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**A YANG Data Model for Flex Ethernet(FlexE)
draft-xiaobn-ccamp-flex-e-yang-mod-01**

Abstract

Flex Ethernet(FlexE) implementation agreement have been published by OIF. FlexE provides a generic mechanism for supporting a variety of Ethernet MAC rates that may or may not correspond to any existing Ethernet PHY rate.

This document describes a YANG data model for FlexE. It can be used to manage and control devices supporting FlexE functions.

Status of This Memo

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[1.](#) Introduction

Flex Ethernet (FlexE) implementation agreement version 1.0 [[OIFFLEXE1](#)] and 2.0 [[OIFFLEXE2](#)] have been published by OIF. FlexE provides a generic mechanism for supporting a variety of Ethernet MAC rates that may or may not correspond to any existing Ethernet PHY rate. This includes MAC rates that are both greater than (through bonding) and less than (through sub-rate and channelization) the Ethernet PHY rates used to carry FlexE.

This document defines a data model of FlexE, using YANG[RFC7950]. This model mainly deals with the data model of the FlexE Group and the FlexE client. It can be used by an application to configure and modify the parameters of the FlexE Group and the FlexE client, and to receive notifications, e.g. mismatch errors, from devices supporting FlexE functions.

Requirements for the FlexE YANG model are considered. And FlexE YANG tree and YANG files are given.

2. Terminology

A simplified graphical representation of the data model is used in this document. The meaning of the symbols in the YANG data tree presented later in this document is defined in [\[RFC8340\]](#). They are provided below for reference.

- o Brackets "[" and "]" enclose list keys.
- o Abbreviations before data node names: "rw" means configuration (read-write) and "ro" state data (read-only).
- o Symbols after data node names: "?" means an optional node, "!" means a presence container, and "*" denotes a list and leaf-list.
- o Parentheses enclose choice and case nodes, and case nodes are also marked with a colon (":").
- o Ellipsis ("...") stands for contents of subtrees that are not shown.
- o Some of the key terms used in this document are listed as follow.

The terminology for describing YANG data models is found in [\[RFC7950\]](#).

2.1. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#) [\[RFC2119\]](#).

2.2. FlexE terminology used in this document

- a. CSG: Calendar Slot Granularity. It can be 5G or 25G.
- b. FlexE Calendar: In FlexE IA v1.0, the total capacity of a FlexE Group is represented as a collection of slots which have a granularity of 5G. The calendar for a FlexE Group composed of n 100G PHYs is represented as an array of 20n slots (each representing 5G of bandwidth). This calendar is partitioned into sub-calendars, with 20 slots per 100G PHY. Each FlexE client is mapped into one or more calendar slots (based on the bandwidth the FlexE client flow will need). In FlexE IA v2.0[0IFFLEXE2], the total capacity of a FlexE Group is represented as a collection of slots which may have a granularity of 5G or 25G. The calendar for a FlexE Group composed of n 100G FlexE instances from m 100G/200G/400G PHYs is represented as an array of 20n

slots (each representing 5G of bandwidth) or 4n slots (25G granularity).

- c. FlexE Client: An Ethernet flow based on a MAC data rate that may or may not correspond to any Ethernet PHY rate.
- d. FlexE Group: A FlexE Group is composed of from 1 to n 100G FlexE Instances that are carried by a group of from 1 to m bonded Ethernet PHYs.
- e. FlexE instance: A 100G FlexE Instance is a unit of information consisting of 100G of capacity able to carry FlexE Client data, together with its associated overhead.

Detailed description of these terms can be found in [[OIFFLEXE1](#)] and [[OIFFLEXE2](#)] .

3. FlexE Reference Configuration Model

FlexE can be implemented between the FlexE mux and demux in two end devices connected directly by the FlexE links. In this case, FlexE is just a link connection technology.

FlexE can also be transported by transport networks. There are three kinds of transport network mapping mechanisms for FlexE signals, that is, FlexE unaware transport, FlexE termination in the transport network and FlexE aware transport.

How to configure the ingress or egress of transport network about FlexE mapping relationship may be application specific. In this document, the part of YANG data model for the transport network mapping for FlexE is not included at present.

4. Requirements

4.1. Requirements

This section summarizes the management requirements for the FlexE Group and the FlexE Client.

Req-1 The model SHALL support the management of the FlexE Group, consisting of one or more 100G FlexE instances which carried by one or more 100GE, 200GE, 400GE Ethernet PHY(s).

