



ExtremeXOS® RESTCONF API Developer Guide

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Table of Contents

Preface.....	4
Text Conventions.....	4
Documentation and Training.....	5
Getting Help.....	6
Subscribe to Service Notifications.....	6
Providing Feedback.....	7
ExtremeXOS RESTCONF Interface.....	8
RESTCONF Protocol.....	8
YANG Data Models.....	9
JSON Representation.....	14
CRUD Operations.....	15
Query Parameters.....	16
depth.....	16
content.....	24
insert.....	29
point.....	31
Error Response Codes.....	33
Log in to the RESTCONF Server.....	35
RESTCONF Root Resource.....	35
Authentication.....	36
Access the RESTCONF Datastores.....	36
API Usage Examples.....	40
Get VLAN Details.....	40
Create a VLAN.....	41
Change VLAN Settings.....	41
Delete a VLAN.....	42



Preface

This section describes the text conventions used in this document, where you can find additional information, and how you can provide feedback to us.

Text Conventions

Unless otherwise noted, information in this document applies to all supported environments for the products in question. Exceptions, like command keywords associated with a specific software version, are identified in the text.

When a feature, function, or operation pertains to a specific hardware product, the product name is used. When features, functions, and operations are the same across an entire product family, such as ExtremeSwitching switches or SLX routers, the product is referred to as *the switch* or *the router*.

Table 1: Notes and warnings






Icon	Notice type	Alerts you to...
	Tip	Helpful tips and notices for using the product
	Note	Useful information or instructions
	Important	Important features or instructions
	Caution	Risk of personal injury, system damage, or loss of data
	Warning	Risk of severe personal injury

Table 2: Text

Convention	Description
screen displays	This typeface indicates command syntax, or represents information as it is displayed on the screen.
The words <i>enter</i> and <i>type</i>	When you see the word <i>enter</i> in this guide, you must type something, and then press the Return or Enter key. Do not press the Return or Enter key when an instruction simply says <i>type</i> .
Key names	Key names are written in boldface, for example Ctrl or Esc . If you must press two or more keys simultaneously, the key names are linked with a plus sign (+). Example: Press Ctrl+Alt+Del
Words in italicized type	Italics emphasize a point or denote new terms at the place where they are defined in the text. Italics are also used when referring to publication titles.
NEW!	New information. In a PDF, this is searchable text.

Table 3: Command syntax

Convention	Description
bold text	Bold text indicates command names, keywords, and command options.
<i>italic</i> text	Italic text indicates variable content.
[]	Syntax components displayed within square brackets are optional. Default responses to system prompts are enclosed in square brackets.
{ x y z }	A choice of required parameters is enclosed in curly brackets separated by vertical bars. You must select one of the options.
x y	A vertical bar separates mutually exclusive elements.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are enclosed in angle brackets.
...	Repeat the previous element, for example, <i>member</i> [<i>member</i> ...].
\	In command examples, the backslash indicates a “soft” line break. When a backslash separates two lines of a command input, enter the entire command at the prompt without the backslash.

Documentation and Training

Find Extreme Networks product information at the following locations:

[Current Product Documentation](#)

[Release Notes](#)

[Hardware and software compatibility](#) for Extreme Networks products

[Extreme Optics Compatibility](#)

[Other resources](#) such as white papers, data sheets, and case studies

Extreme Networks offers product training courses, both online and in person, as well as specialized certifications. For details, visit www.extremenetworks.com/education/.

Getting Help

If you require assistance, contact Extreme Networks using one of the following methods:

Extreme Portal

Search the GTAC (Global Technical Assistance Center) knowledge base; manage support cases and service contracts; download software; and obtain product licensing, training, and certifications.

The Hub

A forum for Extreme Networks customers to connect with one another, answer questions, and share ideas and feedback. This community is monitored by Extreme Networks employees, but is not intended to replace specific guidance from GTAC.

Call GTAC

For immediate support: (800) 998 2408 (toll-free in U.S. and Canada) or 1 (408) 579 2826. For the support phone number in your country, visit: www.extremenetworks.com/support/contact

Before contacting Extreme Networks for technical support, have the following information ready:

- Your Extreme Networks service contract number, or serial numbers for all involved Extreme Networks products
- A description of the failure
- A description of any actions already taken to resolve the problem
- A description of your network environment (such as layout, cable type, other relevant environmental information)
- Network load at the time of trouble (if known)
- The device history (for example, if you have returned the device before, or if this is a recurring problem)
- Any related RMA (Return Material Authorization) numbers

Subscribe to Service Notifications

You can subscribe to email notifications for product and software release announcements, Vulnerability Notices, and Service Notifications.

1. Go to www.extremenetworks.com/support/service-notification-form.
2. Complete the form (all fields are required).
3. Select the products for which you would like to receive notifications.



Note

You can modify your product selections or unsubscribe at any time.

4. Select **Submit**.

Providing Feedback

The Information Development team at Extreme Networks has made every effort to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this document. We are always striving to improve our documentation and help you work better, so we want to hear from you. We welcome all feedback, but we especially want to know about:

- Content errors, or confusing or conflicting information.
- Improvements that would help you find relevant information in the document.
- Broken links or usability issues.

If you would like to provide feedback, you can do so in three ways:

- In a web browser, select the feedback icon and complete the online feedback form.
- Access the feedback form at <https://www.extremenetworks.com/documentation-feedback/>.
- Email us at documentation@extremenetworks.com.

Provide the publication title, part number, and as much detail as possible, including the topic heading and page number if applicable, as well as your suggestions for improvement.



ExtremeXOS RESTCONF Interface

[RESTCONF Protocol](#) on page 8

[YANG Data Models](#) on page 9

[CRUD Operations](#) on page 15

[Query Parameters](#) on page 16

[Error Response Codes](#) on page 33

This document is released with ExtremeXOS version 31.2.



