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Definitions of Managed Objects for IEEE 802.3 Repeater Devices

Status of this Memo

This RFC specifies an IAB standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "IAB Official Protocol Standards" for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing IEEE 802.3 10 Mb/second baseband repeaters, sometimes referred to as "hubs."

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1. Management Framework

The Internet-standard Network Management Framework consists of three components. They are:

STD 16/RFC 1155 [1] which defines the SMI, the mechanisms used for describing and naming objects for the purpose of management. STD 16/RFC 1212 [7] defines a more concise description mechanism, which is wholly consistent with the SMI.

RFC 1156 [2] which defines MIB-I, the core set of managed objects for the Internet suite of protocols. STD 17/RFC 1213 [4] defines MIB-II, an evolution of MIB-I based on implementation experience and new operational requirements.

STD 15/RFC 1157 [3] which defines the SNMP, the protocol used for network access to managed objects.

The Framework permits new objects to be defined for the purpose of experimentation and evaluation.

2. Objects

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. Objects in the MIB are defined using the subset of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) [5] defined in the SMI. In particular, each object has a name, a syntax, and an encoding. The name is an object identifier, an administratively assigned name, which specifies an object type. The object type together with an object instance serves to uniquely identify a specific instantiation of the object. For human convenience, we often use a textual string, termed the OBJECT DESCRIPTOR, to also refer to the object type.

The syntax of an object type defines the abstract data structure corresponding to that object type. The ASN.1 language is used for this purpose. However, the SMI [1] purposely restricts the ASN.1 constructs which may be used. These restrictions are explicitly made for simplicity.

The encoding of an object type is simply how that object type is represented using the object type's syntax. Implicitly tied to the

notion of an object type's syntax and encoding is how the object type is represented when being transmitted on the network.

The SMI specifies the use of the basic encoding rules of ASN.1 [6], subject to the additional requirements imposed by the SNMP.

2.1. Format of Definitions

Section 4 contains the specification of all object types contained in this MIB module. The object types are defined using the conventions defined in the SMI, as amended by the extensions specified in [7,8].

3. Overview

Instances of the object types defined in this memo represent attributes of an IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet-like) repeater, as defined by Section 9, "Repeater Unit for 10 Mb/s Baseband Networks" in the IEEE 802.3/ISO 8802-3 CSMA/CD standard [9].

These Repeater MIB objects may be used to manage non-standard repeater-like devices, but defining objects to describe implementation-specific properties of non-standard repeater-like devices is outside the scope of this memo.

The definitions presented here are based on the IEEE draft standard P802.3K, "Layer Management for 10 Mb/s Baseband Repeaters." [10] Implementors of these MIB objects should note that [10] explicitly describes when, where, and how various repeater attributes are measured. The IEEE document also describes the effects of repeater actions that may be invoked by manipulating instances of the MIB objects defined here.

The counters in this document are defined to be the same as those counters in the IEEE 802.3 Repeater Management draft, with the intention that a single instrumentation can be used to implement both the IEEE and IETF management standards.

3.1. Terminology

3.1.1. Repeaters, Hubs and Concentrators

In late 1988, the IEEE 802.3 Hub Management task force was chartered to define managed objects for both 802.3 repeaters and the proposed 10BASE-FA synchronous active stars. The term "hub" was used to cover both repeaters and active stars.

In March, 1991, the active star proposal was dropped from the 10BASE-F draft. Subsequently the 802.3 group changed the name of the

task force to be the IEEE 802.3 Repeater Management Task Force, and likewise renamed their draft.

The use of the term "hub" has led to some confusion, as the terms "hub," "intelligent hub," and "concentrator" are often used to indicate a modular chassis with plug-in modules that provide generalized LAN/WAN connectivity, often with a mix of 802.3 repeater, token ring, and FDDI connectivity, internetworked by bridges, routers, and terminal servers.

To be clear that this work covers the management of IEEE 802.3 repeaters only, the editors of this MIB definitions document chose to call this a "Repeater MIB" instead of a "Hub MIB."

3.1.2. Repeaters, Ports, and MAUs

The following text roughly defines the terms "repeater," "port," and "MAU" as used in the context of this memo. This text is imprecise and omits many technical details. For a more complete and precise definition of these terms, refer to Section 9 of [9].

An IEEE 802.3 repeater connects "Ethernet-like" media segments together to extend the network length and topology beyond what can be achieved with a single coax segment. It can be pictured as a star structure with two or more input/output ports. The diagram below illustrates a 6-port repeater:

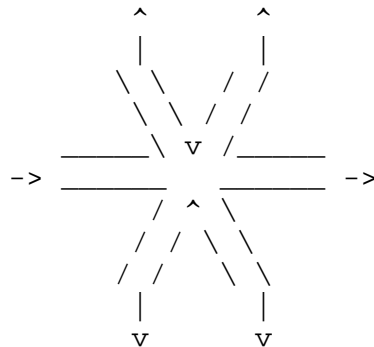


Figure 1. Repeater Unit

All the stations on the media segments connected to a given repeater's ports participate in a single collision domain. A packet transmitted by any of these stations is seen by all of these stations.

Data coming in on any port in the repeater is transmitted out through

each of the remaining n-1 ports. If data comes in to the repeater on two or more ports simultaneously or the repeater detects a collision on the incoming port, the repeater transmits a jamming signal out on all ports for the duration of the collision.

A repeater is a bit-wise store-and-forward device. It is differentiated from a bridge (a frame store-and-forward device) in that it is primarily concerned with carrier sense and data bits, and does not make data-handling decisions based on the legality or contents of a packet. A repeater retransmits data bits as they are received. Its data FIFO holds only enough bits to make sure that the FIFO does not underflow when the data rate of incoming bits is slightly slower than the repeater's transmission rate.