The detailed management covers the CURD functions (create, update, read and delete), and lock/unlock.

Req-2 The model SHOULD be able to verify that the collection of Ethernet PHY(s) included in a FlexE Group have the same characteristics (e.g. number of PHYs, rate of PHYs, etc.) at the local FlexE shims. If inconsistency exists, notifications (e.g. errors) SHOULD be invoked.

Req-3 The model SHOULD be able to verify that the collection of FlexE instances included in a FlexE Group have the same characteristics (e.g. calendar slot granularity, unequipped slots, etc.) at the local FlexE shims. If inconsistency exists, notifications (e.g. errors) SHOULD be invoked.

Req-4 The model SHALL allow the addition (or removal) of one or more FlexE clients on a FlexE Group. The addition (or removal) of a FlexE client flow SHALL NOT affect the services for the other FlexE client signals whose size and calendar slot assignments are not changed.

Req-5 The model SHALL allow FlexE client signals to flexibly span the set of FlexE instances which comprise the FlexE Group.

Req-6 The model SHALL support a FlexE client flow resizing without affecting any existing FlexE clients within the same FlexE Group.

Req-7 The model SHALL support the switching of a calendar configuration. There are two calendar configurations, A and B.

5. YANG Data Model for FlexE (Tree Structure)

```

module: ietf-flex-e-yang
  +--rw flex-e-configuration
    +--rw flex-e-groups
      | +--rw flex-e-group* [group-number]
      |   +--rw group-number          uint32
      |   +--rw group-attributes
      |     +--rw flex-e-gp-avb-bw?    rt-types:bandwidth-ieee-float32
      |     +--rw cal-slot-gran?       flex-e-tp:cal-slot-gran
      |     +--rw flex-e-phy-type?     flex-e-tp:flex-e-phy-type
      |     +--rw bonded-phys
      |       | +--rw flex-e-phys* [phy-number-in-group]
      |       |   +--rw phy-number-in-group    uint8
      |       |   +--rw local-phy-interface?   if:interface-ref
      |       |   +--rw remote-phy-interface?  if:interface-ref
      |     +--rw flex-e-instances
      |       | +--rw flex-e-instance* [flex-e-inst-num]
      |       |   +--rw flex-e-inst-num        uint8
      |       |   +--rw unavb-sub-cal-slot-list* [sub-cal-slot-id]
      |       |     +--rw sub-cal-slot-id      uint8

```



```

|         | +--rw unequipped-flexex-instance* [flexex-inst-num]
|         |         +--rw flexex-inst-num      uint8
|         +--rw tx-calendar?      flexex-tp:calendar-AorB
|         +--rw rx-calendar?      flexex-tp:calendar-AorB
|         +--rw tx-calendar-neg?  enumeration
|         +--rw reply-ca-mode?    enumeration
+--rw flexex-clients
  +--rw flexex-client* [client-number]
    +--rw client-number          uint16
    +--rw bandwidth
      | +--rw signal-type?      flexex-client-signal-rate
      | +--rw mac-rate?        rt-types:bandwidth-ieee-float32
    +--rw flexex-group-number?   uint32
    +--rw alloc-slots
      | +--rw tx-alloc-slots
      | | +--rw instance-slots* [flexex-inst-num slot-id]
      | |   +--rw flexex-inst-num  uint8
      | |   +--rw slot-id          uint8
      | +--rw (tx-calendar-neg)?
      |   +--:(STATIC-MODE)
      |   | +--rw rx-alloc-slots
      |   |   +--rw instance-slots* [flexex-inst-num slot-id]
      |   |   +--rw flexex-inst-num  uint8
      |   |   +--rw slot-id          uint8
      |   +--:(MASTER-SLAVE)
      |   +--rw rx-expected-slots
      |   +--rw instance-slots* [flexex-inst-num slot-id]
      |   +--rw flexex-inst-num  uint8
      |   +--rw slot-id          uint8
    +--rw client-interface?     if:interface-ref

```

Figure 1

6. FlexE types Module

```

<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-flexex-types@2019-05-17.yang"
module ietf-flexex-types {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-flexex-types";
  prefix "flexex-tp";
  import ietf-routing-types {
    prefix rt-types;
    description "Import ietf-routing-types module.";
  }
  organization
    "Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) CCAMP WG";

```


contact

"WG List: <mailto:ccamp@ietf.org>

Editor: Xiaobing Niu (niu.xiaobing@zte.com.cn);

Editor: Qilei Wang (wang.qilei@zte.com.cn); "

description

"This module defines a YANG data types used in FlexE YANG modules.

