target node that match the filter specified in the ListContainerRequest message.

ListContainer RPC structure

```
rpc ListContainer(ListContainerRequest) returns (stream ListContainerResponse) {}
```

7.8.6 StartContainer RPC

The StartContainer RPC starts the specified container on the target node.

StartContainer RPC structure

```
rpc StartContainer(StartContainerRequest) returns (StartContainerResponse) {}
```

7.8.7 StopContainer RPC

The StopContainer RPC stops the specified container on the target node.

StopContainer RPC structure

```
rpc StopContainer(StopContainerRequest) returns (StopContainerResponse) {}
```

7.8.8 UpdateContainer RPC

The UpdateContainer RPC updates the specified container on the target node to the image specified in the UpdateContainerRequest message.

UpdateContainer RPC structure

```
rpc UpdateContainer(UpdateContainerRequest) returns (UpdateContainerResponse) {}
```

7.8.9 Log RPC

The Log RPC streams the logs from the specified container. If the container is not running, the RPC returns the latest available logs.

Log RPC structure

```
rpc Log(LogRequest) returns (stream LogResponse) {}
```

7.8.10 CreateVolume RPC

The CreateVolume RPC creates the specified volume on the target node.

CreateVolume RPC structure

```
rpc CreateVolume(CreateVolumeRequest) returns (CreateVolumeResponse) {}
```

7.8.11 RemoveVolume RPC

The RemoveVolume RPC removes the specified volume from the target node.

RemoveVolume RPC structure

```
rpc RemoveVolume(RemoveVolumeRequest) returns (RemoveVolumeResponse) {}
```

7.8.12 ListVolume RPC

The ListVolume RPC returns all volumes from the target node that match the filter specified in the ListVolumeRequest message.

ListVolume RPC structure

```
rpc ListVolume(ListVolumeRequest) returns (stream ListVolumeResponse) {}
```

7.8.13 StartPlugin RPC

The StartPlugin RPC starts the specified plugin on the target node.

StartPlugin RPC structure

```
rpc StartPlugin(StartPluginRequest) returns (StartPluginResponse) {}
```

7.8.14 StopPlugin RPC

The StopPlugin RPC starts the specified plugin on the target node.

StopPlugin RPC structure

```
rpc StopPlugin(StopPluginRequest) returns (StopPluginResponse) {}
```

7.8.15 ListPlugin RPC

The ListPlugin RPC returns all containers from the target node that match the filter specified in the ListPluginRequest message.

ListPlugin RPC structure

```
rpc ListPlugins(ListPluginsRequest) returns (ListPluginsResponse) {}
```

7.8.16 RemovePlugin RPC

The RemovePlugin RPC removes the specified plugin from the target node.

RemovePlugin RPC structure

```
rpc RemovePlugin(RemovePluginRequest) returns (RemovePluginResponse) {}
```

7.9 gNOI configuration

SR Linux supports gNOI services using the gRPC server configuration. To enable gNOI support, enable the gRPC server.

The session between the gNOI client and SR Linux must be encrypted using TLS.

See the "Management servers" chapter in the *SR Linux Configuration Basics Guide* for information about how to configure the gRPC server.

7.9.1 Configuring gNOI services

About this task

As part of the gRPC server configuration, you can also specify which individual gNOI services to enable.

Procedure

To enable gNOI services, use the **system grpc-server <network-instance> services** command.

Example: Enable gNOI services

```
# info with-context system grpc-server mgmt
system {
  grpc-server mgmt {
    admin-state enable
    timeout 7200
    rate-limit 1500
    session-limit 20
    metadata-authentication true
    yang-models native
    tls-profile tls-profile-1
    network-instance mgmt
    port 50052
    services [
      gnoi.packet_link_qualification
    ]
    source-address [
      ::
    ]
  }
  gnmi {
    commit-confirmed-timeout 0
    commit-save false
    include-defaults-in-config-only-responses false
  }
  unix-socket {
    admin-state disable
  }
}
```

```
}  
  }  
}
```

8 gNSI

[gRPC Network Security Interface](#) (gNSI) is a set of RPCs that allow a client to define the security configuration of a device and to retrieve security information. gNSI is maintained by the OpenConfig project on Github, and contains a set of RPCs as well as extensions to gNMI and the OpenConfig YANG modules.

SR Linux supports the following gNSI services:

- gNSI Authz service
- gNSI Certz service

8.1 gNSI Authz service

The gNSI Authz service allows clients to configure and manage a gRPC-level authorization policy that defines which users can access which gRPCs on the target node. This policy is defined by a JSON string and controls access to all gRPC servers to prevent access from malicious actors.



Note: Only one policy is active for the entire system.

Unlike role-based access control, which provides authorization of system YANG paths, the Authz service authorizes the use of individual gRPCs; for example access to the `/gnmi`. `gNMI/Get` RPC, rather than to any individual path that the `Get` RPC can retrieve.

Typical Authz service steps

In the typical Authz service process, the client performs the following steps:

1. Upload the authorization policy by sending an `UploadRequest` to the target node using the `Rotate` RPC.
2. Verify that the authorized users can access the required gRPCs (and that non-authorized users are denied) by sending a `ProbeRequest` using the `Probe` RPC.
3. Lock in the updates by sending a `FinalizeRequest` using the `Rotate` RPC.
4. As required, retrieve details of the currently active policy by sending a `GetRequest` using the `Get` RPC.

8.1.1 Authz policy

The Authz policy consists of the following:

- **name:** name for the policy defined by the client
- **allow_rules list** (mandatory): list of allow rules for the policy
- **deny_rules list** (optional): list of deny rules for the policy

Allow and deny rules

Each allow or deny list is comprised of instances of rules. Each rule consists of the following:

- **name**: name for the rule defined by the client; similar to the policy name
- **source**: a holding container with a single source type of **principals**:
 - **principals**: a list of principals that must match against user objects, be it one of the users defined in **system aaa authentication user**, a remotely resolved user from a **system aaa server-group**, or the **admin**
- **request** contains:
 - **paths**: a list of gRPC RPC paths (in format `pkg.Service/Rpc`) that this policy applies to; for example: `/gnoi.os.OS/Install` (if no paths are provided, all paths are matched)
 - **headers**: a list of key/value pairs matching HTTP headers



Note: SR Linux does not support matching on **headers**.

Matching source and request

Both the source and request fields must match in order for a rule to match. If both source and request are empty, the rule always matches. Empty source and request can serve as a wildcard in a **deny_rules** list to deny all RPCs or in an **allow_list** to accept all RPCs except those matching in the **deny_rules** list.

If only the source is empty, the paths provided in the request field apply to all users system wide. Similarly if only the request is empty then the action (deny or allow) is applied to all users provided in the source. If no paths are specified in the request, all paths are matched.

Example: Authz policy example

The following shows an example policy in which two administrators Alice and Bob have the ability to execute any of the gNSI Authz RPCs.

```
{
  "name": "gNSI.authz policy",
  "allow_rules": [{
    "name": "admin-access",
    "source": {
      "principals": [
        "spiffe://nokia.com/sa/alice",
        "spiffe://nokia.com/sa/bob"
      ]
    },
    "request": {
      "paths": [
        "/gnsi.authz.Authz/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Authz policy persistence

As it is a requirement to persist a policy after it has been finalized, on finalization the current policy is written to `/etc/opt/srlinux/gnsi/authz-policy.json`. This policy is read by the SR Linux gNSI server on startup and exposed as the active policy.

It is an Authz requirement that if a policy is configured, no gRPC servers (this includes P4RT, gRIBI, gNOI, gNMI, and gNSI externally) can start until the policy is successfully activated. The Authz scope is to protect access to system RPCs from malicious entities, so a policy must be active before ports are opened.

Default Authz policy

As part of the default SR Linux configuration, the Authz service is running, and a default Authz policy controls access to every active gRPC service. The result of the default policy is that any *authenticated* user is permitted full access to any currently active service and gRPC. This does not overrule any subsequent role-based access control that exists on the system.

```
{
  "name": "Default policy",
  "deny_rules": [],
  "allow_rules": [
    {
      "name": "admin-access",
      "source": {
        "principals": [
          "*"
        ]
      },
      "request": {
        "paths": [
          "/*",
          ""
        ],
        "headers": []
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

8.1.2 Authz authorization logic and interactions

To validate a gRPC authorization, gNSI performs the following actions:

1. Check the user and RPC combination against any **deny_rules**. If a match is found, the request is denied. If no match is found or there are no **deny_rules**, execute the next step.
2. Check for a match against any **allow_rules**. If a match is found, the request is permitted. If no match is found, deny the request.



Note: The gNSI Authz behavior differs from role-based access control, in that, if any **deny_rules** are matched, then the request is denied, even if a more specific path exists in **allow_rules**.

Authz interactions with role-based access control and service authorization

The Authz service operates in addition to existing role-based access control and service authorization. As a result, to provide a user access to a gRPC, you must configure their access under role-based access control and service authorization (for example, **system aaa authorization role services gnmi**) in addition to enabling access using the Authz service. The **system aaa authorization role services** command also supports defining service authorization for **gnsi**.

Order of authorization

The order of authorization is as follows:

1. Check service authorization first; only if the user is authorized for the service are they admitted.
2. If the interface is a gRPC interface, check the Authz policy to see if the user is authorized for the specified RPC.
3. If the user is configuring or reading any paths, perform role-based access control.

8.1.3 Default TLS profile

To allow the gNMI (and gNSI) server to start as part of the default configuration, the factory default configuration includes a TLS profile named **__default__**. This default policy does not authenticate the identity of connecting clients. You can view the policy using the **info from state system tls server-profile __default__** command.

```
# info with-context from state system tls server-profile __default__
system {
  tls {
    server-profile __default__ {
      key $aes1$4lL6SVq5G8=$FqANWbk8TQmrGYB1cTuaplFUZTZLAP992Debrq4X2Zjf0de4wA
      ...
      certificate "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIFLzCCAxegAwIBAgIUBQFYPrWyBa1NUftNCBUAMiWrk2kwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEL
BQAwHTEOMAwGA1UEAwFc3JsZDUxCzAJBgNVBAYTALVTMCAXDTI0MDIyMDIzNTY0
...
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
"
      authenticate-client false
      dynamic true
      cipher-list [
        ecdhe-ecdsa-aes256-gcm-sha384
        ecdhe-ecdsa-aes128-gcm-sha256
        ecdhe-rsa-aes256-gcm-sha384
        ecdhe-rsa-aes128-gcm-sha256
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

SR Linux also supports a default TLS configuration option for the gRPC server (**system grpc-server name default-tls-profile [true | false]**) that controls whether the system uses the default TLS profile if none are configured using the **tls-profile** option. If **default-tls-profile** is set to **false** (the default value), and no **tls-profile** is defined, then TLS is disabled entirely from the system.

8.1.4 Supported RPCs

SR Linux supports the following Authz service RPCs:

- Rotate RPC
- Probe RPC
- Get RPC

8.1.5 Rotate RPC

The Authz Rotate RPC allows a client to replace an existing gRPC authorization policy on the target node.

If any steps in the Rotate RPC process fail, the target node rolls back any changes made by the RPC.

Only one Rotate RPC can be in progress at a time. If a client attempts to call the RPC while another call is already in progress, the second call is rejected with a gRPC error of UNAVAILABLE.

Rotate RPC structure

```
rpc Rotate(stream RotateAuthzRequest) returns (stream RotateAuthzResponse);
```

8.1.6 Probe RPC

The Authz Probe RPC tests the currently active policy. It allows the Authz policy engine on the target node to provide a response to a specified gRPC call without actually performing the gRPC operation. The current policy can be one that has not been finalized, but this is not a requirement.

The Probe RPC expects a single ProbeRequest message, and returns a ProbeResponse. The ProbeRequest does not result in an actual gRPC call being made; it simply validates whether the call can succeed with the provided user and RPC information.

Probe RPC structure

```
rpc Probe(ProbeRequest) returns (ProbeResponse);
```

8.1.7 Get RPC

The Authz Get RPC returns the currently active gRPC authorization policy, as well as the policy version and created-on timestamp.

Get RPC structure

```
rpc Get(GetRequest) returns (GetResponse);
```

8.1.8 gNSI Authz tools and state commands

To allow the gNSI Authz behavior to be invoked in the CLI or by a gNMI or JSON-RPC client, SR Linux supports the following tools commands:

- **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy clear**
- **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy probe**
- **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy remove**
- **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy rotate**



Note: Performing a **rotate** operation using the tools commands triggers an immediate finalization.

8.1.8.1 Clearing Authz policy counters using the tools command

Procedure

To clear Authz policy counters, use the **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy clear** command.

Example: Clear Authz policy counters

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--  
# tools system aaa authorization authz-policy clear
```

8.1.8.2 Probing Authz policy counters using the tools command

Procedure

To probe an Authz policy, use the **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy probe** command. The **rpc** parameter specifies which RPC to test, and the **user** parameter specifies which user to use for the test.

Example: Probe Authz policy counters

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--  
# /tools system aaa authorization authz-policy probe rpc /gnmi.gNMI/Get user admin  
/system/aaa:  
  Authz authorization policy version '1' action for user 'admin' and rpc '/gnmi.gNMI/  
Get' is ACTION_PERMIT
```

8.1.8.3 Removing an Authz policy using the tools command

Procedure

To remove an Authz policy, use the **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy remove** command.

Given that there is only one system-wide gRPC authorization policy, this command reverts to the factory default authorization policy, which authorizes any gRPC call for every authenticate user.

Example: Remove Authz policy

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--  
# tools system aaa authorization authz-policy remove
```

8.1.8.4 Rotating an Authz policy using the tools command

Procedure

To rotate an Authz policy, use the **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy rotate** command, which supports the following parameters:

- **created-on**: sets the created-on value for the new policy
- **policy**: specifies the gRPC authorization policy as a JSON-formatted string
- **version**: specifies a version string to store with the policy

Unlike the Rotate RPC, the **tools system aaa authorization authz-policy rotate** command triggers an immediate finalization.

Example: Rotate Authz policy

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# / tools system aaa authorization authz-policy rotate policy "{\"name\": \"foo\", \
\"allow_rules\": { \"name\": \"dev\", \"source\": { \"principals\": [
\"admin\", \"foo\", \"bar\" ] }, \"request\": { \"paths\": [ \"/*\", \"\" ] } } }"
created-on 10 version 1
/system/aaa:
  Authz authorization policy has been rotated and finalized (version '' created on
'1970-01-01T00:00:10.000Z')
```

8.1.8.5 Displaying the currently installed Authz policy

Procedure

To display the currently installed Authz policy, use the **info from state system aaa authorization authz-policy** command.

Example: Display the currently installed Authz policy

```
# info with-context from state system aaa authorization authz-policy
system {
  aaa {
    authorization {
      authz-policy {
        version 2023-06-01
        created-on "2024-02-16T17:29:08.721Z (40 minutes ago)"
        policy "{
\"name\": \"Default policy\",
\"deny_rules\": [],
\"allow_rules\": [
{
  \"name\": \"admin-access\",
  \"source\": {
    \"principals\": [
      \"*\
    ]
  },
  \"request\": {
    \"paths\": [
      \"/*\
      \"\
    ],
    \"headers\": []
  }
}
]
}
}
}
}
```

8.2 gNSI Certz service

The gNSI Certz service allows a client to replace a certificate, trust bundle, certificate revocation list (CRL), or some combination of these artifacts on a target node.

Typical Certz service steps

In the typical certificate rotation process, the client performs the following steps using the Rotate RPC:

1. Either generate the CSR on the client side, or direct the target node to generate the CSR using a `GenerateCSRRequest`.
2. Obtain a signature for the certificate from the CA (out of band of the RPC).
3. Upload the signed certificate to the target node using an `UploadRequest`.
4. Verify (out of band of the RPC) that the services that use the new certificate bundle continue to operate normally.
5. Send a `FinalizeRequest` to the target node to lock in the updates.

Entity messages

The Certz service uses Entity messages to define the Certz artifacts, which can be any of the following:

- **Certificate:** An X.509 certificate and optional private key that is either PEM or DER encoded. The specific encoding is indicated in fields carried in children of the Entity message. A certificate also specifies any intermediate parent certificates. It is equivalent to the certificate displayed using the `system tls server-profile name certificate` command.
- **Trust bundle:** The certificate bundle used to validate outbound connections, and inbound clients when mTLS is enabled. This is a typical system trust bundle available in `/etc/ssl/certs`. It is equivalent to the trust anchor displayed using the `system tls server-profile name trust-anchor` command.
- **CRL:** The CRL bundle, which lists certificates that have been revoked and can no longer be used to validate connections. It is equivalent to the CRL displayed using the `system tls server-profile name certificate-revocation-list` command.

All together, these artifacts make up a single profile. In a single Rotate RPC call, a client can rotate all artifacts, or only specific artifacts.

To improve performance on the target node, certificates can be ordered. Groups of chained certificates (namely the **trust-anchor** and **crl**) appear last, and within the group, the root certificate must be the last certificate in the chain; for example: CertA, CertB, CertB-Root, CertC, CertC-Intermediate, CertC-Root.



Note: SR Linux can support an unordered bundle.

Default TLS profile

The default TLS profile is available at system startup and uses system-generated self-signed certificates and private keys. The default profile is saved to disk with other TLS profiles at `/etc/opt/srlinux/tls`. This default profile allows the gRPC server to start as part of the default configuration to meet the requirements of the Authz service.

TLS profiles can be populated using the Certz service or configured via the CLI using the `system tls server-profile` command. If a conflict exists in the configuration, the CLI configuration takes precedence.

Certz state paths

Certz state paths are available under **system tls server-profile certz**. These paths indicate the certificate, trust bundle, and CRL in use by each specific instance of a gRPC server.

The Certz JSON files are stored in `/etc/opt/srlinux/gnsi`, while the CRL PEM files are stored in `/etc/opt/srlinux/tls`.

Only users in the **tls** group can read these artifacts, and only the **srlinux** user can modify them.

Supported RPCs

SR Linux supports the following Certz service RPCs:

- Rotate RPC
- CanGenerateCSR RPC
- AddProfile RPC
- DeleteProfile RPC
- GetProfileList RPC

8.2.1 Rotate RPC

The Certz Rotate RPC allows a client to replace an existing certificate, trust bundle, CRL, or some combination of these artifacts on the target node. Either the target node or the client can generate the CSR for the new device certificate. If the client generates the CSR, it must also provide the corresponding private key with the signed certificate.

Only one Rotate RPC can be active at once. If SR Linux detects an additional Rotate RPC, it returns an error.

The Rotate RPC accepts a stream of RotateCertificateRequest messages and returns a stream of RotateCertificateResponse messages in response. A client uses the RPC to upload a certificate by specifying the certificate in a **rotate_request** before testing the new certificate (out of band of the RPC) and finalizing the result with a **finalize_rotation**. Until the target node receives the **finalize_rotation**, the change is transient and not persistent on disk. If the RPC is canceled for any reason before a **finalize_rotation** is received, then the system reverts all services using TLS to the previous values.

If the stream is broken or any of the steps fail, the target node rolls back to the original state, reverting any changes to any artifact.

Rotate RPC structure

```
rpc Rotate(stream RotateCertificateRequest) returns (stream RotateCertificateResponse);
```

8.2.1.1 Rotate RPC use cases

The following sections describe a number of Rotate RPC use cases each presenting the expected sequence of message exchange.

Case 1: Client generates the CSR and gets it signed

1. The Rotate RPC stream begins.

```
Client <----- Rotate() RPC stream begins -----> Target node
```

2. The client generates the CSR and gets the certificate signed by the CA (typically done before initiating the stream).

3. The client sends the signed certificate with private key to the target node.

The client can optionally include a trust bundle, a CRL, or both.

```
Client -----> UploadRequest(certificate, [trust_bundle], -----> Target node
                    [certificate_revocation_list])
Client <----- UploadResponse <----- Target node
```

4. To validate that the certificate works, the client attempts to create new connections to the target node using the new certificate. If the new connections fail, the client cancels the RPC, forcing the target node to roll back all certificates included in the RPC.

If a new CRL bundle is included in the UploadRequest in step 3, the client also attempts to establish new connections to the target node using the revoked certificates. In this case, failed connections validate that the certificates have been revoked.

5. After successful validation, the client sends a final commit.

```
Client -----> FinalizeRequest -----> Target node
```

Case 2: Target node generates the CSR and the client gets it signed

1. Rotate RPC stream begins:

```
Client <----- Rotate() RPC stream begin -----> Target node
```

2. The client sends a GenerateCSRRequest to the target node, and the target node provides the CSR in response:

```
Client -----> GenerateCSRRequest -----> Target node
Client <----- GenerateCSRResponse <----- Target node
```

3. The client obtains a signature for the certificate from the CA.
4. The client sends the signed certificate without private key to the target node (the target node already has the private key because it generated the CSR).

The client can optionally include a trust bundle, a CRL, or both.

```
Client -----> UploadRequest(certificate, [trust_bundle], -----> Target node
                    [certificate_revocation_list])
Client <----- UploadResponse <----- Target node
```

5. The client tests and validates the certificate, using the same validation step as in Case 1.

- After successful validation, the client sends a final commit.

```
Client ----->                FinalizeRequest                -----> Target node
```

Case 3: Client changes only the trust bundle

- The Rotate RPC stream begins:

```
Client <-----                Rotate() RPC stream begin                -----> Target node
```

- The client sends a Certificate Authority Bundle chain to the target node.

The client can optionally include a CRL.

```
Client ----->                UploadRequest(trust_bundle,                -----> Target node
                                [certificate_revocation_list])
Client <-----                UploadResponse                <----- Target node
```

- The client tests and validates the certificate, using the same validation step as in Case 1.
- After successful validation, the client sends a final commit.

```
Client ----->                FinalizeRequest                -----> Target node
```

Case 4: Client uploads a CRL

- The Rotate RPC stream begins:

```
Client <-----                Rotate() RPC stream begin                -----> Target node
```

- The client sends a CRL bundle to the target node.

```
Client -----> UploadRequest([certificate_revocation_list]) -----> Target node
Client <-----                UploadResponse                <----- Target node
```

- The client validates the CRL by attempting to establish a new connection to the target node using the revoked certificates. Failed connections validate that the certificates have been revoked.
- After successful validation, the client sends a final commit.

```
Client ----->                FinalizeRequest                -----> Target node
```

8.2.2 CanGenerateCSR RPC

The Certz CanGenerateCSR RPC tests whether the target node is able to generate a CSR given provided parameters. The CanGenerateCSR RPC consists of a single CanGenerateCSRRequest message and returns a CanGenerateCSRResponse. The client includes the parameters that it wants the target node to test for the CSR generation, including:

- key_type**: the algorithm used for generation of the key pair (for example, **KEY_TYPE_RSA**)
- signature_algorithm_type**: the signature algorithm used to generate the key pair (for example: **SIGNATURE_ALGORITHM_SHA512_WITH_RSA**)

- **certificate_type**: the type of certificate to create (for example, **CERTIFICATE_TYPE_X509**)
- **key_size_bits**: a uint32, indicating the size of the key in bits (for example, **2048**)

CanGenerateCSR RPC structure

```
rpc CanGenerateCSR(CanGenerateCSRRequest) returns (CanGenerateCSRResponse);
```

8.2.3 AddProfile RPC

The Certz AddProfile RPC allows a client to add a new TLS profile to the target node. All elements of the added profile (certificate, CA trust bundle, and CRLs) are initially empty. The client must subsequently populate the artifacts using a Rotate RPC.

If a client attempts to add a pre-existing profile, the attempt is rejected with an error.

AddProfile RPC structure

```
rpc AddProfile(AddProfileRequest) returns (AddProfileResponse);
```

8.2.4 DeleteProfile RPC

The Certz DeleteProfile allows a client to remove an existing TLS profile.

The **__default__** profile used by the gRPC server cannot be deleted. If a client attempts to delete the **__default__** profile, the attempt is rejected with an error.

DeleteProfile RPC structure

```
rpc DeleteProfile(DeleteProfileRequest) returns (DeleteProfileResponse);
```

8.2.5 GetProfileList RPC

The Certz GetProfileList RPC allows a client to retrieve a list of the TLS profile IDs that are present on a target node.

GetProfileList RPC structure

```
rpc GetProfileList(GetProfileListRequest) returns (GetProfileListResponse);
```

8.2.6 gNSI Certz tools commands

To allow the gNSI Certz RPC behavior to be invoked in the CLI or by a gNMI or JSON-RPC client, SR Linux supports the following tools commands:

- **tools system tls server-profile <name> certz rotate**
- **tools system tls server-profile <name> certz remove**

8.2.6.1 Rotating a Certz profile using the tools command

Procedure

To rotate a profile on the system, use the **tools system tls server-profile <name> certz rotate** command, which supports the following parameters:

- **certificate**: specifies the new certificate to use
- **created-on**: sets the created on value for the new policy
- **crl**: specifies a bundle of certificates to add to the CRL
- **key**: specifies the new private key to use
- **trust-anchor**: specifies a certificate chain to use as a trust anchor
- **version**: specifies the version string to store with the policy

Example: Rotate Certz profile using tools command

The following example rotates the **test-certz-profile** with certificate **test-cert**, key **test-key**, CRL **test-crl**, trust anchor **test-anchor**, and assigned version of **1**.

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tools system tls server-profile test-certz-profile certz rotate certificate test-cert
  key test-key crl test-crl trust-anchor test-anchor version 1
/system/tls/server-profile[name=test-certz-profile]:
  Certz SSL profile 'test-certz-profile' has been added

/system/tls/server-profile[name=test-certz-profile]:
  Certz SSL profile 'test-certz-profile' has been rotated and finalized (version '1'
  created on '2024-02-16T16:20:03.000Z')
```

8.2.6.2 Removing a Certz profile using the tools command

Procedure

To remove a profile from the system, use the **tools system tls server-profile certz remove** command.

