

YANG Pretty Printer Introduction

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Overview

What it is

- Command Line Tool to Format YANG files
- Written in JAVA

Requirements

- JAVA Capable OS (e.g., Windows, Linux)
- Up-to-date Oracle JRE
- May work with other JDKs/JREs

Library Dependencies (JAR-in-JAR)

- AntLR, StringTemplate, Args4j, Apache Commons, diff-match-patch

Why?

- Tedious Tasks: Indentations, Line-wrapping (e.g. YANG description strings), etc.
- Syntax Highlighting in IEEE 802 Stds drafts for easier review
- Idea: Give IEEE 802 Stds YANG files a common design/"Look & Feel"

```
C:\>java -jar yang802tool.jar -h
YANG file tool for IEEE 802 YANG files
  Author: Johannes Specht
Usage:
  java -jar yang802tool.jar [Options...] <YANG Input Files>
Options:
-t N                : Input file tab character size.
                   (Vorgabe: 4)
-c WERT            : Input file character encoding. Use
                   encoding name 'list' to obtain a list
                   of available character sets.
                   (Vorgabe: UTF-8)
-R                : Enable IEEE 802 Std reference
                   formatting (Dangerous). (Vorgabe:
                   false)
-D                : Enable IEEE 802 Std description
                   formatting (Dangerous). (Vorgabe:
                   false)
-I N              : Output file indentation size, in
                   numbers of characters. (Vorgabe: 2)
-W N              : Output file line width limit, in
                   number of characters. (Vorgabe: 70)
-h                : Print this help and and exit.
                   (Vorgabe: true)
-q                : Omit console outputs. (Vorgabe: false)
-o DATEI          : Output directory. If not provided,
                   the output YANG is written to STDOUT.
-m                : If set, Maker Interchange Format
                   (MIF) file(s) with highlightings are
                   written into the output directory.
                   (Vorgabe: false)
--last-draft-yang-file DATEI : Last draft YANG file for change
                   indications in MIF output file(s), if
                   such a file exists. Only used if MIF
                   output is generated.
--last-draft-tab-size N    : Last draft tab character size. Only
                   used if MIF output is generated.
                   (Vorgabe: 4)
--last-draft-encoding WERT : Last draft character encoding. Use
                   encoding name 'list' to obtain a list
```

Basic Functions

```
feature closed-gate-state {  
  description  
    "The bridge component supports gate state closed."  
  reference  
    "IEEE 802.1Qcr";  
}
```

Tab replacement

```
feature closed-gate-state {  
  description  
    "The bridge component supports gate state closed."  
  reference  
    "IEEE Std 802.1Qcr";  
}
```

```
/* Types and groupings */  
typedef priority-spec-type {  
  type enumeration {  
    enum zero { value 0; description "Priority 0";}  
    enum one { value 1; description "Priority 1";}  
    enum two { value 2; description "Priority 2";}  
    enum three {  
      value 3;  
      description  
        "Priority 3";  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Indentation fixing

```
/* Types and groupings */  
typedef priority-spec-type {  
  type enumeration {  
    enum zero {  
      value 0;  
      description  
        "Priority 0";  
    }  
    enum one {  
      value 1;  
      description  
        "Priority 1";  
    }  
    enum two {  
      value 2;  
      description  
        "Priority 2";  
    }  
    enum three {  
      value 3;  
      description  
        "Priority 3";  
    }  
  }  
}
```

“Light” Syntax
Highlighting
(FrameMaker)

Descriptions

description

"An IPV can be either of the following:

- 1) The null value. For a frame that passes through the gate, the priority value associated with the frame is used to determine the frame's traffic class, using the Traffic Class Table as specified in 8.6.6.
- 2) An internal priority value. For a frame that passes through the gate, the IPV is used, in place of the priority value associated with the frame, to determine the frame's traffic class, using the Traffic Class Table as specified in 8.6.6."

reference

"IEEE 802.1Qcr, 8.6.5.2";

Understands
list formats

(numbered, lettered –
cmp. "2014 IEEE-
SASStandards Style
Manual", §11.3)

description

"An IPV can be either of the following:

- 1) The null value. For a frame that passes through the gate, the priority value associated with the frame is used to determine the frame's traffic class, using the Traffic Class Table as specified in 8.6.6.
- 2) An internal priority value. For a frame that passes through the gate, the IPV is used, in place of the priority value associated with the frame, to determine the frame's traffic class, using the Traffic Class Table as specified in 8.6.6.";

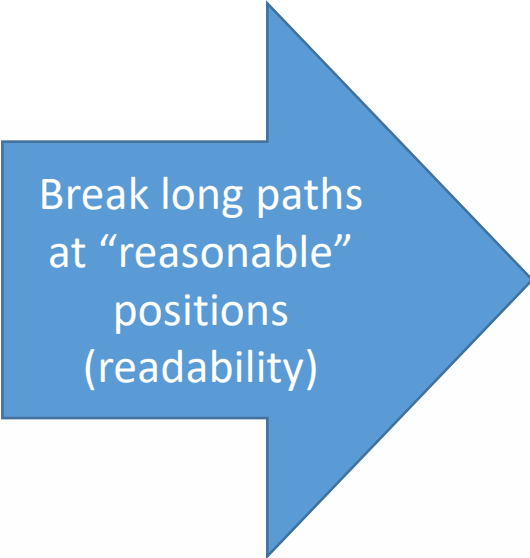
reference

"8.6.5.2 of IEEE Std 802.1Qcr";

Linewrapping
at word
boundaries →
Fit into Std
documents

Machine Readable Strings