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Relating to IETF Documents(<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>).

This version of this YANG module is part of RFC TBD; see
the RFC itself for full legal notices. ";

revision 2019-03-11{

description

"Initial version.";

reference

["draft-xiaobn-ccamp-flex-e-yang-mod-00.txt"](#);

}

/* typedefs */

typedef cal-slot-gran {

type enumeration {

enum csg-5G {

value 1;

description "Calendar slot with a 5G granularity";

}

enum csg-25G {

value 2;

description "Calendar slot with a 25G granularity";

}

}

description

"Defines a type representing the granularity of a calendar slot.";

}

typedef flexe-client-signal-rate {

type enumeration {

enum flexe-client-signal-10Gbps{

value 1;

description

"FlexE Client signal rate of 10Gbps";


```
    }
    enum flexe-client-signal-40Gbps{
        value 2;
        description
            "FlexE Client signal rate of 40Gbps";
    }
    enum flexe-client-signal-25mGbps{
        value 3;
        description
            "FlexE Client signal rate of m*25Gbps";
    }
}
description
    "Defines FlexE Client signal rate, including 10, 40, m*25Gbps."
}
typedef flexe-phy-type {
    type enumeration {
        enum flexe-phy-100GBASE-R {
            value 1;
            description "100GBASE-R PHY";
        }
        enum flexe-phy-200GBASE-R {
            value 2;
            description "200GBASE-R PHY";
        }
        enum flexe-phy-400GBASE-R {
            value 3;
            description "400GBASE-R PHY";
        }
    }
}
description
    "Defines types of PHYs in a FlexE group";
}
typedef calendar-AorB {
    type enumeration {
        enum calendar-A {
            value 0 ;
            description
                "Set the A calendar configuration.";
        }
        enum calendar-B {
            value 1 ;
            description
                "Set the B calendar configuration.";
        }
    }
}
description
    "Calendar configuration A or B";
```



```
}
/* interface states: OK, SF, SD */
typedef intf-state {
  type enumeration {
    enum ok {
      value 0 ;
      description
        "The interface state of the FlexE Group is OK.";
    }
    enum sf {
      value 1 ;
      description
        "The interface state of the FlexE Group is SF." ;
    }
    enum sd {
      value 2 ;
      description
        "The interface state of the FlexE Group is SD.";
    }
  }
  description
    "Interface state of port group.";
}
/* grouping */
grouping flexe-client-bandwidth{
  leaf signal-type{
    type flexe-client-signal-rate;
    description
      "Client signal types: 10, 40, m*25 Gbps.";
  }
  leaf mac-rate {
    type rt-types:bandwidth-ieee-float32;
    description
      "Bandwidth of clients.";
  }
  description
    "The bandwidth of a FlexE client.";
}
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

7. FlexE YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-flex-e-yang@2019-05-17.yang"
module ietf-flex-e-yang {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-flex-e-yang";
```



```
prefix "flexe";
import ietf-routing-types {
  prefix rt-types;
  description "Import ietf-routing-types module.";
  reference "RFC8294";
}
import ietf-interfaces {
  prefix if;
  description "Import ietf-interfaces module.";
  reference "RFC7223";
}
import ietf-flexex-types {
  prefix flexex-tp;
  description "Import ietf-flexex-types module.";
}
organization
  "Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) CCAMP WG";
contact
  "WG List: <mailto:ccamp@ietf.org>
  Editor: Xiaobing Niu (niu.xiaobing@zte.com.cn);
  Editor: Qilei Wang (wang.qilei@zte.com.cn);
  Editor: Sivakumar Munagapati (smunagap@cisco.com)";
description
  "This module defines a YANG data model for FlexE.
```

