Network Working Group Request for Comments: 2320 Category: Standards Track M. Greene Xedia Corp. J. Luciani Bay Networks, Inc. K. White IBM Corp. T. Kuo Bay Networks, Inc. April 1998

Definitions of Managed Objects for Classical IP and ARP Over ATM Using SMIv2 (IPOA-MIB)

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.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1998). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

The purpose of this memo is to define the Management Information Base (MIB) for supporting Classical IP and ARP over ATM as specified in Classical IP and ARP over ATM, refer to reference [3]. Support of an ATM interface by an IP layer will require implementation of objects from several Management Information Bases (MIBs) as well as their enhancement in order to enable usage of ATM transports. It is the intent of this MIB to fully adhere to all prerequisite MIBs unless explicitly stated. Deviations will be documented in corresponding conformance statements. The specification of this MIB will utilize the Structure of Management Information (SMI) for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol Version (refer to RFC 1902, reference [1]).

Greene, et al.

[Page 1]

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. The SNMPv2 Network Management Framework	3
2.1 Object Definitions	4
3. Structure of the MIB	4
3.1 Basic Support MIB Definitions	5
3.1.1 ATM Logical IP Subnet (LIS) Table	5
5	-
3.1.2 ATM Logical IP Subnet Interface Mapping Table	7
3.1.3 ATMARP Remote Server Table	7
3.1.4 ATM VC Table	8
3.1.5 ATM Config PVC Table	9
3.1.6 Notifications	10
3.2 Client Supported MIB Definitions	10
3.2.1 ATMARP Client Table	11
3.3 Server Supported MIB Definitions	12
	12
	13
	14
	48
	-
	49
	49
8. References	50
9. Authors' Addresses	51
10. Full Copyright Statement	52

1. Introduction

This document is a product of the Internetworking Over NBMA Working Group. Its purpose is to define a MIB module for extending the traditional MIBs supported by a TCP/IP implementation to support Classical IP and ARP over ATM.

Many MIB related RFCs and Internet Drafts have been considered in the development of this document. The ones that are considered central to the extensions defined by this document are:

o RFC 2011 - SNMPv2 Management Information Base for the Internet Protocol using SMIv2 [9]. The IP over ATM (IPOA) MIB provides extensions to the IP Group for handling IP over ATM flows. A basic understanding of the IP Group is essential for understanding this document.

Greene, et al.

[Page 2]

- o RFC 2233 The Interfaces Group MIB (IF-MIB) using SMIv2, reference [2]. This document is important since it provides several very useful enhancements over the interface group defined in RFC 1213 (reference [5]) that aid in handling ATM related interfaces.
- o RFC 1695 Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management [4] (ATM-MIB). Support of this MIB is REQUIRED for implementing the layers between AAL5 and ATM. The contents of this MIB will not explicitly be addressed here. The ATM-MIB provides a basis for managing ATM interface layering and management of:
 - ATM Switched Virtual Connections (SVCs) - ATM Permanent Virtual Connections (PVCs)

The ATM Forum UNI ILMI MIB is specified by the ATM Forum in various versions of the UNI specification. The ILMI MIBs being defined are not supported via SNMP agents but via SNMP requests sent over an ATM network to an ATM entity encapsulated in an AAL5 header. Support of the ILMI MIB(s) is considered out of the scope of this document.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119, reference [10].

2. The SNMPv2 Network Management Framework

The SNMPv2 Network Management Framework consists of seven major components. They are:

- o RFC 1902 [1] which defines the SMI, the mechanisms used for describing and naming objects for the purpose of management.
- o RFC 1903 [6] defines textual conventions for SNMPv2.
- o RFC 1904 [8] defines conformance statements for SNMPv2.
- o RFC 1905 [7] defines transport mappings for SNMPv2.
- o RFC 1906 [12] defines the protocol operations used for network access to managed objects.
- o RFC 1907 [13] defines the Management Information Base for SNMPv2.
- o RFC 1908 [14] specifies coexistence between SNMPv1 and SNMPv2.

Greene, et al.

[Page 3]

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

This memo specifies a MIB module that is compliant to the SNMPv2 SMI. A semantically identical MIB conforming to the SNMPv1 SMI can be produced through the appropriate translation.

2.1. Object Definitions

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) defined in the SMI. In particular, each object type is named by an OBJECT IDENTIFIER, an administratively assigned name. 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 descriptor, to refer to the object type.