```
typedef stream-gate-ref {  
  type leafref {  
    path  
      '/dot1q:bridges/dot1q:bridge/dot1q:component/sfsg:stream-gates/sfsg:stream-gate-instance-table/sfsg:stream-gate-instance-id';  
  }  
}
```



Break long paths
at “reasonable”
positions
(readability)

```
typedef stream-gate-ref {  
  type leafref {  
    path  
      '/dot1q:bridges'+  
      '/dot1q:bridge'+  
      '/dot1q:component'+  
      '/sfsg:stream-gates'+  
      '/sfsg:stream-gate-instance-table'+  
      '/sfsg:stream-gate-instance-id';  
  }  
  description  
    "This type is used to refer to a stream gate instance.";  
}
```

Known Machine Grammars:

- YANG
(IETF “RFC7950”)
- Xpath
(partial)
- Regular Expressions
(“XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition, W3C Recommendation 28 October 2004”)

How to Use It/How I Use It

1. Execute

```
java -jar [pretty printer jar path/]yang802tool.jar  
    "<input file path>"  
    -W 76 -m -D  
    -o "<output directory path>"
```

2. Copy&Paste generated Framemaker output file contents into Stds Draft

3. Generate Stds Draft PDF

4. Attach generated .YANG file to Stds Draft PDF

“diff” (new!): Overview

Character Accuracy

Googles/Neil Fraser’s Algorithm, a.k.a. “diff-match-patch”¹

One- or Two-Level Highlighting

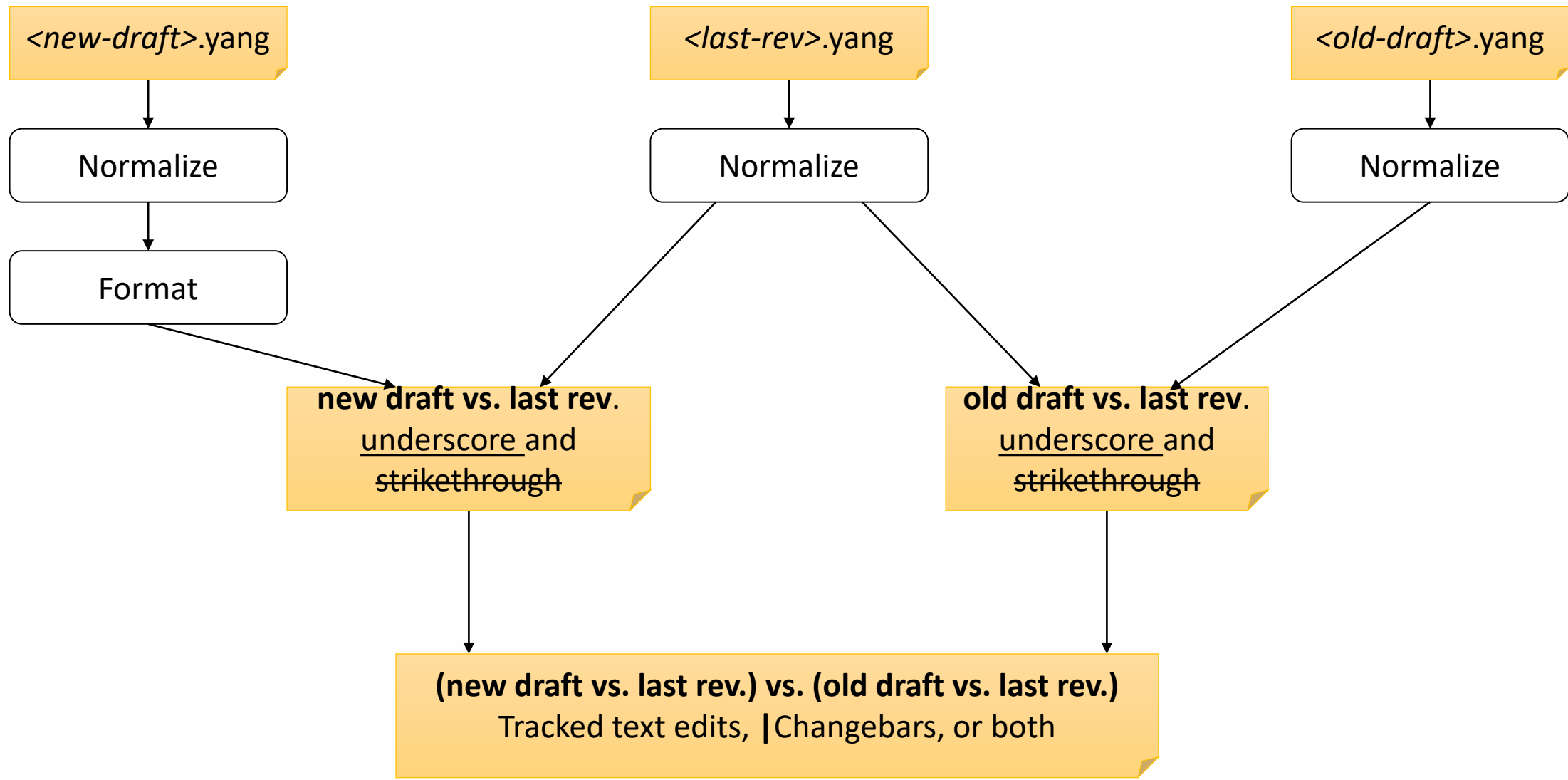
- New project’s YANG code vs. old published YANG code (revision) – Amendments and corrigenda (cmp. “2014 IEEE-SA Standards Style Manual”, §18.2)
- Last draft vs. new draft
- Combined (next slide)

How?

- Underscore, ~~Strikethrough~~
- | Changebars, conservatively placed (even font changes, e.g. regular normal to ~~Strikethrough~~)
- FrameMaker’s tracked text edits
 - Previews like “Final” and “Old” previews possible
 - System username – should I implement an override option?
- Configurable colors, style (tracked text edits, Changebars, both)

¹: Eugene Myer’s Algorithm (1986) plus post-processing for human readability – produced the best results in my experiments

“diff” (new!): Simplified Flow



“diff” (new!): Two-Level Change Bars and Tracked Text Edits

