

IEEE 802.3 YANG OS Project AdHoc FAQ and Guidelines

Author: Peter Jones, Cisco Systems

1 Outline

The IEEE 802.3 YANG Open Source Project Ad Hoc (hereafter the “Ad Hoc”) was chartered by the 802.3 WG in May 2025 to:

Consider potential paths for moving IEEE 802.3 YANG into an IEEE OSCOM open-source project

As part of the work required to get such an IEEE OSCOM open-source project (hereafter the “Project”) up and running, we have had to address a number of issues about how the Project will do its’ business, including how we will bridge the world of IEEE 802, the IEEE Open Source community, and the broader set of companies/individuals/organizations that may be interested in participating in this activity, or consuming the results.

This document is targeted to serve the role of a more formal “Operations Manual”, but in an FAQ format that captures key discussion points and guidelines for the Ad Hoc and it’s participants.

Please note that there will be two distinct Ad Hoc groups, in general, this document will not distinguish between them.

- The current Ad Hoc’s task is to get the IEEE OS Project up and running. It will be closed when the OS project is approved or when it becomes clear that the project can’t be started.
- The subsequent Ad Hoc will be chartered to administer the OS project for 802.3.

For clarity, the document below is written as if it has been adopted by 802.3, OSCOM, etc. At present these are all just proposals.

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1.1 Revision History

- September 2025
 - Updates
- August 2025
 - Updates after meeting in Madrid
- July 2025
 - First draft for review in Madrid

1.2 Definitions

1.2.1 General

CLA: [Contributor License Agreement](#): Required for each contributor, normally signed by an individual's affiliation, see [CLA FAQ](#).

Project Tier: Governs size and scope of project, see OSCom Operations Manual 2

Tier 3: Creates IEEE Open Source Releases or products where these are NOT incorporated into a standard, see OSCom Operations Manual 2

Unofficial Release: A tagged coherent set of models for use by project participants, see Maintainers Manual 5.

Official Release: A coherent set of models tagged and made available to the public including OSCom review and cryptographic signature, see Maintainers Manual 5.

[Maintainers Manual](#): Rules of the road for running an IEEE OS Project.

GitLab: [OSCom](#) uses [GitLab](#) as it's [development platform](#).

OSCom [Operations Manual](#): formal rules for [OSCom](#).

1.2.2 Roles

Project Lead: Runs the Project, see Maintainers Manual 2.3.

Maintainer: Helps run the Project, see Maintainers Manual 2.3.

Committers: check and commit code, see Maintainers Manual 2.3.

Contributors: submit material (e.g., YANG module source via a pull request) to be incorporated into the repository.

Participant: takes part in discussions (e.g., email list, physical or virtual meeting), reviews models, provides feedback (but does not submit updated code to the repository), files or comments on [issues](#). This role does **not** require a CLA.

User: consumer of the models.

Community Manager: IEEE OSCom representative on the Project.

2 FAQ

2.1 Seeding the GitLab repository

We require CLAs from all “significant contributors” to the development of 802.3.2-2019 and 802.3.2-2025. These are anticipated to be entity CLAs rather than individual CLAs. When these are obtained, the first commit to the repository will be the complete model source from 802.3.2-2025.

2.2 Who is the Project Lead

The Ad Hoc chair.

2.3 Who are the Maintainers

The Ad Hoc chair with additional maintainers recommended by the Ad Hoc and confirmed by 802.3.

2.4 Who are the Committers

The Ad Hoc chair with additional committers recommended by the Ad Hoc and confirmed by 802.3.

2.5 Who can contribute?

Anyone who has submitted a valid CLA.

2.6 Who can participate?

Anyone.

2.7 What happens to 802.3.2-2025?

Nothing. It stays as a published standard. Several organizations require an official standard to be able to reference external documents/code (e.g., YANG Models).

2.8 How is 802.3.2-2025 updated?

802.3.2 can be updated by a revision project (e.g., every 3 years). In a revision project, the entire document is open to change. The Ad Hoc would recommend a revision project to 802.3 following normal practice, e.g.:

- revision projects do not require CSD or Objectives
- a TF is created to conduct the revision project.

The revision project replaces the set of models in the current 802.3.2 standard with the latest official release of the OS project.

2.9 How is a 802.3.2 revision balloted?

The Ad Hoc is responsible for producing a new draft for 802.3. This will use the normal process for balloting in the 802.3 WG level and then the IEEE SA ballot process.