A repeater is not an end-station on the network, and does not count toward the overall limit of 1024 stations. A repeater has no MAC address associated with it, and therefore packets may not be addressed to the repeater or to its ports. (Packets may be addressed to the MAC address of a management entity that is monitoring a repeater. This management entity may or may not be connected to the network through one of the repeater's ports. How the management entity obtains information about the activity on the repeater is an implementation issue, and is not discussed in this memo.)

A repeater is connected to the network with Medium Attachment Units (MAUs), and sometimes through Attachment Unit Interfaces (AUIs) as well. ("MAUs" are also known as transceivers, and an "AUI" is the same as a 15-pin Ethernet or DIX connector.)

The 802.3 standard defines a "repeater set" as the "repeater unit" plus its associated MAUs (and AUIs if present). The "repeater unit" is defined as the portion of the repeater set that is inboard of the physical media interfaces. The MAUs may be physically separate from the repeater unit, or they may be integrated into the same physical package.

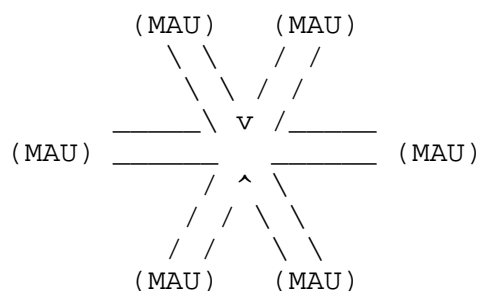


Figure 2. Repeater Set

The most commonly-used MAUs are the 10BASE-5 (AUI to thick "yellow" coax), 10BASE-2 (BNC to thin coax), 10BASE-T (unshielded twisted-pair), and FOIRL (asynchronous fiber optic inter-repeater link, which is being combined into the 10BASE-F standard as 10BASE-FL). The draft 10BASE-F standard also includes the definition for a new synchronous fiber optic attachment, known as 10BASE-FB.

It should be stressed that the repeater MIB being defined by the IEEE covers only the repeater unit management - it does not include management of the MAUs that form the repeater set. The IEEE recognizes that MAU management should be the same for MAUs connected to end-stations (DTEs) as it is for MAUs connected to repeaters. This memo follows the same strategy; the definition of management information for MAUs is being addressed in a separate memo.

3.1.3. Ports and Groups

Repeaters are often implemented in modular "concentrators," where a card cage holds several field-replaceable cards. Several cards may form a single repeater unit, with each card containing one or more of the repeater's ports. Because of this modular architecture, users typically identify these repeater ports with a card number plus the port number relative to the card, e.g., Card 3, Port 11.

To support this modular numbering scheme, this document follows the example of the IEEE Repeater Management draft [10], allowing an implementor to separate the ports in a repeater into "groups", if desired. For example, an implementor might choose to represent field-replaceable units as groups of ports so that the port numbering would match the modular hardware implementation.

This group mapping is recommended but optional. An implementor may choose to put all of a modular repeater's ports into a single group, or to divide the ports into groups that do not match physical divisions.

The object `rpPtrGroupCapacity`, which has a maximum value of 1024, indicates the maximum number of groups that a given repeater may contain. The value of `rpPtrGroupCapacity` must remain constant from one management restart to the next.

Each group within the repeater is uniquely identified by a group number in the range 1..`rpPtrGroupCapacity`. Groups may come and go without causing a management reset, and may be sparsely numbered within the repeater. For example, in a 12-card cage, cards 3, 5, 6, and 7 may together form a single repeater, and the implementor may choose to number them as groups 3, 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

The object `rpPtrGroupPortCapacity`, which also has a maximum value of 1024, indicates the maximum number of ports that a given group may contain. The value of `rpPtrGroupPortCapacity` must not change for a given group. However, a group may be deleted from the repeater and replaced with a group containing a different number of ports. The value of `rpPtrGroupLastOperStatusChange` will indicate that a change took place.

Each port within the repeater is uniquely identified by a combination of group number and port number, where port number is an integer in the range 1..`rpPtrGroupPortCapacity`. As with groups within a repeater, ports within a group may be sparsely numbered. Likewise, ports may come and go within a group without causing a management reset.

3.2. Supporting Functions

The IEEE 802.3 Hub Management draft [10] defines the following seven functions and seven signals used to describe precisely when port counters are incremented. The relationship between the functions and signals is shown in Figure 3.

The `CollisionEvent`, `ActivityDuration`, `CarrierEvent`, `FramingError`, `OctetCount`, `FCSError`, and `SourceAddress` output signals defined here are not retrievable MIB objects, but rather are concepts used in defining the MIB objects. The inputs are defined in Section 9 of the IEEE 802.3 standard [9].



Figure 3. Port Functions Relationship

Collision Event Function: The collision event function asserts the CollisionEvent signal when the CollIn(X) variable has the value SQE. The CollisionEvent signal remains asserted until the assertion of any CarrierEvent signal due to the reception of the following event.

Carrier Event Function: The carrier event function asserts the CarrierEvent signal when the repeater exits the IDLE state, Fig 9-2 [9], and the port has been determined to be port N. It deasserts the CarrierEvent signal when, for a duration of at least Carrier Recovery Time (Ref: 9.5.6.5 [9]), both the DataIn(N) variable has the value II and the CollIn(N) variable has the value -SQE. The value N is the port assigned at the time of transition from the IDLE state.

Framing Function: The framing function recognizes the boundaries of an incoming frame by monitoring the CarrierEvent signal and the decoded data stream. Data bits are accepted while the CarrierEvent

signal is asserted. The framing function strips preamble and start of frame delimiter from the received data stream. The remaining bits are aligned along octet boundaries. If there is not an integral number of octets, then FramingError shall be asserted. The FramingError signal is cleared upon the assertion of the CarrierEvent signal due to the reception of the following event.

