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between information technology
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Part 3-2:

**Standard for Ethernet YANG data
model definitions**

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*Partie 3-2: Norme pour les définitions des modèles de données YANG
Ethernet*



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Abstract: YANG models for IEEE Std 802.3 are defined in this standard. This standard also publishes these models in a machine-readable format.

Keywords: 802.3, 802.3.2, Ethernet, YANG

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.3.2-2019, IEEE Standard for Ethernet YANG Data Model Definitions.

The YANG modules included in this standard provide YANG versions of attributes defined in IEEE Std 802.3TM-2018, Clause 30, as well as derivative attributes defined in other management information bases (e.g., SNMP attributes included in IEEE Std 802.3.1, YANG versions of IETF Etherlike MIB attributes, etc.). The YANG modules defined in this standard accommodate IEEE Std 802.3-2018, excluding any currently published or future amendments. As IEEE Std 802.3 continues to evolve, new revisions of this standard may be published in the future to address new technologies and features.

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Contents

1. Overview.....	12
1.1 Scope.....	12
1.2 Purpose.....	12
1.3 Machine-readable YANG modules	12
1.4 Summary of YANG-based management framework.....	12
1.5 Security considerations	13
1.6 YANG module syntax validation	13
2. Normative references.....	14
3. Definitions	16
4. Abbreviations.....	17
5. Ethernet YANG Module.....	18
5.1 YANG module structure.....	18
5.2 Mapping of IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 30 managed objects	18
5.3 YANG module definition	23
5.3.1 Tree hierarchy.....	23
5.3.2 YANG module.....	26
5.3.2.1 Ethernet interface module.....	26
5.3.2.2 Ethernet interface module (half-duplex).....	43
6. YANG module for Ethernet data terminal equipment (DTE) power via medium dependent interface (MDI) and Power over Data Lines (PoDL).....	50
6.1 Introduction.....	50
6.2 YANG module structure.....	50
6.3 Security considerations for Ethernet data terminal equipment (DTE) power via medium dependent interface (MDI) and Power over Data Line Module	50
6.4 Mapping of IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 30 managed objects	50
6.5 YANG module definition	53
6.5.1 Tree hierarchy.....	53
6.5.2 YANG module.....	54
7. YANG module for Ethernet Passive Optical Network (EPON).....	65
7.1 Introduction.....	65
7.2 YANG module structure.....	65
7.2.1 Introduction.....	65
7.2.2 Principles of operation	66
7.2.3 Physical media	67
7.2.4 PMD specifications.....	67
7.2.5 Principles of the MPCP.....	67
7.2.6 Forward error correction (FEC).....	69
7.2.7 Management architecture.....	70
7.3 Mapping of IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 30 managed objects	71
7.4 YANG module definition	77
7.4.1 Tree hierarchy.....	77

7.4.2	YANG module	80
8.	YANG module for Ethernet Link OAM (ELO)	123
8.1	Introduction.....	123
8.2	Overview.....	123
8.2.1	Remote fault indication.....	123
8.2.2	Link monitoring	123
8.2.3	Remote loopback	123
8.2.4	Ethernet OAM protocol data units.....	124
8.3	Security considerations for Ethernet operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM) module	124
8.4	Mapping of IEEE 802.3 managed objects	125
8.5	YANG module definition	129
8.5.1	Tree hierarchy	129
8.5.2	YANG module.....	133

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IEEE Standard for Ethernet YANG Data Model Definitions

1. Overview

This standard defines YANG modules for various Ethernet devices specified in IEEE Std 802.3. This includes half-duplex and full-duplex data terminal equipment (DTE) using either Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) or Multipoint Control Protocol (MPCP), and Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE).

1.1 Scope

This standard defines YANG data models for IEEE Std 802.3 Ethernet.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the standard is to define YANG modules for IEEE Std 802.3 and publish these modules in a machine-readable format.

1.3 Machine-readable YANG modules

The machine-readable files are available for download at the following URL: <https://github.com/YangModels/yang/tree/master/standard/ieee/published/802.3> as text files with a *.yang* extension, e.g., *ieee802-ether-net-interface.yang*. The use of specialized tools to view YANG modules may be useful to create tree, UML image, and HTML outputs from the YANG modules.

Like other languages, YANG (see IETF RFC 7950) has an accepted style for machine-readable files, which was followed during the development of this standard. This formatting may not be preserved when importing the machine-readable YANG modules into the PDF. In case of any formatting discrepancies, the published machine-readable files should be consulted.

1.4 Summary of YANG-based management framework

The structure of YANG-based management framework closely resembles the structure of the Internet-Standard Management Framework, described in detail in section 7 of IETF RFC 3410.

Managed objects defined using YANG modeling language are hosted on the managed device and accessed through NETCONF (see IETF RFC 7803) or RESTCONF (see IETF RFC 8040). This standard specifies YANG modules that are compliant to YANG 1.1 (see IETF RFC 7950).

1.5 Security considerations

The YANG modules defined in this standard are designed to be accessed via network management protocols, including NETCONF (see IETF RFC 7803) or RESTCONF (see IETF RFC 8040). The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) (see IETF RFC 6242) or TLS (see IETF RFC 8446). The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS (see IETF RFC 8446).

The NETCONF access control model (see IETF RFC 8341) provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a pre-configured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content.

There are a number of data nodes defined in these YANG modules that are writable/creatable/deletable, i.e., have the config property set to true, which is the default setting. These data nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations (e.g., edit-config) to these data nodes without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations.

Some of the readable data nodes in these YANG modules may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control read access (e.g., via get, get-config, or notification) to these data nodes.

Some of the RPC operations in these YANG modules may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Therefore, it is important to control access to these operations.

1.6 YANG module syntax validation

All YANG modules included in this standard are YANG 1.1 (see IETF RFC 7950) compliant and pass automated checks using tools available at the time of publication.

The following open source and/or free versions of YANG validation tools may be used: Pyang (see <https://github.com/mbj4668/pyang>), ConfD (see <http://www.tail-f.com/confd-basic>), as well as other YANG model validation tools listed at <http://www.yangvalidator.com>.