Note

RESTCONF can be enabled for ExtremeXOS 22.1 and later releases. It is bundled with ExtremeXOS beginning with release 22.4.



Note

For ExtremeXOS releases between 22.1 and 22.4, you can download the RESTCONF files here: https://github.com/extremenetworks/EXOS_Apps/tree/master/REST/downloads

For complete release information, refer to the [ExtremeXOS Release Notes](#).

RESTCONF Protocol

Representational State Transfer Configuration (RESTCONF) is a standard protocol based on HTTP or HTTPS that provides a programmatic interface to access data defined in YANG, using the datastore concepts defined in the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF). YANG is a data modeling language that together with RESTCONF, provides the tools that network administrators need to automate configuration tasks across heterogeneous devices in a software-defined network.

The ExtremeXOS RESTCONF interface allows client applications to access and manipulate configuration data, state data, data-model-specific Remote Procedure Call (RPC) operations, and event notifications on a networking device, in a modular and extensible manner.

The API uses common HTTP operations such as **GET**, **POST**, **PATCH**, and **DELETE**, on a conceptual datastore containing YANG-defined data. Request and response messages can be in JSON format. The YANG data model explicitly and precisely determines the structure, syntax, and semantics of the data. The YANG modules are vendor-neutral and include models that are part of the [OpenConfig](#) project, standard [IETF](#) models, as well as some native models.

This model-driven approach to network device programmability allows API predictability, use of familiar HTTP tools and programming libraries, and ease of integration for the large pool of developers or engineers accustomed to a [REST](#)-like interface.

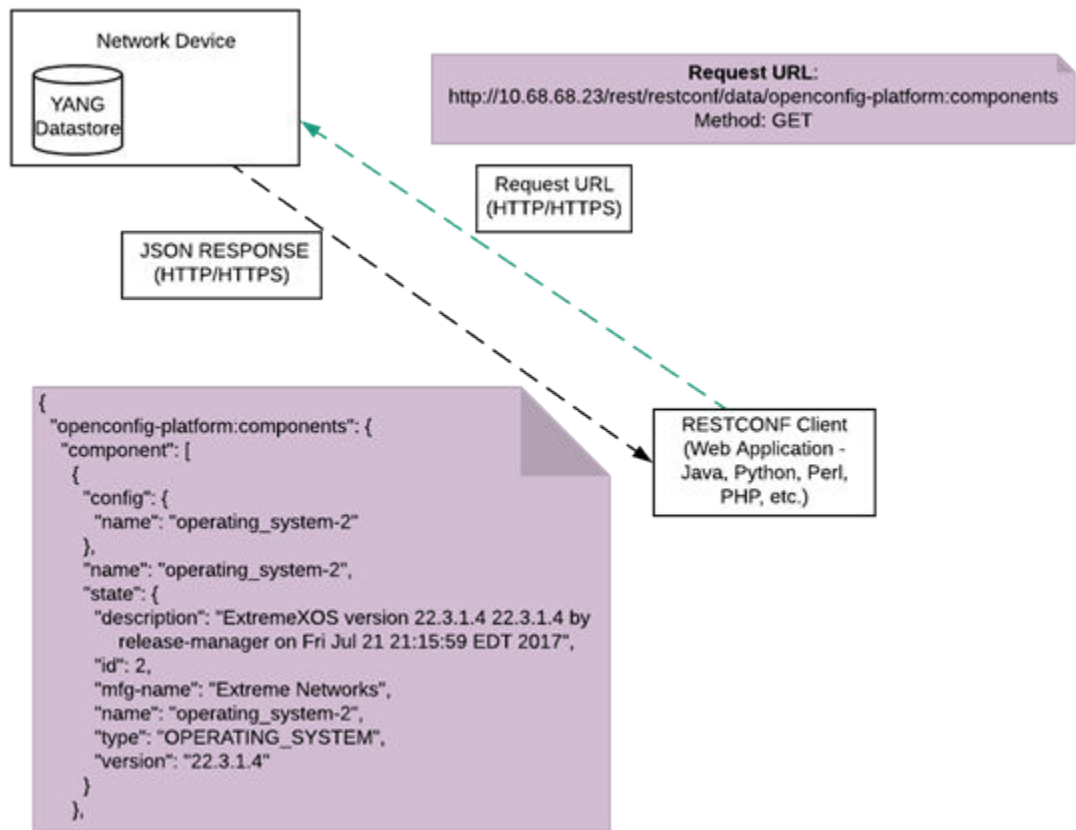


Figure 1: RESTCONF Protocol Architecture

Related Topics

[ExtremeXOS RESTCONF API Reference](#)

[RESTCONF - RFC 8040](#)

[YANG - RFC 6020](#)

[YANG Data Types - RFC 6021](#)

YANG Data Models

YANG is a data modeling language used to model configuration and state data as published in [RFC 6020](#). The ExtremeXOS RESTCONF interface supports YANG models defined by standards bodies and community groups such as [IETF](#) and [OpenConfig](#), as well as native YANG models. Some aspects of the data model to note:

- Every data model is a **module**, a self-contained top-level hierarchy of nodes.
- The data model uses **containers** to group related nodes.
- The data model uses **lists** to identify nodes that are stored in sequence.
- Each individual attribute of a node is represented by a **leaf**.
- Every leaf must have an associated **data type**.

Callout	Description
4	List
5	Container



Note

To see the published YANG model tree, URLs for each supported YANG model, and the complete JSON for the YANG model, go to [ExtremeXOS RESTCONF API Reference](#).