Activity Timing Function: The activity timing function measures the duration of the assertion of the CarrierEvent signal. This duration value must be adjusted by removing the value of Carrier Recovery Time (Ref: 9.5.6.5 [9]) to obtain the true duration of activity on the network. The output of the Activity Timing function is the ActivityDuration value, which represents the duration of the CarrierEvent signal as expressed in units of bit times.

Octet Counting Function: The octet counting function counts the number of complete octets received from the output of the framing function. The output of the octet counting function is the OctetCount value. The OctetCount value is reset to zero upon the assertion of the CarrierEvent signal due to the reception of the following event.

Cyclic Redundancy Check Function: The cyclic redundancy check function verifies that the sequence of octets output by the framing function contains a valid frame check sequence field. The frame check sequence field is the last four octets received from the output of the framing function. The algorithm for generating an FCS from the octet stream is specified in 3.2.8 [9]. If the FCS generated according to this algorithm is not the same as the last four octets received from the framing function then the FCSError signal is asserted. The FCSError signal is cleared upon the assertion of the CarrierEvent signal due to the reception of the following event.

Source Address Function: The source address function extracts octets from the stream output by the framing function. The seventh through twelfth octets shall be extracted from the octet stream and output as the SourceAddress variable. The SourceAddress variable is set to an invalid state upon the assertion of the CarrierEvent signal due to the reception of the following event.

3.3. Structure of MIB

Objects in this MIB are arranged into MIB groups. Each MIB group is organized as a set of related objects.

3.3.1. The Basic Group Definitions

This mandatory group contains the objects which are applicable to all repeaters. It contains status, parameter and control objects for the repeater as a whole, the port groups within the repeater, as well as for the individual ports themselves.

3.3.2. The Monitor Group Definitions

This optional group contains monitoring statistics for the repeater as a whole and for individual ports.

3.3.3. The Address Tracking Group Definitions

This optional group contains objects for tracking the MAC addresses of the DTEs attached to the ports of the repeater.

3.4. Relationship to Other MIBs

It is assumed that a repeater implementing this MIB will also implement (at least) the 'system' group defined in MIB-II [4].

3.4.1. Relationship to the 'system' group

In MIB-II, the 'system' group is defined as being mandatory for all systems such that each managed entity contains one instance of each object in the 'system' group. Thus, those objects apply to the entity even if the entity's sole functionality is management of a repeater.

3.4.2. Relationship to the 'interfaces' group

In MIB-II, the 'interfaces' group is defined as being mandatory for all systems and contains information on an entity's interfaces, where each interface is thought of as being attached to a 'subnetwork'. (Note that this term is not to be confused with 'subnet' which refers to an addressing partitioning scheme used in the Internet suite of protocols.)

This Repeater MIB uses the notion of ports on a repeater. The concept of a MIB-II interface has NO specific relationship to a repeater's port. Therefore, the 'interfaces' group applies only to the one (or more) network interfaces on which the entity managing the repeater sends and receives management protocol operations, and does not apply to the repeater's ports.

This is consistent with the physical-layer nature of a repeater. A repeater is a bitwise store-and-forward device. It recognizes

activity and bits, but does not process incoming data based on any packet-related information (such as checksum or addresses). A repeater has no MAC address, no MAC implementation, and does not pass packets up to higher-level protocol entities for processing.

(When a network management entity is observing the repeater, it may appear as though the repeater is passing packets to a higher-level protocol entity. However, this is only a means of implementing management, and this passing of management information is not part of the repeater functionality.)

3.5. Textual Conventions

The datatype MacAddress is used as a textual convention in this document. This textual convention has NO effect on either the syntax nor the semantics of any managed object. Objects defined using this convention are always encoded by means of the rules that define their primitive type. Hence, no changes to the SMI or the SNMP are necessary to accommodate this textual convention which is adopted merely for the convenience of readers.

4. Definitions

```
SNMP-REPEATER-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS
```

```
    Counter, TimeTicks, Gauge
```

```
    FROM RFC1155-SMI
```

```
    mib-2, DisplayString
```

```
    FROM RFC1213-MIB
```

```
    TRAP-TYPE
```

```
    FROM RFC-1215
```

```
    OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
    FROM RFC-1212;
```

```
snmpDot3RptrMgt OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { mib-2 22 }
```

```
-- All representations of MAC addresses in this MIB Module use,  
-- as a textual convention (i.e., this convention does not affect  
-- their encoding), the data type:
```

```
MacAddress ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (6))    -- a 6 octet address in  
                                           -- the "canonical" order  
-- defined by IEEE 802.1a, i.e., as if it were transmitted least  
-- significant bit first.
```

```
--                               References
--
-- The following references are used throughout this MIB:
--
-- [IEEE 802.3 Std]
--   refers to IEEE 802.3/ISO 8802-3 Information processing
--   systems - Local area networks - Part 3: Carrier sense
--   multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD)
--   access method and physical layer specifications
--   (2nd edition, September 21, 1990).
--
-- [IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt]
--   refers to IEEE P802.3K, 'Layer Management for 10 Mb/s
--   Baseband Repeaters, Section 19,' Draft Supplement to
--   ANSI/IEEE 802.3, (Draft 8, April 9, 1992)
```

```
--                               MIB Groups
--
-- The rpPtrBasicPackage group is mandatory.
-- The rpPtrMonitorPackage and rpPtrAddrTrackPackage
-- groups are optional.
```

```
rpPtrBasicPackage
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { snmpDot3RptrMgt 1 }
```

```
rpPtrMonitorPackage
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { snmpDot3RptrMgt 2 }
```

```
rpPtrAddrTrackPackage
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { snmpDot3RptrMgt 3 }
```

```
-- object identifiers for organizing the information
-- in the groups by repeater, port-group, and port
```

```
rpPtrRptrInfo
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrBasicPackage 1 }
```

```
rpPtrGroupInfo
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrBasicPackage 2 }
```

```
rpPtrPortInfo
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrBasicPackage 3 }
```

```
rpPtrMonitorRptrInfo
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrMonitorPackage 1 }
```

```
rpPtrMonitorGroupInfo
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrMonitorPackage 2 }
```

```

rpPtrMonitorPortInfo
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrMonitorPackage 3 }

rpPtrAddrTrackRpPtrInfo      -- this subtree is currently unused
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrAddrTrackPackage 1 }
rpPtrAddrTrackGroupInfo     -- this subtree is currently unused
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrAddrTrackPackage 2 }
rpPtrAddrTrackPortInfo
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rpPtrAddrTrackPackage 3 }

--
--                               The BASIC GROUP
--
-- Implementation of the Basic Group is mandatory for all
-- managed repeaters.

--
-- Basic Repeater Information
--
-- Configuration, status, and control objects for the overall
-- repeater
--

rpPtrGroupCapacity OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      INTEGER (1..1024)
    ACCESS      read-only
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The rpPtrGroupCapacity is the number of groups
        that can be contained within the repeater.  Within
        each managed repeater, the groups are uniquely
        numbered in the range from 1 to rpPtrGroupCapacity.

        Some groups may not be present in the repeater, in
        which case the actual number of groups present
        will be less than rpPtrGroupCapacity.  The number
        of groups present will never be greater than
        rpPtrGroupCapacity.

        Note:  In practice, this will generally be the
        number of field-replaceable units (i.e., modules,
        cards, or boards) that can fit in the physical
        repeater enclosure, and the group numbers will
        correspond to numbers marked on the physical
        enclosure."

REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.2,
    aRepeaterGroupCapacity."