Example: Remove a Certz SSL profile using tools command

```
--{ candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# tools system tls server-profile test-certz-profile certz remove
/system/tls/server-profile[name=test-certz-profile]:
  Certz SSL profile 'test-certz-profile' has been removed
```

8.2.7 gNSI Certz state commands

Certz state paths are available under **system tls server-profile**. These paths indicate the certificate, trust bundle, and CRL in use by each specific instance of a gRPC server.

To display the currently installed Certz policy artifacts, use the following commands:

- **info from state system tls server-profile <name> certz certificate**
- **info from state system tls server-profile <name> certz crl**

- **info from state system tls server-profile <name> certz ssl-profile-id**
- **info from state system tls server-profile <name> certz trust-anchor**

Example: Info from state for empty TLS server profile dyn

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# info with-context from state system tls server-profile dyn
system {
  tls {
    server-profile dyn {
      dynamic true
      certz {
        ssl-profile-id dyn
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Info from state for rotated TLS server profile dyn

```
--{ running }--[ ]--
# info with-context from state system tls server-profile dyn
system {
  tls {
    server-profile dyn {
      key $aes1$ATQxUhdz4QGeu28=$HrE...
      certificate "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----- MIIGW... -----END CERTIFICATE-----"
      authenticate-client true
      trust-anchor "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----- MIIFe... -----END CERTIFICATE-----"
      dynamic true
      cipher-list [
        ecdhe-ecdsa-aes256-gcm-sha384
        ecdhe-ecdsa-aes128-gcm-sha256
        ecdhe-rsa-aes256-gcm-sha384
        ecdhe-rsa-aes128-gcm-sha256
      ]
      certz {
        ssl-profile-id dyn
        certificate {
          version 7
          created-on "2023-08-19T08:56:45.000Z (6 months ago)"
        }
        trust-anchor {
          version 9
          created-on "2023-08-19T14:53:09.000Z (6 months ago)"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

8.3 gNSI Acctz service

The gNSI Acctz service allows clients to stream accounting records from a target node. This service acts as an auditing mechanism of what changes were attempted or completed on that node.

Supported RPCs

SR Linux supports the following Acctz service RPC:

- RecordSubscribe RPC

8.3.1 RecordSubscribe RPC

The RecordSubscribe RPC is used in the Acctz service to accept a stream of RecordRequest messages and then return a stream of RecordResponse messages.

The RecordSubscribe RPC also maintains a history of accounting records that can be retrieved periodically by connected collector devices.

A SessionInfo message is returned with every RecordResponse message. The SessionInfo message contains information about the context in which the service record was generated.

The SessionInfo message contains the following information:

- `local_address` – local end IPv4 or IPv6 address of the target node that the session is connected to
- `local_port` – local end TCP or UDP port on the target node that the session is connected to
- `remote_address` – remote end IPv4 or IPv6 address that the session is connected from
- `remote_port` – remote end TCP or UDP port that the session is connected from
- `ip_proto` – IP protocol number used by the session
- `channel_id` – used when multiple channels are multiplexed over a single connection

RecordSubscribe RPC structure

```
rpc RecordSubscribe(stream RecordRequest) returns (stream RecordResponse);
```

8.4 gNSI EnrollZ service



Note: gNSI EnrollZ is supported on 7250 IXR-6e and 7250 IXR-10e CPM4 with Root of Trust, 7250 IXR-X1b/X3b, and 7250 IXR-18e systems.

The gNSI EnrollZ service allows clients to:

- retrieve the Initial Device Identity (IDeVID) and Initial Attestation Key (IAK) certificates from each router control card
- store the owner Initial Device Identity (oIDeVID) and owner Initial Attestation Key (oIAK) in each router control card



Note: The oIDeVID and oIAK are certificates signed by the owner Certificate Authority (CA) for the associated IDeVID and IAK public keys, provisioned by Nokia in the router control card TPM (Trusted Platform Module).

Supported RPCs

SR Linux supports the following EnrollZ service RPCs:

- GetIAKCert RPC
- RotateOlakCert RPC

8.4.1 GetIAKCert RPC

The GetIAKCert RPC is used in the EnrollZ service to retrieve the Initial Device Identity (IDeVID) and Initial Attestation Key (IAK) certificates from each router control card.

The GetIAKCert RPC uses the structure GetIakCertRequest for the request data, which includes the selection of a control card.

The GetIAKCert RPC uses the structure GetIakCertResponse for the response data, which contains the following information:

- **control_card_id**: the control card from which the information originated
- **idevid_cert**: the IDeVID certificate
- **iak_cert**: the IAK certificate

GetIAKCert RPC structure

```
rpc GetIakCert(GetIakCertRequest) returns (GetIakCertResponse);
```

8.4.2 RotateOlakCert RPC

The RotateOlakCert RPC stores the owner Initial Device Identity (oIDeVID) and owner Initial Attestation Key (oIAK) in each router control card. The oIDeVID and oIAK are certificates signed by the owner CA for the associated IDeVID and IAK public keys in the same control card.

The RotateOlakCert RPC uses the structure RotateOlakCertRequest for the request data, which includes the following information:

- **control_card_selection**: the selection of the control card
- **oidevid_cert**: the owner IDeVID certificate
- **oiak_cert**: the owner IAK certificate
- **ssl_profile_id**: TLS server-profile name

When the **ssl_profile_id** is specified in RotateOlakCertRequest, the TLS server-profile configuration is changed to use `-tpm-devid oidevid`. For configuration details, see the section "Configuring a TLS profile with TPM Device Identity" in SR Linux Configuration Basics Guide.

The RotateOlakCert RPC uses the structure RotateOlakCertResponse for the response data.

RotateOlakCert RPC structure

```
rpc RotateOlakCert(RotateOlakCertRequest) returns (RotateOlakCertResponse);
```

Certificate chain support for oIAK and oIDeVID

SR Linux supports a certificate chain for the oIAK and oIDeVID certificates returned in EnrollZ RPC.

The **oiak_cert** and **oidevid_cert** are PEM-encoded strings supporting a single end-identity certificate or a chain of up to six X.509 certificates — one end-identity certificate and up to five parent certificates.

The certificate chain is ordered and starts with the end-identity certificate. Each following certificate must directly certify the one preceding it.

8.5 gNSI AttestZ service



Note: gNSI AttestZ is supported on 7250 IXR-6e and 7250 IXR-10e CPM4 with Root of Trust, 7250 IXR-X1b/X3b, and 7250 IXR-18e systems.

The gNSI AttestZ service allows clients to verify the router boot integrity via remote attestation. This capability relies on Measured Boot and requires control cards with TPM provisioned with an Initial Attestation Key (IAK) to sign the measurements. For information on Measured Boot, see the section "Measured Boot" in *SR Linux Software Installation Guide*.

The client verifier can request each control card to perform a TPM quote operation by selecting the Platform Configuration Registers (PCRs) of interest and a random nonce value to verify the boot integrity. The result quote and its signature are generated by the TPM of the control card. The signature is created using the TPM IAK private key so the verifier can ensure that the TPM quote originates from a trusted Nokia control card TPM by verifying the signature chain against the Nokia Factory CA.

Supported RPC

SR Linux supports the following AttestZ service RPC: `AttestRequestRPC`.

8.5.1 AttestRequest RPC

The `AttestRequest` RPC uses the structure `AttestRequest` for the request data, which includes the following information:

- **control_card_id:** the control card the info originated from
- **nonce:** a random nonce value used in the PCR quote to prevent replay attacks
- **hash_algo:** a hash algorithm for the PCR digest
- **pcr_indices:** the PCR selection

The `AttestRequest` RPC uses the structure `AttestResponse` for the response data, which contains the following information:

- **control_card_selection:** the selection of the control card
- **tpms_quote_info:** the TPM quote message, which includes the hash of the selected PCRs and additional TPM information
- **quote_signature:** the TPM signature over the quote message
- **oiak_cert:** the oIAK certificate
- **oidevid_cert:** the oDevID certificate

AttestRequest RPC structure

```
rpc Attest(AttestRequest) returns (AttestResponse);
```

8.6 gNSI Pathz service



Note: gNSI Pathz is supported on 7220 IXR-Dx/Hx, 7250 IXR-6/10/6e/10e/X1b/X3b and 7215 IXS-A1 platforms.

The gNSI Pathz service allows a client to configure and manage an authorization policy defining which users are permitted access to specific gNMI paths. Only one OpenConfig gNMI path-based authorization policy can be active per target node.

The gNSI Pathz service implements a best match approach to matching paths in a request.

The Pathz policy can specify a gNMI origin such as OpenConfig or native. It can also support the use of mixed origin in a single policy. If no rule exists for an origin, Pathz assumes an implicit deny.

Typical Pathz service steps

In the typical Pathz service process, the client performs the following steps using the Rotate, Probe, and Get RPCs:

1. Upload the authorization policy by sending an UploadRequest to the target node using the Rotate RPC.



Note: The policy specified in the UploadRequest is not activated until a FinalizeRequest is received.

2. Verify that the authorized users can access the required paths and that non-authorized users are denied by sending a ProbeRequest using the Probe RPC.
3. Lock in the updates by sending a FinalizeRequest using the Rotate RPC. The new policy is made active when the FinalizeRequest is received.
4. As required, retrieve details of the currently active policy by sending a GetRequest using the Get RPC.



Note: Unlike other gNSI services, the Probe and Get RPCs allow the client to indicate the specific policy instance that the request is targeting. The following PolicyInstance values are supported:

- **POLICY_INSTANCE_ACTIVE** – indicates the active policy
- **POLICY_INSTANCE_SANDBOX** – indicates the pending policy

8.6.1 Authorization policy

The Pathz gNMI authorization policy provides a framework for controlling which gNMI paths a user can access.

The authorization policy is deployed to a network device and has the ability to define the following:

- policy rule – defines a single authorization policy
- groups of users – logically groups users in the administrative domain
- users – references individuals in rules or group definitions

Match rules allow a match against the following:

- a user or a group, but not both
- a gNMI path

- the access mode (read or write)

When evaluating a user's authorization against the policy rules, Pathz selects the best, most specific matching path using the following rules, in order:

1. Prefer longer matches over shorter matches.
2. Prefer definite keys over wildcard keys. A rule containing more definite keys is selected over a rule with fewer definite keys.
3. Prefer users over groups. A rule matching a user is selected over a rule matching a group that the user belongs to.
4. Prefer deny actions over permit actions. If all preceding rules are equal, the rule with the deny action is preferred.

If a matching rule does not exist in the policy, an implicit deny is assumed.

Example: Authorization policy matching example

The following shows two rules with similar paths which differ only with respect to attribute wildcarding.

```
/a/b[key=F00]/c/d
/a/b[key=*/c/d
```

Example: Authorization protobuf example

The following shows an example where user Stevie is permitted access to the defined path based on the policy rule.

```
version: "UUID-1234-123123-123123"
created_on: 1234567890
# Define 2 groups.
group {
  name: "family-group"
  members { name: "stevie" }
  members { name: "brian" }
}
group {
  name: "test-group"
  members { name: "crusty" }
  members { name: "the-clown" }
}
# Action stevie to access /this/is/a/message_path in a READ manner.
policy {
  id: "one"
  path {
    origin: "foo"
    elem { name: "this" }
    elem { name: "is" }
    elem { name: "a" }
    elem { name: "message_path" }
  }
  action: PERMIT
  mode: READ
  user { name: "stevie" }
}
```

8.6.2 Interactions with role-based access control

The gNSI Pathz service overlaps with existing mgmt_server role-based access control (RBAC) behavior. The following conditions allow Pathz and RBAC to coexist:

- No Pathz policy exists by default. However, a policy can be injected during Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP).
- If no Pathz policy is applied, existing roles continue their default behavior.
- If a valid Pathz policy is applied, future gNMI RPCs evaluate against the new policy.

The gNSI Pathz service differs from RBAC in the following ways:

- Pathz can apply policy rules to both groups and users independently.
- Pathz models its own group constructs.
- If no rule in the policy exists, Pathz assumes an implicit deny.
- If two rules match a request equally, the request is rejected instead of allowing the more permissive match.

There are two ways to implement policy rules with Pathz:

- Create one internal group per user with each group name matching the user name, and apply the policy rule to the internal group.
- Assign the native RBAC model directly to the user, where the user is directly assigned a mgmt_server role independent of the aaa_mgr groups.

8.6.3 Supported RPCs

SR Linux supports the following Pathz service RPCs:

- Rotate RPC
- Probe RPC
- Get RPC

8.6.4 Rotate RPC

The Pathz Rotate RPC replaces an existing Pathz authorization policy (or loads an initial policy) on the target node. If the stream is broken or any steps in the process fail, the target node rolls back any changes made by the RPC.

Only one Rotate RPC can be in progress at a time. If a client attempts to call the RPC while another call is already in progress, the second call is rejected with a gRPC error of UNAVAILABLE.

During a Rotate RPC, the policy provided in the UploadRequest does not become an active policy until a FinalizeRequest message is received. If the target node responds to the FinalizeRequest message with an error, the Pathz policy updates are rolled back.

Rotate RPC structure

```
rpc Rotate(stream RotateRequest) returns (stream RotateResponse);
```

8.6.5 Probe RPC

During a Rotate operation, the Probe RPC allows a client to test the pending policy before finalizing the policy rotation. The RPC allows the Pathz policy engine on the target node to provide a response to a specified gNMI operation performed on a single gNMI path by a user. The target node returns the response without actually performing the gNMI operation. The RPC can be used to test the active policy at any time.

Probe RPC structure

```
rpc Probe(ProbeRequest) returns (ProbeResponse);
```

8.6.6 Get RPC

The Get RPC returns the gNMI authorization policy requested in the RPC, as well as the policy version and created-on timestamp.

Get RPC structure

```
rpc Get(GetRequest) returns (GetResponse);
```

8.7 gNSI configuration

SR Linux supports gNSI services using the gRPC server configuration. To enable gNSI support, enable the gRPC server and specify gNSI as one of the enabled gRPC services for a specified network instance (enabled by default on the mgmt network instance).

Like gNMI, the session between the gNSI client and SR Linux can be encrypted using TLS.

gNMI and gNSI servers enabled by default

By default, the gNMI and gNSI servers are enabled in the mgmt network instance.

```
# info with-context system grpc-server mgmt
system {
  grpc-server mgmt {
    admin-state enable
    default-tls-profile true
    network-instance mgmt
    services [
      gnmi
      gnsi
    ]
  }
}
```

8.7.1 Configuring gNSI services

About this task

As part of the gRPC server configuration, you can also specify which individual gNSI services to enable.

Procedure

To enable gNSI services, use the **system grpc-server <name> services** command.



Note: If you enter **services [gnsi]** all gNSI services are enabled. To enable an individual service only, enter for example **services [gnsi.authz]** or **services [gnsi.certz]**, and omit the **[gnsi]** parameter.

Example: Enable gNSI services

```
# info with-context system grpc-server mgmt
system {
  grpc-server mgmt {
    admin-state enable
    network-instance mgmt
    services [
      gnsi
    ]
  }
}
```

See the "Management servers" chapter in the SR Linux Configuration Basics Guide for related information about how to configure the gRPC server.

9 JSON interface

The SR Linux provides a JSON-based Remote Procedure Call (RPC) for both CLI commands and configuration. The JSON API allows the operator to retrieve and set the configuration and state, and provide a response in JSON format. This JSON-RPC API models the CLI implemented on the system.

If output from a command cannot be displayed in JSON, the text output is wrapped in JSON to allow the application calling the API to retrieve the output. During configuration, if a TCP port is in use when the JSON-RPC server attempts to bind to it, the commit fails. The JSON-RPC supports both normal paths, as well as XPATHs.

9.1 JSON message structure

The JSON RPC requires a specific message structure. The jsonrpc version, ID, method, and params are required in all requests. For example:

```
{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "get",
  "params": {
  }
}
```

Within these required elements can be additional mandatory and conditional elements, as described in the following table.

Table 21: Required JSON request structure

Required request elements	Description
jsonrpc	Version, which must be "2.0". No other JSON RPC versions are currently supported.
id	Client-provided integer. The JSON RPC responds with the same ID, which allows the client to match requests to responses when there are concurrent requests.
method	Defines the method accessed with the JSON RPC. Supported options are get, set, and cli.
params	Defines a container for any parameters related to the request. The type of parameter is dependent on the method used.

Related topics

[method options](#)

*params options***9.1.1 method options**

The following table defines supported JSON RPC method options.

Table 22: JSON RPC method options

Method option	Description
get	Used to retrieve configuration and state details from the system. The get method can be used with candidate, running, and state datastores, but cannot be used with the tools datastore.
set	Used to set a configuration or run operational transaction. The set method can be used with the candidate and tools datastores.
validate	Used to verify that the system accepts a configuration transaction before applying it to the system.
cli	Used to run CLI commands. The get and set methods are restricted to accessing data structures via the YANG models, but the cli method can access any commands added to the system via python plug-ins or aliases.

9.1.2 params options

The following table defines valid JSON RPC params options.

Table 23: JSON RPC params options

params option	Descriptions
<p>commands - Mandatory. List of commands used to execute against the called method. Multiple commands can be executed with a single request. Supported commands are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action • path • path-keywords • datastore • recursive 	<p>action command - Conditional mandatory; used with the set and validate methods. Supported options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • replace — Replaces the entire configuration within a specific context with the supplied configuration; equivalent to a delete/update. • update — Updates a leaf or container with the specified value. • delete — Deletes a leaf or container. All children beneath the parent are removed from the system. <p>Note: When the action command is used with the tools datastore, update is the only supported option.</p>

params option	Descriptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> include-field-defaults 	<p>path command - Mandatory with the get, set and validate methods. This value is a string that follows the gNMI path specification³ in human-readable format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "/" separates nodes • keys are specified using [<key-name>=<key-value>] • if key-value contains "]" , it must be escaped ("\]" before the "]" • fields end with "." or ",value>" <p>Example: /interface[name=mgmt0]</p>
	<p>path-keywords command - Optional; used to substitute named parameters with the path field. More than one keyword can be used with each path.</p>
	<p>datastore command - Optional; selects the datastore to perform the method against. Supported options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • candidate — Used to change the configuration of the system with the get, set, and validate methods; default datastore is used if the datastore parameter is not provided. • running — Used to retrieve the active configuration with the get method. • state — Used to retrieve the running (active) configuration along with the operational state. • tools — Used to perform operational tasks on the system; only supported with the update action command and the set method.
	<p>recursive command - Optional; a Boolean used to retrieve children underneath the specific path. The default = true.</p>
	<p>include-field-defaults command - Optional; a Boolean used to show all fields, regardless if they have a directory configured or are operating at their default setting. The default = false.</p>
<p>output-format - Optional. Defines the output format as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • json • text • table 	<p>Output defaults to JSON if not specified.</p>

9.2 JSON responses

The JSON RPC returns one entry for each command that was executed. For methods that contain non-response (other than acknowledging the command), a response is returned, but with an empty list.

³ gNMI path specification reference: <https://github.com/openconfig/reference/blob/master/rpc/gnmi/gnmi-path-conventions.md>

When the cli method is used, each executed command returns an individual response.

Compressed JSON responses using gzip

If a client request specifies to use HTTP compression, the JSON RPC server compresses the responses using gzip.

9.3 Candidate mode

JSON uses its own private exclusive candidate that restricts other users or services from making simultaneous changes to a configuration. If another exclusive session is already active, any commits to the configuration using the JSON-RPC set method fail with an error.

The JSON-RPC server uses the private exclusive candidate name **jsonrpc-*<n>***, where *<n>* is a 32-bit number starting at 1 that increments for every request received, but resets on a JSON-RPC server restart.

9.4 Logical expressions

For logical expressions, support is provided for the asterisk ("*****") which can be used to reference all keys within a list.

9.5 Interactive CLI commands

Interactive CLI commands that either run until receiving an indication to end the process, or that require interactive user input typically cannot be called using non-interactive interfaces such as JSON-RPC's CLI method.

To allow you to perform critical tasks related to service validation and network testing using programmable interfaces, SR Linux allows non-interactive interfaces to call the following interactive CLI commands:

- **ping** and **ping6** when the **-c** argument is included to ensure finite execution time
- **traceroute** and **traceroute6**
- **bash cat** *<file path>*
- **bash echo** *<content>* *<file>*

9.6 JSON examples

The following sections provides JSON examples (both requests and responses) for get, set, delete, validate, and CLI method options.

9.6.1 JSON get examples

The get method allows you to retrieve configuration and state details from the system. The following examples are shown:

- get method using the path, datastore, and recursive commands with the recursive option set to true (to retrieve children underneath the specific path)
- multiple get request where multiple commands are executed with a single request

Example: Single get with recursive request

```
{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "get",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]",
        "datastore": "state",
        "recursive": true
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Response (single get with recursive)

```
{
  "result": [
    {
      "name": "mgmt0",
      "admin-state": "enable",
      "mtu": 1514,
      "ifindex": 524304383,
      "oper-state": "up",
      "last-change": "2019-07-12T16:53:39.291Z",
      "statistics": {
        "in-octets": "4545395",
        "in-unicast-pkts": "1178",
        "in-broadcast-pkts": "130",
        "in-multicast-pkts": "27560",
        "in-discards": "0",
        "in-errors": "0",
        "in-unknown-protos": "0",
        "in-fcs-errors": "0",
        "out-octets": "1735990",
        "out-unicast-pkts": "1125",
        "out-broadcast-pkts": "38",
        "out-multicast-pkts": "9187",
        "out-discards": "0",
        "out-errors": "0",
        "carrier-transitions": "1"
      },
      "ethernet": {
        "hw-mac-address": "02:42:AC:12:00:05",
        "statistics": {
          "in-mac-control-frames": "0",
          "in-mac-pause-frames": "0",
          "in-oversize-frames": "0",
          "in-jabber-frames": "0",
          "in-fragment-frames": "0",
          "in-crc-errors": "0",
          "out-mac-control-frames": "0",
          "out-mac-pause-frames": "0"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
}
```

```

"subinterface": [
  {
    "index": 0,
    "admin-state": "enable",
    "ip-mtu": 1500,
    "ifindex": 524288000,
    "oper-state": "up",
    "last-change": "2019-07-12T16:53:39.291Z",
    "ipv4": {
      "allow-directed-broadcast": false,
      "dhcp-client": true,
      "address": [
        {
          "ip-prefix": "172.18.0.5/24",
          "origin": "dhcp"
        }
      ]
    },
    "srl_nokia-interfaces-nbr:arp": {
      "timeout": 14400,
      "neighbor": [
        {
          "ipv4-address": "172.18.0.1",
          "link-layer-address": "02:42:90:06:D7:26",
          "origin": "dynamic",
          "expiration-time": "2019-07-15T21:37:28.987Z"
        },
        {
          "ipv4-address": "172.18.0.2",
          "link-layer-address": "02:42:AC:12:00:02",
          "origin": "dynamic",
          "expiration-time": "2019-07-16T00:44:17.673Z"
        },
        {
          "ipv4-address": "172.18.0.3",
          "link-layer-address": "02:42:AC:12:00:03",
          "origin": "dynamic",
          "expiration-time": "2019-07-16T01:20:48.600Z"
        },
        {
          "ipv4-address": "172.18.0.4",
          "link-layer-address": "02:42:AC:12:00:04",
          "origin": "dynamic",
          "expiration-time": "2019-07-16T01:20:48.597Z"
        },
        {
          "ipv4-address": "172.18.0.6",
          "link-layer-address": "02:42:AC:12:00:06",
          "origin": "dynamic",
          "expiration-time": "2019-07-16T01:20:48.599Z"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
],
"ipv6": {
  "dhcp-client": true,
  "address": [
    {
      "ip-prefix": "2001:172:18::5/80",
      "origin": "dhcp",
      "status": "preferred"
    },
    {
      "ip-prefix": "fe80::42:acff:fe12:5/64",
      "origin": "link-layer",
    }
  ]
}

```

```

        "status": "preferred"
      }
    ],
    "srl_nokia-interfaces-nbr:neighbor-discovery": {
      "dup-addr-detect": true,
      "reachable-time": 30,
      "stale-time": 14400
    }
  }
}
],
"id": 0,
"jsonrpc": "2.0"
}

```

Example: Multiple get request

```

{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "get",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]",
        "datastore": "state",
        "recursive": false
      },
      {
        "path": "/interface[name=ethernet-1/10]",
        "datastore": "state",
        "recursive": false
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

Response (multiple get)

```

{
  "result": [
    {
      "name": "mgmt0",
      "admin-state": "enable",
      "mtu": 1514,
      "ifindex": 524304383,
      "oper-state": "up",
      "last-change": "2019-07-12T16:53:39.291Z"
    },
    {
      "name": "ethernet-1/10",
      "description": "dut2-dut4-2",
      "admin-state": "enable",
      "mtu": 9232,
      "ifindex": 180223,
      "oper-state": "up",
      "last-change": "2019-07-12T16:54:15.602Z"
    }
  ],
  "id": 0,
}

```

```
"jsonrpc": "2.0"
}
```

9.6.2 JSON set examples

The set method allows you to set a configuration or run operational commands. The following examples are shown:

- multiple set method using update and replace
- set method using **path-keywords**
- set method using an alternative update

Example: Multiple set with update and replace request

```
{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "set",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "action": "update",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]/description:my-description"
      },
      {
        "action": "replace",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]/subinterface[index=0]/description:my-subdescription"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Response (multiple set)

```
{
  "result": {},
  "id": 0,
  "jsonrpc": "2.0"
}
```

Example: set using path keywords request

```
{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "set",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "action": "update",
        "path": "/interface[name={name}]/description:my-description",
        "path-keywords": {
          "name": "mgmt0"
        }
      },
      {
        "action": "replace",

```

```

    "path": "/interface[name={name}]/subinterface[index={index}]/description:my-
subdescription",
    "path-keywords": {
      "name": "mgmt0",
      "index": "0"
    }
  ]
}
}

```

Response (set using path-keywords)

```

{
  "result": {},
  "id": 0,
  "jsonrpc": "2.0"
}

```

Example: set using alternative update (specifying a value) request

```

{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "set",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "action": "update",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]",
        "value": {
          "description": "my-description",
          "subinterface": {
            "index": "0",
            "description": "my-subdescription"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

Response (set using alternative update)

```

{
  "result": {},
  "id": 0,
  "jsonrpc": "2.0"
}

```

9.6.3 JSON delete example

The set method allows you to use an action delete command to delete nodes or leafs within a configuration.

The following example shows a multiple set delete request to delete the specified paths.

Example: Multiple set method delete request

```

{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "set",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "action": "delete",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]/description"
      },
      {
        "action": "delete",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]/subinterface[index=0]/description"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

Response (multiple set delete)

```

{
  "result": {},
  "id": 0,
  "jsonrpc": "2.0"
}

```

9.6.4 JSON validate example

The validate method allows you to verify that the system will accept a configuration transaction before applying it to the system. The 'delete', 'replace', and 'update' actions can be used with the validate method. The following examples are shown:

- validate request to delete a specified path.
- validate request to update and replace a specified path.

