Network Working Group Request for Comments: 1724 Obsoletes: 1389 Category: Standards Track G. Malkin Xylogics, Inc. F. Baker Cisco Systems November 1994

RIP Version 2 MIB Extension

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) 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 RIP Version 2.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the IETF ripv2 Working Group for their help in improving the RIP-2 MIB extension.

Table of Contents

1. The Network Management Framework	2
2. Objects	2
2.1 Format of Definitions	3
3. Overview	3
3.1 Textual Conventions	3
3.2 Structure of MIB	3
3.3 Modifications from RFC 1389	3
4. Definitions	5
4.1 Global Counters	6
4.2 RIP Interface Tables	6
4.3 Peer Table	12
5. References	17
6. Security Considerations	18
7. Authors' Addresses	18

Malkin & Baker

[Page 1]

1. The Network Management Framework

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

- STD 16/RFC 1155 which defines the SMI, the mechanisms used for describing and naming objects for the purpose of management.
- STD 16/RFC 1212 defines a more concise description mechanism, which is wholly consistent with the SMI.
- RFC 1156 which defines MIB-I, the core set of managed objects for the Internet suite of protocols. STD 17/RFC 1213 defines MIB-II, an evolution of MIB-I based on implementation experience and new operational requirements.
- STD 15/RFC 1157 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) [7] 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 [3] 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 [8], subject to the additional requirements imposed by the SNMP.

Malkin & Baker

[Page 2]

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 [9].

3. Overview

3.1 Textual Conventions

Several new data types are introduced as a textual convention in this MIB document. These textual conventions enhance the readability of the specification and can ease comparison with other specifications if appropriate. It should be noted that the introduction of the these textual conventions has no effect on either the syntax nor the semantics of any managed objects. The use of these is merely an artifact of the explanatory method used. Objects defined in terms of one of these methods are always encoded by means of the rules that define the primitive type. Hence, no changes to the SMI or the SNMP are necessary to accommodate these textual conventions which are adopted merely for the convenience of readers and writers in pursuit of the elusive goal of clear, concise, and unambiguous MIB documents.

The new data type is RouteTag. The RouteTag type represents the contents of the Route Domain field in the packet header or route entry.

3.2 Structure of MIB

The RIP-2 MIB contains global counters, useful for detecting the deleterious effects of RIP incompatibilities; two "interfaces" tables, which contains interface-specific statistics and configuration information; and an optional "peer" table, containing information that may be helpful in debugging neighbor relationships. Like the protocol itself, this MIB takes great care to preserve compatibility with RIP-1 systems and controls for monitoring and controlling system interactions.

3.3 Modifications from RFC 1389

The RIP-2 MIB was originally published in RFC 1389. It encoded the concept of a Routing Domain, and did not address unnumbered interfaces.

In the current version of the protocol, Route Domains are deprecated; therefore, they are deprecated in the MIB as well. This means that the object rip2IfConfDomain is deprecated, and the object rip2PeerDomain (which cannot be deprecated, being an instance object)

Malkin & Baker

[Page 3]

must always be zero.

Unnumbered interfaces are supported in this version. Since the IP Address that the neighbor uses may be unknown to the system, a pseudo-address is used to identify these interfaces. The pseudoaddress is in the class A network 0.0.0.0, and the host number (the least significant 24 bits of the address) are the ifIndex value of the relevant IP Interface. This is an additional new meaning of the objects rip2IfStatAddress and rip2IfConfAddress, backward compatible with the RFC 1389 usage. The object rip2IfConfSrcAddress is added, to permit the configuration of the source address on an unnumbered interface, and the meaning of the object rip2PeerAddress is broadened to remain relevant on unnumbered interfaces.

rip2IfConfSend is augmented with two values for the use of Demand RIP under RIP-I and RIP-II rules. This avoids the necessity of a Demand RIP MIB.

MD5 Authentication is supported.

