

# Microwave Radio Link YANG Data Model

draft-ahlberg-ccamp-microwave-radio-link-00  
IETF 95 - Buenos Aires – CCAMP WG

Jonas Ahlberg (Ericsson)    [jonas.ahlberg@ericsson.com](mailto:jonas.ahlberg@ericsson.com)  
Jan-Olof Carlson (Ericsson)    [jan-olof.carlson@ericsson.com](mailto:jan-olof.carlson@ericsson.com)  
Hans-Åke Lund (Ericsson)    [hans-ake.lund@ericsson.com](mailto:hans-ake.lund@ericsson.com)  
Thomas Olausson (Ericsson)    [thomas.olausson@ericsson.com](mailto:thomas.olausson@ericsson.com)

# Agenda

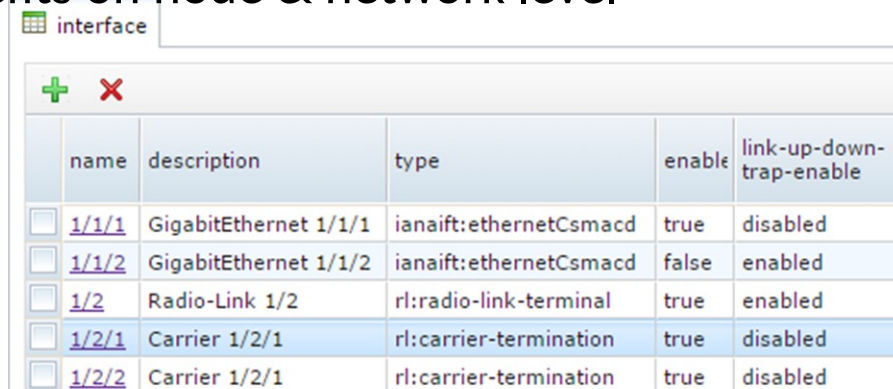
- Background
- Why an IETF model?
- The ONF Model in comparison
- Overall structure
- Status & Next Steps
- Q&A

# Background

- Increased focus on standardization of node NBIs in general
  - to simplify multi-vendor management,
  - remove the need for vendor/domain specific management, and
  - enable use of open source systems
- Strong push for Transport SDN, where MW is a subset
  - focus on Unified Management
  - open node NBIs are expected
  - ONF is the only active forum for MW so far
- Standardization of MW management is about to happen!

# Why an IETF model?

- Leverage the strengths of YANG Model for Interface Management [\[RFC 7223\]](#)
  - **Augment** it with Microwave Radio Link specific extensions
  - **Alignment** with other types of interfaces in a microwave node (L2, L3, ...)
- Allow for additional vendor/product specific extensions
  - Technology evolution and innovation is fast - standardization is slow
  - Standardize on an appropriate abstraction level
- Usability & system integration benefits on node & network level
  - Radio Link will become just another interface managed according to [\[RFC 7223\]](#)
  - Management systems likely to handle [\[RFC 7223\]](#) off-the-shelf



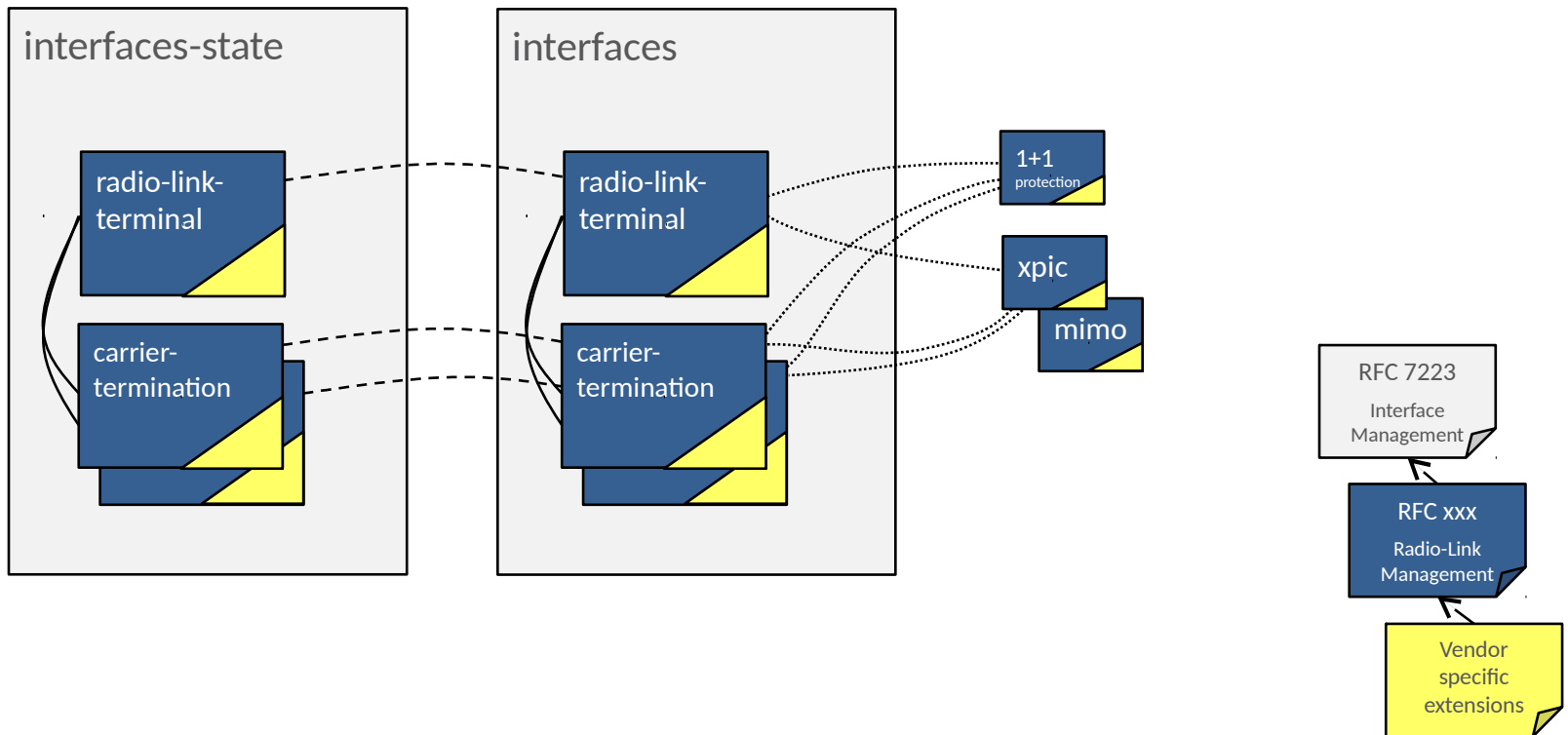
The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a network node. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'interface'. Below the tab, there are two small icons: a green plus sign and a red minus sign. The main content is a table with the following columns: 'name', 'description', 'type', 'enable', and 'link-up-down-trap-enable'. The table contains five rows of interface data.