Example: validate a delete request

```

{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "validate",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "action": "delete",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]/description"
      }
    ],
    "datastore": "candidate"
  }
}

```

Response (validate delete)

```

{
  "result": {},

```

```

    "id": 0,
    "jsonrpc": "2.0"
  }

```

Example: validate an update and replace request

```

{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "validate",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      {
        "action": "update",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]/description:my-description"
      },
      {
        "action": "replace",
        "path": "/interface[name=mgmt0]/subinterface[index=0]
/description:my-subdescription"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

Response (validate update and delete)

```

{
  "result": {},
  "id": 0,
  "jsonrpc": "2.0"
}

```

9.6.5 JSON CLI example

The cli method allows you to run CLI commands. While get and set methods are restricted to accessing data structures in the YANG models, the cli method can access commands that have been added to the system using python plug-ins.

The following examples are shown:

- JSON cli command request.
- JSON cli command requesting the output format as text.

You can optionally define these output formats: json, text, or table. JSON is the default.

Example: CLI method input request

```

{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "cli",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      "enter candidate",
      "info interface mgmt0"
    ]
  }
}

```

```
}

```

Response (CLI input)

```
{
  "result": [
    {},
    {
      "interface": [
        {
          "name": "mgmt0",
          "description": "my-description",
          "admin-state": "enable",
          "subinterface": [
            {
              "index": 0,
              "description": "my-subdescription",
              "admin-state": "enable",
              "ipv4": {
                "dhcp-client": true
              },
              "ipv6": {
                "dhcp-client": true
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "id": 0,
  "jsonrpc": "2.0"
}
```

Example: CLI method input request with output formatting

```
{
  "jsonrpc": "2.0",
  "id": 0,
  "method": "cli",
  "params": {
    "commands": [
      "enter candidate",
      "info interface mgmt0"
    ],
    "output-format": "text"
  }
}
```

Response (CLI with output formatting)

```
{
  "result": [
    "",
    "    interface mgmt0 {\n      description my-description\nadmin-state enable\n      subinterface 0 {\ndescription my-subdescription\nadmin-state enable\n      ipv4 {\ndhcp-client true\n      }\n      ipv6 {\ndhcp-client true\n      }\n      }\n    }\n  ],
  "id": 0,
  "jsonrpc": "2.0"
}
```

```
}
```

10 NETCONF

This section describes the use of the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) in SR Linux.

Related topics

[Using the diff command](#)

10.1 NETCONF overview

NETCONF is a standardized IETF configuration management protocol specified in RFC 6241. It is secure, connection-oriented, and runs on top of the SSHv2 transport protocol as specified in RFC 6242. NETCONF is an XML-based protocol that can be used as an alternative to the CLI or gNMI for managing SR Linux.

NETCONF uses Remote Procedure Call (RPC) messaging to facilitate communication between a NETCONF client and the NETCONF server that is running on SR Linux. The RPC operation, and the associated configuration or state data, is encoded in an XML document. These XML documents are exchanged between the NETCONF client and a NETCONF server in a series of request and response message interactions.

The NETCONF interface on SR Linux supports configuration and state.

The NETCONF interface on SR Linux does not support actions or notifications.

10.1.1 Transport and sessions

NETCONF uses the SSHv2 secure transport as defined in RFC 6242.

The NETCONF protocol standard specifies a default port of 830 over TCP as registered in IANA (see *Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry*). The port must be specifically configured in the SSH server configuration for NETCONF. The default port is permitted inbound in the default CPM filter.

NETCONF sessions do not time out automatically and are not subject to the CLI and SSH session timeouts. Operators can disconnect sessions manually as needed.

A locally configured user (including `admin` and `linuxadmin`) or a remote user assigned the `netconf` role can authenticate with the system to establish a NETCONF session. For more information about how to establish a session, see [Initiating a connection to a NETCONF server](#).

The SR Linux NETCONF server supports:

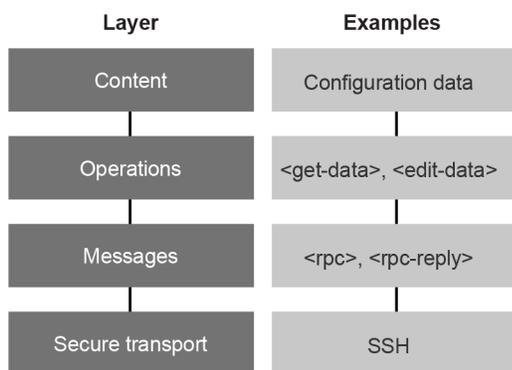
- binding to one or more network instances, including support for:
- use of SSH public keys and certificates
- multiple SSH channels (additional NETCONF sessions created as required over additional SSH channels)

10.1.2 NETCONF in SR Linux

In SR Linux, the NETCONF server is implemented as the `netconf_mgr` process; it owns the `nokia_srl-netconf-server.yang`, `srl_nokia-tools-netconf-server.yang`, `ietf-netconf-monitoring.yang`, and `ietf-yang-library.yang` YANG modules. The `netconf_mgr` process operates as the `netconfmgr` user. Functionally, the NETCONF server becomes a client of `mgmt-server` and in the `netconf-server` YANG module, there is a pointer to the `ssh-server` context to configure the SSH transport.

The NETCONF protocol operates in the following distinct layers:

Figure 9: NETCONF layers



sw4416

Overview of the SR Linux NETCONF implementation

The SR Linux NETCONF implementation covers configuration and state management and has the following behavior:

- supports SSHv2 transport as specified in RFC 6242
- supports only XML encoding

Every communication with the NETCONF server takes the form of an XML document. An XML document is a correctly formatted and encoded set of YANG validated XML statements. Any invalid XML returns a malformed-message error. Every XML document can optionally contain an XML specification, for example: `<?xml version="1.0"?>`.

- does not support notifications over NETCONF
- does not support partial locks as defined in RFC 5717
- does not support XPath filtering

The NETCONF server implements the `ietf-netconf.yang` model as defined in RFC 6241.

10.1.3 NETCONF IETF monitoring

IETF NETCONF monitoring, as defined in RFC 6022 provides information about the current operational status of a NETCONF server. The model contains state information and defines the `<get-schema>` RPC.



Note: SR Linux does not support the ability to obtain data from IETF-specific configuration models (such as interfaces) in the CLI or gNMI.

```

module: ietf-netconf-monitoring
  +--ro netconf-state
    +--ro capabilities
      | +--ro capability* inet:uri
    +--ro datastores
      | +--ro datastore* [name]
      |   +--ro name      netconf-datastore-type
      |   +--ro locks!
      |     +--ro (lock-type)?
      |       +--:(global-lock)
      |         | +--ro global-lock
      |         |   +--ro locked-by-session  uint32
      |         |   +--ro locked-time        yang:date-and-time
      |         +--:(partial-lock)
      |           +--ro partial-lock* [lock-id]
      |             +--ro lock-id            uint32
      |             +--ro locked-by-session  uint32
      |             +--ro locked-time        yang:date-and-time
      |             +--ro select*           yang:xpath1.0
      |             +--ro locked-node*      instance-identifier
    +--ro schemas
      | +--ro schema* [identifier version format]
      |   +--ro identifier  string
      |   +--ro version     string
      |   +--ro format      identityref
      |   +--ro namespace   inet:uri
      |   +--ro location*   union
    +--ro sessions
      | +--ro session* [session-id]
      |   +--ro session-id  uint32
      |   +--ro transport   identityref
      |   +--ro username     string
      |   +--ro source-host? inet:host
      |   +--ro login-time   yang:date-and-time
      |   +--ro in-rpcs?     yang:zero-based-counter32
      |   +--ro in-bad-rpcs? yang:zero-based-counter32
      |   +--ro out-rpc-errors? yang:zero-based-counter32
      |   +--ro out-notifications? yang:zero-based-counter32
    +--ro statistics
      +--ro netconf-start-time? yang:date-and-time
      +--ro in-bad-hellos?      yang:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro in-sessions?        yang:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro dropped-sessions?   yang:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro in-rpcs?            yang:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro in-bad-rpcs?        yang:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro out-rpc-errors?     yang:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro out-notifications?  yang:zero-based-counter32

rpcs:
  +--x get-schema
    +--w input
      | +--w identifier  string
      | +--w version?    string
      | +--w format?     identityref
    +--ro output
      +--ro data?       <anyxml>

```

The state information is divided into the following containers:

- **capabilities:** lists the capabilities that are currently supported on the server. These capabilities can differ from the capabilities listed in the initial server <hello> message as various configuration options can change them during the session, for example, additional YANG modules may have been enabled. Whenever there is a change server capabilities, the NETCONF user should consider restarting the session.
- **datastores:** lists the currently available datastores, for example, candidate and operational.
- **schemas:** lists the schemas currently available; this is similar to the output in the IETF YANG library. For details, see [YANG library](#).
- **sessions:** lists the currently active NETCONF sessions on the NETCONF server.
- **statistics:** provides statistics for the lifecycle of the NETCONF server (instead of the current session).

10.1.4 YANG library

SR Linux supports the YANG library mechanism to identify the available functionality of the NETCONF server including the YANG modules, sub-modules, YANG features and deviations that are implemented or imported by the NETCONF server as well the datastores provided. NETCONF clients can query or cache the YANG library contents and identify whether their cache is out of date using the `content-id` value, which changes each time the set of YANG modules is updated.

SR Linux implements version 1.1 of the IETF YANG library specification, as described in RFC 8525. For backwards compatibility, SR Linux also implements the `modules-state` branch of version 1.0 RFC 7895.

Elements that are not supported in a YANG module (Nokia or third-party) are deviated as not supported and are advertised by the node.

Following is the IETF YANG library version 1.1:

```

module: ietf-yang-library
  +--ro yang-library
    +--ro module-set* [name]
      | +--ro name string
      | +--ro module* [name]
      | | +--ro name yang:yang-identifier
      | | +--ro revision? revision-identifier
      | | +--ro namespace inet:uri
      | | +--ro location* inet:uri
      | | +--ro submodule* [name]
      | | | +--ro name yang:yang-identifier
      | | | +--ro revision? revision-identifier
      | | | +--ro location* inet:uri
      | | +--ro feature* yang:yang-identifier
      | | +--ro deviation* -> ../../module/name
      | +--ro import-only-module* [name revision]
      | +--ro name yang:yang-identifier
      | +--ro revision union
      | +--ro namespace inet:uri
      | +--ro location* inet:uri
      | +--ro submodule* [name]
      | | +--ro name yang:yang-identifier
      | | +--ro revision? revision-identifier
      | | +--ro location* inet:uri
      +--ro schema* [name]
      | +--ro name string
      | +--ro module-set* -> ../../module-set/name
      +--ro datastore* [name]

```

```

| +--ro name      ds:datastore-ref
| +--ro schema   -> ../../schema/name
+--ro content-id string

```

The following sections describe the contents of IETF YANG library version 1.1.

module-set list

The `module-set` list ensures that remote management systems understand and can obtain the correct list of modules that make up the devices schema. This list can change while the system is active based on the configuration and YANG modules available to the system.

The `module-set` list has a name and provides a list of YANG modules that the device has. The YANG modules (whether Nokia or third-party) are grouped as follows:

- `module`: lists implemented modules.
A module is considered implemented if, after stripping out deviated/not-supported nodes, it meets at least one of the following requirements:
 - has a data node
 - contains an RPC
 - contains an action
 - contains a notification
 - contains a deviation (different from the module has been deviated to remove nodes)
 - contains an identity
- `import-only-module`: lists modules that do not meet any of the requirements listed for an implemented module.

schema list

The `schema` list comprises:

- `name`: the name of the schema
- `module-set`: points to the `module-set` list

datastore list

The `datastore` list comprises:

- `name`: the name of the datastore
- `schema`: the schema advertised and used by the specified datastore

content-id

The `content-id` value changes whenever there is any change in the YANG modules or module versions that make up the node's entire schema.

The change in content ID means that a change has occurred in the YANG modules that the node is advertising. The change in content ID is a signal to a client to re-obtain a list of YANG modules and then obtain those modules using the `<get - schema>` operation.

SR Linux provides a randomized value for the `content-id` field. There is no expectation made by the standard specification for the `content-id` field to reflect a specific value for a set of modules. The NETCONF session should also be restarted.

If a change in the content - id field is detected, it is good practice to restart the NETCONF session.

10.1.5 Error handling

If an error or warning occurs during a NETCONF operation, the RPC reply message reports the error as <rpc-error>. By specification, the NETCONF server is required to return only one <rpc-error> even if more than one error occurs; however, to assist with troubleshooting the SR Linux NETCONF server reports all errors.

RPC errors are described in RFC 6241. An <rpc-error> message contains the following fields:

Table 24: Fields in the <rpc-error> element

Field	Description
error-app-tag	Where available, identifies whether an error condition is data-model-specific or implementation-specific This element is present when a corresponding error-tag is unavailable for a particular error condition. If the error-app-tag element exists for both data-model-specific and an implementation-specific error conditions, the server uses the data-model-specific value.
error-info	Contains protocol or data-model-specific error content. This element is not present if an appropriate message does not exist for an error condition. The list in <i>Appendix A</i> of RFC 6241 defines the mandatory error-info content for each error. After any protocol-mandated content, SR Linux includes application-layer error information in the error-info container. SR Linux includes additional elements to provide extended and implementation-specific debugging information.
error-message	Provides textual information that describes the error. This element is not present if a message does not exist for a particular error condition.
error-path	Provides an absolute XPath expression identifying the element path to the node that is associated with the error being reported.
error-severity	Reports whether the error severity is an error or warning.
error-tag	Identifies the error condition. For more information, see <i>Appendix A</i> of RFC 6241. Some operations provide specific error-tag values from this list on an operation-by-operation basis to ensure that the correct error-tag value is selected.
error-type	Identifies in which of the following levels the error occurred: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport: secure transport • rpc: messages • protocol: operations

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> application: content

10.1.6 Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)

The Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA), as specified in RFC 8342, provides the framework for NETCONF, where each datastore is exposed separately. RFC 8256 provides the extensions to the NETCONF protocol to support the NMDA.

The NMDA separates configuration datastores from datastores that contain the state of the device (such as the operational datastore). It also provides a framework where different datastores can be combined together to provide an operator views of configurations where translations, expansions and replacements are performed.

The following table provides an overview of the supported datastores.

Table 25: Supported datastores from the NDMA

Datastore	Description
running	<p>This datastore contains the current configuration of the device. By default, changes committed to the running configuration datastore (using a <code><commit></code> operation from the candidate datastore) are not automatically copied to the startup configuration datastore; a <code><copy - config></code> operation is required to achieve this. This means that committed changes are not persistent after a reboot of the system unless the <code><copy - config></code> operation has been performed.</p> <p>If the system configuration <code>auto-save true</code> configuration has been applied, SR Linux automatically performs a <code><copy - config></code> operation between the running and startup datastores following a successful change to the running configuration datastore.</p>
candidate	<p>The candidate datastore, also known as a shared candidate datastore, can be manipulated without affecting the running configuration of the system. When the candidate configuration is ready, you can <code><commit></code> this configuration into the running datastore.</p> <p>Multiple NETCONF clients or CLI users can concurrently make changes to the same candidate datastore. A <code><commit></code> operation applies all configuration that exists in the candidate datastore no matter which user made the changes.</p> <p>The candidate configuration datastore is represented by the named configuration datastore called <code>default</code> in the SR Linux CLI.</p>
startup	<p>This datastore contains the configuration that the device uses at boot up. Changes made to other datastores are not automatically reflected in the startup datastore and an explicit <code><copy - config></code> operation is required.</p> <p>If the system configuration <code>auto-save true</code> configuration has been applied, SR Linux automatically performs a <code><copy - config></code> operation between the running and startup datastores following a successful change to the running configuration datastore.</p>

Datastore	Description
	<p>The startup configuration datastore obtains information from, and writes information to, the saved <code>/etc/opt/srlinux/config.json</code> configuration file. The NETCONF representation of this data is always provided in correctly namespaced XML format. The contents of this datastore is copied into the running datastore at system boot up.</p> <p>The configuration in the startup datastore may contain configuration that requires transformations before it can be applied to the system.</p>
intended	This read-only datastore contains the complete configuration of the device, including all configuration transformations (in their fully expanded form).
operational	This datastore is a read-only datastore that contains all the state and configuration in use by the system. The configuration contained in the operational datastore is the fully expanded configuration that would be found in the intended datastore.

10.1.7 NETCONF server capabilities

Capabilities are advertised in the `<hello>` messages exchanged by NETCONF client and the SR Linux NETCONF server when a session is started.

Each peer (client and server) must send at least the base NETCONF capability, `urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1`. SR Linux also sends the older version 1.0 base NETCONF capability `urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0`.

Both NETCONF peers verify that the other peer has advertised a common base protocol version. When comparing protocol version capability URIs, if any parameters are encoded at the end of the URI string, they are ignored. If no base protocol version capability in common is found, the NETCONF session terminates. If more than one protocol version URI in common is present, both peers use the latest protocol version.

If the base protocol selected is `urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0`, the standard framing method is used. This means that each NETCONF message sent and received is terminated with the following special set of characters: `]]>]]>`. While this method is sufficient for most NETCONF operations, in some cases, the `]]>]]>` string may occur naturally in a NETCONF message. In this very rare case, the NETCONF message may not be successfully received and parsed by the client or server.

Following is an example of a traditionally framed NETCONF transaction:

```
<rpc message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <running/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <network-instance xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:net-inst:network-instance"/>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>
<rpc-reply message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <network-instance xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:net-inst:network-instance">
```

```

    <name>mgmt</name>
    <type>ip-vrf</type>
    <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
    <description>Management network instance</description>
    <interface>
      <name>mgmt0.0</name>
    </interface>
  </protocols>
  <linux xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:linux">
    <import-routes>true</import-routes>
    <export-routes>true</export-routes>
    <export-neighbors>true</export-neighbors>
  </linux>
</protocols>
</network-instance>
</data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

If the base protocol selected is `urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1`, the more modern chunked framing method is used. When using the chunked framing method, each NETCONF message is sent and received alongside additional metadata describing the size of the message in octets. Using this method, a well-known message terminator is not required.

Following is an example of a chunked framed NETCONF transaction:

```

#248
<rpc message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source><running/></source>
    <filter>
      <network-instance xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:net-inst:network-instance"/>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
##

#76
<rpc-reply message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">

#11
  <data>

#143
    <network-instance xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:net-inst:network-instance">

#30
      <name>mgmt</name>

#32
      <type>ip-vrf</type>

#46
      <admin-state>enable</admin-state>

#67
      <description>Management network instance</description>

#24
      <interface>

#37
        <name>mgmt0.0</name>

```

```

#25         </interface>
#24         <protocols>
#66             <linux xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:linux">
#56                 <import-routes>true</import-routes>
#56                 <export-routes>true</export-routes>
#62                 <export-neighbors>true</export-neighbors>
#25             </linux>
#25         </protocols>
#28     </network-instance>
#12 </data>
#13 </rpc-reply>
##

```



Note: Examples provided in this documentation use the standard framing method as provided by the `urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0` capability.

Capabilities take the form of a URI or URL and some optional parameters, for example:

```

<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:candidate:1.0</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:yang-library:1.1?revision=2019-01-04&content-id=22.10.1</capability>
<capability>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-origin?module=ietf-origin&revision=2018-02-14</capability>
<capability>http://openconfig.net/yang/telemetry?module=openconfig-telemetry&revision=2018-08-17&deviations=nokia-sr-openconfig-telemetry-deviations</capability>

```



Note: If a URL is provided, this URL does not need to be resolvable nor does it need to provide any data at the URL destination.

Capabilities can advertise functionality specified in RFC specifications, YANG modules available on the node along with potential deviations, and less commonly, proprietary information.