[Page 4]

RFC 1724

4. Definitions RIPv2-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN IMPORTS MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, Counter32, TimeTicks, IpAddressFROM SNMPv2-SMITEXTUAL-CONVENTION, RowStatusFROM SNMPv2-TCMODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUPFROM SNMPv2-CONF TimeTicks, IpAddress FROM SNMPv2-SMI mib-2 FROM RFC1213-MIB; -- This MIB module uses the extended OBJECT-TYPE macro as -- defined in [9]. rip2 MODULE-IDENTITY LAST-UPDATED "9407272253Z" -- Wed Jul 27 22:53:04 PDT 1994 ORGANIZATION "IETF RIP-II Working Group" CONTACT-INFO " Fred Baker Postal: Cisco Systems 519 Lado Drive Santa Barbara, California 93111 Tel: +1 805 681 0115 E-Mail: fbaker@cisco.com Postal: Gary Malkin Xylogics, Inc. 53 Third Avenue Burlington, MA 01803 Phone: (617) 272-8140 EMail: gmalkin@Xylogics.COM" DESCRIPTION "The MIB module to describe the RIP2 Version 2 Protocol" $::= \{ mib-2 23 \}$ -- RIP-2 Management Information Base -- the RouteTag type represents the contents of the -- Route Domain field in the packet header or route entry. -- The use of the Route Domain is deprecated. RouteTag ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION STATUS current DESCRIPTION "the RouteTag type represents the contents of the Route Domain field in the packet header or route entry" SYNTAX OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)) Malkin & Baker [Page 5]

November 1994

--4.1 Global Counters _ _ The RIP-2 Globals Group. Implementation of this group is mandatory for systems _ _ _ _ which implement RIP-2. -- These counters are intended to facilitate debugging quickly -- changing routes or failing neighbors rip2Globals OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rip2 1 } rip2GlobalRouteChanges OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of route changes made to the IP Route Database by RIP. This does not include the refresh of a route's age." ::= { rip2Globals 1 } rip2GlobalQueries OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of responses sent to RIP queries from other systems." ::= { rip2Globals 2 } --4.2 RIP Interface Tables -- RIP Interfaces Groups -- Implementation of these Groups is mandatory for systems -- which implement RIP-2. -- The RIP Interface Status Table. rip2IfStatTable OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Rip2IfStatEntry MAX-ACCESS not-accessible STATUS current DESCRIPTION "A list of subnets which require separate status monitoring in RIP." ::= { rip2 2 } rip2IfStatEntry OBJECT-TYPE

Malkin & Baker

[Page 6]

```
SYNTAX Rip2IfStatEntry
  MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
      "A Single Routing Domain in a single Subnet."
  INDEX { rip2IfStatAddress }
  ::= { rip2IfStatTable 1 }
Rip2IfStatEntry ::=
   SEQUENCE {
       rip2IfStatAddress
           IpAddress,
       rip2IfStatRcvBadPackets
           Counter32,
       rip2IfStatRcvBadRoutes
           Counter32,
       rip2IfStatSentUpdates
           Counter32,
       rip2IfStatStatus
           RowStatus
}
rip2IfStatAddress OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpAddress
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The IP Address of this system on the indicated
      subnet. For unnumbered interfaces, the value 0.0.0.N,
      where the least significant 24 bits (N) is the ifIndex
       for the IP Interface in network byte order."
   ::= { rip2IfStatEntry 1 }
rip2IfStatRcvBadPackets OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The number of RIP response packets received by
       the RIP process which were subsequently discarded
      for any reason (e.g. a version 0 packet, or an
      unknown command type)."
   ::= { rip2IfStatEntry 2 }
rip2IfStatRcvBadRoutes OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
```

RIP-2 MIB Extension

Malkin & Baker

[Page 7]