Table 4: OpenConfig YANG Data Models

Data model	Description
openconfig-bgp	Defines a limited subset of the BGP protocol configuration data.
openconfig-module-catalog	Provides a schema for cataloging and describing YANG models published across various organizations. The catalog contains several categories of data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>organizations</code>: Entities that publish or maintain individual YANG modules or groups of modules. <code>modules</code>: Information about individual YANG modules, including their versions, dependencies, submodules, and how to access them. <code>release bundles</code>: Groups of modules that are compatible and consistent with each other. The release bundle does not necessarily correspond to a functional area; it could contain the entire set of modules published by an organization. <code>feature bundles</code>: Sets of schema paths across a release bundle that provide a specific set of functionality. <code>implementations</code>: Information about available module or bundle implementations and their status.
openconfig-interfaces	Defines data for managing network interfaces and subinterfaces. The following modules are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>IPv[46]</code>: This module defines data for managing configuration and operation state on IP (IPv4 and IPv6) interfaces. <code>eth</code>: This module defines data for managing Ethernet interfaces. <code>lag</code>: This module defines data for managing aggregated interfaces (bundle, LAG).
openconfig-lldp	Defines configuration and operational state data for the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).

Table 4: OpenConfig YANG Data Models (continued)

Data model	Description
openconfig-network-instance	<p>Provides an OpenConfig description of a network instance. This can be a Layer 3 forwarding construct such as virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, or a Layer 2 instance such as a virtual switch instance (VSI). The following modules are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>v1ans</code>: This module defines configuration and state variables for VLANs, in addition to VLAN parameters associated with interfaces. • <code>rib-bgp</code>: This module defines data for representing BGP routing table or Routing Information Base (RIB) contents. The model supports five logical RIBs per address family.
openconfig-platform	<p>Defines a data model for representing a system component inventory, which can include hardware or software elements arranged in an arbitrary structure. The primary relationship supported by the model is containment (for example, components containing subcomponents). The properties for each component can include dynamic values. For example, a CPU component may report its utilization, temperature, or other physical properties.</p>
openconfig-relay-agent	<p>Describes configuration and operational state data related to relay agents typically used for DHCP and BOOTP packets. It supports both DHCP and DHCPv6, and device-wide and per-interface settings.</p>
openconfig-telemetry	<p>Creates the configuration for the telemetry systems and functions on the device, to monitor data continuously with efficient, incremental updates.</p>
openconfig-spanning-tree	<p>Defines configuration and operational state data for the Spanning Tree Protocol.</p>

Table 4: OpenConfig YANG Data Models (continued)

Data model	Description
openconfig-system	Defines data for managing system-wide services and functions on network devices. The following modules are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aaa: This module defines configuration and operational state data related to authorization, authentication, and accounting (AAA) management. telemetry: This module creates the configuration for the telemetry systems and functions on the device, to monitor data continuously with efficient, incremental updates.
openconfig-vlan	Defines configuration and state variables for VLANs, in addition to VLAN parameters associated with interfaces.

Table 5: IETF YANG Data Models

Data model	Description
ietf-access-control-list	Defines configuration and operational state data for the Access Control Lists (ACLs).
ietf-interfaces	Contains a collection of YANG definitions for managing network interfaces.
ietf-yang-library	Contains monitoring information about the YANG modules and submodules that are used within a YANG-based server.

Table 6: Extreme Enterprise YANG Data Models

Data model	Description
extreme-auto-peering	Defines the auto peering mechanism for cooperating interconnected devices to form a network of any scale for any topology, providing fully redundant, multipath routing.
extreme_edge_automation	Defines model for managing Extreme Edge Automation.
extreme-fabric	Provides the top-level model for the configuration and operational state of Extreme fabrics.
extreme-virtual-service	Defines data for managing Extreme virtual services.
extreme-acl-usage	Defines Access Control List rules and usage.

Table 6: Extreme Enterprise YANG Data Models (continued)

Data model	Description
extreme-policy-cos	Describes Policy Class of Service feature.
extreme_dns_cache	This module describes the configuration and operational state data for DNS Cache and DNS Cache Analytics feature provided by Extreme Networks. DNS Cache is a mechanism of caching DNS queries and responses routed through the switch. By default, DNS queries are resolved by forwarding the query to the configured DNS servers and a response is received. Based on the response, the DNS cache is built. For further queries, the DNS cache is referred to resolve instead of forwarding to the DNS server. DNS Cache Analytics analyzes the DNS query logs (both IPv4 and IPv6). Analyzed data maintains a list of DNS queries from connected clients, domain names accessed by clients, and the time stamps of each DNS query.

JSON Representation

ExtremeXOS supports JSON format to represent the data resource. The following information describes the JSON representation for the YANG elements:

- The YANG elements in the resource models are mapped to JSON elements for the proper serialization.
- A leaf element is mapped into a single key-value pair. The key and the value are separated by a colon.
- A container element is mapped into a JSON object. Thus, the equivalent representation of a container starts with a left curly bracket and ends with a right curly bracket. The elements within the container are separated a comma.
- A list element is mapped into a JSON array. Thus, the equivalent representation of the list starts with a left square bracket and ends with a right square bracket. The instances of the list element are separated by a comma.

The following is an example of JSON representation.

```
{
  "extreme-fabric:fabric":{
    "spb-fabric":{
      "ipv6-src-address":"",
      "enable":false,
      "ip-src-address":"",
      "system-id":"",
      "manual-area":"",
      "instances":{
        "instance":[
          {
            "smlt":{
              "smlt-peer":"",
              "smlt-peer-system-id":""
            },
            "ip-shortcuts":{
```

```

        "ipv4-enable":false,
        "ipv6-enable":false
    },
    "number":99,
    "lsdb-trap":false,
    "multicast":{
        "enable":false,
        "fwd-cache-timeout":0
    },
    "redistribute-direct":{
        "global-router":false,
        "vrf-all":false
    },
    "equal-cost-trees":{
        "equal-cost-tree":[
            {
                "ect":"ONE",
                "id":1
            }
        ]
    },
    "nickname":"",
    "spb-vlans":{
        "spb-vlan":[
            {
                "id":99
            }
        ]
    }
}
    ],
    "cfm":{
        "set-admin":false,
        "mep-id":0,"level":0
    },
    ...