The SR Linux NETCONF server advertises the following capabilities:

Table 26: Summary of SR Linux server capabilities

Capability (shorthand)	Advertised capability/description	Specification
base:1.0	urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0 Support for the original NETCONF base specification, including the original]>]]> message delimiter and standard framing.	RFC 4742, <i>Using the NETCONF Configuration Protocol over Secure SHell (SSH)</i>
base:1.1	urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1 Support for the current NETCONF base specification using chunked framing.	RFC 6242, <i>Using the NETCONF Protocol over Secure Shell (SSH)</i>
candidate	urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:candidate:1.0 Support for the <commit> and <discard-changes> NETCONF operations. Support for the candidate datastore as input for the <source> or <target> parameters for the following operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <get-config> • <edit-config> • <copy-config> • <validate> • <lock> • <unlock> Support for the candidate datastore as an input for the following NMDA-defined operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <get-data> • <edit-data> For more information about the startup datastore, see Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) .	RFC 6241, <i>Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)</i> RFC 8526, <i>NETCONF Extensions to Support the Network Management Datastore Architecture</i>
confirmed-commit	urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:confirmed-commit:1.1 Support for the <cancel-commit> NETCONF operation. Support for the following additional parameters for the <commit> operations: <confirmed>, <confirm-timeout>, <persist>, and <persist-id>. For details, see commit .	RFC 6241, <i>Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)</i>
rollback-on-error	urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:rollback-on-error:1.0 Supports the rollback-on-error option for the <error-option> parameter in the <edit-config> NETCONF operation.	RFC 6241, <i>Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)</i>

Capability (shorthand)	Advertised capability/description	Specification
	 <p>Note: The system rolls back all changes made in the shared candidate configuration no matter which user or session made them.</p> <p>Use of the <lock> operation when using rollback-on-error and the shared candidate configuration datastore is strongly recommended</p>	
validate	<p>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.1</p> <p>Support for the <validate> NETCONF operation. For details, see validate.</p> <p>Also enables the use of the <test-option> parameter in the <edit-config> NETCONF operation.</p>	RFC 6241, <i>Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)</i>
validate	<p>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.0</p> <p>Support for the original <validate> NETCONF operation. This capability is provided for backwards compatibility. As the server advertises both validate capabilities, clients are expected to use the 1.1 version.</p>	RFC 4741, <i>NETCONF Configuration Protocol</i>
startup	<p>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:startup:1.0</p> <p>Support for the startup configuration datastore. For more information about the startup datastore, see Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA).</p> <p>Support for the startup datastore as input for the <source> or <target> parameters in the following operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <get-config> • <copy-config> • <get-data> • <lock> • <unlock> • <validate> • <delete-config> <p>Performing a <delete-config> operation on the startup datastore is the same as factory defaulting the routers configuration.</p> <p>SR Linux does not support the use of the startup datastore with the <edit-config> and <edit-data> operations.</p>	RFC 6241, <i>Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)</i>
url	<p>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:url:1.0? scheme={http,https,ftp,sftp,file}</p> <p>Provides the url option as a source or target for the following operations:</p>	RFC 6241, <i>Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)</i>

Capability (shorthand)	Advertised capability/description	Specification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <edit-config> • <edit-data> • <copy-config> • <validate> <p>SR Linux does not support the url option for the <delete-config> operation.</p> <p>SR Linux support for HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, SFTP, and file URL formats.</p>	
with-defaults	<p>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:with-defaults:1.0?basic-mode=explicit&also-supported=report-all</p> <p>Support for the <with-defaults> option in the following operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <get> • <get-config> • <get-data> • <copy-config> <p>The SR Linux NETCONF server uses the explicit mode by default and supports report-all as an alternative. The trim mode is not supported on SR Linux.</p> <p>For related information, see with-defaults option.</p>	RFC 6243, <i>With-defaults Capability for NETCONF</i>
with-operational-defaults	<p>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:with-operational-defaults:1.0</p> <p>Support for the <with-defaults> option with the <get-data> operation targeting the operational datastore. The with-operational-defaults option is advertised in conjunction with the with-defaults capability.</p> <p>For related information, see with-defaults option.</p>	RFC 8526, <i>NETCONF Extensions to Support the Network Management Datastore Architecture</i>
yang-library	<p>urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:yang-library:1.1?revision=2019-01-04&content-id=<content-id-value></p> <p>Support for the IETF YANG library module and the Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA).</p> <p>For related information, see YANG library.</p>	RFC 8525 <i>NETCONF Extensions to Support the Network Management Datastore Architecture</i> RFC 8526, <i>NETCONF Extensions to Support the Network Management Datastore Architecture</i>

Capability (shorthand)	Advertised capability/description	Specification
ietf-netconf-monitoring	urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring Support for the IETF NETCONF monitoring information. For related information, see NETCONF IETF monitoring .	RFC 6022, <i>YANG Module for NETCONF Monitoring</i>

10.2 NETCONF configuration

This section describes how to configure the NETCONF server including configuring SSH transport, configuring the NETCONF server, adding filters, logging, and initiating a connection.

10.2.1 Configuring the SSH transport

NETCONF on SR Linux operates over the SSH transport. The SSH server in SR Linux is configured under the **system ssh-server** context.

Operators can choose whether to create a specific SSH server for the NETCONF protocol or whether to use an existing SSH server. The selected SSH server and its associated configuration determines the TCP port that the NETCONF protocol, which runs as a SSH subsystem, is bound to. A NETCONF server instance may bind to a single SSH server instance. Multiple NETCONF server instances may be created as required.



Note: When an SSH server instance is created, users with the appropriate permissions (for example, admin and linuxadmin) will be able to access the CLI shell, unless the **disable-shell true** configuration is applied. This configuration restricts the specified SSH server on the corresponding TCP port to the associated SSH subsystems only (NETCONF) and removes the ability to access the CLI.

The following is an example configuration of an SSH server that will be used to support NETCONF. This example provides the following:

- an SSH server on the IANA defined TCP port for NETCONF of 830
- operation in the mgmt network-instance
- the restriction of shell access using this SSH server instance

Example

```
system {
  ssh-server mgmt-netconf {
    admin-state enable
    network-instance mgmt
    port 830
    disable-shell true
  }
}
```

10.2.2 Configuring the NETCONF server

Having ensured an SSH server instance is available and configured, the next step is to create a Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) role that specifically allows the NETCONF operations needed.

The following example shows a AAA role configuration that enables specific NETCONF operations. Replace the `<list-of-allowed-rpcs>` field with one or more NETCONF operations as required. For details, see [Enabling the NETCONF operations](#).

```
system {
  aaa {
    authorization {
      role netconf {
        services [
          netconf
        ]
        netconf {
          allowed-operations [ <list-of-allowed-rpcs...> ]
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

You can now configure a NETCONF server. The NETCONF server configuration creates a named `netconf-server` instance and binds it to a configured SSH server as described in [Transport and sessions](#).

The following example configuration creates a NETCONF server called `mgmt-netconf` and binds it to the SSH server named `mgmt-netconf`:

```
system {
  ssh-server mgmt-netconf {
    admin-state enable
    network-instance mgmt
    port 830
    disable-shell true
  }
  netconf-server mgmt {
    admin-state enable
    ssh-server mgmt-netconf
  }
}
```

10.2.2.1 Enabling the NETCONF operations

The NETCONF server provides multiple operations that are disabled by default. The operations are enabled one-by-one in an AAA role configuration under `/system aaa authorization role <rolename> netconf allowed-operations`. The list of available operations is shown below:

- `<cancel-commit>`
- `<close-session>`
- `<commit>`
- `<copy-config>`

- <delete-config>
- <discard-changes>
- <edit-config>
- <edit-data>
- <get>
- <get-config>
- <get-data>
- <get-schema>
- <kill-session>
- <lock>
- <unlock>
- <validate>

For details about the NETCONF operations, see [NETCONF operations](#).

10.2.3 Adding filter entries to allow connections to the chosen TCP port

The factory installed CPM filters for IPv4 and IPv6 allow the default NETCONF TCP port to access the system. If this is not required, they should be removed.

If using an alternative TCP port for NETCONF or if defining custom CPM filters instead of the system default ones, add the following entries to the required `ipv4-filter` and the `ipv6-filter` CPM filters.

Example: IPv4-adding filter entries to allow connections to the default port specified by <port-number>

```

acl {
  acl-filter cpm type ipv4 {
    entry 400 {
      description "Accept incoming SSH connections on the NETCONF port"
      match {
        ipv4 {
          protocol tcp
        }
        transport {
          destination-port {
            operator eq
            value <port-number>
          }
        }
      }
      action {
        accept {
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example: IPv6-adding filter entries to allow connections to the NETCONF port specified by the <port-number>

```

acl {
  acl-filter cpm type ipv6 {
    entry 440 {
      description "Accept incoming SSH connections on the NETCONF port"
      match {
        ipv6 {
          next-header tcp
        }
        transport {
          destination-port {
            operator eq
            value <port-number>
          }
        }
      }
      action {
        accept {
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

10.2.4 UNIX socket

A **netconf-server** may be configured to use a UNIX socket using the **system netconf-server <name> unix-socket** command. More than one **netconf-server** instance with UNIX socket can be configured.

When a UNIX socket is successfully configured, a UNIX socket file is created at `/opt/srlinux/var/run` with the name `sr_netconf_server_<PID>`, where PID is the process ID of the running **netconf-server** instance.

If the UNIX socket cannot be created, the system reattempts the UNIX socket creation in the background. No action is required of the operator. If you do not want the system to reattempt UNIX socket creation in the background, you can either change the transport type or administratively disable the **netconf-server** instance.

When a UNIX socket cannot be created, the status is shown in the NETCONF server's **open-down-reason**. The following states can be displayed, depending on the situation:

- admin-disabled
- ssh-server-down
- socket-create-failed
- socket-bind-failed
- socket-file-create-failed
- out-of-resources
- out-of-memory

When reporting the state of a UNIX socket-based NETCONF session in the `ietf-netconf-monitoring.yang` YANG model, the **ietf-netconf-monitoring:netconf-state sessions session transport** leaf reports `netconf-ssh`, as no other appropriate identity value is defined in the IETF YANG

model. The **ietf-netconf-monitoring:netconf-state sessions session source-host** leaf reports as localhost.

The following is an example of an RPC request/reply for the **netconf-state**.

Example: RPC request/reply for the netconf-state

```
<rpc message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get>
    <filter>
      <netconf-state xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring">
        <sessions/>
      </netconf-state>
    </filter>
  </get>
</rpc>
]]>]]>
<rpc-reply message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <netconf-state xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring">
      <sessions>
        <session>
          <session-id>59</session-id>
          <transport>netconf-ssh</transport>
          <username>admin</username>
          <source-host>localhost</source-host>
          <login-time>2025-06-23T12:38:24.723Z</login-time>
          <in-rpcs>1</in-rpcs>
          <in-bad-rpcs>0</in-bad-rpcs>
          <out-rpc-errors>0</out-rpc-errors>
          <out-notifications>0</out-notifications>
        </session>
      </sessions>
    </netconf-state>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.2.5 SR Linux logging

SR Linux performs logging for several operations.

Additional extensive logging can be enabled for debugging purposes using the `traceoptions` configuration container.

The following items are logged by default:

- Session start/stop
- Session client IP address
- Transport (SSH only currently)
- Each RPC start/stop/operation type/datastore targeted (if applicable)/success or failure/error on failure

UNIX socket create/fail scenarios produce the following logs by default:

- **netconf-server** instance socket creation success
- **netconf-server** instance socket creation error

With `trace-options` enabled, the system logs at the DEBUG level all of the preceding elements and in addition:

- the input content of each message in XML
- the output content of each message in XML



Note: Nokia recommends that extensive logging for NETCONF using `trace-options` be used for debugging purposes only.

10.2.6 Initiating a connection to a NETCONF server

To connect to the NETCONF server on SR Linux, a NETCONF client uses the SSH protocol to connect to the SR Linux device on the chosen TCP port and requests the `netconf` SSH subsystem.

This can be done manually to test the server using the following command assuming:

- The SR Linux device is available on IP address 192.168.0.1.
- The admin user has the correct permissions to connect to the node.
- The SSH server for NETCONF is configured to run on TCP port 830.

Example: Initiating a NETCONF session

```
ssh -l admin -p 830 192.168.0.1 -s netconf
```

10.3 NETCONF state information

The SR Linux NETCONF implementation provides statistical counters on a per NETCONF session basis and aggregated for the NETCONF server instance. The statistics are available under the `statistics` container.

In addition, state information provides the operating state of the NETCONF server and the date and time of the last operational state change.

SR Linux native models

The following is an example of the state information in the SR Linux native models.

```
+--rw system
  +--rw netconf-server* [name] {srl-feat:netconf}?
    +--ro oper-state?          srl-comm:oper-state
    +--ro last-oper-change?    srl-comm:date-and-time
    +--ro statistics
      +--ro active-sessions?          uint8
      +--ro total-requests?           srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-responses?          srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-error-responses?    srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-close-session-requests? srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-in-bad-hellos?      srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-dropped-sessions?   srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-get-requests?       srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-get-config-requests? srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-get-data-requests?  srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
      +--ro total-get-schema-requests? srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
```

```

+--ro total-edit-config-requests?      srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-failed-edit-config-requests? srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-edit-data-requests?       srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-failed-edit-data-requests? srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-kill-session-requests?    srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-copy-config-requests?     srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-delete-config-requests?   srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-validate-requests?       srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-lock-requests?            srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-failed-lock-requests?     srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-unlock-requests?          srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-commit-requests?          srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-discard-changes-requests? srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro total-action-requests?          srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
+--ro session* [session-id]
  +--ro session-id                     uint32
  +--ro process-id                     uint32
  +--ro in-bad-hellos?                 srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro get-requests?                  srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro get-config-requests?           srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro get-data-requests?             srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro get-schema-requests?           srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro edit-config-requests?          srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro failed-edit-config-requests?   srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro edit-data-requests?            srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro failed-edit-data-requests?     srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro kill-session-requests?         srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro copy-config-requests?          srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro delete-config-requests?       srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro validate-requests?            srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro lock-requests?                 srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro failed-lock-requests?          srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro unlock-requests?               srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro commit-requests?               srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro discard-changes-requests?     srl-comm:zero-based-counter32
  +--ro action-requests?               srl-comm:zero-based-counter32

```

IETF standard models

NETCONF supports standardized IETF YANG models that contain state data relating explicitly to the NETCONF server. These IETF models (along with OpenConfig models) are returned by the various NETCONF operations (unless specifically filtered out). While these IETF modules are visible in the native schema management server in CLI and gNMI, you cannot obtain data from them using the CLI or gNMI.

10.4 NETCONF operations

The SR Linux NETCONF implementation supports the following operations:

- get
- get-config
- get-data
- get-schema
- edit-config
- edit-data
- copy-config

- discard-changes
- commit
- cancel-commit
- lock
- unlock
- delete-config
- close-session
- validate
- kill-session

Where appropriate, Nokia recommends the use of the NDMA `<get - data>` and `<get - data>` operations for obtaining information and configuring the device.

Operations and mixed module author groups

SR Linux supports mixed module author groups, such as SR Linux native YANG modules. In conjunction with OpenConfig YANG modules in the current implementation of NETCONF in SR Linux:

- NETCONF clients can make `<edit - config>` and `<edit - data>` requests that target Nokia-authored SR Linux native YANG models and OpenConfig authored YANG models.
For example, if you make an `<edit - config>` request in the SR Linux native YANG first and then make an `<edit - config>` request using the OpenConfig YANG for the same leaf, the SR Linux configuration will apply (even though the OpenConfig setting was the last write). The same rule applies when an `<edit - config>` request includes both models in a single transaction.
- A `<commit>` operation applies the changes to both running configuration datastores (that is, OpenConfig and SR Linux). Both candidates are cleared of configuration, returning the operator to the beginning where another choice of model author group in the candidate configuration may be made.
- The current implementation supports requests to obtain state data from the running configuration using the `<get>` RPC or from the operational datastore using the `<get - data>` RPC filtered on either or both models.
- Performing a `<lock>` on the candidate datastore locks both the OpenConfig and the native SR Linux management server default shared candidate configurations, making the candidate datastore exclusive.
- Requests to obtain state data from the running configuration datastore using the `<get>` RPC or from the operational datastore using the `<get - data>` RPC that do not contain a filter returns data represented in both SR Linux native and OpenConfig YANG modules (if they are enabled in the system).

10.4.1 get

The `<get>` operation, as defined in RFC 6241, retrieves configuration and state data from the running configuration datastore.

Table 27: Parameters for the <get> operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<filter>	Limits the data returned. The filter provided must be a correctly namespaced filter restricting the data returned from configuration, state, or both. SR Linux supports only the subtree filter type. For details, see NETCONF filtering .	Optional. If no filter is specified, the operation returns all configuration and state information from the running datastore.
<with-defaults>	Specifies how the NETCONF server handles the retrieval of default data. For details, see with-defaults option .	Optional.

In a successful RPC, the response includes a <data> node that contains the requested data. In an unsuccessful RPC, the response includes the <rpc-error>.

Example: RPC request and reply messages for the get operation

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get>
    <filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh">
          <name>mgmt</name>
        </ssh-server>
      </system>
    </filter>
  </get>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
      <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh">
        <name>mgmt</name>
        <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
        <oper-state>up</oper-state>
        <network-instance>mgmt</network-instance>
        <port>22</port>
        <disable-shell>>false</disable-shell>
        <timeout>0</timeout>
        <rate-limit>20</rate-limit>
        <protocol-version>2</protocol-version>
        <host-key>
          <preserve>>true</preserve>
        </host-key>
      </ssh-server>
    </system>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.4.2 get-config

The <get - config> operation retrieves data from the running or candidate configuration datastores.

Table 28: Parameters for the <get - config> operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<source>	Specifies the configuration datastore to be queried. Valid options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <running/> • <candidate/> • <startup/> 	Mandatory
<filter>	Limits the data returned. SR Linux supports the subtree filter type. For related information, see NETCONF filtering .	Optional If no filter is specified, the response includes all configuration and state data from the specified datastore.
<with-defaults>	Specifies how the NETCONF server handles the retrieval of default data. Supported options are explicit and report-all. For details, see with-defaults option .	Optional

Example: RPC request and reply messages for the <get - config> operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh">
          <name>mgmt</name>
        </ssh-server>
      </system>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
      <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh">
        <name>mgmt</name>
        <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
        <network-instance>mgmt</network-instance>
      </ssh-server>
    </system>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
```

```
]]>]]>
```

10.4.3 get-data

The <get-data> operation is the NMDA version of the <get> operation.

The <get-data> operation is defined in the `ietf-netconf-nmda` YANG module and exists in the `xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda"` namespace, which must be correctly provided to the <get-data> operation.

Table 29: Parameters for the <get-data> operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<datastore>	Identifies the datastore to be queried. The datastore is an identity reference (identityref) located in the <code>ietf-datastores</code> (or any other module that augments itself into this field) YANG module in the namespace <code>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores</code> . As these are identityrefs, the value must be provided with a namespace prefix declaration <code>xmlns:ds="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores"</code> and this declared namespace must be used in the value of the datastore field, for example <code>ds:candidate</code> , where <code>ds</code> is the declared XML namespace prefix. Available options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>ds:running</code> • <code>ds:candidate</code> • <code>ds:intended</code> • <code>ds:startup</code> • <code>ds:operational</code> 	Mandatory No default The <code>with-defaults</code> and <code>with-origin</code> options are supported only with the operational datastore.
<subtree-filter>	Limits the returned data in subtree filter format. The filter provided must be a correctly namespaced filter restricting the data returned from the server. For details, see Subtree filtering .	Optional By default, all data from the specified datastore is returned.
<config-filter>	This is a boolean parameter. When <config-filter> is set to <code>true</code> , only YANG nodes set to <code>config true</code> will be returned. When <config-filter> is set to <code>false</code> , only YANG nodes set to <code>config false</code> will be returned.	Optional By default, all data from the specified datastore is returned.

Parameter	Description	Comment
<origin-filter>	<p>The <origin-filter> parameter limits returned data to nodes that have a specified origin (correctly namespaced using the xmlns:or="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-origin" namespace declaration).</p> <p>Multiple <origin-filter> elements can be specified. When more than one filter exists, <origin-filter> is treated as an OR; that is, the XML node is returned if it matches any of the specified <origin-filter> statements.</p> <p>Any XML node that does not have an <origin> set is treated as though it has an <origin> equal to unknown.</p> <p>The <origin-filter> does not affect state data which is returned regardless of the <origin-filter>. If state data is not required, it can be limited using the <config-filter> parameter.</p> <p>The <origin-filter> parameter is mutually exclusive with the <negated-origin-filter> parameter. See <origin-filter> parameter configuration for an example <origin-filter> configuration.</p>	<p>Optional</p> <p>By default, all data from the specified datastore is returned.</p>
<negated-origin-filter>	<p>The <negated-origin-filter> parameter limits the returned data to nodes that do not have a specified origin (correctly namespaced using the xmlns:or="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-origin" namespace declaration).</p> <p>Multiple <negated-origin-filter> parameters can be configured. When more than one filter exists, <negated-origin-filter> is treated as a NOR; that is, the XML node is returned only if it does not match any of the specified <negated-origin-filter> statements.</p> <p>Any XML node that does not have an <origin> set is treated as though it has <origin> equal to unknown .</p> <p>The <negated-origin-filter> parameter does not affect state data that is returned regardless of the <negated-origin-filter>. If state data is not required, this can be limited using the <config-filter> parameter.</p>	<p>Optional</p> <p>By default, all data from the specified datastore is returned.</p>

Parameter	Description	Comment
	The <negated-origin-filter> parameter is mutually exclusive with the <origin-filter> parameter.	
<max-depth>	Restricts the data returned to the provided maximum number of subtrees.	Optional By default, all data from the specified datastore is returned.
<with-origin>	Outputs the origin information for each returned node (except non-presence containers and config false elements). The origin information is correctly namespaced using the xmlns:or="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-origin" declaration, if datastore is set to operational. If datastore is not set to operational, an rpc-error is reported with the error-tag set to invalid-value.	Optional By default, all data from the specified datastore is returned without any origin information displayed.
<with-defaults>	For the operational datastore, if no with-defaults parameter value is specified, or if it is set to explicit or report-all, the "in use" values, as defined in the operational datastore origin section above, are returned from operational state, even if a node has a default statement in the YANG module and the server is using this default value.	Optional

The following example shows an RPC request and reply message for the <get-data> operation performed against the operational datastore, with the with-origin and with-defaults arguments configured.

Example

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda" xmlns:ds=
"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores">
    <datastore>ds:operational</datastore>
    <with-defaults xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda">report-all</
with-defaults>
    <with-origin/>
    <subtree-filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh">
          <name>mgmt</name>
        </ssh-server>
      </system>
    </subtree-filter>
  </get-data>
</rpc>
]]>]]>
```

```

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda">
    <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system" xmlns:or=
"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-origin">
      <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh" or:origin="or:intended">
        <name>mgmt</name>
        <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
        <oper-state>up</oper-state>
        <network-instance>mgmt</network-instance>
        <port>22</port>
        <disable-shell>false</disable-shell>
        <timeout>0</timeout>
        <rate-limit>20</rate-limit>
        <protocol-version>2</protocol-version>
        <host-key>
          <preserve>true</preserve>
        </host-key>
      </ssh-server>
    </system>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

Example: <origin-filter> parameter configuration

```

<rpc message-id="102" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda" xmlns:ds=
"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores" xmlns:or="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
origin">
    <datastore>ds:operational</datastore>
    <subtree-filter>
      <bgp xmlns="http://example.com/ns/bgp"/>
    </subtree-filter>
    <origin-filter>or:intended</origin-filter>
    <origin-filter>or:system</origin-filter>
    <with-origin/>
  </get-data>
</rpc>

<rpc-reply message-id="102" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda">
    <bgp xmlns="http://example.com/ns/bgp" xmlns:or="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-
origin" or:origin="or:intended">
      <peer>
        <name>2001:db8::2:3</name>
        <local-port or:origin="or:system">60794</local-port>
        <state>established</state>
      </peer>
    </bgp>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>

```

10.4.4 get-schema

The <get - schema> operation is defined in the IETF NETCONF monitoring specifications, as described in RFC 6022.

The SR Linux NETCONF server advertises the urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring capability for the <get - schema> operation to be available.

The `<get - schema>` operation allows the NETCONF server to provide the requested YANG modules to the NETCONF client. Management systems typically use this operation to build the correct YANG schema for the device using the set of YANG modules advertised by the node. The `<get - schema>` operation serves a single YANG module to the client. NETCONF clients typically request all YANG modules that they require. For related information, see [NETCONF IETF monitoring](#).

Table 30: Parameters for the `<get - schema>` operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<code><identifier></code>	Specifies the name of the YANG module. This value must match exactly any module name or identifier described by the node in any of the IETF YANG library or IETF NETCONF monitoring trees.	Mandatory No default value
<code><version></code>	Specifies the version and revision of the YANG module. If provided, the value must match exactly any version or revision described by the node.	Optional No default
<code><format></code>	Specifies the format of the YANG schema output. SR Linux only supports the yang format.	Optional If format is specified, the value is always yang.

If the operation is successful, the RPC reply includes a `<data>` node containing the requested YANG module.

If the requested YANG module does not exist, the `<error - tag>` field is set to `invalid-value`.

If more than one YANG module matches the requested parameters, the `<error - tag>` field reports `operation - failed` and the `<error - app - tag>` field is set to `data - not - unique`.

Example: RPC request and response for a `<get - schema>` operation

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="1">
  <get-schema xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring">
    <identifier>ietf-datastores</identifier>
  </get-schema>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="1" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-monitoring"><![CDATA[module
ietf-datastores {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores";
  prefix ds;

  organization
    "IETF Network Modeling (NETMOD) Working Group";

  contact
    "WG Web: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/netmod/>

    WG List: <mailto:netmod@ietf.org>

    Author: Martin Bjorklund
            <mailto:mbj@tail-f.com>
```

```

Author: Juergen Schoenwaelder
       <mailto:j.schoenwaelder@jacobs-university.de>

Author: Phil Shafer
       <mailto:phil@juniper.net>

Author: Kent Watsen
       <mailto:kwatsen@juniper.net>

Author: Rob Wilton
       <rwilton@cisco.com>";

description
  "This YANG module defines a set of identities for identifying
  datastores.

  Copyright (c) 2018 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 Simplified 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 8342
  (https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8342); see the RFC itself
  for full legal notices.";

revision 2018-02-14 {
  description
    "Initial revision.";
  reference
    "RFC 8342: Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)";
}

/*
 * Identities
 */

identity datastore {
  description
    "Abstract base identity for datastore identities.";
}

identity conventional {
  base datastore;
  description
    "Abstract base identity for conventional configuration
    datastores.";
}

identity running {
  base conventional;
  description
    "The running configuration datastore.";
}

identity candidate {
  base conventional;
  description
    "The candidate configuration datastore.";
}