3. Structure of the MIB

The Classical ARP and IP over ATM (IPOA) MIB structure is split into three components:

- o Basic Support MIB Definitions
- o Client Supported MIB Definitions
- o Server Supported MIB Definitions

All IP and ARP over ATM entities, both clients and ATMARP Servers, are REQUIRED to support the MIB definitions in the Basic Support MIB Definitions section. Clients need to additionally support the MIB definitions outlined in the Client specific section and ATMARP Servers MUST additionally support the ATMARP Server specific MIB definitions.

Implementation of the Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management [4] defines the modeling of the various layers within an ATM Interface. This modeling is assumed as a prerequisite for the IPOA-MIB. The IPOA-MIB makes no assumptions on how this layering is actually implemented within a system. Several of the MIB tables defined by the IPOA-MIB, like the base TCP/IP MIBs, require that an ifIndex exist that points to an ATM Interface. Refer to the ATM-MIB [4] for the definition of ATM Interface layering.

The use of an IP over ATM Virtual Interface layer is NOT explicitly REQUIRED by the IPOA-MIB. The use of virtual layers above an ATM-MIB defined interface layer is not absolutely necessary for modeling the

Greene, et al.

[Page 4]

attachment of IP to an ATM network. The IPOA-MIB refers to use of a generic ifIndex object, whose value SHOULD reflect that of some specific ATM related interface as determined by an implementation. It is up to the implementers of this MIB to determine their own ATM interface layering (assuming compliance with the IF-MIB and the ATM-MIB).

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) ifType ipOverAtm(114) was created for use by systems that require a virtual IP over ATM interface layer. The IF-MIB's ifStackTable SHOULD be used to show the relationship between virtual IP over ATM interfaces and the actual ATM physical interface layers. The current set of ifType values can be accessed via the IANA homepage at: "http://www.iana.org/iana/".

3.1. Basic Support MIB Definitions

Basic support that MUST be implemented by both Clients and ATMARP Servers consists of:

o ATM Logical IP Subnet (LIS) Table o ATM Logical IP Subnet Interface Mapping Table o ATMARP Remote Server Table o ATM VC Table o ATM Config PVC Table o Notifications

3.1.1. ATM Logical IP Subnet (LIS) Table

The ATM Logical IP Subnet (LIS) Table defines the subnets that this system is a member of for purposes of reaching destinations over an ATM transport. The LIS table is indexed by the subnet address (ipoaLisSubnetAddr) and not ifIndex. The ipoaLisIfMappingTable described in the next section provides the mapping between Logical IP Subnets and the interface layer. It is possible that the same LIS can be reached via different ATM interfaces.

The ipAddrTable and the ipoaClientTable provides the mapping from a local IP address to an ATM interface. One or more ipAddrTable entries can point to the same ipoaLisEntry. An ipAddrEntry's ipAdEntAddr ANDed with its ipAdEntNetMask SHOULD equal an ipoaLisEntry's ipoaLisSubnetAddr. Given that an interface can be multi-homed, each local IP address associated with an interface requires an entry in the ipAddrTable. Each ipAddrTable entry for a local IP address associated with an ATM interface SHOULD map to an entry in the ipoaLisTable.

Greene, et al.

[Page 5]

RFC 2320

The bulk of the objects in an ipoaLisEntry exists to control ATMARP for a particular LIS. In a PVC only environment it is implementation dependent as to whether this table should be supported:

> ipoaLisInactivityTimer ipoaLisMinHoldingTime ipoaLisQDepth ipoaLisMaxCalls ipoaLisCacheEntryAge ipoaLisRetries ipoaLisTimeout

The value of an ipoaLisMaxCalls object defines the maximum number of VCs that can be established simultaneously per LIS. The value of an ipoaLisDefaultPeakCellRate object defines the best effort default peak cell rate in both the forward and backward directions when establishing VCCs (Virtual Channel Connections). Refer to RFC 1755, ATM Signaling Support for IP over ATM (reference [11]), for a definition of the use of this object's value.

The ipAddrTable's ipAdEntReasmMaxSize is the "The size of the largest IP datagram which this entity can re-assemble from incoming IP fragmented datagrams received on this interface" and is different from the ipoaLisTable's ipoaLisDefaultMtu with is the default MTU used within an LIS. Note that this is the default MTU, not the actual MTU (which is represented as ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu in the ipoaVcTable).