RFC 1724

```
DESCRIPTION
          "The number of routes, in valid RIP packets,
          which were ignored for any reason (e.g. unknown
          address family, or invalid metric)."
       ::= { rip2IfStatEntry 3 }
   rip2IfStatSentUpdates OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX Counter32
       MAX-ACCESS read-only
       STATUS current
       DESCRIPTION
          "The number of triggered RIP updates actually
          sent on this interface. This explicitly does
          NOT include full updates sent containing new
          information."
       ::= { rip2IfStatEntry 4 }
   rip2IfStatStatus OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX RowStatus
       MAX-ACCESS read-create
       STATUS current
       DESCRIPTION
           "Writing invalid has the effect of deleting
          this interface."
       ::= { rip2IfStatEntry 5 }
-- The RIP Interface Configuration Table.
   rip2IfConfTable OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Rip2IfConfEntry
       MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
       STATUS current
       DESCRIPTION
           "A list of subnets which require separate
          configuration in RIP."
       ::= { rip2 3 }
  rip2IfConfEntry OBJECT-TYPE
      SYNTAX Rip2IfConfEntry
      MAX-ACCESS
                  not-accessible
      STATUS current
      DESCRIPTION
         "A Single Routing Domain in a single Subnet."
      INDEX { rip2IfConfAddress }
      ::= { rip2IfConfTable 1 }
   Rip2IfConfEntry ::=
       SEQUENCE {
```

Malkin & Baker

[Page 8]

rip2IfConfAddress IpAddress, rip2IfConfDomain RouteTag, rip2IfConfAuthType INTEGER, rip2IfConfAuthKey OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..16)), rip2IfConfSend INTEGER, rip2IfConfReceive INTEGER, rip2IfConfDefaultMetric INTEGER, rip2IfConfStatus RowStatus, rip2IfConfSrcAddress IpAddress } rip2IfConfAddress OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX IpAddress MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The IP Address of this system on the indicated subnet. For unnumbered interfaces, the value 0.0.0.N, where the least significant 24 bits (N) is the ifIndex for the IP Interface in network byte order." ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 1 } rip2IfConfDomain OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX RouteTag MAX-ACCESS read-create STATUS obsolete DESCRIPTION "Value inserted into the Routing Domain field of all RIP packets sent on this interface." DEFVAL { '0000'h } ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 2 } rip2IfConfAuthType OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX INTEGER { noAuthentication (1), simplePassword (2), md5 (3) MAX-ACCESS read-create

Malkin & Baker

[Page 9]

```
RIP-2 MIB Extension
```

STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The type of Authentication used on this interface." DEFVAL { noAuthentication } ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 3 } rip2IfConfAuthKey OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..16)) MAX-ACCESS read-create STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The value to be used as the Authentication Key whenever the corresponding instance of rip2IfConfAuthType has a value other than noAuthentication. A modification of the corresponding instance of rip2IfConfAuthType does not modify the rip2IfConfAuthKey value. If a string shorter than 16 octets is supplied, it will be leftjustified and padded to 16 octets, on the right, with nulls (0x00). Reading this object always results in an OCTET STRING of length zero; authentication may not be bypassed by reading the MIB object." DEFVAL { ''h } ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 4 } rip2IfConfSend OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX INTEGER { doNotSend (1), ripVersion1 (2), riplCompatible (3), ripVersion2 (4), ripV1Demand (5), ripV2Demand (6) } MAX-ACCESS read-create STATUS current DESCRIPTION "What the router sends on this interface. ripVersion1 implies sending RIP updates compliant with RFC 1058. rip1Compatible implies broadcasting RIP-2 updates using RFC 1058 route subsumption rules. ripVersion2 implies multicasting RIP-2 updates. ripV1Demand indicates the use of Demand RIP on a WAN interface under RIP Version 1 rules. ripV2Demand indicates the use of