2.10 How do changes in 802.3.2 get back into the Project?

The CRG comprises the active members of the Ad Hoc. Any changes accepted by the CRG will be submitted to the OS Project by the Ad Hoc chair and are expected to be accepted by the Project reviewers (it's the same core group of people).

In the unlikely event that the Committers reject a change accepted by the CRG, the Ad Hoc Chair will work with the commenter, the CRG and the Committers to find and implement an appropriate solution.

If no solution can be agreed, the Chair will propose a solution to the 802.3 WG as a motion.

2.11 What about material changes in the 802.3.2 ballot?

The CRG is not required to accept changes requested by comment, but it does have to meet the return rate and approval criteria. The CRG will recommend that individuals wishing to make material changes to use the OSCom process rather than the SA ballot for these changes. If the required approval rate is not met

2.12 What's the relationship with 802 Yangsters?

The Ad Hoc closely co-ordinates with [YANGsters](#) to harmonize practices across 802. This includes style guides, YANG syntax tools, etc. YANG OS meeting notifications will be copied to the YANGsters email list (STDS-802-YANG@LISTSERV.IEEE.ORG).

2.13 Who can vote in the Ad Hoc?

The Ad Hoc is a subgroup of the 802.3 working group (IEEE 802 LMSC Working Group P&P clause 5). While the 802.3 P&P allows for anyone attending Study Group meeting to vote, it doesn't apply to the Ad Hoc.

Regardless, the Ad Hoc chair is responsible for seeking consensus (IEEE 802 LMSC Working Group P&P subclause 1.4.3) of the participants.

2.14 How does the Ad Hoc communicate?

The Ad Hoc primarily uses the STDS-802-3-YANG@LISTSERV.IEEE.ORG email list to communicate, in addition to https://www.ieee802.org/3/ad_hoc/YANGOS/index.html.

The Ad Hoc uses the [Issues](#) tool in GitLab platform provided in IEEE Open Source Platform, especially with individuals not directly involved in the Ad Hoc.

2.15 How are contributions reviewed, accepted, etc

The Ad Hoc reviews contributions as part of its scheduled meetings. Members of the Ad Hoc and participants in the Project will follow OSCom and 802.3 procedures for reviewing contributions.

2.16 What's expected before submitting a contribution

The Project uses the YANGsters guidelines for module formatting and checking. Contributors are expected to follow these guidelines before submission.

2.17 Where will most of the work be done?

A major goal of this work is to include a much broader set of individuals in the work compared to historical practice. While the Ad Hoc meets during 802/802.3 in person meetings, most of its work is done electronically (e.g., telephonic interims, email, etc).

2.18 What are the goals?

This effort has several key goals including the following:

- 802.3 normally only has management models available months or years after amendments. This project will seek to have updated model(s) available concurrently with amendment publication.
- 802.3 has normally had trouble getting participants to contribute to management models. Going to open source should make it easier for a broader group of individuals to contribute.
- The YANG models are “consumers” of the abstract definition in 802.3 Clause 30. Having the models defined concurrently with Clause 30 will improve the overall quality.

- Like all interface definitions, the 802.3 models will need updates to resolve errors, omissions, etc. Using the OSCom process simplifies the task of addressing such issues in a timely manner.

2.19 How do I get started?

A good place to start is the [Maintainers Manual](#). Other good resources include:

- [Learn GitLab with tutorials](#)

2.20 How are contributions/pull requests evaluated?

This will be done by the equivalent of a 802.3 CRG (Comment Resolution Group). This will include the project lead, maintainers and committers, as well as other interested parties. We will use similar rules to 802.3 comment resolution with the goal being to find consensus within the CRG-like group. If this group does not come to consensus, then we will use 802.3 procedures (i.e., 75% voting of 802.3 voters,) to determine what to do next.

2.21 What if my pull request is rejected?

Discuss the issue on one of:

- 802.3 YANG Ad Hoc reflector
- OSCom tools

2.22 Header text in YANG Modules

Current 802.3 YANG models

(<https://github.com/YangModels/yang/blob/main/standard/ieee/draft/802.3/> or <https://www.ieee802.org/3/2/a/private/802.3.2a.D3.3.yang.zip>) do not include any license or copyright information. The 802.3.1 SNMP MIBs also do not include license or copyright information.

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