The ipoaLisRowStatus object enables entries in the ipoaLisTable to be created or deleted via SNMP. Creation of an ipoaLisTable entry results in the addition of a corresponding ipAddrTable entry and an ipoaLisIfMappingTable entry. Creation of multiple ipAddrTable entries and ipoaLisIfMappingTable entries for the same LIS is not addressed by this document. When ipoaLisRowStatus is changed from active(1) to notInService(2) or from active(1) to destroy(6), this has the sideeffect of removing all entries from the ipNetToMediaTable that are associated with this LIS (in other words, it flushes the entity's ATMARP cache). It also removes the ipoaVcTable entries that were associated with those ipNetToMediaTable entries. Destroying the row removes the corresponding entries in the ipoaArpSrvrTable, ipoaArpClientTable, ipoaLisIfMappingTable, and the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable.

Entries in both the ipNetToMediaTable and the ipoaVcTable that are associated with an ipoaConfigPvcEntry are not affected by changes to ipoaLisRowStatus.

Greene, et al.

[Page 6]

3.1.2. ATM Logical IP Subnet Interface Mapping Table

The ipoaLisIfMappingTable maps a LIS to all ATM interfaces from which it is configured to be supported. Each entry in the ipoaLisIfMappingTable SHOULD map to an ipAddrTable entry. It is also possible for a system, most commonly a switch, to have multiple LISs associated with the same ATM interface.

3.1.3. ATMARP Remote Server Table

Entries in the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable exists to locally configure the remote ATMARP Servers that exist on a per LIS and interface basis. Classical IP and ARP over ATM [3] requires that at least one ATMARP Server be configured per LIS where SVC traffic is intended. PVC usage doesn't require use of ATMARP. No ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable entries SHOULD be configured for a LIS where only PVCs will be used. An entry in the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable is indexed by the subnet address of the LIS (ipoaLisSubnetAddr), the ATM address of the remote ATMARP Server (ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr) and an interface ifIndex (ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex) value.

The object ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr in an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry is set with the IP Address of the Remote ATMARP Server when a VC to the Remote ATMARP Server is established. A value of 0.0.0.0 SHOULD be used when the IP address of the Remote ATMARP Server is not known. Once ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr is set then the ipoaVcTable can be searched using ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex and ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr to find the VC in use to the Remote ATMARP Server.

ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex is defined to have the textual convention of InterfaceIndexOrZero. Adding ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex to the index clause allows a system to have a VC to a ATMARP Remote Server on a per LIS and interface basis. An entry in this table SHOULD exist for each interface on a per LIS basis. Each interface would then have a separate VC to the Remote ATMARP Server for ATMARP purposes.

An implementation that wants to use a single VC MAY use an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex value of 0 when configuring an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry for the associating LIS. If ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex is 0 then an implementation dependent method MAY be used for finding the VPI and VCI of the VC in use to the Remote ATMARP Server. For example, search the ipoaVcTable for a match between ipNetToMediaNetAddress and ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr from an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry, ignoring ipNetToMediaIfIndex. Since a single VC is being used the first match SHOULD correspond to the correct VC.

Greene, et al.

[Page 7]

If a PVC is intended to be used to communicate with a remote ATMARP Server then the ipoaConfigPvcTable MUST be used to create and activate the PVC prior to activating a ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry.

The object ipoaArpRemoteSrvrRowStatus allows for row creation and deletion of entries in the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable. The objects ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus and ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus exist to control and reflect the operational use of a Remote ATMARP Server defined by an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry. The object ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus SHOULD have a value of up(1) when an SVC has been established to the Remote ATMARP Server or if using a PVC when the InATMARP reply with the IP Address of the Remote ATMARP Server has been received. The value of down(2) SHOULD be used to indicate that a VC to the Remote ATMARP Server doesn't exist.

3.1.4. ATM VC Table

An entry in the ipoaVcTable SHOULD have at least one corresponding ipNetToMediaTable entry. Both tables use the ipNetToMediaTable's indexes ipNetToMediaIfIndex and ipNetToMediaNetAddress. The ipoaVcTable has the additional indexes ipoaVcVpi and ipoaVcVci. An ipoaVcEntry exists for every VC per ATM interface per destination IP address. Refer to the following diagram that illustrates the relationship between ipoaVcTable and the ipNetToMediaTable:

ipoaVcTable ipoaVcTable ipNetToMediatable ipNetToMediaIfIndex | ipNetToMediaIfIndex | ipNetToMediaNetAddress | ipNetToMediaNetAddress | ipoaVcVpi ipoaVcVci ipoaVcType ---> use IpoaAtmAddr TC ipoaVcNegotiatedEncapsType ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu | | ipNetToMediaType ------

ipoaVcType indicates if the entry is for an SVC or a PVC. An ipoaVcEntry, corresponding to an PVC, is created automatically when an ipoaConfigPvcEntry is created and the IP Address at the end of the PVC is discovered. The associating ipNetToMediaTable entry would have its ipNetToMediaType set to static(4). ipNetToMediaTable entries created during ATMARP processing have a ipNetToMediaType of dynamic(3). The process to locally configuring an ipNetToMediaTable entry and an ipoaVcTable entry for an SVC without using ATMARP is not within the scope of this document.

Greene, et al.

[Page 8]

ipNetToMediatable ipNetToMediaPhysAddress The objects ipoaVcVpi and ipoaVcVci are defined to have a MAX-ACCESS of not-accessible since they are only used for purposes of indexing an entry in the ipoaVcTable.

3.1.5. ATM Config PVC Table

An entry in the ipoaVcTable is created after the InATMARP reply is successfully received for an ipoaConfigPvcEntry during its activation. INATMARP should return the IP Address of the other end of the PVC in order to have the needed indexes to create an ipNetToMediaEntry and an ipoaVcEntry.

The corresponding ARP Cache entry SHOULD be deleted whenever a PVC becomes unusable.

A Network Management Station wanting to create a PVC at a particular system for use as an IP transport would:

- o use the ATM-MIB, reference [4], to create the PVC
- o use the ipoaConfigPvcTable in the IPOA-MIB to configure the PVC for use by IP

Refer to the following diagram that illustrates the relationship between the ipoaVcTable and the ipoaConfigPvcTable:

ipoaConfigPvcTable ipNetToMediaIfIndex ipNetToMediaNetAddress ipoaVcVpi ipoaVcVci ipoaVcType ipoaVcNegotiatedEncapsType | ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu

| ipNetToMediaIfIndex ipoaConfigPvcVpi

ipoaConfigPvcVci

ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu

ipoaConfigPvcRowStatus ------

When the ipoaVcEntry is created its ipoaVcType will be set to pvc(1), its ipoaVcNegotiatedEncapsType set to llcSnap(1), and its ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu set to 9180 octets by default. Classical IP and ARP over ATM [3] allows use of other MTU values for PVCs but considers the selection of a value other than 9180 to be out of scope. ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu can be used to configure the MTU to be used for the PVC. Both ends MUST have the same value configured. The associating ipNetToMediaTable entry would have its ipNetToMediaType set to static(4).

Greene, et al.

[Page 9]

Changing ipoaConfigPvcRowStatus from active(1) to notInService(2) or from active(1) to destroy(6) has the side-effect of removing the corresponding ipNetToMediaTable, ipoaVcTable, and ipoaConfigPvcTable entries.

3.1.6. Notifications

Both ATM clients and ATMARP Servers MUST support generation of an ipoaMtuExceeded notification.

3.2. Client Supported MIB Definitions

The ATMARP Client Table is the only additional MIB table that a client MUST implement.

Greene, et al.

[Page 10]

3.2.1. ATMARP Client Table

An entry in the ipoaArpClientTable SHOULD have a corresponding ipAddrTable entry where both are indexed by the same ipAdEntAddr value. Refer to the following diagram that illustrates the relationship between ipoaArpClientTable and ipAddrTable entries:

ipoaArpClientTable	ipAddrTable
ipAdEntAddr	ipAdEntAddr ipAdEntNetMask ipAdEntIfIndex
ipoaArpClientAtmAddr	
ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse	
ipoaArpClientInArpInReqs	ĺ
ipoaArpClientInArpOutReqs	ĺ
ipoaArpClientInArpInReplies	
ipoaArpClientInArpOutReplies	
ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidInReqs	
ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidOutReqs	
ipoaArpClientArpInReqs	
ipoaArpClientArpOutReqs	
ipoaArpClientArpInReplies	
ipoaArpClientArpOutReplies	
ipoaArpClientArpInNaks	
ipoaArpClientArpOutNaks	
ipoaArpClientArpUnknownOps	
ipoaArpClientArpNoSrvrResps	
ipoaArpClientRowStatus	
	ipAdEntBcastAddr
	ipAdEntReasmMaxSize