	name	description	type	enable	link-up-down-trap-enable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">1/1/1</a>	GigabitEthernet 1/1/1	ianaift:ethernetCsmacd	true	disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">1/1/2</a>	GigabitEthernet 1/1/2	ianaift:ethernetCsmacd	false	enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">1/2</a>	Radio-Link 1/2	rl:radio-link-terminal	true	enabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">1/2/1</a>	Carrier 1/2/1	rl:carrier-termination	true	disabled
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">1/2/2</a>	Carrier 1/2/1	rl:carrier-termination	true	disabled

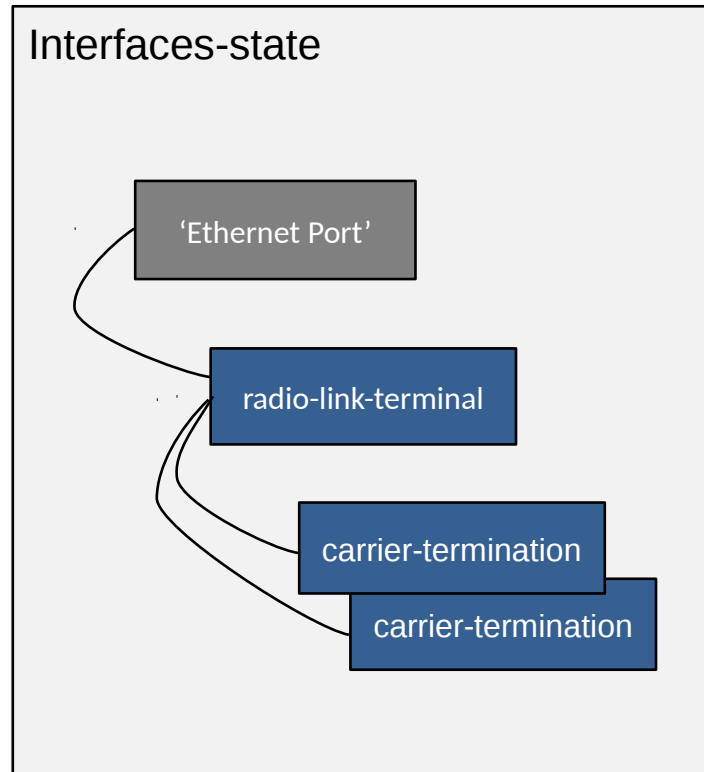
# The ONF Model in comparison

- Addresses similar use cases with a focus on Unified Management
- SDN centric and based on the ONF CoreModel
  - Does not leverage YANG Model for Interface Management [\[RFC 7223\]](#)
  - Lack of alignment with other types of interfaces in a Microwave node
- Broader scope and very detailed
  - Historical PM data and Hardware / Entity data
  - Parameters which are product/implementation specific

# Overall Structure



# Interface Hierarchy



# Status & Way Forward

- -00 version published today but heads up sent to the list
- Call for co-authors/contributors:  
already discussed offline with some WG members from
  - AT&T, Telefonica, Vodafone
  - Huawei, NEC, Aviat, Nokia
- Proposed draft a starting point for continued work
  - Does it support the necessary operator use cases?
  - Is the structure for bonding & protection generic enough to be standardized?
  - What belongs to the standardized model and to vendor/product specific extensions?
  - Terminology?
- Next Steps
  - Collect feedbacks from the working group
  - Keep the draft aligned with ongoing YANG modeling work
  - Get as soon as possible to WG status



Q&A