Malkin & Baker

[Page 10]

```
Demand RIP on a WAN interface under Version 2 rules."
  DEFVAL { rip1Compatible }
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 5 }
rip2IfConfReceive OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX INTEGER {
              rip1 (1),
               rip2 (2),
               rip10rRip2 (3),
               doNotRecieve (4)
            }
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "This indicates which version of RIP updates
      are to be accepted. Note that rip2 and
      rip10rRip2 implies reception of multicast
      packets."
  DEFVAL { rip10rRip2 }
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 6 }
rip2IfConfDefaultMetric OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX INTEGER ( 0..15 )
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "This variable indicates the metric that is to
      be used for the default route entry in RIP updates
      originated on this interface. A value of zero
      indicates that no default route should be
      originated; in this case, a default route via
      another router may be propagated."
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 7 }
rip2IfConfStatus OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX RowStatus
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Writing invalid has the effect of deleting
      this interface."
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 8 }
rip2IfConfSrcAddress OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpAddress
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
```

[Page 11]

"The IP Address this system will use as a source address on this interface. If it is a numbered interface, this MUST be the same value as rip2IfConfAddress. On unnumbered interfaces, it must be the value of rip2IfConfAddress for some interface on the system." ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 9 } --4.3 Peer Table -- Peer Table The RIP Peer Group _ _ Implementation of this Group is Optional _ _ _ _ This group provides information about active peer relationships intended to assist in debugging. An _ _ active peer is a router from which a valid RIP _ _ updated has been heard in the last 180 seconds. _ _ rip2PeerTable OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Rip2PeerEntry MAX-ACCESS not-accessible STATUS current DESCRIPTION "A list of RIP Peers." ::= { rip2 4 } rip2PeerEntry OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Rip2PeerEntry MAX-ACCESS not-accessible STATUS current DESCRIPTION "Information regarding a single routing peer." INDEX { rip2PeerAddress, rip2PeerDomain } ::= { rip2PeerTable 1 } Rip2PeerEntry ::= SEQUENCE { rip2PeerAddress IpAddress, rip2PeerDomain RouteTag, rip2PeerLastUpdate TimeTicks, rip2PeerVersion INTEGER, rip2PeerRcvBadPackets

Malkin & Baker

[Page 12]

```
Counter32,
       rip2PeerRcvBadRoutes
           Counter32
        }
rip2PeerAddress OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpAddress
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The IP Address that the peer is using as its source
       address. Note that on an unnumbered link, this may
       not be a member of any subnet on the system."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 1 }
rip2PeerDomain OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX RouteTag
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
      "The value in the Routing Domain field in RIP
      packets received from the peer. As domain suuport
      is deprecated, this must be zero."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 2 }
rip2PeerLastUpdate OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX TimeTicks
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
      "The value of sysUpTime when the most recent
      RIP update was received from this system."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 3 }
rip2PeerVersion OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX INTEGER ( 0..255 )
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
      "The RIP version number in the header of the
      last RIP packet received."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 4 }
rip2PeerRcvBadPackets OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
```

[Page 13]

```
"The number of RIP response packets from this
      peer discarded as invalid."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 5 }
rip2PeerRcvBadRoutes OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
      "The number of routes from this peer that were
      ignored because the entry format was invalid."
```

```
::= { rip2PeerEntry 6 }
```

[Page 14]

```
-- conformance information
rip2Conformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rip2 5 }
              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rip2Conformance 1 }
rip2Groups
rip2Compliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rip2Conformance 2 }
-- compliance statements
rip2Compliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
      "The compliance statement "
   MODULE -- this module
   MANDATORY-GROUPS {
                rip2GlobalGroup,
                rip2IfStatGroup,
                rip2IfConfGroup,
                rip2PeerGroup
       }
    GROUP
              rip2GlobalGroup
    DESCRIPTION
      "This group defines global controls for RIP-II systems."
    GROUP rip2IfStatGroup
   DESCRIPTION
      "This group defines interface statistics for RIP-II systems."
    GROUP
              rip2IfConfGroup
    DESCRIPTION
       "This group defines interface configuration for RIP-II systems."
    GROUP rip2PeerGroup
   DESCRIPTION
      "This group defines peer information for RIP-II systems."
    ::= { rip2Compliances 1 }
```