```

```
::= { rptrRptrInfo 1 }
```

```
rptrOperStatus OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX    INTEGER {
                other(1),          -- undefined or unknown status
                ok(2),             -- no known failures
                rptrFailure(3),    -- repeater-related failure
                groupFailure(4),   -- group-related failure
                portFailure(5),    -- port-related failure
                generalFailure(6)  -- failure, unspecified type
            }
```

```
ACCESS     read-only
```

```
STATUS     mandatory
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"The rptrOperStatus object indicates the operational state of the repeater. The rptrHealthText object may be consulted for more specific information about the state of the repeater's health.

In the case of multiple kinds of failures (e.g., repeater failure and port failure), the value of this attribute shall reflect the highest priority failure in the following order:

```
rptrFailure(3)
groupFailure(4)
portFailure(5)
generalFailure(6)."
```

```
REFERENCE
```

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.2, aRepeaterHealthState."

```
::= { rptrRptrInfo 2 }
```

```
rptrHealthText OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX     DisplayString (SIZE (0..255))
```

```
ACCESS     read-only
```

```
STATUS     mandatory
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"The health text object is a text string that provides information relevant to the operational state of the repeater. Agents may use this string to provide detailed information on current failures, including how they were detected, and/or instructions for problem resolution. The contents are agent-specific."

```
REFERENCE
```

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.2,

```

        aRepeaterHealthText."
 ::= { rptrRpPtrInfo 3 }

```

rpPtrReset OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                noReset(1),
                reset(2)
            }

```

ACCESS read-write

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"Setting this object to reset(2) causes a transition to the START state of Fig 9-2 in section 9 [IEEE 802.3 Std].

Setting this object to noReset(1) has no effect. The agent will always return the value noReset(1) when this object is read.

This action does not reset the management counters defined in this document nor does it affect the portAdminStatus parameters. Included in this action is the execution of a disruptive Self-Test with the following characteristics: a) The nature of the tests is not specified. b) The test resets the repeater but without affecting management information about the repeater. c) The test does not inject packets onto any segment. d) Packets received during the test may or may not be transferred. e) The test does not interfere with management functions.

As a result of this action a rpPtrResetEvent trap should be sent."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 RpPtr Mgt, 19.2.3.3, acResetRepeater."

```

 ::= { rpPtrRpPtrInfo 4 }

```

rpPtrNonDisruptTest OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                noSelfTest(1),
                selfTest(2)
            }

```

ACCESS read-write

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"Setting this object to selfTest(2) causes the

repeater to perform a agent-specific, non-disruptive self-test that has the following characteristics: a) The nature of the tests is not specified. b) The test does not change the state of the repeater or management information about the repeater. c) The test does not inject packets onto any segment. d) The test does not prevent the relay of any packets. e) The test does not interfere with management functions.

After performing this test the agent will update the repeater health information and send a rptrHealth trap.

Setting this object to noSelfTest(1) has no effect. The agent will always return the value noSelfTest(1) when this object is read."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.3, acExecuteNonDisruptiveSelfTest."

```
::= { rptrRptrInfo 5 }
```

rpPtrTotalPartitionedPorts OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Gauge

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This object returns the total number of ports in the repeater whose current state meets all three of the following criteria: rpPtrPortOperStatus does not have the value notPresent(3), rpPtrPortAdminStatus is enabled(1), and rpPtrPortAutoPartitionState is autoPartitioned(2)."

```
::= { rptrRptrInfo 6 }
```

--

-- The Basic Port Group Table

--

rpPtrGroupTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF RptrGroupEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"Table of descriptive and status information about the groups of ports."

```
::= { rptrGroupInfo 1 }
```


rpPtrGroupEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RptrGroupEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"An entry in the table, containing information about a single group of ports."

INDEX { rpPtrGroupIndex }

::= { rpPtrGroupTable 1 }

RptrGroupEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {

rpPtrGroupIndex

INTEGER,

rpPtrGroupDescr

DisplayString,

rpPtrGroupObjectID

OBJECT IDENTIFIER,

rpPtrGroupOperStatus

INTEGER,

rpPtrGroupLastOperStatusChange

TimeTicks,

rpPtrGroupPortCapacity

INTEGER

}

rpPtrGroupIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (1..1024)

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This object identifies the group within the repeater for which this entry contains information. This value is never greater than rpPtrGroupCapacity."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.5.2, aGroupID."