```

```

identity startup {
  base conventional;
  description
    "The startup configuration datastore.";
}

identity intended {
  base conventional;
  description
    "The intended configuration datastore.";
}

identity dynamic {
  base datastore;
  description
    "Abstract base identity for dynamic configuration datastores.";
}

identity operational {
  base datastore;
  description
    "The operational state datastore.";
}

/*
 * Type definitions
 */

typedef datastore-ref {
  type identityref {
    base datastore;
  }
  description
    "A datastore identity reference.";
}
}
]]></data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.4.5 edit-config

The `<edit-config>` operation is used to change the configuration of the SR Linux device. You can use it to make full or partial changes to configurations from a local file, remote file, or in-line to the node.

The SR Linux implementation of the `<edit-config>` operation has the following characteristics:

- A single `<edit-config>` operation can include multiple configuration changes. The changes can be made in and from multiple YANG modules (whether augmented or top-level). For additional restrictions, see [Operations and mixed module author groups](#).
- An `<edit-config>` operation is atomic, meaning that all of the configuration applies or none of it does.
- Within a single transaction, the order of the data is not important with the exception of leaf-lists and user-ordered lists. SR Linux will reorder the provided data as required for the system.
- SR Linux supports configuration from URLs and advertises the `:url` capability. The `<url>` parameter can be used instead of the `<config>` parameter.

Each XML node in the specified configuration can have an optional `operation` attribute that defines the behavior of the configuration change. For supported options, see [Options for the operation attribute](#). If the `operation` attribute is not present, the NETCONF server uses the option specified in the `<default-operation>` parameter. If the `<default-operation>` parameter is absent, the merge option is used.



Note: The `<default-operation>` and `operation` parameters have subtle but important differences in behaviour.

Table 31: Parameters for the edit-config operation

Parameter	Description	Comments
<code><target></code>	Specifies the configuration datastore being edited. SR Linux supports only the candidate datastore as the target for an <code><edit-config></code> operation.	Mandatory No default value
<code><default-operation></code>	<p>Specifies the default operation for the configuration change.</p> <p> Note: The options available as the <code>default-operation</code> are more limited than on a per XML node basis and have slightly different behaviors.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>merge</code> (the default): Merge the configuration data in the <code><config></code> or <code><url></code> parameter with the configuration at the corresponding level in the target datastore. This behavior is the default. • <code>replace</code>: Completely replaces the entire configuration data in the target datastore with that in the <code><config></code> or <code><url></code> parameters. This setting is useful for loading previously saved configuration data. • <code>none</code>: The target datastore is unaffected by the configuration in the <code><config></code> parameter, unless and until the incoming configuration data uses the <code>operation</code> attribute to request a different operation. If the configuration in the <code><config></code> or <code><url></code> parameter contains data for there is no corresponding level in the target datastore, the RPC error message includes an <code><error-tag></code> with a value of <code>data-missing</code>. The <code>none</code> option allows operations like <code>delete</code> to avoid unintentionally creating the parent hierarchy of the element to be edited. 	Optional merge
<code><test-option></code>	Select from the following options:	Optional Default: <code>test-then-set</code>

Parameter	Description	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>test-then-set</code>: Perform a validation test before attempting to set. If validation errors occur, do not perform the <code><edit-config></code> operation. This test option is the default. • <code>test-only</code>: Perform only the validation test, without attempting to set. <p>SR Linux does not support the <code>set</code> option where a test is performed without a validation test first.</p>	
<code><error-option></code>	<p>Specifies how errors are handled for the <code><edit-config></code> operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>stop-on-error</code>: Abort the <code><edit-config></code> operation when the first error occurs. While this option is the default in the NETCONF specification, it results in a partial configuration change (instead of an atomic change). While this option is accepted without error, it produces the same results as the <code>rollback-on-error</code> option on SR Linux. This option is provided, instead of deviating <code>stop-on-error</code> as not supported, to support clients that hard-code the <code>stop-on-error</code> setting. • <code>rollback-on-error</code>: If an error condition occurs and an error severity <code><rpc-error></code> element is generated, the server stops processing the <code><edit-config></code> operation and restores the specified configuration to its complete state at the start of this <code><edit-config></code> operation. A warning severity issue results in the <code><edit-config></code> succeeding. This behavior is the default in SR Linux. <p>The <code>:validate:1.1</code> capability is advertised for the <code>rollback-on-error</code> option to work.</p> <p> Note: <code>continue-on-error</code> is not supported on SR Linux.</p>	Optional <code>rollback-on-error</code> (as opposed to the specifications choice of <code>stop-on-error</code>)
<code><config></code>	<p>Provides the configuration to be applied to the system. It is formatted as the complete hierarchy of configuration data as defined by the device's data models.</p> <p>The contents must be correctly namespaced, to allow the device to detect the appropriate data model, and the contents must follow the constraints of that data model, as defined by its capability definition.</p>	No default

Parameter	Description	Comments
	The value is encoded in YANG as anyxml. The <config> and <url> parameters are mutually exclusive.	
<url>	<p>The URL to a local or remote file that contains a complete hierarchy of configuration data to be applied as defined by the device's data models. The file is written in XML format. The contents must be correctly namespaced, to allow the device to detect the appropriate data model and the contents must follow the constraints of that data model, as defined by its capability definition.</p> <p>URL types that SR Linux supports are advertised in the :url capability.</p> <p>The value is encoded in YANG as anyxml. The <config> and <url> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>	No default

Example: RPC request and reply for the <edit-config> operation

```

<rpc message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <edit-config>
    <target>
      <candidate/>
    </target>
    <config>
      <acl xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:acl:acl">
        <acl-filter>
          <name>1</name>
          <type>ipv4</type>
        </acl-filter>
      </acl>
    </config>
  </edit-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

Related topics

[Options for the operation attribute](#)

10.4.6 edit-data

The <edit-data> operation changes the configuration of a datastore. It is similar to the <edit-config> operation, except it is designed as part of the NMDA specification to be extensible for any writable NMDA datastore.

The <edit-data> operation differs from the <edit-config> operation in the following areas:

- The <test-option> parameter from the <edit-config> operation is not supported. The behavior is that of the default test-then-set approach of <edit-config> operation.
- The <error-option> parameter from <edit-config> is not supported. The behavior is that of rollback-on-error option in <edit-config> operation.

Each XML node in the specified configuration can have an optional operation attribute that defines the behavior of the configuration change. For supported options, see [Options for the operation attribute](#). If the operation attribute is not present, the NETCONF server uses the option specified in the <default-operation> parameter. If the <default-operation> parameter is absent, the merge option is used.



Note: The <default-operation> and operation parameters have subtle but important differences in behaviour.

Nokia recommends using the <edit-data> operation instead of the <edit-config> operation.

Table 32: Parameters for the <edit-data> operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<datastore>	Specifies the datastore to be targeted; for SR Linux, the only option is ds:candidate. The datastore is an identity reference (identityref) located in the ietf-datastores (or any other module that augments itself into this field) YANG module in the urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores namespace. As these are identityrefs, the value must be provided with a namespace declaration xmlns:ds="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores" and this declared namespace must be used in the value of the datastore field, for example, ds:candidate where ds is the declared XML namespace.	Mandatory No default value.
<default-operation>	<p>Specifies the default operation of the configuration change.</p> <p> Note: The options available for the default-operation option are more limited than on a per XML node basis and have slightly different behaviors.</p> <p>Supported values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • merge (the default): Merge the configuration data in the <config> or <url> parameters with the configuration at the corresponding level in the target datastore. This behavior is the default. • replace: Completely replace the entire configuration data in the target datastore with that in the <config> or <url> parameters. This 	Optional merge

Parameter	Description	Comment
	<p>setting is useful for loading previously saved configuration data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none: The target datastore is unaffected by the configuration in the <config> parameter, unless and until the incoming configuration data uses the operation attribute to request a different operation. If the configuration in the <config> or <url> parameter contains data for which there is no corresponding level in the target datastore, the RPC error message includes an <error-tag> with a value of data-missing. The none option allows operations such as <delete> to avoid unintentionally creating the parent hierarchy of the element to be edited. 	
<config>	<p>Provides the configuration to be applied to the system. It is formatted as the complete hierarchy of configuration data as defined by the device's data models.</p> <p>The contents must be correctly namespaced, to allow the device to detect the appropriate data model, and the contents must follow the constraints of that data model, as defined by its capability definition.</p> <p>The value is encoded in YANG using the YANG 1.1 anydata type.</p> <p>The <config> and <url> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>	No default
<url>	<p>The URL to a local or remote file that contains a complete hierarchy of configuration data to be applied as defined by the device's data models. The file is written in XML. The contents must be correctly namespaced, to allow the device to detect the appropriate data model, and the contents must follow the constraints of that data model, as defined by its capability definition.</p> <p>The value is encoded in YANG using the YANG 1.1 anydata type.</p> <p>URL types that SR Linux supports are advertised in the :url capability.</p> <p>The <config> and <url> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>	No default

Example: RPC request and reply messages for the <edit-data> operation

```
<rpc message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
```

```

    <edit-data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda" xmlns:ds=
"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores">
      <datastore>ds:candidate</datastore>
      <config>
        <acl xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:acl:acl">
          <acl-filter>
            <name>l</name>
            <type>ipv4</type>
          </acl-filter>
        </acl>
      </config>
    </edit-data>
  </rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="10" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.4.7 copy-config

Use the `<copy-config>` operation to create or replace the entire configuration datastore with that of another datastore (a datastore in this situation may be a file stored at a local/remote URL). If the destination (target) configuration datastore already exists, it is overwritten completely. If the target configuration datastore does not exist, it is created.

SR Linux does not support the following uses of the `<copy-config>` operation and returns an `<rpc-error>` with the `error-tag` set to `invalid-value`:

- using the running configuration datastore as a destination (target) for the copy
- performing remote-to-remote copy operations where the node itself is not the source or destination of the copy
- performing URL-to-URL copy operations (either local-to-remote, remote-to-local, or local-to-local)
- using the identical source and destination (target)
- using formats other than XML for the `<url>` of a `<source>` or `<target>` file

Performing a `<copy-config>` operation from the running configuration datastore to the startup configuration datastore is the same as saving the configuration.



Note: For configuration changes to persist after a reboot or switchover, after each `<commit>` operation, perform a `<copy-config>` operation with the `<source>` set to `<running/>` and the `<target>` set to `<startup/>`. If the `/system` configuration `auto-save true` configuration has been applied, SR Linux will automatically perform a `<copy-config>` operation between the running and startup datastores following a successful change to the running configuration datastore.

Table 33: Parameters for a `<copy-config>` operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<code><source></code>	The source configuration datastore. Supported options are:	Mandatory No default value

Parameter	Description	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code><candidate/></code> – the candidate configuration datastore • <code><startup/></code> – the startup configuration datastore • <code><url></code> – URL of the file to be replaced or created. This file may be a local or remote. You must have the correct permissions to update or create the target file <p>The data read from the file is the entire contents of the required configuration datastore, encoded in XML format.</p> <p>For supported <code><target></code> and <code><source></code> combinations, see Supported source and target combinations.</p>	
<code><target></code>	<p>The target configuration datastore. Supported options are:</p> <p><code><candidate/></code>: the candidate configuration datastore. This option does not commit the candidate configuration; a separate <code><commit></code> operation is required.</p> <p><code><startup/></code>: the startup configuration datastore.</p> <p><code><url></code>: URL of the file to be replaced or created. This file may be a local or remote. You must have the correct permissions to update or create the target file.</p> <p>The data written to the file is the entire contents of the <code><source></code> configuration datastore, encoded in XML format.</p> <p>For supported <code><target></code> and <code><source></code> combinations, see Supported source and target combinations.</p>	Mandatory No default value
<code><with-defaults></code>	<p>See with-defaults option.</p> <p>The <code><with-defaults></code> parameter is only applicable when the <code><target></code> of a <code><copy-config></code> operation is a URL, otherwise it is silently ignored.</p>	Optional

Supported source and target combinations

If you specify source and target combinations that are not supported, the system reports an error message that describes the error.

Table 34: Source and target combinations

Source	Target	Supported
<code><candidate/></code>	<code><candidate/></code>	No

Source	Target	Supported
<candidate/>	<startup/>	No
<candidate/>	<running/>	No
<candidate/>	<url>	Yes
<startup/>	<candidate/>	Yes
<startup/>	<startup/>	No
<startup/>	<running/>	No
<startup/>	<url>	Yes
<running/>	<candidate/>	No
<running/>	<startup/>	Yes
<running/>	<running/>	No
<running/>	<url>	Yes
<url>	<candidate/>	Yes
<url>	<startup/>	Yes
<url>	<running/>	No
<url>	<url>	No

Example: RPC request and reply message for the <copy-config> operation

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <copy-config>
    <source>
      <url>https://user:password@example.com/cfg/new.xml</url>
    </source>
    <target>
      <candidate/>
    </target>
  </copy-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.4.8 discard-changes

The <discard-changes> operation, as described in RFC 6241, discards all changes in the shared candidate configuration datastore. This operation discards all changes made in the shared candidate configuration datastore, not just those changes made by the current NETCONF session.



Note: The `<discard-changes>` operation may also discard changes performed by users in another interface such as CLI or gNMI.

This operation reverts the candidate configuration datastore to the contents of the current running configuration datastore.

Example: RPC request and reply for the `<discard-changes>` operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <discard-changes/>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.4.9 commit

The `<commit>` operation copies the configuration from the candidate datastore to the running datastore, overwriting anything previously in it. Additionally, the `<commit>` operation allows the configuration to be rolled back (automatically or manually) when used in conjunction with the `<confirmed>` parameter.



Note: Issuing a successful `<commit>` operation activates the configuration.

If the configuration cannot be committed, the commit operation fails and the running configuration datastore remains in the same state that it was in before the initiating the commit operation. The running configuration remains unchanged and the configuration integrity is ensured.

If the running configuration datastore is locked when the `<commit>` operation is issued, the operation fails with an `<rpc-error>` containing the `<error-tag>` with value of `in-use`.

An implicit lock is placed on the running configuration datastore for the duration of the `<commit>` operation. After a `<commit>` is successfully completed, confirmed, rolled back, or cancelled using the `<cancel-commit>` operation, the implicit lock on the running datastore is released.



Note: For configuration changes to persist after a reboot or switchover, after each `<commit>` operation, a `<copy-config>` operation should be performed with the `<source>` set to `<running/>` and the `<target>` set to `<startup/>`. If the `/system configuration auto-save true` configuration has been applied, SR Linux will automatically perform a `<copy-config>` operation between the running and startup datastores following a successful change to the running configuration datastore.

Table 35: Parameters for a commit operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<code><confirmed></code>	Allows you to review and verify the configuration on the router before confirming (or cancelling) the committed changes.	Optional

Parameter	Description	Comment
	<p>If the commit is not confirmed within the confirm-timeout duration, the changes are automatically rolled back and the candidate configuration is reinstated with the proposed changes.</p> <p>If the <code><confirmed></code> parameter is absent, the commit takes effect immediately.</p>	
<code><confirm-timeout></code>	Specifies the time in seconds to wait for the commit to be confirmed before automatically rolling back the changes. By default, the confirmed commit timeout is 600 seconds (10 minutes).	Optional
<code><persist></code>	<p>Specifies a client-provided ID, a string of client-created characters. This ID is used to confirm the commit from another session.</p> <p>The <code><persist-id></code> and <code><persist></code> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>	Optional
<code><persist-id></code>	<p>Specifies a previously chosen persist ID. This parameter is used to confirm a commit from another NETCONF session. If the value provided does not match a previously provided ID, the NETCONF operation fails with an <code>invalid-value <rpc-error></code>.</p> <p>The <code><persist-id></code> and <code><persist></code> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>	Optional



Note: For information about how to cancel an ongoing confirmed commit, see [cancel-commit](#).

The commit can be one for the following types:

- Immediate commit: commit the configuration from the candidate datastore without waiting for confirmation.
Use the `<commit/>` tag without the `confirmed` parameter to commit without confirmation.
- Confirmed commit: wait for confirmation before committing the candidate to the running datastore. Use the `confirmed` parameter and optionally, `confirm-timeout`:

```
<commit>
  <confirmed/>
</commit>
```

or

```
<commit>
  <confirmed/>
  <confirm-timeout>30</confirm-timeout>
</commit>
```

If the `<commit>` is not confirmed within the timer, the original contents of the running datastore (before the commit) are restored into the running datastore and the proposed configuration changes remain in the candidate datastore. If the configuration changes disconnect the session and the `<persist>` option has not been set, the only way to revert them is to wait for the timer to expire. To confirm confirmed-commit, issue another `<commit/>` operation from the same session.

- Persistent confirmed commit: similar to a confirmed commit, except, if the `<persist>` parameter is present, you can confirm the commit using the commit operation from the current session or using the `<persist-id>` value from another session. If the configuration changes disconnect the session, you can revert them using the `<persist-id>` from another session.

Example: RPC request and reply for a persistent `<commit>` operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <commit>
    <confirmed/>
    <persist>IQd4668</persist>
  </commit>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

<!-- confirm the persistent confirmed-commit, possibly from another session -->
<rpc message-id="102" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <commit>
    <persist-id>IQd4668</persist-id>
  </commit>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="102" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.4.10 cancel-commit

The `<cancel-commit>` operation cancels an ongoing confirmed commit.

Table 36: Parameters for a `<cancel-commit>` operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<code><persist-id></code>	Use this parameter to cancel a commit from another NETCONF session. If the <code><persist-id></code> parameter is absent, the <code><cancel-commit></code> operation applies to the same session that issued the confirmed commit.	Optional

Example: RPC request and reply for a <cancel-commit> operation

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rpc message-id="101"
xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <cancel-commit/>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.4.11 lock

The <lock> operation locks the configuration datastore and restricts other users or sessions from writing to it. Locking the running configuration datastore restricts other users or sessions from issuing a <commit> operation.

When the <lock> operation locks the shared candidate configuration datastore, no other session is allowed to use the <edit-config> operation. No other interface (including CLI, gNMI, or SNMP) can make changes to the locked configuration datastore. A lock on a configuration datastore remains in place until either it is unlocked using the <unlock> operation or until the NETCONF session closes (irrespective of whether the client or server closed the session).

While the <lock> operation explicitly locks the targeted configuration datastore, a configuration datastore may also be implicitly locked by the system. This occurs during a <commit> operation where SR Linux locks the running configuration datastore (if it is not already locked) for the duration of the <commit>.



Note: Datastores may be locked independently.

The <lock> operation fails in the following situations:

- NETCONF session or another entity (such as CLI) already has a lock in place for that datastore.
- The target configuration is <candidate/> and the shared candidate configuration has already been modified, and these changes have not been committed or discarded.
- The target configuration is <running/> and another NETCONF session has an ongoing confirmed commit.



Note: To ensure the most secure configuration workflow, Nokia recommends locking the candidate and running datastores prior to a configuration change.

Table 37: Parameters for the <lock> operation

Parameter	Description	Comments
<target>	Specifies the configuration datastore to lock. Available options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <candidate/> 	Mandatory No default value

Parameter	Description	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <running/> 	

Example: RPC request and reply messages for the <lock> operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <lock>
    <target>
      <running/>
    </target>
  </lock>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.4.12 unlock

The <unlock> operation releases a configuration lock previously obtained using the <lock> operation.

For the <unlock> operation to succeed:

- the specified lock must be active
- the <unlock> operation must be issued in the same session that issued the lock

Locks held by a session are released when that session is terminated.

Table 38: Parameters for the <unlock> operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<target>	Specifies the configuration datastore to lock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <candidate/> • <running/> 	Mandatory

Example: RPC request and reply for an <unlock> operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <unlock>
    <target>
      <running/>
    </target>
  </unlock>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.4.13 delete-config

The `<delete-config>` operation deletes the contents of a target configuration datastore. The running configuration datastore cannot be deleted.

Although the `:url` capability is supported by SR Linux, the `<delete-config>` operation on SR Linux does not support it.



Note: Use this operation with extreme caution; depending on the requirements, consider using the `<discard-changes>` operation instead.

Table 39: Parameter for the `<delete-config>` operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<code><target></code>	Specifies the configuration datastore to delete. The only supported value is <code><startup/></code> .	Mandatory

A successful RPC results in an `<rpc-reply>` with an `<ok/>` XML node. An unsuccessful RPC results in an `<rpc-error>` containing the appropriate error information for the detected issue.

Example: RPC request and reply message for the `<delete-config>` operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <delete-config>
    <target>
      <startup/>
    </target>
  </delete-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.4.14 close-session

The `<close-session>` operation closes the active session. The NETCONF server takes the following actions:

- releases any locks and resources associated with the session
- gracefully closes any associated connections
- rejects any additional NETCONF requests

Any currently accepted NETCONF requests, including the `<close-session>` operation, are completed before closing the active session.

Example: RPC request and reply for the <close-session> operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <close-session/>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.4.15 validate

The <validate> operation checks the contents of a specified configuration against the underlying YANG data model. The operation checks for syntax-errors, missing parameters, references to undefined configuration data.



Note: A successful configuration validation using the <validate> operation does not guarantee that a subsequent <commit> operation will succeed. Platform restrictions such as available memory are evaluated at the point of configuration commit.

Table 40: Parameters for the <validate> operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<source>	<p>Specifies the source configuration datastore or the URL of configuration file to validate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <candidate/> <startup/> <running/> <url> The path to a local or remote file. You must have the correct permissions to access the source file. <config> The XML configuration, correct according to the YANG model and with correct namespacing, provided in anyxml format. <p>For details about datastores, see Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA).</p>	<p>Mandatory No default value</p>

Example: RPC request and response for the <validate> operation

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <validate>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
  </validate>
</rpc>
```

```

]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.4.16 kill-session

The `<kill-session>` operation terminates any NETCONF session, except the current session. To close the current session, use the `<close-session>` operation; see [close-session](#) for details. You cannot use the `<kill-session>` operation to terminate a session from another interface such as CLI or gRPC.

When a session is terminated, operations that are pending in that session are discarded and any locks held by that session are released. When a NETCONF server receives a `<kill-session>` request while processing a confirmed commit, it restores the running configuration to its state before the confirmed commit was issued.

Table 41: Parameters for the `<kill-session>` operation

Parameter	Description	Comment
<code><session-id></code>	Specifies the session ID of the NETCONF session to be terminated.	Mandatory

Example: RPC request and reply for the `<kill-session>` operation

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <kill-session>
    <session-id>146</session-id>
  </kill-session>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ok/>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.5 NETCONF options

This section outlines the SR Linux NETCONF implementation for the following options:

- `with-defaults`
- `with-oritin`
- options for the operation attribute

10.5.1 with-defaults option

The `with-defaults` option specifies how the NETCONF server handles the retrieval of default data. SR Linux NETCONF server supports the following behaviors for the `with-defaults` option:

- In `explicit` mode, the default behavior for SR Linux, the output contains all data that is not a system default. It returns all data where the value is the same as the system default but was explicitly set by the operator.
- In `report-all` mode, the output includes all data, including system defaults (whether explicit, implicit or system calculated).

The following SR Linux NETCONF operations support the `with-defaults` option:

- `get`
- `get-config`
- `get-data`
- `copy-config` (where the target is a URL)

The NETCONF server advertises the following capabilities:

- `urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:with-defaults:1.0?basic-mode=explicit&also-supported=report-all`
- `urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:with-operational-defaults:1.0`

For the `with-defaults` option to function on the `operational` datastore, the `with-operational-defaults` capability is advertised by SR Linux along with the `with-defaults` capability. If either of these is missing and the operator attempts to use the `with-defaults` tag with the `operational` datastore, the RPC returns an `rpc-error` with the `invalid-value` error-tag.



Note: The `basic-mode` and `also-supported` parameters are attached to the `with-defaults` capability. These detail what the default behavior of the system is and what other behavior is available for use by an operator.

Example: RPC request and reply for the `<get-config>` operation using the `<with-defaults>` option in `report-all` mode

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
    <with-defaults xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-with-defaults">report-all</with-defaults>
    <filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh">
          <name>mgmt</name>
        </ssh-server>
      </system>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
```

```

<data>
  <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
    <ssh-server xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:ssh">
      <name>mgmt</name>
      <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
      <network-instance>mgmt</network-instance>
      <port>22</port>
      <disable-shell>>false</disable-shell>
      <timeout>0</timeout>
      <rate-limit>20</rate-limit>
      <host-key>
        <preserve>>true</preserve>
      </host-key>
    </ssh-server>
  </system>
</data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.5.2 with-origin option

The `with-origin` option details, for each configuration node (except non-presence containers which do not have an origin), where the data came from as described in RFC 8342. The `with-origin` option is only supported in conjunction with the operational datastore.

The following are the possible values for an elements origin:

- `origin`: Not used in SR Linux.
- `intended`: represents configuration provided by the intended configuration datastore. Most configuration elements are typically marked as `intended`.
- `dynamic`: represents configuration provided by a dynamic configuration datastore. No dynamic configuration datastores are provided in SR Linux.
- `system`: represents configuration provided by the system itself. Examples of system configuration include applied configuration for an always-existing loopback interface, or interface configuration that is auto-created because of the hardware currently present in the device.
- `learned`: represents configuration that has been learned via protocol interactions with other systems, including such protocols as link-layer negotiations, routing protocols, and DHCP.
- `default`: represents configuration using a default value specified in the data model, using either values in the "default" statement or any values described in the "description" statement. The default origin is only used when the configuration has not been provided by any other source.
- `unknown`: represents configuration for which the system cannot identify the origin.

The following example shows the origin is provided in the `urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-origin` namespace from the `ietf-origin` YANG module. Any origin is referenced using the correct namespace.

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda" xmlns:ds=
"urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-datastores">
    <datastore>ds:operational</datastore>
    <with-origin/>
    <subtree-filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <control-plane-traffic/>

