IEEE 802.1Xck YANG Update

IEEE 802.1Xck YANG Data Model
802.1WG
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Overview

• Updated IEEE 802.1X YANG module provided
  – Most recent module definition “new-mholness-8021x-yang-**15-v**.yang”

• YANG module structural definitions adheres to IEEE 802.1X-2010 and IEEE 802.1Xbx-2014 Management information model.

• YANG modules compile clean and adhere to IETF YANG module guidelines (e.g., RFC 6087 — Guidelines for Authors and Reviewers of YANG Data Model Documents), where applicable.
Outstanding Areas

1. Namespace definition used by the IEEE 802 YANG module definitions

2. Placement of the YANG modules within GitHub (https://github.com/YangModels/yang)
   - For example, should maximum line length be 70 characters
   - Which directory with GitHub do we use for the YANG drafts?

3. Should IEEE align with the IETF YANG module definition formatting rules?
   - For example, should maximum line length be 70 characters, etc.
   - Full adherence to IETF draft rfc6087bis (e.g., found at https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-netmod-rfc6087bis-04)
Outstanding Areas

4. Do we augment the PAE SYSTEM on a per BRIDGE basis?
   – If not, where and associated with which YANG node(s)?

5. YANG data structure definition of authData attribute associated with the PARTICIPANTS object
   – Currently undefined
   – Need group discussion
6. General YANG model “default” settings

a) In general, default settings of configurable attributes should be a propriety of the type of system being considered
   • Should some sort of system type YANG node define?

b) Should the default setting of the formGroup attribute of the KAY object be false?

c) Should the default setting of the suspendOnRequest attribute of the KAY object be false?

d) Should the default setting of the active attribute of the PARTICIPANTS object be false?

e) Should the default setting of the enable attribute of the ANNOUNCER object be false?

f) Should the default setting of the enable attribute of the LISTENER object be false?
7. Rationalization of YANG model definitions for applications
   a) LAG interfaces
   b) Customer VLAN Bridges
   c) Provider Edge Bridges
      i. On Customer Edge Ports
      ii. On Provider Edge Ports
      iii. On Customer Network Ports
      iv. On Provider Network Ports
   d) CFM Interactions
   e) Etc.