Both tables have the same index, ipAdEntAddr. The ipAddrTable's ipAdEntNetMask when ANDed with its corresponding ipAdEntAddr yield the subnet of the LIS which can be used as an index into the ipoaLisTable (ipoaLisSubnetAddr). The ipAddrTable's ipAdEntIfIndex points to an interface ifTable entry via an ifIndex value. The attachment point for IP into an ATM network is via an ATM interface's ifIndex. Each ipoaArpClientEntry MUST point to an ATM interface via its corresponding ipAddrEntry.

ipoaArpClientAtmAddr is the local ATM address associated with the corresponding ATM ifTable entry. ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse is the ATM address of the ATMARP Server being used for a particular client. If SVCs are not being used then the value of this object is a zero-length OCTET STRING.

Greene, et al.

[Page 11]

It is sometimes possible for a system to have multiple IP addresses configured within the same IP subnet. The indexing of this table would seem to preclude that. However, it is possible to have additional entries in the ipAddrTable with the same ifIndex and with the same subnet address. The mechanism for adding these multiple entries to the ipAddrTable (which is read-only) is beyond the scope of this document.

The counter object ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidInReqs is "The number of times that this client detected an invalid InATMARP request." This object SHOULD be incremented when processing fails for an InATMARP request (e.g., for incorrect InATMARP request structure fields). The object ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidOutReqs is defined as "The number of times that this client did not receive an InATMARP reply." This is different from ipoaArpClientArpNoSrvrResps which counts the number of times no response was received from an ATMARP request.

INATMARP retransmission processing is not controlled by objects in the ipoaLisTable. In general, the ipoaLisTable objects relate to ATMARP Server processing. Configuration of InATMARP retransmission processing is considered to be implementation dependent and not defined by the IPOA-MIB.

Implementations SHOULD use local policy for defining both InATMARP timeout and retry count values. This policy would be expected to differ for sending an InATMARP Request over a PVC as opposed to an SVC. For transmission of an InATMARP Request over a SVC a timeout of 60 seconds with a retry count of 3 is suggested. InATMARP transmission over a PVC should differ since its retry limit may need to be infinite in order to ensure that InATMARP Request processing eventually occurs.

3.3. Server Supported MIB Definitions

ATMARP Servers MUST support:

o ATMARP Server Table o Notifications

as defined in the following sections. This table exists only on a system where at least one ATMARP Server is present.

3.3.1. ATMARP Server Table

This table defines the list of ATMARP Servers within a LIS. Each entry of the table defines each ATMARP Server's ATM address, the LIS it is a member of, and various InATMARP and ATMARP statistics.

Greene, et al.

[Page 12]

An entry in this table provides information about an ATMARP Server within a LIS and is indexed by ipAdEntAddr (a local IP Address from an IP Address Table entry) and ipoaArpSrvrAddr (an ATM Address associated with the ATMARP Server).

Entries MAY be created by a management application using the ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus object. Entries in this table MAY also be created by the system and not by a management application, for example via ILMI.

Entries in this table MAY be deleted by setting the ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus object to destroy(6). This includes entries that were added by the system and not by a management application.

On a host that supports multiple ATMARP Servers where the local IP address being associated with each ATMARP Server is the same (for example a non-multihomed host), the ATM Address (ipoaArpSrvrAddr) uniquely identifies a particular ATMARP Server. On a host supporting multiple ATMARP Servers having a single ATM Interface with a single ATM Address, the ipAdEntAddr MUST be used to uniquely identify an entry in the ipoaArpSrvrTable.

The indexing of the ipoaArpSrvrTable does not allow entries with the same or no local IP Address (ipAdEntAddr) and the same ATM Address (ipoaArpSrvrAddr) to exist. The values of the index elements when combined to index a row must be unique.

3.3.2. Notifications

An ATMARP Server MUST support the following notifications:

- o ipoaDuplicateIpAddress
- o ipoaLisCreate
- o ipoaLisDelete

Generation of ipoaLisCreate and ipoaLisDelete notifications is controlled by the ipoaLisTrapEnable object. These notifications indicate when an ipoaLisEntry is either created or deleted. The purpose of these notifications is to enable Network Management Applications to dynamically discover the existence of ATMARP Server LIS participation in order to eventually determine LIS composition via subsequent SNMP queries. It is permissible for an ATM client-only system to support the ipoaLisTrapEnable object and generate ipoaLisCreate and ipoaLisDelete notifications.