```

```

        </system>
      </subtree-filter>
    </get-data>
  </rpc>
}>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-nmda">
    <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system" xmlns:or="
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-origin">
      <control-plane-traffic>
        <output>
          <qos xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:qos:qos">
            <management-protocols-dscp or:origin="or:intended">32</management-
protocols-dscp>
          </qos>
        </output>
        <input>
          <acl xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:acl:acl">
            <acl-filter or:origin="or:intended">
              <name>cpm</name>
              <type>ipv4</type>
            </acl-filter>
            <acl-filter or:origin="or:intended">
              <name>cpm</name>
              <type>ipv6</type>
            </acl-filter>
          </acl>
        </input>
      </control-plane-traffic>
    </system>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

The `<origin>` tag reflects the source of the configuration that is in use by the system; this applies only to the configuration data (and only in the operational datastore), not state.

If the origin is ambiguous, such as when the same data node value has originated from multiple sources, SR Linux selects the most appropriate origin that node. If the node contains a protocol-negotiated value that does not override an explicitly configured value, the origin is reported as `intended`.

10.5.3 Options for the operation attribute

The following options are available for the operation attribute:

Table 42: operation attribute options

Option	Description
merge	Merges the configuration data provided in this attribute with the configuration at the corresponding level in the configuration datastore identified by the <code><target></code> parameter.
replace	Replaces any related configuration in the configuration datastore identified by the <code><target></code> parameter with the configuration data identified by the element containing this attribute.

Option	Description
	If no such configuration data exists in the configuration datastore, it is created. Unlike the <code><copy-config></code> operation, which replaces the entire target configuration, only the configuration specified in the <code><config></code> or <code><url></code> parameters are affected.
create	Adds the configuration data identified by the element containing this attribute to the configuration only if the configuration data does not already exist in the configuration datastore. If the configuration data exists, an <code><rpc-error></code> element is returned with an <code><error-tag></code> value of <code>data-exists</code> .
delete	Deletes the configuration data identified by the element containing this attribute from the configuration, if the configuration data currently exists in the configuration datastore. If the configuration data does not exist, an <code><rpc-error></code> element is returned with an <code><error-tag></code> value of <code>data-missing</code> .
remove	Deletes from the configuration datastore configuration data identified by the element containing the <code>remove</code> attribute. If the configuration data to be removed does not exist, the <code>remove</code> operation is silently ignored by the server.

Related topics[edit-config](#)

10.6 NETCONF filtering

NETCONF filtering is a mechanism that allows an application to select which YANG subtrees to include in the RPC reply message for those operations that support filtering. SR Linux supports subtree filtering.

XPath filtering is not supported on SR Linux.

10.6.1 Subtree filtering

Subtree filtering allows you to select which YANG subtrees (encoded in XML) to include in the `<rpc-reply>` message for operations that support filtering. Subtree filtering is described in RFC 6241.

A subtree filter includes zero or more element subtrees, which represent the filter selection criteria. At each containment level within a subtree, the set of sibling nodes is logically processed by the server to determine if its subtree and the paths of elements to the root are included in the filter output. All elements present in a particular subtree within a filter must match associated nodes present in the server's YANG schema.

XML namespaces must be specified (via `xmlns` declarations) if required within the filter data model. The namespace must exactly match a namespace supported by the server.



Note: Prefix values for qualified namespaces are not relevant when comparing filter elements to elements in the underlying data model. Only data associated with a specified namespace is included in the filter output.

Each node specified in a subtree filter represents an inclusive filter. Only associated nodes in underlying data model within the specified configuration datastore on the server are selected by the filter. A node must match the namespace exactly and hierarchy of elements specified in the filter data, except that the filter absolute path name is adjusted to start from the layer below the <filter> context.

Response messages contain only the subtrees selected by the filter. Any selection criteria that were present in the request, within a particular selected subtree, are also included in the response. Some elements expressed in the filter as leaf nodes are expanded (that is, subtrees included) in the filter output. Specific data instances are not duplicated in the response if that request contains multiple filter subtree expressions that select the same data.



Note: Providing an empty filter will return no data. Providing no filter will return all data.

SR Linux supports the following filter components:

- Namespace selection and wildcarding
- Containment nodes
- Selection nodes
- Content match nodes



Note: Attribute match expressions are not supported on SR Linux.

10.6.1.1 Namespace selection and wildcarding

The filter output includes only elements from the specified namespace. A namespace is considered match if the content of the `xmlns` attribute is the same in the filter and the underlying data model. At least one element must be specified in the filter any elements to be included in the filter output.

If no namespace is provided to a filter element, the server evaluates for all namespaces that it is aware of.



Note: Typically, most elements are namespaced through inheritance, except for top-level nodes.

Consider the following data model:

```
module foo {
  namespace "urn:nokia.com:foo";
  container top {
    container my-container {
      leaf my-leaf { type string; }
    }
  }
}
```

```
module bar {
  namespace "urn.nokia.com:bar";
  container top {
    container my-container {
      leaf my-leaf { type string; }
    }
  }
}
```

Example: Filter with a specified namespace

```

<get>
  <filter>
    <top xmlns="urn:nokia.com:foo"/>
  </filter>
</get>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply>
  <top xmlns="urn:nokia.com:foo">
    <my-container>
      <my-leaf>data from foo</my-leaf>
    </my-container>
  </top>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

All data starting from the <top> node in the "urn:nokia.com:foo" namespace is returned. No data is returned from the "urn.nokia.com:bar" namespace as it has not been selected.

Example: Filter with multiple namespaces

```

<get>
  <filter>
    <top xmlns="urn:nokia.com:foo">
      <my-container xmlns="urn.nokia.com:bar"/>
    </top>
  </filter>
</get>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply>
  <top xmlns="urn:nokia.com:foo">
    </top>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

The data requested is from the <top> element in the "urn:nokia.com:foo" namespace and the <my-container> element in the "urn.nokia.com:bar" namespace. As there is no <my-container> element in the "urn.nokia.com:bar" namespace under the <top> container in the "urn:nokia.com:foo" namespace, no data is returned, however, the <top> container does exist in the requested "urn:nokia.com:foo" namespace so that is returned.

Example: Explicitly requesting an empty (wildcard) namespace

```

<get>
  <filter>
    <top xmlns=""/>
  </filter>
</get>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply>
  <top xmlns="urn:nokia.com:foo">
    <my-container>
      <my-leaf>data from foo</my-leaf>
    </my-container>
  </top>
  <top xmlns="urn:nokia.com:bar">

```

```

    <my-container>
      <my-leaf>data from bar</my-leaf>
    </my-container>
  </top>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

Example: Requesting the network-instance node defined in the SR Linux namespace

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <network-instance xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:net-inst:network-instance"/>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <network-instance xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:net-inst:network-instance"
      xmlns:nokia-attr="urn:nokia.com:sros:ns:yang:sr:attributes">
      <name>mgmt</name>
      <type>ip-vrf</type>
      <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
      <description>Management network instance</description>
      <interface>
        <name>mgmt0.0</name>
      </interface>
      <protocols>
        <linux xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:linux">
          <import-routes>true</import-routes>
          <export-routes>true</export-routes>
          <export-neighbors>true</export-neighbors>
        </linux>
      </protocols>
    </network-instance>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

Example: Requesting the network-instance node using a wildcard namespace

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <network-instance xmlns=""/>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <network-instance xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:net-inst:network-instance"
      xmlns:nokia-attr="urn:nokia.com:sros:ns:yang:sr:attributes">

```

```

    <name>mgmt</name>
    <type>ip-vrf</type>
    <admin-state>enable</admin-state>
    <description>Management network instance</description>
    <interface>
      <name>mgmt0.0</name>
    </interface>
    <protocols>
      <linux xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:linux:linux">
        <import-routes>true</import-routes>
        <export-routes>true</export-routes>
        <export-neighbors>true</export-neighbors>
      </linux>
    </protocols>
  </network-instance>
</data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>

```

10.6.1.2 Containment nodes

A containment node in a subtree filter is a node that contains one or more child elements (that may themselves be containment nodes). In the following example, system and logging would be considered containment nodes.

Example: Filtering using containment nodes

```

<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <logging xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:log:logging">
          <file/>
        </logging>
      </system>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
      <logging xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:log:logging">
        <file>
          <file-name>messages</file-name>
          <rotate>3</rotate>
          <size>10000000</size>
          <facility>
            <facility-name>local6</facility-name>
            <priority>
              <match-above>warning</match-above>
            </priority>
          </facility>
        </file>
      </logging>
    </system>
  </data>

```

```
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.6.1.3 Selection nodes

An empty leaf node within a filter is called a selection node. It represents an explicit selection filter on the underlying data model. Presence of any selection nodes within a set of sibling nodes causes the filter to select the specified subtrees and suppresses automatic selection of the entire set of sibling nodes in the underlying data model. For filtering purposes, an empty leaf node can be declared either with an empty tag (for example, `<example/>` or with explicit start and end tags (for example, `<example> </example>`). Any white space character is ignored.

Example: Filtering using selection nodes

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <logging xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:log:logging">
          <buffer>
            <buffer-name/>
          </buffer>
        </logging>
      </system>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
      <logging xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:log:logging">
        <buffer>
          <buffer-name>messages</buffer-name>
        </buffer>
        <buffer>
          <buffer-name>system</buffer-name>
        </buffer>
      </logging>
    </system>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.6.1.4 Content match nodes

A leaf node that contains content is called a content match node. It is used to select some or all of its sibling nodes for filter output, and it represents an exact-match filter on the leaf node element content. The following constraints apply to content match nodes:

- A content match node must not contain nested elements.
- Multiple content match nodes (that is, sibling nodes) are logically combined in an "AND" expression.

- Filtering of mixed content is not supported.
- Filtering of list content is not supported.
- Filtering of whitespace-only content is not supported.
- A content match node must contain non-whitespace characters. An empty element (for example, `<example> </example>`) is interpreted as a selection node (that is, `<example/>`).
- Leading and trailing whitespace characters are ignored, but any whitespace characters within a block of text characters are not ignored or modified.

If all specified sibling content match nodes in a subtree filter expression are true, the filter output nodes are selected in the following manner:

1. Each content match node in the sibling set is included in the filter output.
2. If any containment nodes are present in the sibling set, they are processed further and are included if any nested filter criteria are also met.
3. If any selection nodes are present in the sibling set, all of them are included in the filter output.
4. If there are no selection or containment nodes in the filter sibling set, all the nodes defined at this level in the underlying data model (and their subtrees, if any) are returned in the filter output. If any of the sibling content match node tests are 'false', no further filter processing is performed on that sibling set, and none of the sibling subtrees are selected by the filter, including the content match nodes.

Example: Filtering using content match nodes

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <candidate/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
        <logging xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:log:logging">
          <buffer>
            <buffer-name>messages</buffer-name>
          </buffer>
        </logging>
      </system>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
]]>]]>

<rpc-reply message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <data>
    <system xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:general:system">
      <logging xmlns="urn:nokia.com:srlinux:log:logging">
        <buffer>
          <buffer-name>messages</buffer-name>
          <rotate>3</rotate>
          <size>10000000</size>
          <facility>
            <facility-name>local6</facility-name>
            <priority>
              <match-above>informational</match-above>
            </priority>
          </facility>
        </buffer>
      </logging>
    </system>
  </data>
</rpc-reply>
```

```
</data>
</rpc-reply>
]]>]]>
```

10.6.1.5 Subtree filter processing

After a filter output is applied, the filter output (the set of selected nodes) is initially empty. Each subtree filter can contain one or more data model fragments, which represent portions of the data model that should be selected (with all child nodes) in the filter output.

1. Each subtree data fragment is compared by the server to the internal data models supported by the server.
2. If the entire subtree data- fragment filter (starting from the root to the innermost element specified in the filter) exactly matches a corresponding portion of the supported data model, the node and all its children are included in the result data.
3. The server processes all nodes with the same parent node (sibling set) together, starting from the root to the leaf nodes. The root elements in the filter are considered in the same sibling set (assuming they are in the same namespace), even though they do not have a common parent.
4. For each sibling set, the server determines which nodes are included (or potentially included) in the filter output, and which sibling subtrees are excluded from the filter output. The server first determines which types of nodes are present in the sibling set and processes the nodes according to the rules for their type.
5. If any nodes in the sibling set are selected, the process is recursively applied to the sibling sets of each selected node. The algorithm continues until all sibling sets in all subtrees specified in the filter have been processed.

11 SNMP

SR Linux supports the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) versions SNMPv2c and SNMPv3, which allow SNMP managers to read information about the system for device monitoring.

11.1 SNMP architecture

SNMP is an application-layer protocol that enables communication between managers (the management system) and agents (the network devices). It provides a standard framework to monitor devices in a network from a central location.

An SNMP manager can get a value from an SNMP agent. The manager uses definitions in the management information base (MIB) to perform operations on the managed device such as retrieving values from variables and processing traps.

The following actions can occur between the agent and the manager:

- The manager gets information from the agent.
- The agent sends traps to notify the manager of significant events that occur on the system.

SNMP can be configured to use UDP (default) or TCP. All protocol data units (PDUs) are supported over UDP. The following PDUs are supported over TCP:

- GetBulkRequest
- GetNextRequest
- GetRequest
- Response

11.2 Management information base

A management information base (MIB) is a formal specifications document with definitions of management information used to remotely monitor, configure, and control a managed device or network system. The agent's management information consists of a set of network objects that can be managed with SNMP. Object identifiers are unique object names that are organized in a hierarchical tree structure. The main branches are defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). When requested, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) assigns a unique branch for use by a private organization or company. The branch assigned to Nokia (TiMetra) is 1.3.6.1.4.1.6527.

The SNMP agent provides management information to support a collection of IETF specified MIBs and a number of MIBs defined to manage devices and network data unique to the Nokia router.

MIB files are packaged with each release and are available on the Nokia support portal or in `/opt/srlinux/snmp/MIBs.zip`.

A simple list of supported OIDs for monitoring is in `/etc/opt/srlinux/snmp/numbers.txt`, and a detailed list is in `/etc/opt/srlinux/snmp/exported0ids` when an `access-group` is configured. A

list of OIDs available for traps is in `/etc/opt/srlinux/snmp/installedTraps` when a trap-group is configured. These files are created at runtime when the SNMP agent is started.

SR Linux provides a customizable SNMP framework that allows you to define custom MIBs for get requests and traps. This framework also powers SR Linux's built-in MIBs and traps, providing flexibility to customize SNMP MIBs to the specific requirements for your network. The framework consists of:

- Mapping files (YAML): Define MIB tables and OIDs.
- Conversion scripts (uPython): Process data from the management server via gNMI and convert it for SNMP.

See the "SNMP" chapter of the *SR Linux System Management Guide* for more information.

11.3 SNMP network instance configuration

About this task

The SNMP agent must first be configured to run in each network instance used to monitor the system. Then, access groups can be configured to read information or trap groups can be configured to send traps.

To configure the SNMP agent, use the **system snmp** commands.

Example: SNMP network instance configuration

In the following example, the SNMP agent is running in the **default** network instance.

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context system snmp
system {
    snmp {
        network-instance default {
            admin-state enable
        }
    }
}
```

11.4 SNMP versions and configuration

The SNMP agent supports two versions of the SNMP protocol:

- SNMPv2c is a community-based administrative framework for SNMPv2. SNMPv2c uses a community string for authentication.
- SNMPv3 uses the User-based Security Model (USM) for user authentication with passwords.

11.4.1 SNMPv3 authentication and privacy protocols

The User-based Security Model (USM) for the authentication, encryption, and decryption of SNMPv3 packets is supported with configurable authentication and privacy protocols.

SNMPv3 authentication protocols

The following SNMPv3 authentication protocols are supported:

- HMAC-MD5-96
- HMAC-SHA-96
- HMAC-SHA-224
- HMAC-SHA-256
- HMAC-SHA-384
- HMAC-SHA-512

SNMPv3 privacy protocols

The following SNMPv3 privacy protocols are supported:

- CBC-DES
- CFB128-AES-128
- CFB128-AES-192
- CFB128-AES-256

SNMPv3 authentication and privacy protocol combinations

The following combinations of authentication and privacy protocols are not allowed because the hash does not produce enough bytes to use as a key:

- HMAC-MD5-96 (16 bytes) and CFB128-AES-192 (24 bytes)
- HMAC-MD5-96 (16 bytes) and CFB128-AES-256 (32 bytes)
- HMAC-SHA1-96 (20 bytes) and CFB128-AES-192 (24 bytes)
- HMAC-SHA1-96 (20 bytes) and CFB128-AES-256 (32 bytes)
- HMAC-SHA2-224 (28 bytes) and CFB128-AES-256 (32 bytes)

11.4.2 Configuring SNMPv2c

About this task

SR Linux supports SNMPv2c, which allows SNMP managers to read information about the system for device monitoring.

Procedure

To configure the SNMP agent, use the **system snmp** commands.

Example: SNMPv2c access group configuration

In SNMPv2c, the **community** value is mandatory and cannot contain spaces.

Optionally, the **prefix-list** value defines which managers can use the community (both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses) and is only supported in SNMPv2c.

The **community-entry** value cannot be the same as the **community** value because this reveals the plaintext value of the **community**.

In the following example, the SNMPv2c agent uses an access group for get requests. The minimum security level is configured.

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context system snmp
system {
  snmp {
    access-group ag1 {
      admin-state enable
      security-level no-auth-no-priv
      community-entry cel {
        community $aes1$AW/5wLmA0cTPhG8=$aFJfMhdHwSGTPlCfsDgBPA==
        prefix-list [
          10.1.1.1/32
        ]
      }
    }
  }
  network-instance default {
    admin-state enable
  }
}
}
```

Example: SNMPv2c trap group configuration

In the following example, the SNMPv2c agent uses a trap group within the default network instance. The minimum security level is configured. The SNMPv2c **community** value is configured using **community-entry**.

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context system snmp
system {
  snmp {
    trap-group tgl {
      admin-state enable
      network-instance default
      destination destination1 {
        admin-state enable
        address 10.2.2.2
        security-level no-auth-no-priv
        community-entry cel {
          community $aes1$AW0TW0Qo41n22m8=$XD4pX1F7pWJFtDgwjF23w==
        }
      }
    }
  }
  network-instance default {
    admin-state enable
  }
}
}
```

11.4.3 Configuring SNMPv3

About this task

SR Linux supports SNMPv3, which allows SNMP managers to read information about the system for device monitoring.

Procedure

To configure the SNMP agent, use the **system snmp** commands.

Example: SNMPv3 access group configuration

In the following example, the SNMPv3 agent uses an access group for get requests. The SNMPv3 user authentication and privacy protocols are configured using **security-entry**. The value of **password** cannot contain spaces and the user names in access groups and trap groups must be unique.

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context system snmp
system {
  snmp {
    access-group ag1 {
      admin-state enable
      security-level auth-priv
      security-entry sel {
        user getuser1
        authentication {
          protocol hmac-md5-96
          password $aes1$AW8qEdNV+4KmIm8=$F2zgIDA04DkcFh+6oLyd2w==
        }
        privacy {
          protocol cbc-des
          password $aes1$AW+ZudVoGPQP5W8=$1UMEKehkoPqo8zGFE0KzxA==
        }
      }
    }
    network-instance default {
      admin-state enable
    }
  }
}
```

Example: SNMPv3 trap group configuration

In the following example, the SNMPv3 agent uses a trap group within the default network instance. The SNMPv3 user authentication and privacy protocols are configured using **security-entry**. The value of **password** cannot contain spaces and the user names in access groups and trap groups must be unique.

```
--{ * candidate shared default }--[ ]--
# info with-context system snmp
system {
  snmp {
    trap-group tgl {
      admin-state enable
      network-instance default
      destination destination1 {
        admin-state enable
        address 10.2.2.2
        security-level auth-priv
        security-entry sel {
          user trapuser1
          authentication {
            protocol hmac-md5-96
            password $aes1$AW/ZYq/e/AbNS28=$Dw3ipXdBawX9P10lfe/zAw==
          }
          privacy {
            protocol cbc-des
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
        password $aes1$AW9Bvh9EbJcvwm8=$V214DJcpHCvdxkWbewDVuQ==
    }
}
network-instance default {
    admin-state enable
}
}
```

12 Modular Database (MDB)



Note: MDB profiles are supported only on 7250 IXR Gen 3 and 7250 IXR Gen 2c+ platforms.

Datapath tables used to store forwarding, routing and related entries, such as ARP/ND tables, IP FIB, can be re-partitioned to support different scale profiles. These tables are all governed by the Modular Database (MDB). MDB determines how datapath resources are allocated across different lookup tables. The datapath lookup tables are essential for packet forwarding, such as IP routing, MAC addresses, MPLS NHLFEs, and VPN labels, among others. With a different MDB profile, resources can be reallocated across lookup tables, allowing a specific table to accommodate more entries based on network deployment use cases.

For example, in deployments that require a large IP FIB, the resources allocated to other use-cases such as MPLS, MAC-VRF Forwarding Database (FDB) can be trimmed down or even zeroed out to support a higher IP FIB scale.

7250 IXR platforms support different MDB profiles. During system boot-up, based on the MDB profile configuration, the router datapath resources are allocated for specific deployment needs.

MDB profile update requires a system reboot for changes to take effect.

The SR Linux routers support both default and custom profiles optimized to meet specific network requirements. For details on supported profiles, see [MDB profiles](#).

12.1 MDB profiles

The following MDB profiles are supported:

Table 43: Profile ID allocation for 7250 IXR Gen 2c+ platforms

Profile ID	Description
1	General-purpose default profile suitable for most use cases, including support for BGP-LU and SR-MPLS applications
2	Provides support to manage fallback routing, achieved through a secondary FIB lookup in the default network instance (<code>system.datapath.secondary-default-lookup</code>)
3	Distinguished by its support for IP multicast and supports a higher number of MPLS ILM entries, suitable for BGP Labeled Unicast (BGP-LU) and SR-MPLS applications.

Table 44: Profile ID allocation for 7250 IXR Gen 3 platforms

Profile ID	Description
1	General-purpose default profile suitable for most use cases.
4	Optimized for MPLS and labeled prefix use cases while maintaining a large FIB.

12.2 Configuring an MDB profile

Procedure

To configure MDB profiles, set the parameter **id** value within the context **platform.resource-management.mdb-profile** to an applicable profile ID and reboot the node for the new profile to be active.



Note: The **chassis-reboot-required** within the context **platform.resource-management.mdb-profile** is automatically set to **true** when a new MDB profile ID is configured.

Example: Display the active MDB profile ID

The following configuration examples displays the configured active MDB profile ID.