```

CRUD Operations

The ExtremeXOS RESTCONF API supports the **GET**, **POST**, **PATCH**, and **DELETE** HTTP methods.

Table 7: RESTCONF API CRUD Methods

Method	Description	Usage
GET	Sent by the client to retrieve data and metadata for a resource.	If the GET method succeeds, response message body will have the JSON result.
POST	Sent by the client to create a data resource or invoke an operation resource.	If the POST method succeeds, a "201 Created" status-line is returned and there is no response message body. If the data resource already exists, then the POST request must fail and "409 Conflict" status-line is returned.

Table 7: RESTCONF API CRUD Methods (continued)

Method	Description	Usage
PATCH	Can be used by the client to create or update a target resource. Merges the contents of the message body with the target resource.	If the PATCH request succeeds, a "200 OK" status-line is returned if there is a message body, and "204 No Content" is returned if no message body is sent.
DELETE	Used by the client to delete the target resource.	If the DELETE request succeeds, a "204 No Content" status-line is returned.

Query Parameters

Each RESTCONF operation allows zero or more [query parameters](#) to be present in the request URL. The specific parameters allowed will depend on the resource type, and sometimes the specific target resource used, in the request.

- Query parameters can be given in any order.
- Each parameter can appear only once in a request URI.
- A default value may apply if the parameter is missing.
- Query parameter names and values are case-sensitive.
- A server MUST return an error with a `400 Bad Request` status-line if a query parameter is unexpected.
- The value of any query parameter MUST be encoded according to RFC3986. Any reserved characters MUST be percent-encoded, according to [RFC 3986](#).

Table 8: Supported RESTCONF Query Parameters

Name	Methods	Description
content	GET, HEAD	Select config or non-config data resources
depth	GET, HEAD	Request limited subtree depth in the reply content
insert	GET, HEAD	Insertion mode for <i>ordered-by-user</i> data resources
point	GET, HEAD	Insertion point for <i>ordered-by-user data</i> resources

depth

The **depth** query parameter is used to limit the number of nested levels returned by the server. Data nodes with a **depth** value greater than the **depth** parameter are not returned in a response for a **GET** method.

- The value of the **depth** parameter will be either an integer between 1 and 65535, or the string `unbounded`. The default is `unbounded`, which retrieves all child resources.
- The first nest-level will be the requested data node.
- The **depth** parameter is allowed only for **GET** methods on API datastore and data resources. A `400 Bad Request` status is returned if used for other methods or resource types.

Sample request from client to retrieve the interfaces YANG model data without specifying the **depth** parameter

```
GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.5.64
```

Sample response data from server

```
{
  "openconfig-interfaces:interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
        "config": {
          "description": "X440G2-24t-G4 Port 1",
          "enabled": true,
          "mtu": 1500,
          "name": "1",
          "type": "ethernetCsmacd"
        },
        "hold-time": {
          "config": {
            "down": 0,
            "up": 0
          },
          "state": {
            "down": 0,
            "up": 0
          }
        },
        "name": "1",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {
          "config": {
            "auto-negotiate": true,
            "duplex-mode": "FULL",
            "enable-flow-control": false,
            "mac-address": "00:04:96:9E:4B:80",
            "port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN"
          },
          "openconfig-vlan:switched-vlan": {
            "config": {
              "access-vlan": 1,
              "interface-mode": "ACCESS"
            },
            "state": {
              "access-vlan": 1,
              "interface-mode": "ACCESS"
            }
          },
          "state": {
            "auto-negotiate": true,
            "counters": {
              "in-8021q-frames": 0,
              "in-crc-errors": 0,
              "in-fragment-frames": 0,
              "in-jabber-frames": 0,
              "in-mac-control-frames": 0,
              "in-mac-pause-frames": 0,
              "in-oversize-frames": 0,
              "out-8021q-frames": 0,
              "out-mac-control-frames": 0,
              "out-mac-pause-frames": 0
            }
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```

    "duplex-mode": "FULL",
    "effective-speed": 0,
    "enable-flow-control": false,
    "hw-mac-address": "00:04:96:9E:4B:80",
    "mac-address": "00:04:96:9E:4B:80",
    "negotiated-duplex-mode": "FULL",
    "negotiated-port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN",
    "port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN"
  }
},
"state": {
  "admin-status": "UP",
  "counters": {
    "in-broadcast-pkts": 0,
    "in-discards": 0,
    "in-errors": 0,
    "in-multicast-pkts": 0,
    "in-octets": 0,
    "in-unicast-pkts": 0,
    "in-unknown-protos": 0,
    "last-clear": "2017-12-19T14:25:53Z",
    "out-broadcast-pkts": 0,
    "out-discards": 0,
    "out-errors": 0,
    "out-multicast-pkts": 0,
    "out-octets": 0,
    "out-unicast-pkts": 0
  },
  "description": "X440G2-24t-G4 Port 1",
  "enabled": true,
  "ifindex": 1001,
  "last-change": 0,
  "mtu": 1500,
  "name": "1",
  "openconfig-platform-transceiver:physical-channel": [],
  "openconfig-platform:hardware-port": "00:04:96:9E:4B:80",
  "oper-status": "DOWN",
  "type": "ethernetCsmacd"
},
"subinterfaces": {
  "subinterface": [
    {
      "config": {
        "description": "",
        "enabled": true,
        "index": 1000004,
        "name": "Default"
      },
      "index": 1000004,
      "openconfig-vlan:vlan": {
        "config": {
          "vlan-id": 1
        },
        "state": {
          "vlan-id": 1
        }
      },
      "state": {
        "admin-status": "UP",
        "counters": {
          "in-broadcast-pkts": 0,
          "in-discards": 0,
          "in-errors": 0,
          "in-multicast-pkts": 0,

```

```

        "in-octets": 0,
        "in-unicast-pkts": 0,
        "in-unknown-protos": 0,
        "out-broadcast-pkts": 0,
        "out-discards": 0,
        "out-errors": 0,
        "out-multicast-pkts": 0,
        "out-octets": 0,
        "out-unicast-pkts": 0
      },
      "description": "",
      "enabled": true,
      "ifindex": 1000004,
      "index": 1000004,
      "last-change": 4400,
      "name": "Default",
      "oper-status": "DOWN"
    }
  ]
}
},
and so on...

