3.5 Internal sublayer interfaces designation
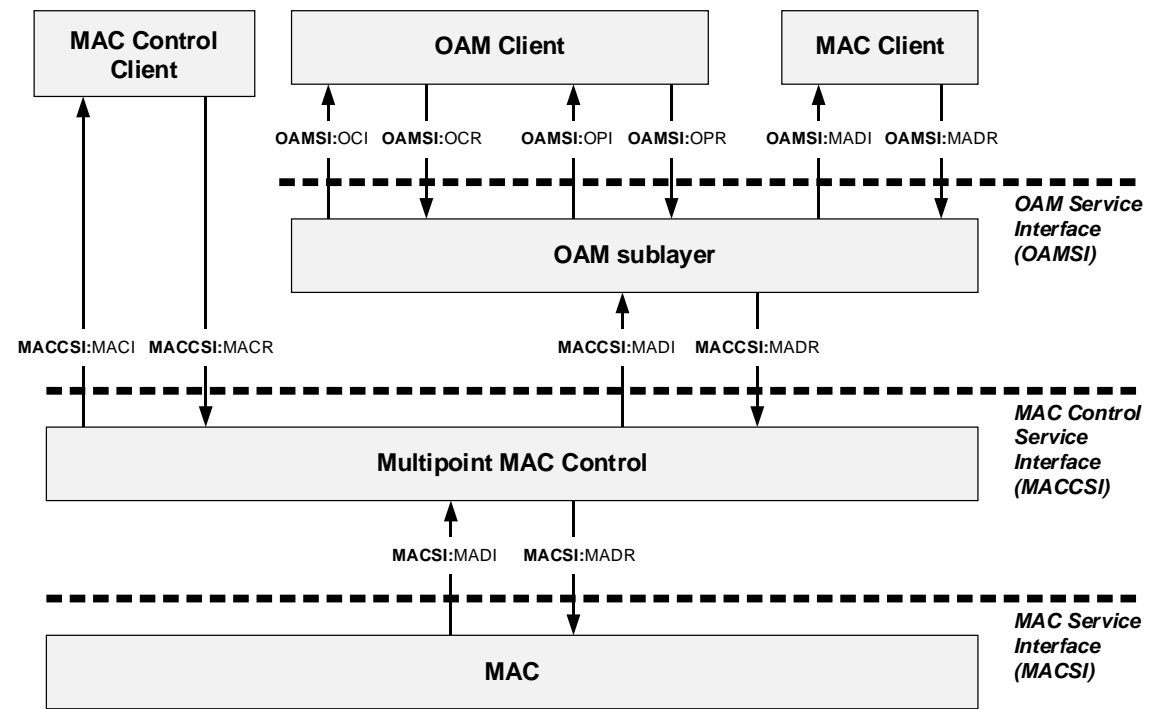
When it is important to differentiate messages passed between IEEE 802.3 sublayers, the primitives may be additionally identified with ~~letter~~ acronym designation of a given internal interface, as illustrated in Figure 3-1. Acronyms `MADI`, `MADR`, `MACI`, `MACR`, `OCI`, `OCR`, `OPI`, and `OPR` are defined in 3.4.

Internal interface ~~A~~ MACSI represents the service interface of the MAC sublayer (i.e., the boundary between MAC and MAC Control sublayers). This interface supports only MA_DATA primitives (~~A~~`MACSI:MADI` and ~~A~~`MACSI:MADR`).

Internal interface ~~B~~ MACCSI represents the service interface of the MAC Control sublayer (i.e., the boundary between MAC Control and higher sublayers). This interface supports MA_DATA primitives (~~B~~`MACCSI:MADI` and ~~B~~`MACCSI:MADR`) and MA_CONTROL primitives (~~B~~`MACCSI:MACI` and ~~B~~`MACCSI:MACR`).

Internal interface ~~C~~ OAMSI represents the service interface of the OAM sublayer (i.e., the boundary between OAM sublayer and higher sublayers). This interface supports MA_DATA primitives (~~C~~`OAMSI:MADI` and ~~C~~`OAMSI:MADR`), OAM_CONTROL primitives (~~C~~`OAMSI:OCI` and ~~C~~`OAMSI:OCR`), and OAMPDU primitives (~~C~~`OAMSI:OPI` and ~~C~~`OAMSI:OPR`).

Figure 3-1— ~~Relationship between IEEE 802.3 sublayers and 14 IEEE 1904.1 authentication function~~ Designations of internal sublayer interfaces