::= { rpPtrGroupEntry 1 }

rpPtrGroupDescr OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE (0..255))

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"A textual description of the group. This value should include the full name and version identification of the group's hardware type and

indicate how the group is differentiated from other groups in the repeater. Plug-in Module, Rev A' or 'Barney Rubble 10BASE-T 4-port SIMM socket Version 2.1' are examples of valid group descriptions.

It is mandatory that this only contain printable ASCII characters."

::= { rptrGroupEntry 2 }

rptrGroupObjectID OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX OBJECT IDENTIFIER

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"The vendor's authoritative identification of the group. This value is allocated within the SMI enterprises subtree (1.3.6.1.4.1) and provides a straight-forward and unambiguous means for determining what kind of group is being managed.

For example, this object could take the value 1.3.6.1.4.1.4242.1.2.14 if vendor 'Flintstones, Inc.' was assigned the subtree 1.3.6.1.4.1.4242, and had assigned the identifier 1.3.6.1.4.1.4242.1.2.14 to its 'Wilma Flintstone 6-Port FOIRL Plug-in Module.'"

::= { rptrGroupEntry 3 }

rptrGroupOperStatus OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER {
 other(1),
 operational(2),
 malfunctioning(3),
 notPresent(4),
 underTest(5),
 resetInProgress(6)
 }

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"An object that indicates the operational status of the group.

A status of notPresent(4) indicates that the group is temporarily or permanently physically and/or logically not a part of the repeater. It is an implementation-specific matter as to whether the

agent effectively removes notPresent entries from the table.

A status of operational(2) indicates that the group is functioning, and a status of malfunctioning(3) indicates that the group is malfunctioning in some way."

::= { rptrGroupEntry 4 }

rptrGroupLastOperStatusChange OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TimeTicks

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"An object that contains the value of sysUpTime at the time that the value of the rptrGroupOperStatus object for this group last changed.

A value of zero indicates that the group's oper status has not changed since the agent last restarted."

::= { rptrGroupEntry 5 }

rptrGroupPortCapacity OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (1..1024)

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"The rptrGroupPortCapacity is the number of ports that can be contained within the group. Valid range is 1-1024. Within each group, the ports are uniquely numbered in the range from 1 to rptrGroupPortCapacity.

Note: In practice, this will generally be the number of ports on a module, card, or board, and the port numbers will correspond to numbers marked on the physical embodiment."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.5.2, aGroupPortCapacity."

::= { rptrGroupEntry 6 }

```
--
-- The Basic Port Table
--

rpPtrPortTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF RPtrPortEntry
    ACCESS      not-accessible
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "Table of descriptive and status information about
         the ports."
    ::= { rpPtrPortInfo 1 }

rpPtrPortEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      RPtrPortEntry
    ACCESS      not-accessible
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "An entry in the table, containing information
         about a single port."
    INDEX       { rpPtrPortGroupIndex, rpPtrPortIndex }
    ::= { rpPtrPortTable 1 }

RPtrPortEntry ::=
    SEQUENCE {
        rpPtrPortGroupIndex
            INTEGER,
        rpPtrPortIndex
            INTEGER,
        rpPtrPortAdminStatus
            INTEGER,
        rpPtrPortAutoPartitionState
            INTEGER,
        rpPtrPortOperStatus
            INTEGER
    }

rpPtrPortGroupIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      INTEGER (1..1024)
    ACCESS      read-only
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object identifies the group containing the
         port for which this entry contains information."
    ::= { rpPtrPortEntry 1 }

rpPtrPortIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      INTEGER (1..1024)
```

```

ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "This object identifies the port within the group
    for which this entry contains information.  This
    value can never be greater than
    rptrGroupPortCapacity for the associated group."
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aPortID."
 ::= { rptrPortEntry 2 }

```

rpPtrPortAdminStatus OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                    enabled(1),
                    disabled(2)
                }
ACCESS      read-write
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "Setting this object to disabled(2) disables the
    port.  A disabled port neither transmits nor
    receives.  Once disabled, a port must be
    explicitly enabled to restore operation.  A port
    which is disabled when power is lost or when a
    reset is exerted shall remain disabled when normal
    operation resumes.

    The admin status takes precedence over auto-
    partition and functionally operates between the
    auto-partition mechanism and the AUI/PMA.

    Setting this object to enabled(1) enables the port
    and exerts a BEGIN on the port's auto-partition
    state machine.
    (In effect, when a port is disabled, the value of
    rpPtrPortAutoPartitionState for that port is frozen
    until the port is next enabled.  When the port
    becomes enabled, the rpPtrPortAutoPartitionState
    becomes notAutoPartitioned(1), regardless of its
    pre-disabling state.)"
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aPortAdminState and 19.2.6.3, acPortAdminControl."
 ::= { rpPtrPortEntry 3 }

```

rpPtrPortAutoPartitionState OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      INTEGER {

```

```

        notAutoPartitioned(1),
        autoPartitioned(2)
    }
ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The autoPartitionState flag indicates whether the
    port is currently partitioned by the repeater's
    auto-partition protection.

    The conditions that cause port partitioning are
    specified in partition state machine in Section 9
    [IEEE 802.3 Std]. They are not differentiated
    here."
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aAutoPartitionState."
::= { rptrPortEntry 4 }

rptrPortOperStatus OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                operational(1),
                notOperational(2),
                notPresent(3)
            }
ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "This object indicates the port's operational
    status. The notPresent(3) status indicates the
    port is physically removed (note this may or may
    not be possible depending on the type of port.)

    The operational(1) status indicates that the port
    is enabled (see rptrPortAdminStatus) and working,
    even though it might be auto-partitioned (see
    rptrPortAutoPartitionState).

    If this object has the value operational(1) and
    rptrPortAdminStatus is set to disabled(2), it is
    expected that this object's value will change to
    notOperational(2) soon after."
::= { rptrPortEntry 5 }