```

This can be more detail than the management application needs. Specifying the **depth** parameter trims the response.

*Sample request from client with **depth** = 1*

```

GET rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces?depth=1
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.5.64

```

Sample response data from server

```

{
  "openconfig-interfaces:interfaces": {}
}

```

*Sample request from client with **depth** = 2*

```

GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces?depth=2
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.5.64

```

Sample response data from server

```

{
  "openconfig-interfaces:interfaces": {
    "interface": {}
  }
}

```

*Sample request from client with **depth** = 3*

```

GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces?depth=3
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.5.64

```

Using **depth** = 3 gives you a top level listing of all the interfaces and their types. The query runs faster on the device because it does not have to collect all the details of the full `interfaces` YANG model.

Sample response from server

```
{
  "openconfig-interfaces:interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
        "config": {},
        "hold-time": {},
        "name": "1",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
        "state": {},
        "subinterfaces": {}
      },
      {
        "config": {},
        "hold-time": {},
        "name": "2",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
        "state": {},
        "subinterfaces": {}
      },
      {
        "config": {},
        "hold-time": {},
        "name": "3",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
        "state": {},
        "subinterfaces": {}
      },
      {
        "config": {},
        "hold-time": {},
        "name": "4",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
        "state": {},
        "subinterfaces": {}
      },
      {
        "config": {},
        "hold-time": {},
        "name": "5",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
        "state": {},
        "subinterfaces": {}
      },
      {
        "config": {},
        "hold-time": {},
        "name": "6",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
        "state": {},
        "subinterfaces": {}
      },
      {
        "config": {},
        "hold-time": {},
        "name": "7",
        "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
        "state": {},

```

```
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "8",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "9",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "10",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "11",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "12",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "13",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "14",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "15",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
```

```
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "16",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "17",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "18",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "19",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "20",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "21",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "22",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "23",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
```

```
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "24",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "25",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "26",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "27",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "hold-time": {},
    "name": "28",
    "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {},
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  },
  {
    "config": {},
    "name": "Default",
    "state": {},
    "subinterfaces": {}
  }
]
}
```

content

The **content** query parameter controls how descendant nodes of the requested data nodes will be processed in the reply. The allowed values are:

Table 9: Content Query Parameter Values

Value	Description
config	Return only configuration descendant data nodes
nonconfig	Return only non-configuration descendant data nodes
all	Return all descendant data nodes

The **content** parameter is allowed only for **GET** methods on datastore and data resources. A 400 Bad Request status is returned if used for other methods or resource types.

If the **content** query parameter is not present in the request, the default value is **all**.

*Sample request from client with **content** = config*

```
GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface=1?content=config
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.5.64
```

Sample response data from the server

```
{
  "openconfig-interfaces:interface": [
    {
      "config": {
        "description": "",
        "enabled": true,
        "mtu": 1500,
        "name": "1",
        "type": "ethernetCsmacd"
      },
      "hold-time": {
        "config": {
          "down": 0,
          "up": 0
        }
      },
      "name": "1",
      "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {
        "config": {
          "auto-negotiate": true,
          "duplex-mode": "FULL",
          "enable-flow-control": false,
          "mac-address": "00:04:96:9A:4F:4F",
          "port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN"
        }
      },
      "openconfig-vlan:switched-vlan": {
        "config": {
          "access-vlan": 1,
          "interface-mode": "ACCESS"
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "subinterfaces": {
```


Sample request from client with **content** = all

```
GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface=1?content=all
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.5.64
```

...which is the same as

```
GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface=1
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.5.64
```

Sample response data from server

```
{
  "openconfig-interfaces:interface": [
    {
      "config": {
        "description": "",
        "enabled": true,
        "mtu": 1500,
        "name": "1",
        "type": "ethernetCsmacd"
      },
      "hold-time": {
        "config": {
          "down": 0,
          "up": 0
        },
        "state": {
          "down": 0,
          "up": 0
        }
      },
      "name": "1",
      "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {
        "config": {
          "auto-negotiate": true,
          "duplex-mode": "FULL",
          "enable-flow-control": false,
          "mac-address": "00:04:96:9A:4F:4F",
          "port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN"
        },
        "openconfig-vlan:switched-vlan": {
          "config": {
            "access-vlan": 1,
            "interface-mode": "ACCESS"
          },
          "state": {
            "access-vlan": 1,
            "interface-mode": "ACCESS"
          }
        },
        "state": {
          "auto-negotiate": true,
          "counters": {
            "in-8021q-frames": 0,
            "in-crc-errors": 0,
            "in-fragment-frames": 0,
            "in-jabber-frames": 0,
            "in-mac-control-frames": 0,
            "in-mac-pause-frames": 0,
            "in-oversize-frames": 0,