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This version of this YANG module is part of RFC TBD; see the RFC itself for full legal notices. ";

```
revision 2019-05-17 {
  description
    "Version 01.";
  reference
    "draft-xiaobn-ccamp-flexex-yang-mod-01.txt";
}
revision 2019-03-11 {
  description
    "Initial version.";
  reference
    "draft-xiaobn-ccamp-flexex-yang-mod-00.txt";
}
```



```
grouping slot-list
{
  description
    "Calendar slots in FlexE instances.";
  list instance-slots{
    key "flexe-inst-num slot-id";
    description
      "List of slots for the FlexE client.";
    leaf flexe-inst-num{
      type uint8 ;
      description
        "It refers to the FlexE instance of a calendar slot.
        Clause 6.1 FlexE Group in FlexE IA 2.0";
    }
    leaf slot-id {
      type uint8;
      description
        "Id number of a sub-calendar slot in a FlexE instance.
        For 5G granularity, the range of slot-id is [0,19];
        For 25G granularity, the range of slot-id is [0,3];
        Refer to clause 6.7 in FlexE IA 2.0. ";
    }
  }
}

/* Configuration of FlexE */
container flexe-configuration{
  description
    "FlexE configuration, including configurations of FlexE groups
    and FlexE clients.";
  container flexe-groups {
    description
      "Container for the FlexE Group";
    list flexe-group {
      key group-number;
      description
        "List of FlexE Group";
      leaf group-number {
        type uint32 {
          range 1..1048574 ;
        }
      }
      description
        "The FlexE Group number is selected from the range 1~0xFFFFFE.
        The value of 0x00000 and 0xFFFFF may not be used to
        designate a FlexE Group.";
    }
    container group-attributes {
      description
```



```
"The attributes of a FlexE Group";
leaf flexe-gp-avb-bw{
  type rt-types:bandwidth-ieee-float32;
  description
    "Availbale bandwidth allocated in the FlexE Group.
    Considering the FlexE Client MAC rates supported by FlexE
    Groups are 10, 40, m*25 Gbps, or a subset of these rates,
    it's recommended to confine the bandwidth allocated for a
    FlexE group into a integer compound from litmited types
    of MAC rateds.";
}
leaf cal-slot-gran{
  type flexe-tp:cal-slot-gran;
  description
    "The granularity of calendar slot is 5G or 25G";
  reference
    "OIF FlexE IA 2.0";
}
leaf flexe-phy-type{
  type flexe-tp:flexe-phy-type;
  description
    "Types of PHYs, such as 100/200/400GBASE-R";
  reference
    "OIF FlexE IA 2.0";
}
container bonded-phys {
  description
    "PHYs bonded to form a FlexE Group";
  list flexe-phys {
    key phy-number-in-group;
    description
      "One of bonded PHYs in a FlexE Group";
    leaf phy-number-in-group{
      type uint8{
        range "1 .. 254";
      }
      description
        "Refer to the clause 6.1 in FlexE IA 2.0.
        For 100GBASE-R, the FlxeE PHY num and the 100G
        FlexE instance num are the same and in the range
        [1-254];
        For 200GBASE-R, each PHY num is in the range [1-126].
        For 400GBASE-R, each PHY num is in the range [1-62]";
    }
  }
  leaf local-phy-interface{
    type if:interface-ref;
    description
      "Local PHY interface related to the current PHY in a
```



```

        FlexE group.";
    }
    leaf remote-phy-interface{
        type if:interface-ref;
        description
            "Remote PHY interface related to the current PHY in
            a FlexE group.";
    }
}
}

container flexe-instances {
    description
        "FlexE instances in a FlexE Group";
    list flexe-instance {
        key flexe-inst-num;
        description
            "List of a FlexE instance in a FlexE Group. Not including
            those unequipped instances in the bonded PHYs.";
        leaf flexe-inst-num{
            type uint8 ;
            description
                "Logical FlexE instance number";
            reference
                "Clause 6.1 FlexE Group in FlexE IA 2.0.
                For 100G, instance num=PHY num;
                For 200G, 8-bit instance num consists of the PHY num
                in the upper seven bits, and 0 or 1 in the lower order
                bit.
                For 400G, 8-bit instance num consists of the PHY num
                in the upper six bits, and 0,1,2, or 3 in the two
                lower order bits. ";
        }
        list unavb-sub-cal-slot-list {
            key sub-cal-slot-id;
            description
                "List of sub-calendar slots unavailable in a FlexE
                Instance.";
            leaf sub-cal-slot-id {
                type uint8;
                description
                    "Identification number of a sub-calendar slot in a
                    FlexE instance.
                    For 5G granularity, the range of slot-id is [0,19];
                    For 25G granularity, the range of slot-id is [0,3];
                    Refer to clause 6.7 in FlexE IA 2.0. ";
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```
}
list unequipped-flexe-instance {
  key flexe-inst-num;