```

```

--
--                               The MONITOR GROUP
--
-- Implementation of this group is optional, but within the
-- group all elements are mandatory.  If a managed repeater
-- implements any part of this group, the entire group shall
-- be implemented.
--
-- Repeater Monitor Information
--
-- Performance monitoring statistics for the repeater
--

rpPtrMonitorTransmitCollisions OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      Counter
    ACCESS      read-only
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "This counter is incremented every time the
        repeater state machine enters the TRANSMIT
        COLLISION state from any state other than ONE PORT
        LEFT (Ref: Fig 9-2, IEEE 802.3 Std).

        The approximate minimum time for rollover of this
        counter is 16 hours."
    REFERENCE
        "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.2,
        aTransmitCollisions."
    ::= { rpPtrMonitorRptrInfo 1 }

--
-- The Group Monitor Table
--

rpPtrMonitorGroupTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF RptrMonitorGroupEntry
    ACCESS      not-accessible
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "Table of performance and error statistics for the
        groups."
    ::= { rpPtrMonitorGroupInfo 1 }

rpPtrMonitorGroupEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      RptrMonitorGroupEntry

```

ACCESS not-accessible
 STATUS mandatory
 DESCRIPTION

"An entry in the table, containing total performance and error statistics for a single group. Regular retrieval of the information in this table provides a means of tracking the performance and health of the networked devices attached to this group's ports.

The counters in this table are redundant in the sense that they are the summations of information already available through other objects. However, these sums provide a considerable optimization of network management traffic over the otherwise necessary retrieval of the individual counters included in each sum."

INDEX { rpPtrMonitorGroupIndex }
 ::= { rpPtrMonitorGroupTable 1 }

RpPtrMonitorGroupEntry ::=
 SEQUENCE {
 rpPtrMonitorGroupIndex
 INTEGER,
 rpPtrMonitorGroupTotalFrames
 Counter,
 rpPtrMonitorGroupTotalOctets
 Counter,
 rpPtrMonitorGroupTotalErrors
 Counter
 }

rpPtrMonitorGroupIndex OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX INTEGER (1..1024)
 ACCESS read-only
 STATUS mandatory
 DESCRIPTION
 "This object identifies the group within the
 repeater for which this entry contains
 information."
 ::= { rpPtrMonitorGroupEntry 1 }

rpPtrMonitorGroupTotalFrames OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX Counter
 ACCESS read-only
 STATUS mandatory
 DESCRIPTION
 "The total number of frames of valid frame length

that have been received on the ports in this group. This counter is the summation of the values of the rpPtrMonitorPortReadableFrames counters for all of the ports in the group.

This statistic provides one of the parameters necessary for obtaining the packet error rate. The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 80 hours."

```
::= { rpPtrMonitorGroupEntry 2 }
```

rpPtrMonitorGroupTotalOctets OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"The total number of octets contained in the valid frames that have been received on the ports in this group. This counter is the summation of the values of the rpPtrMonitorPortReadableOctets counters for all of the ports in the group.

This statistic provides an indicator of the total data transferred. The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 58 minutes."

```
::= { rpPtrMonitorGroupEntry 3 }
```

rpPtrMonitorGroupTotalErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"The total number of errors which have occurred on all of the ports in this group. This counter is the summation of the values of the rpPtrMonitorPortTotalErrors counters for all of the ports in the group."

```
::= { rpPtrMonitorGroupEntry 4 }
```

--

-- The Port Monitor Table

--

rpPtrMonitorPortTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF RpPtrMonitorPortEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"Table of performance and error statistics for the ports."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortInfo 1 }

rpPtrMonitorPortEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RptrMonitorPortEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"An entry in the table, containing performance and error statistics for a single port."

INDEX { rpPtrMonitorPortGroupIndex, rpPtrMonitorPortIndex }

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortTable 1 }

RptrMonitorPortEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {

rpPtrMonitorPortGroupIndex

INTEGER,

rpPtrMonitorPortIndex

INTEGER,

rpPtrMonitorPortReadableFrames

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortReadableOctets

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortFCSErrors

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortAlignmentErrors

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortFrameTooLongs

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortShortEvents

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortRunts

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortCollisions

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortLateEvents

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortVeryLongEvents

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortDataRateMismatches

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortAutoPartitions

Counter,

rpPtrMonitorPortTotalErrors

Counter

}

rpPtrMonitorPortGroupIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (1..1024)

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This object identifies the group containing the port for which this entry contains information."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 1 }

rpPtrMonitorPortIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (1..1024)

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This object identifies the port within the group for which this entry contains information."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aPortID."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 2 }

rpPtrMonitorPortReadableFrames OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This object is the number of frames of valid frame length that have been received on this port. This counter is incremented by one for each frame received on this port whose OctetCount is greater than or equal to minFrameSize and less than or equal to maxFrameSize (Ref: IEEE 802.3 Std, 4.4.2.1) and for which the FCSError and CollisionEvent signals are not asserted.

This statistic provides one of the parameters necessary for obtaining the packet error rate. The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 80 hours."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aReadableFrames."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 3 }

rpPtrMonitorPortReadableOctets OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This object is the number of octets contained in valid frames that have been received on this port. This counter is incremented by OctetCount for each frame received on this port which has been determined to be a readable frame.