```

```

        "out-8021q-frames": 0,
        "out-mac-control-frames": 0,
        "out-mac-pause-frames": 0
    },
    "duplex-mode": "FULL",
    "effective-speed": 0,
    "enable-flow-control": false,
    "hw-mac-address": "00:04:96:9A:4F:4F",
    "mac-address": "00:04:96:9A:4F:4F",
    "negotiated-duplex-mode": null,
    "negotiated-port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN",
    "port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN"
}
},
"state": {
    "admin-status": "UP",
    "counters": {
        "in-broadcast-pkts": 0,
        "in-discards": 0,
        "in-errors": 0,
        "in-multicast-pkts": 0,
        "in-octets": 0,
        "in-unicast-pkts": 0,
        "in-unknown-protos": 0,
        "last-clear": "2020-03-16T07:40:46Z",
        "out-broadcast-pkts": 0,
        "out-discards": 0,
        "out-errors": 0,
        "out-multicast-pkts": 0,
        "out-octets": 0,
        "out-unicast-pkts": 0
    },
    "description": "",
    "enabled": true,
    "ifindex": 1001,
    "last-change": 3800,
    "mtu": 1500,
    "name": "1",
    "openconfig-platform-transceiver:physical-channel": [],
    "openconfig-platform:hardware-port": "00:04:96:9A:4F:4F",
    "oper-status": "DOWN",
    "type": "ethernetCsmacd"
},
"subinterfaces": {
    "subinterface": [
        {
            "config": {
                "description": "",
                "enabled": true,
                "index": 1000004,
                "name": "Default"
            },
            "index": 1000004,
            "state": {
                "admin-status": "UP",
                "counters": {
                    "in-broadcast-pkts": 0,
                    "in-discards": 0,
                    "in-errors": 0,
                    "in-multicast-pkts": 0,
                    "in-octets": 0,
                    "in-unicast-pkts": 0,
                    "in-unknown-protos": 0,
                    "out-broadcast-pkts": 0,

```

```

        "out-discards": 0,
        "out-errors": 0,
        "out-multicast-pkts": 0,
        "out-octets": 0,
        "out-unicast-pkts": 0
      },
      "description": "",
      "enabled": true,
      "ifindex": 1000004,
      "index": 1000004,
      "last-change": 3800,
      "name": "Default",
      "oper-status": "DOWN"
    }
  ]
}
}}

```

insert

You can use the **insert** query parameter to specify how a resource should be inserted within an *ordered-by user* list. The possible values are:

Table 10: Insert Query Parameter Values

Value	Description
first	Insert the new data as the new first entry
last	Insert the new data as the new last entry
before	Insert the new data before the insertion point, as specified by the value of the point parameter
after	Insert the new data after the insertion point, as specified by the value of the point parameter

The default value is **last**.



Note

The **insert** parameter is supported only for the **POST** and **PUT** methods. It is also only supported if the target resource is a data resource, and that data represents a YANG list or leaf-list that is *ordered-by user*.

A **point** query parameter **MUST** also be present for the **insert** query parameter if the values **before** or **after** are used, otherwise a 400 Bad Request status is returned.

Sample request from client to insert an access control entry at the head of the list

```

POST /rest/restconf/data/ietf-access-control-list:acls/acl=acl/aces?insert=first
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.50.130.172
Content-Type: application/yang-data+json
{
  ietf-access-control-list:aces": [
    {
      "matches": {

```

```

        "eth": {
            "ethertype": 0
        }
    },
    "name": "ace0",
    "actions": {
        "forwarding": "drop"
    }
}
]
}

```

Sample response data from server

```

{
  "ietf-access-control-list:aces": {
    "ace": [
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {
          "eth": {
            "ethertype": 0
          }
        },
        "name": "ace0",
        "statistics": {
          "matched-packets": 0
        }
      },
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {
          "eth": {
            "ethertype": 1
          }
        },
        "name": "ace1",
        "statistics": {
          "matched-packets": 0
        }
      },
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {
          "eth": {
            "ethertype": 288
          }
        },
        "name": "ace2",
        "statistics": {
          "matched-packets": 0
        }
      },
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {

```

```

        "eth": {
          "ethertype": 3
        }
      },
      "name": "ace3",
      "statistics": {
        "matched-packets": 0
      }
    },
    {
      "actions": {
        "forwarding": "drop"
      },
      "matches": {
        "eth": {
          "ethertype": 4
        }
      },
      "name": "ace4",
      "statistics": {
        "matched-packets": 0
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

point

You can use the **point** query parameter in conjunction with the **insert** parameter to specify the insertion point for a data resource that is being created or moved within an *ordered-by user* list or leaf-list.

The value of the **point** parameter is a string that identifies the path to the insertion point object. The format is the same as a target resource URI string.



Note

The **point** parameter is supported only for the **POST** and **PUT** methods. It is also only supported if the target resource is a data resource, and that data represents a YANG list or leaf-list that is *ordered-by user*.

If the **insert** query parameter is not present or has a value other than **before** or **after**, then a 400 Bad Request status is returned.

Sample request from client to insert a new access control entry in the access control list after ace1

```

POST /rest/restconf/data/ietf-access-control-list:acls/acl=ac1/aces?
insert=after&point=ace1
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.50.130.172
Content-Type: application/yang-data+json

{
  "ietf-access-control-list:aces": [
    {
      "actions": {
        "forwarding": "drop"
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

```

    },
    "matches": {
      "eth": {
        "ethertype": 2
      }
    },
    "name": "ace2"
  }
]
}

```

Sample response data from server

```

{
  "ietf-access-control-list:aces": {
    "ace": [
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {
          "eth": {
            "ethertype": 65535
          }
        },
        "name": "aceOVERFLOW",
        "statistics": {
          "matched-packets": 0
        }
      },
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {
          "eth": {
            "ethertype": 0
          }
        },
        "name": "ace0",
        "statistics": {
          "matched-packets": 0
        }
      },
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {
          "eth": {
            "ethertype": 1
          }
        },
        "name": "ace1",
        "statistics": {
          "matched-packets": 0
        }
      },
      {
        "actions": {
          "forwarding": "drop"
        },
        "matches": {
          "eth": {

```



```

        "ethertype": 288
      }
    },
    "name": "ace2",
    "statistics": {
      "matched-packets": 0
    }
  },
  {
    "actions": {
      "forwarding": "drop"
    },
    "matches": {
      "eth": {
        "ethertype": 3
      }
    },
    "name": "ace3",
    "statistics": {
      "matched-packets": 0
    }
  },
  {
    "actions": {
      "forwarding": "drop"
    },
    "matches": {
      "eth": {
        "ethertype": 4
      }
    },
    "name": "ace4",
    "statistics": {
      "matched-packets": 0
    }
  }
]
}

```

Error Response Codes

The ExtremeXOS RESTCONF API returns standard HTTP status codes in addition to JSON-based error codes and messages in the response body.