Greene, et al.

[Page 13]

```
4. Definitions
```

```
IPOA-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS
   MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, NOTIFICATION-TYPE,
    transmission, Integer32, IpAddress, Counter32,
   Gauge32
       FROM SNMPv2-SMI
   TEXTUAL-CONVENTION, RowStatus
       FROM SNMPv2-TC
   MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP, NOTIFICATION-GROUP
       FROM SNMPv2-CONF
    ipNetToMediaNetAddress, ipNetToMediaIfIndex,
    ipNetToMediaPhysAddress, ipAdEntAddr
       FROM IP-MIB
-- The following textual conventions are defined locally within
-- this MIB module. They have been prefixed with 'Ipoa' to
-- distinguish them from their counterparts in the ATM-TC-MIB.
-- This was done so that the IPOA-MIB could be advanced as
-- a standards-based MIB without waiting for the ATM-TC-MIB.
-- AtmConnKind, AtmAddr
      FROM ATM-TC-MIB
___
    InterfaceIndex, InterfaceIndexOrZero
       FROM IF-MIB
    ;
ipoaMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
   LAST-UPDATED "9802090000Z" -- February 9, 1998
    ORGANIZATION "IETF Internetworking Over NBMA Working
                 Group (ion)"
    CONTACT-INFO
        "Maria Greene (greene@xedia.com)
        Xedia Corp.
        Jim Luciani (jluciani@BayNetworks.com)
        Bay Networks
        Kenneth White (kennethw@vnet.ibm.com)
         IBM Corp.
        Ted Kuo (tkuo@eos.ncsu.edu)
        Bay Networks"
   DESCRIPTION
        "This module defines a portion of the management
```

[Page 14]

```
RFC 2320
```

```
information base (MIB) for managing Classical \ensuremath{\text{IP}} and
        ARP over ATM entities."
    ::= { transmission 46 }
-- Textual Conventions
IpoaEncapsType ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
   STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The encapsulation type used on a VC."
               INTEGER {
    SYNTAX
                    llcSnap(1),
                    vcMuxed(2),
                    other(3)
                }
IpoaVpiInteger ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS
            current
   DESCRIPTION
       "An integer large enough to contain the value of a VPI."
    SYNTAX Integer32 (0..255)
IpoaVciInteger ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS
             current
   DESCRIPTION
        "An integer large enough to contain the value of a VCI."
    SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)
IpoaAtmAddr ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
   DISPLAY-HINT "1x"
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The ATM address used by the network entity.
       The semantics are implied by the length.
        The address types are:
        - no address (0 octets)
        - E.164 (8 octets)
        - NSAP (20 octets)
        In addition, when subaddresses are used IpoaAtmAddr
        may represent the concatenation of address and
        subaddress. The associated address types are:
        - E.164, E.164 (16 octets)
        - E.164, NSAP (28 octets)
        - NSAP, NSAP (40 octets)
```

[Page 15]

April 1998

```
Address lengths other than defined in this definition
       imply address types defined elsewhere.
       Note: The E.164 address is encoded in BCD format."
    SYNTAX
           OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..40))
IpoaAtmConnKind ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The use of call control. The use is as follows:
           pvc(1)
              Virtual link of a PVC. Should not be
              used in a PVC/SVC (i.e., SPVC)
              crossconnect.
           svcIncoming(2)
              Virtual link established after a
              received signaling request to setup
              an SVC.
           svcOutgoing(3)
              Virtual link established after a
              transmitted or forwarded signaling
             request to setup an SVC.
           spvcInitiator(4)
              Virtual link at the PVC side of an
              SVC/PVC crossconnect, where the
              switch is the initiator of the SPVC
              setup.
           spvcTarget(5)
              Virtual link at the PVC side of an
              SVC/PVC crossconnect, where the
              switch is the target of the SPVC
              setup.
       An spvcInitiator is always cross-connected to
       an svcOutgoing, and an spvcTarget is always
       cross-connected to an svcIncoming."
    SYNTAX
            INTEGER {
                      pvc(1),
                      svcIncoming(2),
                      svcOutgoing(3),
                      spvcInitiator(4),
                      spvcTarget(5)
                     }
-- Top-level structure of the MIB
ipoaObjects
                   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ipoaMIB 1 }
ipoaNotifications OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ipoaMIB 2 }
ipoaConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ipoaMIB 3 }
```

Greene, et al.