This statistic provides an indicator of the total data transferred. The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 58 minutes."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aReadableOctets."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 4 }

rpPtrMonitorPortFCSErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for each frame received on this port with the FCSError signal asserted and the FramingError and CollisionEvent signals deasserted and whose OctetCount is greater than or equal to minFrameSize and less than or equal to maxFrameSize (Ref: 4.4.2.1, IEEE 802.3 Std).

The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 80 hours."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aFrameCheckSequenceErrors."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 5 }

rpPtrMonitorPortAlignmentErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for each frame received on this port with the FCSError and FramingError signals asserted and CollisionEvent signal deasserted and whose OctetCount is greater than or equal to minFrameSize and less than or equal to maxFrameSize (Ref: IEEE 802.3 Std, 4.4.2.1). If rpPtrMonitorPortAlignmentErrors is incremented then the rpPtrMonitorPortFCSErrors

Counter shall not be incremented for the same frame.

The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 80 hours."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
aAlignmentErrors."

::= { rptrMonitorPortEntry 6 }

rptrMonitorPortFrameTooLongs OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for each frame received on this port whose OctetCount is greater than maxFrameSize (Ref: 4.4.2.1, IEEE 802.3 Std). If rptrMonitorPortFrameTooLongs is incremented then neither the rptrMonitorPortAlignmentErrors nor the rptrMonitorPortFCSErrors counter shall be incremented for the frame.

The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 61 days."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
aFramesTooLong."

::= { rptrMonitorPortEntry 7 }

rptrMonitorPortShortEvents OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for each CarrierEvent on this port with ActivityDuration less than ShortEventMaxTime. ShortEventMaxTime is greater than 74 bit times and less than 82 bit times. ShortEventMaxTime has tolerances included to provide for circuit losses between a conformance test point at the AUI and the measurement point within the state machine.

Note: shortEvents may indicate externally generated noise hits which will cause the repeater to transmit Runts to its other ports, or propagate a collision (which may be late) back to the

transmitting DTE and damaged frames to the rest of the network.

Implementors may wish to consider selecting the ShortEventMaxTime towards the lower end of the allowed tolerance range to accommodate bit losses suffered through physical channel devices not budgeted for within this standard.

The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 16 hours."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aShortEvents."

::= { rptrMonitorPortEntry 8 }

rptrMonitorPortRuns OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for each CarrierEvent on this port that meets one of the following two conditions. Only one test need be made. a) The ActivityDuration is greater than ShortEventMaxTime and less than ValidPacketMinTime and the CollisionEvent signal is deasserted. b) The OctetCount is less than 64, the ActivityDuration is greater than ShortEventMaxTime and the CollisionEvent signal is deasserted. ValidPacketMinTime is greater than or equal to 552 bit times and less than 565 bit times.

An event whose length is greater than 74 bit times but less than 82 bit times shall increment either the shortEvents counter or the runs counter but not both. A CarrierEvent greater than or equal to 552 bit times but less than 565 bit times may or may not be counted as a runt.

ValidPacketMinTime has tolerances included to provide for circuit losses between a conformance test point at the AUI and the measurement point within the state machine.

Runs usually indicate collision fragments, a normal network event. In certain situations associated with large diameter networks a

percentage of runts may exceed ValidPacketMinTime.

The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 16 hours."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aRunts."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 9 }

rpPtrMonitorPortCollisions OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for any CarrierEvent signal on any port for which the CollisionEvent signal on this port is asserted.

The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 16 hours."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aCollisions."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 10 }

rpPtrMonitorPortLateEvents OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for each CarrierEvent on this port in which the CollIn(X) variable transitions to the value SQE (Ref: 9.6.6.2, IEEE 802.3 Std) while the ActivityDuration is greater than the LateEventThreshold. Such a CarrierEvent is counted twice, as both a collision and as a lateEvent.

The LateEventThreshold is greater than 480 bit times and less than 565 bit times. LateEventThreshold has tolerances included to permit an implementation to build a single threshold to serve as both the LateEventThreshold and ValidPacketMinTime threshold.

The approximate minimum time for rollover of this counter is 81 hours."

REFERENCE

```

        "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
        aLateEvents."
 ::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 11 }

```

rpPtrMonitorPortVeryLongEvents OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      Counter
ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "This counter is incremented by one for each
    CarrierEvent on this port whose ActivityDuration
    is greater than the MAU Jabber Lockup Protection
    timer TW3 (Ref: 9.6.1 & 9.6.5, IEEE 802.3 Std).
    Other counters may be incremented as appropriate."
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aVeryLongEvents."
 ::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 12 }

```

rpPtrMonitorPortDataRateMismatches OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      Counter
ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "This counter is incremented by one for each frame
    received on this port that meets all of the
    following conditions:  a) The CollisionEvent
    signal is not asserted.  b) The ActivityDuration
    is greater than ValidPacketMinTime.  c) The
    frequency (data rate) is detectably mismatched
    from the local transmit frequency.  The exact
    degree of mismatch is vendor specific and is to be
    defined by the vendor for conformance testing.

    When this event occurs, other counters whose
    increment conditions were satisfied may or may not
    also be incremented, at the implementor's
    discretion.  Whether or not the repeater was able
    to maintain data integrity is beyond the scope of
    this standard."
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aDataRateMismatches."
 ::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 13 }