```
--{ + running }--[ ]--
# info with-context platform resource-management mdb-profile
platform {
    resource-management {
        mdb-profile {
            id 1
        }
    }
}
```

13 General and operational commands

The following table defines general and operational commands that can be entered at any context in the CLI.

Table 45: General and operational commands

Command	Description
<code>/</code>	Moves to the root; can also be used to reset the context to the root for a specific command (for example: info from state /)
<code>?</code>	Displays the context-based help
back	Returns to the previous context where the last command was executed
baseline <argument>	Arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • check - check baseline update for current candidates • diff - show baseline configuration changes • update - update baseline for current candidate
bash	Opens a Linux Bash session
bash <command>	Executes a Linux Bash command without entering session
cls	Clears the screen
diff [flat]	Compares the current candidate against the running configuration. Specifying flat provides a copy/paste format showing inserts and deletes. Global arguments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baseline - configuration candidate baseline • candidate - configuration candidate • checkpoint - configuration checkpoint • factory - factory configuration • file - file with configuration stored in .json format • from - source datastore to compare with • rescue - rescue configuration • running - running datastore • startup - startup configuration <p>If arguments are not used, this command must be used in candidate mode.</p>
echo	Echoes text back to a session

Command	Description
enter	Switches to a different mode
enter candidate	Enters the shared candidate mode. Shared candidate mode is the default.
enter candidate exclusive	Enters the exclusive candidate mode To switch between shared and exclusive, you must switch to a different datastore (for example. running).
enter candidate exclusive name <name>	Enters the exclusive mode for a named candidate
enter candidate name <name>	Enters the shared candidate mode for a named shared candidate
enter candidate private	Enters the candidate private mode
enter candidate private name <name>	Enters the candidate private mode for a named candidate
enter running	Enters the running mode (default)
enter show	Enters the show mode (used with show CLI plug-ins)
enter state	Enters the state mode (all configuration and operational states)
environment alias name	Creates or overwrites an alias
environment bottom-toolbar format	Sets the text displayed in the bottom toolbar
environment cli-engine completion-ignore-case value	Ignores the word case in command auto-completion
environment cli-engine completion-type <value>	Sets the command auto-completion type
environment cli-engine history-filename <value>	Sets the command history file name
environment cli-engine max-history-items <value>	Sets the number of items in the command history
environment cli-engine refresh-interval <value:0>	Sets the bottom toolbar refresh interval
environment cli-engine type <value>	Sets the CLI engine type
environment cli-engine vi-editing-mode <value>	Sets VI editing mode

Command	Description
environment complete-on-space <value>	Sets command auto-completion with Enter and Spacebar , in addition to Tab
environment delete	Resets the environment to the system default settings
environment key-completer-limit <limit>	Sets the number of keys displayed in command auto-completion
environment load	Loads the environment settings from a file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file <file> • home (loads ~/.srlinuxrc)
environment network-instance <value>	Sets the default network instance for administrative commands such as ping and traceroute
environment output-format <value>	Sets the CLI output format
environment pagination <value>	Sets the pagination behavior
environment prompt <format>	Sets the text displayed in the prompt before every input line
environment save	Saves the current environment to a file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file <file> • home (saves ~/.srlinuxrc)
environment session-idle-timeout <value>	Sets the session idle timeout
environment show	Shows the current environment settings
environment yang-models <value>	Sets the default data model used in the CLI
exit	Exits to the previous context
exit to <ancestor>	Exits to a specific ancestor of the current context
exit all	Exits to the root
filter	Filters output for show and info commands. Usage: filter [<node>] [depth <value>] [fields <value>] [keys-only] [non-zero] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • node - Positional node to filter on • depth - Filter out sub-nodes that are more than <i>n</i> levels deeper • fields - Fields to include

Command	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keys-only - Hide all fields • non-zero - Show only non-zero values (numeric values only)
file cat	<p>The file commands allow you to interact with files and directories on the system. These commands are passed through to the Linux binaries that perform file actions, for example cat and cp. The file commands are supported in candidate, running, and state modes.</p> <p>file cat displays files contents</p> <p>Usage: cat <path (1-255 times)> [-v] [-T] [-t] [-s] [-n] [-E] [-e] [-A] [--version]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a file or directory • -v - Verbose, explains what is being done • -T - Shows tabs, displaying TAB characters as ^I • -t - Equivalent to -vT • -s - Suppresses repeated empty output lines • -n - Numbers all output lines • -E - Displays \$ at the end of each line • -e - Equivalent to -vE • -A - Shows all, equivalent to -vET • --version - Outputs version information and exits
file cd	<p>Changes working directory</p> <p>Usage: cd [<path>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a directory
file cp	<p>Copies files and directories</p> <p>Usage: cp <path (2 times)> [-a] [-f] [-i] [-l] [-n] [-r] [-p] [-R] [-s] [-u] [--version] [-v]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a file or directory • -a - Specifies archive mode, preserving file ownership, permissions, and timestamps • -f - If an existing destination file cannot be opened, removes it and tries again (this option is ignored when the -n option is also used) • -i - Interactively prompts before overwrite (overrides a previous -n option) • -l - Hard links files instead of copying • -n - Does not overwrite an existing file (overrides a previous -i option)

Command	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -r - Copies directories recursively • -p - Preserves mode, ownership, and timestamps • -R - Copies directories recursively (alias of -r) • -s - Makes symbolic links instead of copying • -u - Copies only when the source file is newer than the destination or when the destination is missing • --version - Outputs version information and exits • -v - Verbose, explains what is being done
file ls	<p>Lists directory contents</p> <p>Usage: ls [<i><path (0-255 times)></i>] [-a] [-A] [-C] [--color <always auto never>] [-d] [-F] [-h] [-i] [-l] [-r] [-R] [-s] [-S] [--time-style <long-iso full-iso iso locale>] [-t] [-u] [-U] [-v] [-x] [-X] [-1] [--version]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a file or directory • -a - Lists all, including entries starting with . • -A - List almost all, excluding implied . and .. • -C - Lists entries by columns • --color - Colorizes the output • -d - Lists directories themselves, not their contents • -F - Classifies, appending indicators (one of */=>@) to entries • -h - Human readable, with -l or -s, prints human readable sizes (for example, 1K, 234M, 2G) • -i - Inode, prints the index number of each file • -l - Uses a long listing format • -r - Reverses order while sorting • -R - Lists subdirectories recursively • -s - Prints the allocated size of each file, in blocks • -S - Sorts by file size, largest first • --time-style - With -l, shows times using a specific style • -t - Sorts by modification time, newest first • -u - With -lt, sorts by, and shows access time; with -l shows access time and sorts by name; otherwise, sorts by access time, newest first • -U - Does not sort; lists entries in directory order • -v - Verbose, explains what is being done • -x - Lists entries by lines instead of by columns

Command	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -X - Sorts alphabetically by entry extension • -1 - Lists one file per line • --version - Outputs version information and exits
file md5sum	<p>Calculates and verifies checksums.</p> <p>Usage: md5sum [<i><path (0-255 times)></i>] [-c] [--ignore-missing] [--quiet] [--status] [--version]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -c - Reads checksums from the files and checks them • --ignore-missing - Does not fail or report the status for missing files • --quiet - Does not print OK for each successfully verified file • --status - Does not output anything, status code shows success • --version - Outputs version information and exits
file mkdir	<p>Creates directories.</p> <p>Usage: mkdir <i><path (1-255 times)></i> [-m <i><value></i>] [-p] [--version] [-v]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a file or directory • -m - Sets the file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask • -p - No error if existing, makes parent directories as needed • --version - Outputs version information and exits • -v - Verbose, explains what is being done
file mv	<p>Moves or renames files and directories</p> <p>Usage: mv <i><path (2 times)></i> [-f] [-i] [-n] [-u] [--version] [-v]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a file or directory • -f - Force, does not prompt before overwriting • -i - Interactive, prompts before overwrite • -n - No clobber, does not overwrite an existing file if you specify more than one of -i, -f, -n, only the final one takes effect • -u - Update, moves only when the source is newer than the destination or when the destination is missing • --version - Outputs version information and exits • -v - Verbose, explains what is being done
file pwd	<p>Prints the working directory</p> <p>Usage: pwd [<i><path></i>] [--version]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a file or directory

Command	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --version - Outputs version information and exits
file rm	<p>Removes files or directories</p> <p>Usage: rm <path (1-255 times)> [-f] [-i] [-l] [-r] [-R] [-d] [--version] [-v]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>path</i> - Specifies the path to a file or directory • -f - Force, ignores nonexistent files and arguments, never prompts before removal • -i - Interactive, prompts before every removal • -l - Interactive, prompts once before removing more than three files, or when removing recursively; less intrusive than -i, while still giving protection against most mistakes • -r - Removes directories and their contents recursively • -R - Removes directories and their contents recursively (alias of -r) • -d - Directories, removes empty directories • --version - Outputs version information and exits • -v - Verbose, explains what is being done
file touch	<p>Changes file timestamps</p> <p>Usage: touch <path (1-255 times)> [-a] [-c] [-d <value>] [-m] [-r <value>] [-t <value>] [--version]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -a - Changes only the access time -c - Does not create any files -d - Parses this string and uses it instead of the current time -m - Changes only the modification time -r - Uses this file's times instead of the current time -t - Uses [[CC]YY]MMDDhhmm[.ss] instead of the current time --version - Outputs version information and exit
help	Displays mode-related help
history	Displays the command history list with line numbers
history hot	Displays the top 5 most frequently used commands
history clear	Clears the history
info [path]	Shows the value of all nodes and fields under the current context; optionally made more specific by a path
info depth <n>	Filters out sub-nodes that are deeper than the specified depth

Command	Description
info detail	Shows also default values for unset fields
info flat	Shows each node or field as a single line
info use-proto-json	Shows the output as the JSON used for the protobuf messages
info from <mode>	Executes the info command from within the specified mode (either candidate, running, or state). The current context can be retrieved without a from argument.
info with-context	Displays the full context of the configuration, whether the command is entered from the root context or from within a specified context.
list	Show the keys of all nodes under the current context
monitor [path]	Monitors state changes within the current context; optionally made more specific by a path
monitor recursive [path]	Includes children when monitoring
monitor sample	Uses sampling instead of on-change monitoring (interval in seconds)
ping	<p>Sends IPv4 ICMPv4 echo requests to network hosts.</p> <p>Usage: ping <destination> [-I <value>] [-M <value>] [-Q <value>] [-c <value>] [-i <value>] [-s <value>] [-t <value>] [network-instance <value>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -I - Source interface/IP • -M - Path MTU discovery strategy • -M- pmtudisc_options - sets df-bit set • -Q - tos • -c - Number of ping requests • -i - Wait interval in seconds between each packet • -s - Packet size • -t - TTL (Time-To-Live)
ping6	<p>Sends IPv6 ICMPv6 echo requests to network hosts.</p> <p>Usage: ping6 <destination> [-I <value>] [-M <value>] [-Q <value>] [-c <value>] [-i <value>] [-s <value>] [-t <value>] [network-instance <value>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -I - Source interface/IP • -M - Path MTU discovery strategy • -M- pmtudisc_options - sets df-bit set • -Q - tos

Command	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -c - Number of ping requests • -i - Wait interval seconds between each packet • -s - Packet size • -t - TTL (Time-To-Live)
pwc	Prints the current working context
quit	Closes the CLI session
save	<p>Saves the current datastore to the specified file in JSON format.</p> <p>Usage: save [detail] file <value> [from <running state>] [text]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail - Additionally saves the default values for unset fields • file - Output filename • from - Datastore used to retrieve data from • text - Use CLI (text) format instead of JSON
show	Displays plug-in style show commands; see Pre-defined show reports .
source <file>	Executes a set of commands from a file
tech-support	<p>Generates a technical support file.</p> <p>Usage: tech-support [ignore-host-keys <value>] [max-time <value>] [network-instance <value>] [no-core] [scp-to <value>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ignore-host-keys - Skip security verification of remote SSH server key • max-time - Maximum time • network-instance - Network-instance for scp command • no-core - Skip inclusion of core files • scp-to - scp location, for example, user@server-ip:/tmp/
tools	Executes a tool command
traceroute	<p>Prints the route packets trace to network host</p> <p>Usage: traceroute <destination></p>
traceroute6	<p>Prints the route IPv6 packets trace to network host</p> <p>Usage: traceroute6 <destination></p>
tcptraceroute	<p>tcptraceroute compatible wrapper for traceroute</p> <p>Usage: tcptraceroute <destination></p>

Command	Description
tree [<i>path</i>]	Shows the tree structure in the current context; optionally made more specific with a path
tree flat	Shows each structure on a single line
tree from [<i>mode</i>]	Retrieves the tree from the current context in another mode
watch	Execute a program periodically
Within candidate mode only, the following apply	
!!	Appends a line to the annotation of the current node
!!!	Replaces the annotation of the current node
commit now	Applies the changes, exits candidate mode, and enters running mode
commit stay	Applies the changes and then remains in candidate mode. Permitted additional arguments: commit stay [<i>save</i>] [<i>comment</i>] [<i>confirmed</i>]
commit save	Applies the changes and then remains in candidate mode. Permitted additional arguments: commit [<i>stay</i>] [<i>checkpoint</i>] [<i>save</i>] [<i>confirmed</i>] [<i>comment</i>]
commit checkpoint	Causes an automatic checkpoint after the commit succeeds. Permitted additional arguments: commit [<i>stay</i>] [<i>now</i>] checkpoint [<i>save</i>] [<i>confirmed</i>]
commit validate	Verifies that a propose configuration change passes a management server validation
commit comment < <i>comment</i> >	Used with other arguments (except validate) to add a user comment where <i>comment</i> is a quoted string, 1-255 characters. Permitted additional arguments: commit [<i>stay</i>] [<i>save</i>] [<i>checkpoint</i>] [<i>confirmed</i>] <i>comment</i>
commit confirmed commit confirmed [<i>timeout</i> <1-86400>] commit confirmed [accept reject]	Applies the changes, but requires an explicit confirmation to become permanent. The timeout period default is 600 seconds (10 mins.), or can be provisioned with a value of 1-86400 sec.). The timeout argument cannot be used with the accept or reject parameter. Before the timer expires, the accept argument explicitly confirms and applies the changes. With no timer running, the reject argument explicitly rejects the changes.
annotate	Sets the annotation of the current node

Command	Description
discard [now stay]	Discards all uncommitted changes; requires either a now or stay option (to stop unintended commit). When stay is used, the mode remains in candidate mode (opening a new transaction).
insert	<p>Inserts the provided value into the specified user-ordered list.</p> <p>Usage: insert <path-to-list> <value> <first before after last>< value></p> <p>The provided value can be a single entry or a list. Use square brackets when specifying a list. In these examples, the provided values get added to an example community-set list named <i>sample</i>.</p> <pre data-bbox="589 716 1321 772">insert community-set sample member [1:1 1:2]</pre> <pre data-bbox="589 789 1321 846">insert community-set sample member 1:1</pre> <ul data-bbox="589 863 1321 1087" style="list-style-type: none"> • first - Insert a value at the beginning of the user-ordered list • before - Insert a value in the user-ordered list before another specified value • after - Insert a value in the user-ordered list after another specified value • last - Insert a value at the end of the user-ordered list <p>The optional after or before parameters, or the first and the last parameters, are mutually exclusive to place the value or values at an exact location in the list.</p> <p> Note: These parameters cannot be used for a system-ordered list.</p>

14 Pre-defined show reports

The SR Linux CLI is a python application that can load dynamic libraries from other applications. This flexibility allows users to create their own show commands, and also allows each application to own its own show command tree. In addition to custom show commands, Nokia provides pre-defined plug-ins.

The following sections provide the commands and syntax for pre-defined python plug-ins.

Users can also create their own customer reports using CLI Plug-ins. For more information, see the *SR Linux CLI Plug-In Guide*.

14.1 ACL show reports

```
show
  - acl
    - acl-filter name type value
      - entry sequence-id [subinterface subinterface name]
    - gbp-filter network-instance
      - entry sequence-id
    - summary
```

14.1.1 ACL descriptions

Context	Description
show acl	Container for ACL show reports.
show acl acl-filter name type value	Show a list of ACL filter policies. Specify the ACL filter name and type.
show acl acl-filter name type value entry sequence-id [subinterface subinterface name]	Show ACL filter policies by entry ID.
show acl gbp-filter network-instance	Show GBP filter policies.
show acl gbp-filter network-instance entry sequence-id	Show GBP filter policies by entry ID.
show acl summary	Show a summarized list of all ACL filters.

14.2 ARPND show reports

```
show
  - arpnd
    - neighbors
      - interface <interface name>
```

```

- arp-entries
  - interface <interface name>

```

14.2.1 ARPND descriptions

Context	Description
show arpnd	Container for ARPND show reports.
show arpnd neighbors	Show all ARPND neighbors including associated interfaces, subinterfaces, origin, and state.
show arpnd neighbors interface <i>interface name</i>	Show ARPND neighbor for a specified interface name.
show arpnd arp-entries	Show all ARPND entries including associated interfaces, subinterfaces, origin, and expiry.
show arpnd arp-entries interface <i>interface name</i>	Show ARPND entries for a specified interface name.

14.3 Interface show reports

```

show
- show interface <interface port name>
  - all
  - brief
  - detail
  - queue-detail

```

14.3.1 Interface descriptions

Context	Description
show interface <i>interface port name</i>	Container for Interface show reports. Can be used to show a report of all interfaces and subinterfaces with an operational state of up, or for a specified interface if an optional name is entered. Interfaces that are operationally down are not displayed; use the all option to display both up and down interfaces.
show interface <i>interface port name all</i>	Show a report that displays all up and down interfaces and subinterfaces, or for a specified interface if an optional name is entered. For interfaces with an operational state of up, IP addresses are displayed in addition to speed and type. For interfaces with an operational state of down, a reason for this state is provided.
show interface <i>interface port name brief</i>	Show a report that provides a summarized view of all interfaces and subinterfaces, or for a specified interface if an optional name

Context	Description
	is entered. Displays the administrative state, operational state, speed, and type.
show interface <i>interface port name</i> detail	Show a detail report for all up and down interfaces and subinterfaces, or for a specified interface if an optional name is entered. In addition to operational state, last changed, flow control and MAC address details, this report includes queue parameters, statistics, and transceiver/transceiver channel details.
show interface <i>interface port name</i> queue-detail	Show an egress queues and VOQs report for all interfaces and subinterfaces, or for a specified interface if an optional name is entered.

14.4 LAG show reports

```
show
- show lag <lag instance>
  - brief
  - detail
  - lacp-state
  - lacp-statistics
  - member-statistics
  - queue-detail
```

14.4.1 LAG descriptions

Context	Description
show lag <i>lag instance</i>	Container for lag show reports. Can be used to show a report of all LAGs, or for a specified LAG instance if an optional ID is entered. This includes a summary report of all operationally up and down LAGs.
show lag <i>lag instance</i> brief	Show a report that provides a summarized view of all LAGs, or for a specified LAG if an optional ID is entered. Displays the administrative state, operational state, aggregate speed, and min and active links.
show lag <i>lag instance</i> detail	Show a detail report for all LAGs, or for a specified LAG if an optional ID is entered. This report includes the operational status of the LAG, list of member links and their operational status, aggregated queue statistics, aggregated traffic/error statistics, and aggregated traffic rate.
show lag <i>lag instance</i> lacp-state	Show a LAG report that details all LAGs or a specific LAG it is enabled. Report also includes the LACP configuration mode and per member link statistics state details (operation state, activity, timeout, and so on.).
show lag <i>lag instance</i> lacp-statistics	Show a LAG report that details all LAGs or specific LAGs statistics. Report can include per member link statistics such as

Context	Description
	LACP in-pkts, out-pkts, rx-errors, tx-errors, unknown errors, and LACP errors.
show lag lag instance member-statistics	Show a LAG report that displays all member-statistics.
show lag lag instance queue-detail	Show a LAG report that displays aggregated queue statistics for all LAG link members.

14.5 MPLS show reports

```
show
  - mpls-aft
    - network-instance <instance name>
```

14.5.1 MPLS descriptions

Context	Description
show mpls-aft	Container for MPLS reports. Can be used to show all MPLS abstract forwarding tables.
show mpls-aft network-instance network-instance name	Show an MPLS abstract forwarding table for a specified network instance.

14.6 Network-instance show reports

```
show
  - network-instance <name>
    - bridge-table
      - mac-duplication duplication-entries
      - mac-table
        - all
        - mac <address>
        - summary
      - proxy-arp
        - all
        - ip-duplication duplicate-entries
        - neighbor <address>
        - summary
    -proxy-nd
      - all
      - ip-duplication duplicate-entries
      - neighbor <address>
      - summary
    -stp
      - all
      - interface
      - summary
  - interfaces <interface name>
  - ipv4
    - route
```

```

- all
- internal-tag
- leakable
- leaked
- next-hop
- or-longer
- type type
- detail
- summary
- ipv6
  - route
    - all
    - internal-tag
    - leakable
    - leaked
    - next-hop
    - or-longer
    - type type
    - detail
    - summary
- multicast-forwarding-information-base
  -ipv4-multicast
  -ipv6-multicast
- protocols
  - bgp
    - neighbor [<IP-address>]
      - advertised-routes
        - evpn
        - ipv4
        - ipv4-labeled-unicast
        - ipv4-mvpn
        - ipv6
        - ipv6-labeled-unicast
        - ipv6-mvpn
        - link-state
        - l3vpn-ipv4-unicast
        - l3vpn-ipv6-unicast
        - route-target
        - srte-policy-ipv4
        - srte-policy-ipv6
      - detail
      - maintenance
      - received-routes
        - evpn
        - ipv4
        - ipv4-labeled-unicast
        - ipv4-mvpn
        - ipv6
        - ipv6-labeled-unicast
        - ipv6-mvpn
        - link-state
        - l3vpn-ipv4-unicast
        - l3vpn-ipv6-unicast
        - route-target
        - srte-policy-ipv4
        - srte-policy-ipv6
    - routes [<IP family>]
      - evpn
        - route-type <route type>
          - detail
          - summary
      - ipv4
        - prefix <IP prefix>
        - summary

```

```

- ipv6
  - prefix <IP prefix>
  - summary
- ipv4-labeled-unicast
  - prefix <IP prefix>
  - summary
- ipv4-mvpn
  - route-type
    - detail
    - summary
- ipv6-labeled-unicast
  - prefix <IP prefix>
  - summary
- ipv6-mvpn
  - route-type
    - detail
    - summary
- link-state
  - nlri-type
    - detail
    - summary
- l3vpn-ipv4-unicast
  - summary
- l3vpn-ipv6-unicast
  - summary
- summary
- bgp-evpn
  - bgp-instance
- bgp-vpn
  - bgp-instance
- igmp
  - group
  - interface
  - statistics
  - status
- igmp-snooping
  - evpn-proxy-membership
  - group
  - interface
  - multicast-router
  - proxy-membership
  - statistics
  - status
  - vxlan-destination
- isis
  - adjacency <interface_name>
    - neighbor-system-id <ID>
      - adjacency-level <value>
      - detail
  - database
    - lsp-id <ID>
    - detail
  - interface <name>
    - detail
  - hostnames
    - detail
  - summary
- ldp
  - interface
  - ipv4
    - address
      - advertised
      - all
      - received

```

```

    - fec
      - advertised
      - all
      - received
    - fec128
      - advertised
      - all
      - received
    - nexthop
  - ipv6
    - address
      - advertised
      - all
      - received
    - fec
      - advertised
      - all
      - received
    - nexthop
  - neighbor
  - session
    - detail
    - statistics
  - statistics
  - summary
- mld
  - group
  - interface
  - statistics
  - status
- mld-snooping
  - evpn-proxy-membership
  - group
  - interface
  - multicast-router
  - proxy-membership
  - statistics
  - status
  - vxlan-destination
- mld
  - group
  - interface
  - statistics
  - status
- msdp
  - statistics [<peer>]
  - status
- ospf
  - area
    - detail
  - database
    - type
  - instance <name>
  - interface
    - detail
  - neighbor
    - detail
  - statistics
  - status
- pim
  - database
  - interface
  - neighbor
  - statistics

```