  description
    "Unequipped FlexE instances in the bonded PHYs.
    Strictly speaking, a unequipped instance does not belong
    to any FlexE Group, because in the overhead frame, the
    FlexE Group number is set to 0x000000.
    Refer to Clause 6.5 Unequipped 100G FlexE Instances.";
  leaf flexe-inst-num{
    type uint8 ;
    description
      "Clause 6.1 FlexE Group in FlexE IA 2.0";
  }
}
leaf tx-calendar {
  type flexe-tp:calendar-AorB;
  description
    "Calendar configuration in the transmit direction";
}
leaf rx-calendar {
  type flexe-tp:calendar-AorB;
  description
    "Calendar configuration in the receive direction";
}
leaf tx-calendar-neg {
  type enumeration {
    enum STATIC-MODE {
      value 1 ;
      description
        "STATIC mode. In this mode, calendar slots on mux and
        demux need to be configured";
    }
    enum MASTER-SLAVE {
      value 2 ;
      description
        "MASTER-SLAVE mode. In this mode, calendar slots only
        need to be configured on mux";
    }
  }
  description
    "TX calendar negotiation methods";
}
leaf reply-ca-mode {
  type enumeration {
    enum never {
      value 1 ;
```



```
        description
            "never reply CA (Configuration Ack)";
    }
    enum immediately {
        value 2 ;
        description
            "immediately reply CA (Configuration Ack)";
    }
    enum ask-controller {
        value 3 ;
        description
            "Ask controller for more control";
    }
}
description
    "Reply CA mode";
}
}
}
}
container flexe-clients {
    description
        "FlexE clients information";
    list flexe-client {
        key client-number ;
        description
            "Attributes of FlexE client" ;
        leaf client-number {
            type uint16 {
                range 1..65534 ;
            }
            description
                "Client number in the range of 1~0xFFFE.
                The value 0x0000 indicates a calendar slot which is unused
                (but available).
                The value 0xFFFF (all ones) indicates a calendar slot that
                is unavailable.
                Refer to Clause 7.3.4 in FlexE IA 2.0.";
            reference
                "FlexE IA 2.0.";
        }
    }
    container bandwidth {
        description "Client bandwidth";
        uses flexe-tp:flexe-client-bandwidth;
    }
    leaf flexe-group-number {
        type uint32 {
            range 1..1048574 ;
        }
    }
}
```



```
    }
    description
        "The FlexE Group is used to transport the FlexE client.";
}
container alloc-slots{
    description
        "Slots are allocated on the mux(Transmit-direction).";
    container tx-alloc-slots{
        uses slot-list;
        description
            "Slots are allocated on the mux(Transmit-direction).";
    }
        choice tx-calendar-neg{
    description
        "According to the mode, to determine what should be
        configured.";
    case STATIC-MODE{
        container rx-alloc-slots{
            uses slot-list;
            description
                "Slots for a specific FlexE client allocated on the
                demux(Receive-direction).";
        }
    }
    case MASTER-SLAVE{
        container rx-expected-slots{
            uses slot-list;
            description
                "Slots for a specific FlexE client expected on the
                demux(Receive-direction).";
        }
    }
}
}
}

leaf client-interface {
    type if:interface-ref;
    description
        "A FlexE Client is used as an interface.";
}
}
}
}
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

8. Acknowledgements

9. Authors (Full List)

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10. Contributors

11. IANA Considerations

This document registers the following namespace URIs in the IETF XML registry[RFC3688]:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-flex-e-yang

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

This document registers the following namespace URIs in the IETF XML registry[RFC3688]:

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-flex-e-types

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

XML: N/A, the requested URI is an XML namespace.

This document registers the following YANG modules in the YANG Module Names registry[RFC6020] :

name: ietf-flex-e-yang

namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-flex-e-yang

prefix: flex-e

reference: RFC XXXX (TDB)

name: ietf-flex-e-types

namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-flex-e-types

prefix: flex-e-tp

reference: RFC XXXX (TDB)

12. Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as NETCONF[RFC6241] or RESTCONF[RFC8040]. The lowest NETCONF layer

is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH)[RFC6242]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS[RFC8446].

There are a number of data nodes defined in this YANG module that are writable/creatable/deletable. 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.

13. References

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