```

rpPtrMonitorPortAutoPartitions OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      Counter
ACCESS      read-only

```


STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"This counter is incremented by one for each time the repeater has automatically partitioned this port. The conditions that cause port partitioning are specified in the partition state machine in Section 9 [IEEE 802.3 Std]. They are not differentiated here."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2, aAutoPartitions."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 14 }

rpPtrMonitorPortTotalErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter

ACCESS read-only

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"The total number of errors which have occurred on this port. This counter is the summation of the values of other error counters (for the same port), namely:

rpPtrMonitorPortFCSErrors,
rpPtrMonitorPortAlignmentErrors,
rpPtrMonitorPortFrameTooLongs,
rpPtrMonitorPortShortEvents,
rpPtrMonitorPortLateEvents,
rpPtrMonitorPortVeryLongEvents, and
rpPtrMonitorPortDataRateMismatches.

This counter is redundant in the sense that it is the summation of information already available through other objects. However, it is included specifically because the regular retrieval of this object as a means of tracking the health of a port provides a considerable optimization of network management traffic over the otherwise necessary retrieval of the summed counters."

::= { rpPtrMonitorPortEntry 15 }

--

--

The ADDRESS TRACKING GROUP

--

-- Implementation of this group is optional; it is appropriate

-- for all systems which have the necessary metering. If a

-- managed repeater implements any part of this group, the entire

```
-- group shall be implemented.
```

```
--
```

```
-- The Port Address Tracking Table
```

```
--
```

```
rptrAddrTrackTable OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
    SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF RptrAddrTrackEntry
```

```
    ACCESS      not-accessible
```

```
    STATUS      mandatory
```

```
    DESCRIPTION
```

```
        "Table of address mapping information about the
         ports."
```

```
    ::= { rptrAddrTrackPortInfo 1 }
```

```
rptrAddrTrackEntry OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
    SYNTAX      RptrAddrTrackEntry
```

```
    ACCESS      not-accessible
```

```
    STATUS      mandatory
```

```
    DESCRIPTION
```

```
        "An entry in the table, containing address mapping
         information about a single port."
```

```
    INDEX      { rptrAddrTrackGroupIndex, rptrAddrTrackPortIndex }
```

```
    ::= { rptrAddrTrackTable 1 }
```

```
RptrAddrTrackEntry ::=
```

```
    SEQUENCE {
```

```
        rptrAddrTrackGroupIndex
```

```
        INTEGER,
```

```
        rptrAddrTrackPortIndex
```

```
        INTEGER,
```

```
        rptrAddrTrackLastSourceAddress
```

```
        MacAddress,
```

```
        rptrAddrTrackSourceAddrChanges
```

```
        Counter
```

```
    }
```

```
rptrAddrTrackGroupIndex OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
    SYNTAX      INTEGER (1..1024)
```

```
    ACCESS      read-only
```

```
    STATUS      mandatory
```

```
    DESCRIPTION
```

```
        "This object identifies the group containing the
         port for which this entry contains information."
```

```
    ::= { rptrAddrTrackEntry 1 }
```

```
rptrAddrTrackPortIndex OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
    SYNTAX      INTEGER (1..1024)
```

```

ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "This object identifies the port within the group
    for which this entry contains information."
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aPortID."
::= { rptrAddrTrackEntry 2 }

```

```

rptrAddrTrackLastSourceAddress OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      MacAddress
ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "This object is the SourceAddress of the last
    readable frame (i.e., counted by
    rptrMonitorPortReadableFrames) received by this
    port."
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aLastSourceAddress."
::= { rptrAddrTrackEntry 3 }

```

```

rptrAddrTrackSourceAddrChanges OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      Counter
ACCESS      read-only
STATUS      mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "This counter is incremented by one for each time
    that the rptrAddrTrackLastSourceAddress attribute
    for this port has changed.

    This may indicate whether a link is connected to a
    single DTE or another multi-user segment.
    The approximate minimum time for rollover of this
    counter is 81 hours."
REFERENCE
    "Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.6.2,
    aSourceAddressChanges."
::= { rptrAddrTrackEntry 4 }

```

```
-- Traps for use by Repeaters
```

```
-- Traps are defined using the conventions in RFC 1215 [8].
```

```
rptrHealth TRAP-TYPE
```

```
ENTERPRISE    snmpDot3RptrMgt
VARIABLES     { rptrOperStatus }
DESCRIPTION
```

"The rptrHealth trap conveys information related to the operational status of the repeater. This trap is sent only when the oper status of the repeater changes.

The rptrHealth trap must contain the rptrOperStatus object. The agent may optionally include the rptrHealthText object in the varBind list. See the rptrOperStatus and rptrHealthText objects for descriptions of the information that is sent.

The agent must throttle the generation of consecutive rptrHealth traps so that there is at least a five-second gap between them."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.4, hubHealth notification."

::= 1

rptrGroupChange TRAP-TYPE

```
ENTERPRISE    snmpDot3RptrMgt
VARIABLES     { rptrGroupIndex }
DESCRIPTION
```

"This trap is sent when a change occurs in the group structure of a repeater. This occurs only when a group is logically or physically removed from or added to a repeater. The varBind list contains the identifier of the group that was removed or added.

The agent must throttle the generation of consecutive rptrGroupChange traps for the same group so that there is at least a five-second gap between them."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.4, groupMapChange notification."

::= 2

rptrResetEvent TRAP-TYPE

```
ENTERPRISE    snmpDot3RptrMgt
VARIABLES     { rptrOperStatus }
DESCRIPTION
```

"The rptrResetEvent trap conveys information

related to the operational status of the repeater. This trap is sent on completion of a repeater reset action. A repeater reset action is defined as an a transition to the START state of Fig 9-2 in section 9 [IEEE 802.3 Std], when triggered by a management command (e.g., an SNMP Set on the rpPtrReset object).

The agent must throttle the generation of consecutive rpPtrResetEvent traps so that there is at least a five-second gap between them.

The rpPtrResetEvent trap is not sent when the agent restarts and sends an SNMP coldStart or warmStart trap. However, it is recommended that a repeater agent send the rpPtrOperStatus object as an optional object with its coldStart and warmStart trap PDUs.

The rpPtrOperStatus object must be included in the varbind list sent with this trap. The agent may optionally include the rpPtrHealthText object as well."

REFERENCE

"Reference IEEE 802.3 Rptr Mgt, 19.2.3.4, hubReset notification."

::= 3

END

5. Acknowledgments

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7. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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