IEEE 802.3 YANG OS Project AdHoc

Operations Manual

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1 Outline

The IEEE 802.3 YANG 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 be the start of a more formal “Operations Manual”, but initially is in an FAQ format, that captures the key discussion points.

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.

Contents

1.1 Revision History

- 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

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 Who is the Project Lead

The Ad Hoc chair.

2.1.3 Who are the Maintainers

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

2.1.4 Who are the Committers

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

2.1.5 Who can contribute?

Anyone who has submitted a valid CLA.

2.1.6 Who can participate?

Anyone.

2.1.7 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).

2.1.8 How is 802.3.2-2025 updated?

802.3.2 is updated using a revision project for 802.3.2 periodically (e.g., every 3 years). In a revision project, the entire document is open to change. Starting the revision project is recommended by the Ad Hoc and must be approved by 802.3. It follows normal 802.3 practice (e.g., PAR/CSD/Objectives).

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

2.1.9 How is an 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.

2.1.10 How do changes in 802.3.2 ballot 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 Project by the Ad Hoc chair and are expected o be accepted by the Project reviewers (it's the same core group of people).

2.1.11 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. Individuals wishing to make material changes will be advised to use the OSCom process to achieve this.

2.1.12 What's the relationship with 802 Yangsters?

The Ad Hoc closely co-ordinates with YANGsters to harmonize practices across 802.

2.1.13 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.

2.1.14 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.

2.1.15 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.

2.1.16 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.

2.1.17 Where is 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 be done electronically (e.g., telephonic interims, email, etc).