```
description
  "This file is a demonstration file for the YANG pretty print
  functions.";
  revision 1980-01-01 {
    description
      "Updates from an anonymous project.";
    reference
      "N/A";
  }
  revision 1970-01-01 {
    description
      "Initial revision.";
    reference
      "N/A";
  }
  typedef bridge-ref-type {
    type leafref {
      path
       '/dot1q:bridges'+
       '/dot1q:bridge'+;
    }
     '/dot1q:component';
  }
  description
  "A broken bridge refdescription
  "A working bridge reference with an exhaustive explanatio
  to the previous draft. The reason for this explanation is
```

```
description
  "This file is a demonstration file for the YANG pretty print
  functions.";
  revision 1980-01-01 {
    description
      "Updates from an anonymous project.";
    reference
      "N/A";
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  "A working bridge reference with an exhaustive explanatio
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Caveats

Outdated IEEE Std Reference Parser

- Understands “old” Format in YANG files, ignores “new” Format
- Worked well in earlier stages of .1Qcr, .1Qcp, etc.
- Can be bypassed (omit command line switch “-R”)

“Tolerant” Maximum Line Lengths (command line switch “-W”)

- Expect a few characters more/less for string boundary, concatenation, and termination characters (“’,+,;”)

Long Words in Descriptions

- Formatting “description” strings does not break words. Why? Think backwards – implementing breaking is easy, implementing re-merging on text modification is tough/impossible (too much semantic information needed, including [but not limited to] human languages).

“Dual-Diff-Font-Glitch”

- FrameMaker format limitation: No dual layer font overrides. In other words, switching to “Preview Old” may show text with fonts from “Final”. Consider this a temporary glitch, usually not visible in drafts (always “Final”)

Bugs

- Limited testing samples so far → there will be bugs. Please help finding them!

Proposed Next Steps

1. Provide executable JAR to IEEE 802.1 YANG editors for testing
 - Github: <https://github.com/JohannesSpecht/yang802tool-pre>
 - Private Repository - If you are an editor and want to test it, please contact me!
2. Fix issues
 - Based on Editors feedback
3. Collect feature and change requests for enhancements
 - Feasibility
 - Relevance
 - ...
4. Publish
 1. Github?
 2. IEEE Server private/public?