Table 11: HTTP Status Codes

Code	Description
200 OK	The request was successful
201 Created	The resource was created successfully
204 No Content	Success with no response body
400 Bad Request	The operation failed because the request is syntactically incorrect or violated schema
401 Unauthorized	The authentication credentials are invalid or the user is not authorized to use the API

Table 11: HTTP Status Codes (continued)

Code	Description
404 Not Found	The server did not find the specified resource that matches the request URL
405 Method Not Allowed	The API does not support the requested HTTP method



Log in to the RESTCONF Server

[RESTCONF Root Resource](#) on page 35

[Authentication](#) on page 36

[Access the RESTCONF Datastores](#) on page 36

You must have admin access to the network device that is running the RESTCONF interface. No separate login credentials are required.

IP address and Ports

RESTCONF listens on the IP address assigned to the device. When unencrypted (that is, without SSL), it operates on the default HTTP port 80. For encrypted connections, it operates on the HTTPS port 443.

RESTCONF Root Resource

[RFC 8040](#) requires that RESTCONF interfaces have a common URL as the root URL. When first connecting to a RESTCONF server, a RESTCONF client must determine the root of the RESTCONF API. To support data integrity and confidentiality, RESTCONF requires HTTPS. The root resource for the ExtremeXOS RESTCONF is:

```
/rest/restconf/
```

This is determined by sending the following **GET** request to the RESTCONF server:

```
GET /.well-known/host-meta HTTP/1.1
Host: <Device_IP_Address>
Accept: application/xrd+xml
```

The server responds as follows:

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

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



Note

The datastore is represented by a node named `data`. All methods are supported on `data`.

Authentication

You must start a valid session by sending a basic authentication request to the RESTCONF server, before you can start making API calls. There are no limits on the number of requests per session.

1. Use the **POST** method to send the initial login request to the RESTCONF API server.

Sample client request

```
curl -X POST http://<Device_IP_Address>/auth/token \
-H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
-d '{
  "username": "<YOUR_USERNAME_HERE>",
  "password": "<YOUR_PASSWORD_HERE>"
}'
```

2. The RESTCONF server responds as follows:

Sample server response

```
{
  "duration": 86400,
  "token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsImV4cCI6MTU3MDE5MDk3OSwiaWF0IjoxNTcwMTA0NTc5fQ.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoiYWRtaW4ifQ.I2uaCxQ8v5-ShAaZHwUbs76e9LZ22Who4icgLBwmVc8"
```



Note

The token is valid for a day and can be used to send subsequent requests. Include the token in the request header for all subsequent API calls.

Including the authorization token as a cookie in the request header

```
curl -X GET http://<Device_IP_Address>/rest/restconf/data/openconfig_vlan:vlan=1/
config \
-H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
-H 'Cookie: x-auth-
token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsImV4cCI6MTU3MDE5MDk3OSwiaWF0IjoxNTcwMTA0NTc5fQ.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6ImFkbWluIiwiaWF0IjoiYWRtaW4ifQ.I2uaCxQ8v5-ShAaZHwUbs76e9LZ22Who4icgLBwmVc8'
```

Access the RESTCONF Datastores

Unlike REST implementations, RESTCONF offers deterministic URI strings and JSON formatting based on YANG data models. To retrieve data or configure a device using the RESTCONF interface, you must use the proper URI string to access the resource in question. Each YANG module defines a hierarchy of data that you can use to retrieve the URI and the exact parameters accepted by the JSON payload for RESTCONF-based operations.

A RESTCONF URI is encoded from left to right, starting from the root to the target resource:

```
{+restconf}/data/<yang-module:container>/<leaf>[?<query_parameters>]
```

- `{+restconf}/data` is the root resource for the combined configuration and state data resources that can be accessed by a client, where `{+restconf}` indicates the root URL for the device.
- `<yang-module:container>` is the base model container being used.
- `<leaf>` is an individual element from within the container.
- Some network devices may support options sent as `<query_parameters>` that impact returned results.

For example, to access the top-level `interfaces` resource within the `openconfig-interfaces` YANG model, the URL would be:

```
https://<ip>/rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces.
```

To access the interfaces data model and collect the data on `interface=1` (port 1) on the device:

1. Use the **GET** method to retrieve details of the specific interface:

Sample client request

```
GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface=1
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.13.192
```

