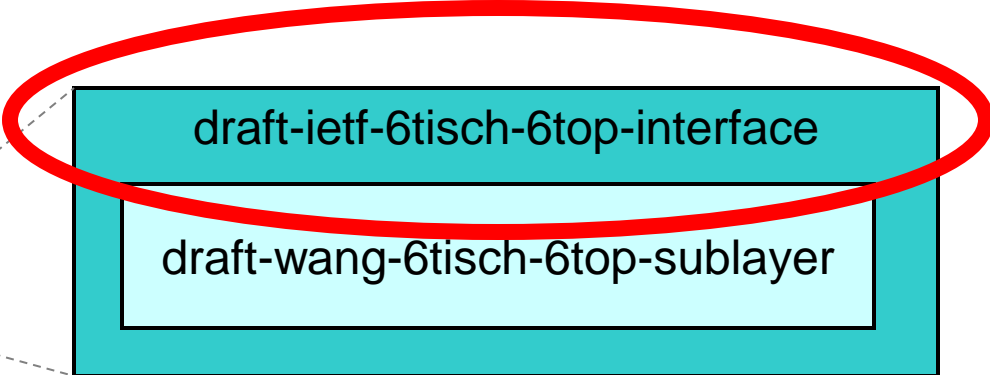
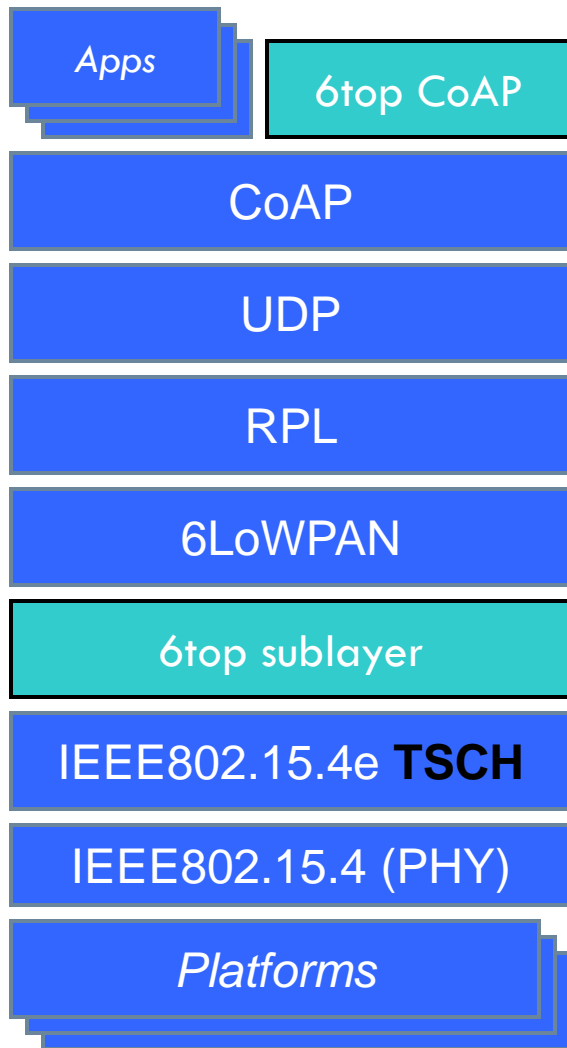


draft-ietf-6tisch- 6top-interface-02

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Scope



Contents:

- some “tweaks” to IEEE802.15.4e-2012:
 - hard/soft cells
 - queuing
- conceptual interface
(function upper layer can call)
- **generic YANG data model**

Status

- Status:
 - Adopted at IETF89 London
 - Latest version (draft-ietf-6tisch-6top-interface-02) published on October 27, 2014
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-6tisch-6top-interface/>
- Changes since IETF90
 - Minor fixes with respect to 15.4e variable types
 - Added monitoring to MAC counters
 - YANG model validation (YANG doctor)

Changes since IETF90

- YANG model validation (YANG doctor) → see next slide
- Minor fixes with respect to 15.4e variable types
 - e.g. channelOffset is “type uint16”, not “type uint8”
- Added monitoring to MAC counters
 - macCounterOctets
 - macRetryCount
 - macMultipleRetryCount
 - macTXFailCount
 - macTXSuccessCount
 - macFCSErrorCount
 - macSecurityFailure
 - macDuplicateFrameCount
 - macRXSuccessCount
 - macNACKcount

YANG Model Validation

1. use min-elements constraint
2. use type leafref { path “ ” }
3. use mandatory true
4. use range “1..max”
5. use default
6. use must
7. use unique
8. define type nodeaddressstype

→ next revision “very soon”

Remarks [1/2]

- We need reviewers to verify this interface is complete
 - “can I manage a IEEE802.15.4e TSCH network with this interface?”

Remarks [2/2]

- No security-related elements for the moment
 - Waiting for security DT to add a list of elements
 - Probably not blindly exposing the IEEE802.15.4-2011 security related

- FYI, 11 Security-related MAC PIB attributes defined in Table 60:
 - macKeyTable, macDeviceTable, macSecurityLevelTable, macFrameCounter, macAutoRequestSecurityLevel, macAutoRequestKeyIdMode, macAutoRequestKeySource, macAutoRequestKeyIndex, macDefaultKeySource, macPANCoordExtendedAddress, macPANCoordShortAddress

Questions [1/3]

- Should we expose PIB attributes through YANG interface?
 - 52 MAC PIB attributes defined in 6.4.2 of IEEE802.15.4-2011
 - aBaseSlotDuration, aBaseSuperframeDuration, aGTSDescPersistenceTime, aMaxBeaconOverhead, aMaxBeaconPayloadLength, aMaxLostBeacons, aMaxMACSafePayloadSize, aMaxMACPayloadSize, aMaxMPDUUnsecuredOverhead, aMaxSIFSFrameSize, aMinCAPLength, aMinMPDUOverhead, aNumSuperframeSlots, aUnitBackoffPeriod, macExtendedAddress, macAckWaitDuration, macAssociatedPANCoord, macAssociatedPANCoord, macAutoRequest, macBattLifeExt, macBattLifeExtPeriods, macBeaconPayload, macBeaconPayloadLength, macBeaconOrder, macBeaconTxTime, macBSN, macCoordExtendedAddress, macCoordShortAddress, macDSN, macGTSPermit, macMaxBE, macMaxCSMABackoffs, macMaxFrameTotalWaitTime, macMaxFrameRetries, macMinBE, macLIFSPeriod, macSIFSPeriod, macPANId, macPromiscuousMode, macRangingSupported, macResponseWaitTime, macRxOnWhenIdle, macSecurityEnabled, macShortAddress, macSuperframeOrder, macSyncSymbolOffset, macTimestampSupported, macTransactionPersistenceTime, macTxControlActiveDuration, macTxControlPauseDuration, macTxTotalDuration,
 - Options: none, all, selection

Questions [2/3]

- Currently, YANG mode describes all components of 6top:
 - Soft cells
 - Chunks
 - Tracks
 - Label switching
- Allow for nodes to implement only a subset of the features?
 - Use YANG feature
 - Add discovery mechanism

unlikely that all nodes will require all options all the time

Questions [3/3]

- Protocol to interact with YANG data model?
- Options
 - Remotely (“centralized management” → PCE)
 - draft-ietf-6tisch-coap
 - draft-vanderstok-core-comi
 - neighbor-to-neighbor (“distributed management”)
 - draft-wang-6tisch-6top-coapie
- → outcome discussion on Wednesday 11/12