```

    - status
  - route-table
    - all
    - ipv4-unicast
      - prefix
      - route
      - summary
    - ipv6-unicast
      - prefix
      - route
      - summary
    - mpls
    - next-hop <index>
    - summary
  - static-mpls
  - summary
  - tunnel-table
    - all
    - ipv4 ip address type
    - ipv6 ip address type
  - vxlan-interface <name>

```

14.6.1 Network-instance descriptions

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i>	Show network-instance for specified name or additional command (bridge-table, interfaces, protocols, route-table, or summary)
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table	Show MAC bridge tables. Specify mac-duplication duplication-entries or mac-table.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table mac-duplication duplication-entries	Show all MAC learned entries.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table mac-table	Show a MAC table report. Specify option of all, mac, or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table mac-table all	Show all MAC table entries
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table mac-table mac <i>address</i>	Show MAC table entry for specific address.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table mac-table summary	Show a MAC table summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-arp	Show proxy ARP entries report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-arp all	Show all proxy ARP table entries.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-arp ip-duplication duplicate-entries	Show proxy ARP IP duplication report.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-arp neighbor <address>	Show proxy ARP IP table entry.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-arp summary	Show proxy ARP IP table summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-nd	Show proxy ND entries report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-nd all	Show all proxy ND table entries.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-nd ip-duplication duplicate-entries	Show proxy ND IP duplication report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-nd neighbor <address>	Show proxy ND table entry.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table proxy-nd summary	Show proxy ND table summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table stp	Container for STP reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table stp all	Show all STP entries.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table stp interface <name>	Show STP table entry.
show network-instance <i>name</i> bridge-table stp summary	Show STP summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> interfaces [<i>interface name</i>]	Show all network-instance interfaces.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4	Container for IPv4 reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route [<i>ipv4-address/ipv4-prefix</i>]	Show full IPv4 route table report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route all	Show all routes for each prefix.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route gbp-tag <i>tag</i>	Show routes that contain the specified GBP tag.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route internal-tag <i>tag</i>	Show routes that contain the specified internal tag.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route leakable	Show routes that are leakable.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route leaked	Show leaked routes.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route next-hop <i>next-hop</i>	Show routes that contain the specified next hop.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route or-longer	Show routes that are a longer match.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route type <i>type</i>	Show routes with the specified type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route detail	Show detailed IPv4 route report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv4 route summary	Show summary IPv4 route report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route	Container for IPv6 reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route [<i>ipv6-address/ipv6-prefix</i>]	Show full IPv6 route table report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route all	Show all routes for each prefix.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route gbp-tag	Show routes that contain the specified GBP tag.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route internal-tag	Show routes that contain the specified internal tag.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route leakable	Show routes that are leakable.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route leaked	Show leaked routes.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route next-hop	Show routes that contain the specified next hop.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route or-longer	Show routes that are a longer match.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route type <i>type</i>	Show routes with the specified type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route detail	Show detailed IPv6 route report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> ipv6 route summary	Show summary IPv6 route report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> multicast-forwarding-information-base	Show multicast FIB report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> multicast-forwarding-information-base ipv4-multicast	Show IPv4 multicast FIB report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> multicast-forwarding-information-base ipv6-multicast	Show IPv6 multicast FIB report.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols	Show network-instance protocol details. Specify BGP, IS-IS, or OSPF.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp	Show BGP status report. Specify neighbor, routes, or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i>	Show a BGP neighbor report. Specify a peer address to see a report for the specified address.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report. The network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes evpn	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for EVPN. The network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes ipv4	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv4. The network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes ipv4-labeled-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv4 labeled unicast. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes ipv4-mvpn	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv4 multicast VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes ipv6	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv6. The network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes ipv6-labeled-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv6 labeled unicast. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes ipv6-mvpn	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv6 multicast VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes link-state	Show a BGP neighbor report for advertised link-state routes. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes l3vpn-ipv4-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv4 Layer 3 VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes l3vpn-ipv6-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv6 Layer 3 VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes route-target	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for route targets. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes srte-policy-ipv4	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv4 SR-MPLS TE policy. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> advertised-routes srte-policy-ipv6	Show a BGP neighbor advertised routes report for IPv6 SR-MPLS TE policy. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> detail	Show a BGP neighbor detailed report. network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> maintenance	Show a BGP neighbor report that shows the maintenance mode and group.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report. network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes evpn	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for EVPN. The network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes ipv4	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv4. The network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes ipv4-labeled-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv4 labeled unicast. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes ipv4-mvpn	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv4 multicast VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes ipv6	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv6. The network-instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes ipv6-labeled-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv6 labeled unicast. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes ipv6-mvpn	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv6 multicast VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes link-state	Show a BGP neighbor report for received link-state routes. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes l3vpn-ipv4-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv4 Layer 3 VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes l3vpn-ipv6-unicast	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv6 Layer 3 VPN. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes route-target	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for route targets. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes srte-policy-ipv4	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv4 SR-MPLS TE policy. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp neighbor <i>IP address</i> received-routes srte-policy-ipv6	Show a BGP neighbor received routes report for IPv6 SR-MPLS TE policy. The network instance name and neighbor peer IP address must be specified.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes <i>IP family</i>	Show BGP route report for an IP family (EVPN, IPv4 or IPv6).
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes evpn	Show a BGP EVPN route report. Additional parameters can define a report for a specific route type, and a detailed or summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes evpn route-type <i>route type</i>	Show a BGP EVPN route report for a specific route type. Route type can be numeric or of type esi, mac-address, and originating-router.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes evpn route-type <i>route type</i> detail	Show a detailed BGP EVPN route report for a specific route type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes evpn route-type <i>route type</i> summary	Show a summarized BGP EVPN route report for a specific route type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4	Show a BGP IPv4 route report. Specify an IP prefix or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4 prefix <i>IP prefix</i>	Show a BGP IPv4 route report for a specified IP prefix.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4 summary	Show a BGP IPv4 route summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6	Show a BGP IPv6 route report. Specify an IP prefix or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6 prefix <i>IP prefix</i>	Show a BGP IPv6 route report for a specified IP prefix.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6 summary	Show a BGP IPv6 route summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4-labeled-unicast	Show a BGP IPv4 labeled unicast route report. Specify an IP prefix or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4-labeled-unicast prefix <i>IP prefix</i>	Show a BGP IPv4 labeled unicast route report for a specified IP prefix.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4-labeled-unicast summary	Show a BGP IPv4 labeled unicast route summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4-mvpn route-type <i>route-type</i>	Show a BGP IPv4 multicast VPN route report for a specific route type. Route type can be I-PMSI AD, leaf AD, shared-tree-join, source-active AD, source-tree-join, or S-PMSI AD.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4-mvpn route-type <i>route-type</i> detail	Show a detailed BGP IPv4 multicast VPN route report for a specific route type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv4-mvpn route-type <i>route-type</i> summary	Show a summarized BGP IPv4 multicast VPN route report for a specific route type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6-labeled-unicast	Show a BGP IPv6 labeled unicast route report. Specify an IP prefix or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6-labeled-unicast prefix <i>IP prefix</i>	Show a BGP IPv6 labeled unicast route report for a specified IP prefix.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6-labeled-unicast summary	Show a BGP IPv6 labeled unicast route summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6-mvpn route-type <i>route-type</i>	Show a BGP IPv6 multicast VPN route report for a specific route type. Route type can be I-PMSI AD, leaf AD, shared-tree-join, source-active AD, source-tree-join, or S-PMSI AD.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6-mvpn route-type <i>route-type</i> detail	Show a detailed BGP IPv6 multicast VPN route report for a specific route type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes ipv6-mvpn route-type <i>route-type</i> summary	Show a summarized BGP IPv6 multicast VPN route report for a specific route type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes link-state nlri-type <i>nlri-type</i>	Show a BGP link-state report for a specific NLRI type. NLRI type can be IPv4 topology prefix, IPv6 topology prefix, link, node, or SRv6 SID.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes link-state nlri-type <i>nlri-type</i> detail	Show a detailed BGP link-state report for a specific NLRI type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes link-state nlri-type <i>nlri-type</i> summary	Show a summarized BGP IPv6 multicast VPN route report for a specific route type.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes l3vpn-ipv4-unicast	Show a BGP IPv4 unicast routes report for Layer 3 VPN.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes l3vpn-ipv4-unicast summary	Show a summary report of BGP IPv4 unicast routes for Layer 3 VPN.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes l3vpn-ipv6-unicast	Show a BGP IPv6 unicast routes report for Layer 3 VPN.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp routes l3vpn-ipv4-unicast summary	Show a summary report of BGP IPv6 unicast routes for Layer 3 VPN.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp summary	Show a BGP summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp-evpn	Show a BGP-EVPN status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp-evpn bgp-instance <i>instance</i>	Show a BGP-EVPN status report for a specific bgp instance.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp-vpn	Show a BGP-VPN status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols bgp-vpn bgp-instance <i>instance</i>	Show a BGP-VPN status report for a specific bgp instance.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp	Container for IGMP show reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp group [<i>interface-name</i>] [group <i>value</i>] [detail]	Show the IGMP report for an IGMP group.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp interface [<i>interface-name</i>] [detail]	Show the IGMP report for an interface.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp statistics	Show the IGMP statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp status	Show the IGMP status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping	Container for IGMP snooping show reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping evpn-proxy-membership [group <i>value</i>] [detail]	Show the IGMP snooping report for EVPN proxy membership.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping group [<i>interface-name</i>] [group <i>value</i>] [detail]	Show the IGMP snooping group report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping interface [<i>interface-name</i>] [detail]	Show the IGMP snooping interface report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping multicast-router [address <i>value</i>] [detail]	Show the IGMP snooping multicast router report.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping proxy-membership [group <i>value</i>] [detail]	Show the IGMP snooping proxy membership report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping statistics [interface-name]	Show the IGMP snooping statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping status	Show the IGMP snooping status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols igmp-snooping vxlan-destination [vtep] [vni] [detail]	Show the IGMP snooping VXLAN destination report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis	Show IS-IS status report. Specify adjacency, database, hostnames, interface, or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis adjacency interface_name	Show a list of IS-IS adjacencies formed through this interface.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis adjacency interface_name neighbor-system-id ID	Show a list of IS-IS adjacencies for a specified system ID of a neighbor router.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis adjacency interface_name neighbor-system-id ID adjacency-level value	Show a list of IS-IS adjacencies for a specified adjacency level.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis adjacency interface_name neighbor-system-id ID adjacency-level value detail	Show a detailed IS-IS adjacency report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis database	Show an IS-IS database report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis database lsp-id ID	Show an IS-IS database report for a specified lsp-id (ID format: 6 octets of adjacency system-id followed by 1 octet Lan-ID and 1 octet LSP Number).
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis database detail	Show a detailed IS-IS database report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis interface name	Show an IS-IS interface report for all interfaces or optionally specify an interface name.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis interface name detail	Show a detailed IS-IS interface report for all interfaces or optionally specify an interface name.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis hostnames	Show an IS-IS hostname report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis hostnames detail	Show a detailed IS-IS hostname report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols isis summary	Show a summarized IS-IS report.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp	Container for LDP show reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>name</i> [detail]	Show the LDP report for an interface.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4	Container for IPv4 LDP reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 address	Show the LDP report for IPv4 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 address advertised [table summary] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for advertised IPv4 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 address all [table summary] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for all IPv4 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 address received [table summary] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for received IPv4 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec	Show the LDP report for IPv4 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec advertised [table summary detail] [prefix <i>value</i>] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for advertised IPv4 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec all [table summary detail] [prefix <i>value</i>] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for all IPv4 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec received [table summary detail] [prefix <i>value</i>] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for received IPv4 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec128	Show the LDP report for FEC 128 IPv4 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec128 advertised [table summary detail] [prefix <i>value</i>] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for advertised FEC 128 IPv4 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec128 all [table summary detail] [prefix <i>value</i>] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for all FEC 128 IPv4 FECs.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 fec128 received [table] summary[detail] [prefix <i>value</i> [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for received FEC 128 IPv4 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv4 nexthop [fec-prefix <i>value</i>] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for IPv4 next-hops.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6	Container for IPv6 LDP reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 address	Show the LDP report for IPv6 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 address advertised [table] summary] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for advertised IPv6 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 address all [table summary] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for all IPv6 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 address received [table] summary] [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for received IPv6 addresses.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 fec	Show the LDP report for IPv6 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 fec advertised [table summary] detail] [prefix <i>value</i> [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for advertised IPv6 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 fec all [table summary detail] [prefix <i>value</i> [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for all IPv6 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 fec received [table summary] detail] [prefix <i>value</i> [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for received IPv6 FECs.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp ipv6 nexthop [fec-prefix <i>value</i> [lsr-id <i>value</i>] [label-space-id <i>value</i>]	Show the LDP report for IPv6 next-hops.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp neighbor	Show the LDP neighbor report.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp session [<i>lsr-id value</i>] [<i>label-space-id value</i>]	Show the LDP session report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp session [<i>lsr-id value</i>] [<i>label-space-id value</i>] detail	Show the detailed LDP session report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp session [<i>lsr-id value</i>] [<i>label-space-id value</i>] statistics	Show the LDP session statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp statistics	Show the LDP statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ldp summary	Show the LDP summary report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld	Container for MLD reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld group [<i>interface-name</i>] [<i>group value</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD group report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld interface [<i>interface-name</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD interface report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld statistics	Show the MLD statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld status	Show the MLD status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping	Container for MLD snooping show reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping evpn-proxy-membership [<i>group value</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD snooping report for EVPN proxy membership.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping group [<i>interface-name</i>] [<i>group value</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD snooping group report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping interface [<i>interface-name</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD snooping interface report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping multicast-router [<i>address value</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD snooping multicast router report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping proxy-membership [<i>group value</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD snooping proxy membership report.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping statistics [<i>interface-name</i>]	Show the MLD snooping statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping status	Show the MLD snooping status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols mld-snooping vxlan-destination [<i>vtep</i>] [<i>vnf</i>] [detail]	Show the MLD snooping VXLAN destination report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols msdp	Container for MSDP reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols msdp statistics [<i>peer</i>]	Show the MSDP statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols msdp status	Show the MSDP status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf	Show OSPF status report. Specify area, interface, neighbor, or status.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf area	Show OSPF report for areas where the local system exists.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf area detail	Show detailed OSPF report for areas where the local system exists.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf database	Show OSPF database report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf database type	Show OSPF database report for a specific database type. For example: router-lsa
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf instance <i>instance name</i>	Show OSPF report for a specific instance. After the instance name, a more detailed report can be generated by specifying area, database, interface, neighbor, statistics, or status after the instance name.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf interface	Show OSPF report for OSPF interfaces that act as a connection between a router and one of its attached networks.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf interface detail	Show detailed OSPF report for OSPF interfaces that act as a connection between a router and one of its attached networks.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf neighbor	Show OSPF report for OSPF neighbors.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf neighbor detail	Show detailed OSPF report for OSPF neighbors.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf statistics	Show OSPF Rx, Tx, and packet statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols ospf status	Show an overall status report for OSPF (router IDs, version, admin state, backbone and area border router settings, and so on.).

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols pim	Container for PIM show reports.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols pim database [ipv4] [ipv6] [group <i>value</i>] [source <i>value</i>] [detail]	Show the PIM database report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols pim interface [<i>interface-name</i>] [ipv4] [ipv6] [detail]	Show the PIM interface report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols pim neighbor [<i>interface-name</i>] [ipv4] [ipv6] [detail]	Show the PIM neighbor report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols pim statistics [<i>interface-name</i>] [ipv4] [ipv6]	Show the PIM statistics report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> protocols pim status	Show the PIM status report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table	Show a network-instance route table report. Specify all, ipv4-unicast, ipv6-unicast, next-hop, or summary.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table all	Show a report of all routes that includes prefix, ID, active status and next-hop details.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv4-unicast	Show an IPv4 route table report. Specify a summary report or by prefix ID.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv4-unicast prefix < ID > detail	Show an IPv4 route table report for a specified prefix. Report includes destination, ID, owner, active status and details when it was last changed.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv4-unicast route< route >	Show an IPv4 route table report that includes the longest prefix match for a specified IPv4 address.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv4-unicast summary	Show an IPv4 route table summary report that includes prefix, IDs, active status, and next-hop details.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv6-unicast	Show an IPv6 route table report. Specify a summary report or by prefix ID.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv6-unicast prefix < ID > detail	Show an IPv6 route table report for a specified prefix. Report includes destination, ID, owner, active status and details when it was last changed.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv6-unicast route< route >	Show an IPv6 route table report that includes the longest prefix match for a specified IPv6 address.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table ipv6-unicast summary	Show an IPv6 route table summary report that includes prefix, IDs, active status, and next-hop details.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table mpls	Show MPLS table report that includes labels, next-hop IP, next-hop subinterface, and next-hop labels.

Context	Description
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table next-hop <i>index</i>	Show a report of all next-hop route tables or optionally provide an index number to show a report for a specified route table.
show network-instance <i>name</i> route-table summary	Show a summary report of active routes by name and protocol.
show network-instance <i>name</i> summary	Show a summary report for all network-instances, or specify a network-name to refine the report.
show network-instance <i>name</i> static-mpls	Show static MPLS entries.
show network-instance <i>name</i> tunnel-table	Context for all tunnels in a tunnel table. Use with options all, IPv4, or IPv6.
show network-instance <i>name</i> tunnel-table all	Shows a network instance tunnel report that includes the prefix, type, ID, metric, preference, and last updated fields.
show network-instance <i>name</i> tunnel-table ipv4 ip address type	Show a network instance IPv4 tunnel report that includes the prefix, type, ID, metric, preference, and last updated fields. Report can be defined further by specifying the type (such as vxlan, ldp, and * (all types)).
show network-instance <i>name</i> tunnel-table ipv6 ip address type	Show a network instance IPv6 tunnel report that includes the prefix, type, ID, metric, preference, and last updated fields. Report can be defined further by specifying the type (such as vxlan, ldp, and * (all types)).
show network-instance <i>name</i> vxlan-interface <i>name</i>	Show a network instance vxlan-interface report that defines the type, operation state and operation down reason for a specified interface or all interfaces (when the vxlan-interface name is "").

14.7 OAM show reports

```
show
  - oam
    - service-activation-testhead
      - service-activation-tests
      - service-test
```

14.7.1 OAM descriptions

Context	Description
show oam	Container for OAM reports.
show oam service-activation-testhead service-activation-tests	Show a report of service activation tests.
show oam service-activation-testhead service-test <i>test-name</i> run <i>value</i>	Show a report for a specified service test.

14.8 Platform show reports

```
show
  - platform
    - chassis
    - control <slot ID>
    - environment
    - fabric <slot number>
    - fan-tray <ID number>
    - linecard <slot number>
    - power-supply <ID number>
    - redundancy
    - resource-monitoring
    - trust
      - secure-boot
      - control
        - detail
    - tpm
      - certificate
      - pcr-bank
```

14.8.1 Platform descriptions

Context	Description
show platform	Show a state report for all components.
show platform chassis	Show a report for the chassis, including type, MAC address, number of slots, and operating status.
show platform control <i>slot ID</i>	Show a report for the control module configuration and state. Shows all modules unless a specific slot is provided.
show platform environment	Show a report for the platform environment (state and temperature) for all components.
show platform fabric <i>slot ID</i>	Show a report for the fabric module configuration and state. Shows all modules unless a specific slot is provided.
show platform fan-tray <i>slot ID</i> [detail]	Show a report for the fan tray configuration and state. Shows all modules unless a specific slot is provided.
show platform linecard <i>slot ID</i>	Show a report for the linecard configuration and state. Shows all modules unless a specific slot is provided.
show platform power-supply <i>ID</i>	Show a report for the power-supply configuration and state. Shows all modules unless a specific ID is provided.
show platform redundancy	Show a platform redundancy report.
show platform resource-monitoring	Show a resource-monitoring report for areas such as ACL, TCAM, IP MPLS forwarding, etc.
show platform trust	Show platform trust information.
show platform trust secure-boot	Show platform secure boot information.

Context	Description
show platform trust secure-boot control <i>id</i>	Show secure boot information for control modules.
show platform trust secure-boot control <i>id detail</i>	Show detailed secure boot information for control modules.
show platform trust tpm <i>tpm-id</i>	Show TPM information.
show platform trust tpm <i>tpm-id</i> certificate <i>certificate</i>	Show certificates from TPM NV Memory.
show platform trust tpm <i>tpm-id</i> pcr-bank <i>pcr-bank</i>	Show TPM PCR allocation.

14.9 QoS show reports

```
show
  - qos
    - interfaces
      - mismatches [interface interface-name] [path path]
```

14.9.1 QoS descriptions

Context	Description
show qos	Container for QoS show reports.
show qos interfaces mismatches [<i>interface interface-name</i>] [<i>path path</i>]	Show QoS mismatches between configuration and state.

14.10 System show reports

```
show
  - system
    - aaa authentication session <session ID number>
    - application <application name>
      - lldp neighbor
      - interface <interface name>
    - ipfix
      - exporting-process
        - destination [<name>] [detail]
      - observation-point
        - interface [interface <interface name>]
      - status
    - logging
      - buffer
        - messages
        - system
      - file
        - messages
```

```

- network-instance <name>
  - ethernet-segments
  - mgmt-stp
    - interface
- sflow status
- srv6
  - full-segment-locator
    - local-sids
  - micro-segment-locator
    - local-sids

```

14.10.1 System descriptions

Context	Description
show system	Container for system management show reports.
show system aaa authentication session <i>session ID</i>	Show a list of all active sessions in the system or for a specific session ID user if an ID is specified.
show system application <i>application name</i>	Show a list of all applications and their status in the system or for a specific application if a name is specified.
show system ipfix	Container for IPFIX show reports.
show system ipfix exporting-processdestination [<i><name></i>] [<i>detail</i>]	Show IPFIX exporting process report.
show system ipfix observation-point interface [<i><interface name></i>]	Show IPFIX observation point report.
show system ipfix status	Show IPFIX status.
show system lldp neighbor	Show a report of all LLDP neighbors that includes system name, chassis ID, first message, last update, port and related BGP details.
show system lldp neighbor interface <i>interface name</i>	Show a report of a specific LLDP neighbors by specifying an interface name.
show system logging	Shows a list of system logs, type, and directory path.
show system logging buffer	Shows a report of type buffer log files maintained in memory (non-persistent across system reboots).
show system logging buffer messages	Show a report of the messages associated with the system logging buffer (<i>/var/log/srlinux/buffer/ messages</i>)
show system logging buffer system	Show a report of the system related information in the system logging buffer (<i>/var/log/srlinux/buffer/system</i>)
show system logging file	Shows a report of log files that have been directed to a specific file (<i>/var/log/srlinux/file</i>).
show system logging file messages	Show a report of the messages associated with logs in a specific file (<i>/var/log/srlinux/file/messages</i>)
show system network-instance ethernet-segments name	Show a report that defines ethernet-segments details such as ESI, Alg, peers, and associated network instances.

Context	Description
show system srv6	Container for segment routing over IPv6 (SRv6) show reports.
show system srv6 full-segment-locator	Show an SRv6 report for full segment locators.
show system srv6 full-segment-locator local-sids	Show an SRv6 report for locally allocated full segment locator SIDs.
show system srv6 micro-segment-locator	Show an SRv6 report for micro segment locators.
show system srv6 micro-segment-locator local-sids	Show an SRv6 report for local SIDs for micro segment locators.
show system mgmt-stp <name>	Show an MSTP report.
show system mgmt-stp <name> interface <interface-name>	Show an MSTP report displaying interface details.
show system sflow status	Show an sflow status report that includes the state, and sample size and rate.

14.11 Tunnel show reports

```
show
  - tunnel
    - vxlan-tunnel
      - all
      - vtep <ip address>
```

14.11.1 Tunnel descriptions

Context	Description
show tunnel	Enter the tunnel context.
show tunnel vxlan-tunnel	Show a tunnel report specific to VXLAN tunnels. Report includes the VXLAN tunnel endpoint address, index and when last updated. Specify a specific VTEP ip address or 'all' to display all vxlan tunnels.
show tunnel vxlan-tunnel all	Show a tunnel report specific to all VXLAN tunnels. Report includes the VXLAN tunnel endpoint address, index, and when last updated.
show tunnel vxlan-tunnel vtep ip address	Show a tunnel report for a specific VXLAN tunnel. Report includes the VXLAN tunnel endpoint address, index, and when last updated.

14.12 Tunnel-interface show reports

```

show
  - tunnel-interface <interface>
    - vxlan-interface <interface>
      - bridge-table
        - mac-table
        - multicast-destinations
          - destination | VNI
        - unicast-destinations
          - destination | VNI
      - brief
      - detail

```

14.12.1 Tunnel-interface descriptions

Context	Description
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i>	Enter the context for tunnel interface (reports for EVPN Layer-2). Specify a tunnel-interface name or an asterisk (*) for all interfaces.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i>	Show a vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2. Specify an vxlan-interface name or an asterisk (*) for all interfaces. Report options include brief, detail, or bridge-table.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> bridge-table	Show a bridge-table vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2. Options to use with bridge table include mac-table, multicast-destinations, and unicast-destination.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> bridge-table mac-table	Show a mac-table vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2. Report includes the address, destination, VNI, index, type, and last updated.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> bridge-table multicast-destinations	Show a multicast-destinations vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2. Use with the destination or VNI options.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> bridge-table multicast-destinations destination VNI	Show a multicast-destinations vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2 for a specific destination or VNI or use the asterisk after either option to see all destinations/VNIs.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> bridge-table unicast-destinations	Show a unicast-destinations vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2. Use with the destination or VNI options.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> bridge-table unicast-destinations destination VNI	Show a unicast-destinations vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2 for a specific destination or VNI or use the asterisk after either option to see all destinations/VNIs.
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> brief	Show a brief vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2. The brief report includes the tunnel-interface, VXLAN-

Context	Description
show tunnel-interface <i>interface</i> vxlan-interface <i>interface</i> detail	interface, type (bridged/routed), ingress VNI, and egress source-ip. Show a detailed vxlan interface report for EVPN-VXLAN for layer-2. The detailed report includes the same details as the brief report (tunnel-interface, VXLAN-interface, type (bridged/routed), ingress VNI, and egress source-ip), plus bridge table and summary details.

14.13 Version show reports

```
show
  - version
```

14.13.1 Version descriptions

Context	Description
show version	Show a version report that contains the currently running software version, last booted, and memory details.

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