2. The server responds as follows:

Sample server response

```
{
  "openconfig-interfaces:interface": [
    {
      "config": {
        "description": "Port1",
        "enabled": false,
        "mtu": 1500,
        "name": "1",
        "type": "ethernetCsmacd"
      },
      "hold-time": {
        "config": {
          "down": 0,
          "up": 0
        },
        "state": {
          "down": 0,
          "up": 0
        }
      },
      "name": "1",
      "openconfig-if-ethernet:ethernet": {
        "config": {
          "auto-negotiate": true,
          "duplex-mode": "FULL",
          "enable-flow-control": false,
          "mac-address": "00:11:88:FE:AE:98",
          "port-speed": "SPEED_1GB"
        },
        "state": {
          "auto-negotiate": true,
          "duplex-mode": "FULL",
          "enable-flow-control": false,
          "mac-address": "00:11:88:FE:AE:98",
          "port-speed": "SPEED_1GB"
        }
      },
      "openconfig-if-poe:poe": {
        "config": {
          "enabled": true
        },
        "state": {
          "enabled": true,
          "power-class": 0,
          "power-used": 0.0
        }
      },
      "openconfig-vlan:switched-vlan": {
        "config": {
          "access-vlan": 1,
          "interface-mode": "ACCESS"
        },
        "state": {
          "access-vlan": 1,
          "interface-mode": "ACCESS"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```

    }
  },
  "state": {
    "auto-negotiate": true,
    "counters": {
      "in-8021q-frames": 0,
      "in-crc-errors": 0,
      "in-fragment-frames": 0,
      "in-jabber-frames": 0,
      "in-mac-control-frames": 0,
      "in-mac-pause-frames": 0,
      "in-oversize-frames": 0,
      "out-8021q-frames": 0,
      "out-mac-control-frames": 0,
      "out-mac-pause-frames": 0
    },
    "duplex-mode": "FULL",
    "effective-speed": 0,
    "enable-flow-control": false,
    "hw-mac-address": "00:11:88:FE:AE:98",
    "mac-address": "00:11:88:FE:AE:98",
    "negotiated-port-speed": "SPEED_UNKNOWN",
    "port-speed": "SPEED_1GB"
  }
},
"state": {
  "admin-status": "DOWN",
  "counters": {
    "in-broadcast-pkts": 0,
    "in-discards": 0,
    "in-errors": 0,
    "in-multicast-pkts": 0,
    "in-octets": 0,
    "in-unicast-pkts": 0,
    "in-unknown-protos": 0,
    "last-clear": "2020-02-10T22:06:43Z",
    "out-broadcast-pkts": 0,
    "out-discards": 0,
    "out-errors": 0,
    "out-multicast-pkts": 0,
    "out-octets": 0,
    "out-unicast-pkts": 0
  },
  "description": "Port1",
  "enabled": false,
  "ifindex": 1001,
  "last-change": 6500,
  "mtu": 1500,
  "name": "1",
  "openconfig-platform-transceiver:physical-channel": [],
  "openconfig-platform:hardware-port": "00:11:88:FE:AE:98",
  "oper-status": "DOWN",
  "type": "ethernetCsmacd"
},
"subinterfaces": {
  "subinterface": [
    {
      "config": {
        "description": "",
        "enabled": true,
        "index": 1000004,
        "name": "Default"
      },
      "index": 1000004,
    }
  ]
}

```

```
    "state": {
      "admin-status": "UP",
      "counters": {
        "in-broadcast-pkts": 0,
        "in-discards": 0,
        "in-errors": 0,
        "in-multicast-pkts": 0,
        "in-octets": 0,
        "in-unicast-pkts": 0,
        "in-unknown-protos": 0,
        "out-broadcast-pkts": 0,
        "out-discards": 0,
        "out-errors": 0,
        "out-multicast-pkts": 0,
        "out-octets": 0,
        "out-unicast-pkts": 0
      },
      "description": "",
      "enabled": true,
      "ifindex": 1000004,
      "index": 1000004,
      "last-change": 7900,
      "name": "Default",
      "oper-status": "UP"
    }
  ]
}
```

Related Topics

[ExtremeXOS RESTCONF Reference](#)



API Usage Examples

[Get VLAN Details on page 40](#)

[Create a VLAN on page 41](#)

[Change VLAN Settings on page 41](#)

[Delete a VLAN on page 42](#)

This section provides information on how to accomplish some common tasks using the EXOS RESTCONF API.



Note

[Log in to the RESTCONF server](#) to start a valid session before making any API calls.

Get VLAN Details

To retrieve details of all configured VLANs:

Use the **GET** method to access the `openconfig-vlan` data model.

Sample client request

```
GET /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-vlan:vlan/  
HTTP/1.1  
Host: 10.68.13.192
```

Sample server response

```
{  
  "openconfig-vlan:vlan": {  
    "vlan": [  
      {  
        "config": {  
          "name": "Default",  
          "status": "ACTIVE",  
          "tpid": "oc-vlan-types:TPID_0x8100",  
          "vlan-id": 1  
        },  
        "members": {  
          "member": [  
            {  
              "interface-ref": {  
                "state": {  
                  "interface": "1"  
                }  
              }  
            },  
            {  
              "interface-ref": {  
                "state": {  
                  "interface": "2"  
                }  
              }  
            }  
          ]  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```



```

    }
  },
  {
    "interface-ref": {
      "state": {
        "interface": "3"
      }
    }
  },
  {
    "interface-ref": {
      "state": {
        "interface": "4"
      }
    }
  },
]
},
"state": {
  "name": "Default",
  "status": "ACTIVE",
  "tpid": "oc-vlan-types:TPID_0x8100",
  "vlan-id": 1
},
"vlan-id": "1"
}
]
}
}

```

Create a VLAN

To create a VLAN:

Use the **POST** method to add the new VLAN configuration to the `openconfig:vlan` datasource.

Sample client request

```

POST /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-vlan:vlan/
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.13.192
Body:
{
  "openconfig-vlan:vlan": [
    {
      "config": {
        "name": "vlan_10",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "tpid": "oc-vlan-types:TPID_0x8100",
        "vlan-id": 10
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

If the request is successful, the server responds with a 201 `CREATED` status message.

Change VLAN Settings

To change the VLAN description:

Use the **PATCH** method to change the configuration values for a specific VLAN in the `openconfig-vlan` data model.

Sample client request

```
PATCH /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-vlan:vlan=10/config
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.13.192
Body:
{ "openconfig-vlan:config": {
  "name": "new_vlan",
  "status": "ACTIVE",
  "tpid": "oc-vlan-types:TPID_0x8100", "vlan-id": 10
}
}
```

Sample response from server

```
{ "openconfig-vlan:config": {
  "name": "new_vlan",
  "status": "ACTIVE",
  "tpid": "oc-vlan-types:TPID_0x8100",
  "vlan-id": 10
}
}
```

Delete a VLAN

To delete a specific VLAN:

Use the **DELETE** method to delete the specific VLAN.

Sample request from client

```
DELETE /rest/restconf/data/openconfig-vlan:vlan=10
HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.68.13.192
```

If the request is successful, the server responds with a 204 `No Content` message.