[Page 15]

```
-- units of conformance
rip2GlobalGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
                rip2GlobalRouteChanges,
                rip2GlobalQueries
    }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
       "This group defines global controls for RIP-II systems."
    ::= { rip2Groups 1 }
rip2IfStatGroup
                OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
           rip2IfStatAddress,
            rip2IfStatRcvBadPackets,
            rip2IfStatRcvBadRoutes,
            rip2IfStatSentUpdates,
           rip2IfStatStatus
    }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
       "This group defines interface statistics for RIP-II systems."
    ::= { rip2Groups 2 }
rip2IfConfGroup
                 OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
            rip2IfConfAddress,
            rip2IfConfAuthType,
            rip2IfConfAuthKey,
            rip2IfConfSend,
            rip2IfConfReceive,
            rip2IfConfDefaultMetric,
            rip2IfConfStatus,
            rip2IfConfSrcAddress
    }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
      "This group defines interface configuration for RIP-II systems."
    ::= { rip2Groups 3 }
rip2PeerGroup
                OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
           rip2PeerAddress,
            rip2PeerDomain,
            rip2PeerLastUpdate,
            rip2PeerVersion,
            rip2PeerRcvBadPackets,
            rip2PeerRcvBadRoutes
    STATUS current
```

[Page 16]

DESCRIPTION
 "This group defines peer information for RIP-II systems."
 ::= { rip2Groups 4 }
END

- 5. References
 - Cerf, V., "IAB Recommendations for the Development of Internet Network Management Standards", RFC 1052, IAB, April 1988.
 - [2] Cerf, V., "Report of the Second Ad Hoc Network Management Review Group", RFC 1109, IAB, August 1989.
 - [3] Rose M., and K. McCloghrie, "Structure and Identification of Management Information for TCP/IP-based internets", STD 16, RFC 1155, Performance Systems International, Hughes LAN Systems, May 1990.
 - [4] McCloghrie K., and M. Rose, "Management Information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based internets", RFC 1156, Hughes LAN Systems, Performance Systems International, May 1990.
 - [5] Case, J., Fedor, M., Schoffstall, M., and J. Davin, "Simple Network Management Protocol", STD 15, RFC 1157, SNMP Research, Performance Systems International, Performance Systems International, MIT Laboratory for Computer Science, May 1990.
 - [6] Rose, M., Editor, "Management Information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based internets: MIB-II", RFC 1158, Performance Systems International, May 1990.
 - [7] Information processing systems Open Systems Interconnection -Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), International Organization for Standardization, International Standard 8824, December 1987.
 - [8] Information processing systems Open Systems Interconnection -Specification of Basic Encoding Rules for Abstract Notation One (ASN.1), International Organization for Standardization, International Standard 8825, December 1987.
 - [9] Rose, M., and K. McCloghrie, Editors, "Concise MIB Definitions", STD 16, RFC 1212, Performance Systems International, Hughes LAN Systems, March 1991.

Malkin & Baker

[Page 17]

- [11] Malkin, G., "RIP Version 2 Protocol Analysis", RFC 1721, Xylogics, Inc., November 1994.
- [12] Malkin, G., "RIP Version 2 Protocol Applicability Statement", RFC 1722, Xylogics, Inc., November 1994.
- 6. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

7. Authors' Addresses

Gary Malkin Xylogics, Inc. 53 Third Avenue Burlington, MA 01803

Phone: (617) 272-8140 EMail: gmalkin@Xylogics.COM

Fred Baker Cisco Systems 519 Lado Drive Santa Barbara, California 93111

Phone: 805-681-0115 EMail: fred@cisco.com

Malkin & Baker

[Page 18]