[Page 16]

-- MIB Objects ipoaLisTrapEnable OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX INTEGER { enabled(1), disabled(2) } MAX-ACCESS read-write STATUS current DESCRIPTION "Indicates whether ipoaLisCreate and ipoaLisDelete traps should be generated by this system. By default, this object should have the value enabled(1) for systems where ATMARP Servers are present and disabled(2) on systems where only clients reside." ::= { ipoaObjects 1 } -- The ATM Logical IP Subnet (LIS) Table ipoaLisTable OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF IpoaLisEntry MAX-ACCESS not-accessible STATUS current DESCRIPTION "There is one entry in this table for every Logical IP Subnet (LIS) of which this system is a member. The bulk of the objects in an ipoaLisEntry exists to control ATMARP for a particular LIS. In a PVC only environment it is implementation dependent as to whether this table should be supported." ::= { ipoaObjects 2 } ipoaLisEntry OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX IpoaLisEntry MAX-ACCESS not-accessible STATUS current DESCRIPTION "Information about a single LIS of which this system is a member. Membership in a LIS is independent of the actual ATM interfaces being used. The ipoaLisTable defines all LISs that a system is a member of. The ipAddrTable and the ipoaClientTable provides the mapping from local IP address to ATM interface. The ipoaLisIfMappingTable provides the mappings between Logical IP Subnets and interfaces.

Greene, et al.

[Page 17]

The ipoaLisTable is indexed by ipoaLisSubnetAddr (IP subnet address). An entry in the ipoaLisTable should exist for each ipAddrEntry that is associated with an ATM related interface used for Classical IP and ARP over ATM traffic.

Its ipAdEntAddr and ipAdEntNetMask when ANDed together should equal the ipoaLisSubnetAddr of the corresponding ipoaLisEntry."

```
INDEX { ipoaLisSubnetAddr }
::= { ipoaLisTable 1 }
```

```
IpoaLisEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    ipoaLisSubnetAddr
                                 IpAddress,
    ipoaLisDefaultMtu
                                 Integer32,
    ipoaLisDefaultEncapsType IpoaEncapsType,
    ipoaLisInactivityTimer Integer32,
ipoaLisMinHoldingTime Integer32,
                                Integer32,
    ipoaLisQDepth
                                Integer32,
    ipoaLisMaxCalls
                             Integer32,
    ipoaLisCacheEntryAge
    ipoaLisRetries
                               Integer32,
                               Integer32,
    ipoaLisDefaultPeakCellRate Integer32,
    ipoaLisActiveVcs Gauge32,
ipoaLisRowStatus RowStatus
}
```

```
ipoaLisSubnetAddr OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpAddress
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The IP subnet address associated with this LIS."
    ::= { ipoaLisEntry 1 }
ipoaLisDefaultMtu OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The default MTU used within this LIS. Note that the
       actual MTU used for a VC between two members of the
       LIS may be negotiated during connection setup and may
       be different than this value. The ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu
       object indicates the actual MTU in use for a
       particular VC."
   DEFVAL { 9180 }
```

Greene, et al.

[Page 18]

```
::= { ipoaLisEntry 2 }
ipoaLisDefaultEncapsType OBJECT-TYPE
               IpoaEncapsType
```

```
SYNTAX
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The default encapsulation to use on VCs created for
       this LIS. Note that the actual encapsulation type may
       be negotiated during connection setup and may be
       different than this value. The
       ipoaVcNegotiatedEncapsType object indicates the actual
       encapsulation in use for a particular VC."
   DEFVAL { llcSnap }
    ::= { ipoaLisEntry 3 }
ipoaLisInactivityTimer OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32
   UNITS
               "seconds"
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The time, in seconds, before a call established for an
       ipNetToMediaEntry on a client will timeout due to no
       traffic being passed on the VC. A value of 0 implies
       no time out."
   REFERENCE
       "RFC 1755, Sec. 3.4 VC Teardown"
   DEFVAL { 1200 }
   ::= { ipoaLisEntry 4 }
ipoaLisMinHoldingTime OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)
   UNITS
               "seconds"
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
               current
   STATUS
   DESCRIPTION
        "The minimum amount of time, in seconds, that a call
       will remain open. If 0 then ipoaInactivityTimer will
       completely determine when a call is terminated."
   REFERENCE
       "RFC 1755, Sec. 3.4 VC Teardown"
   DEFVAL \{ 60 \}
   ::= { ipoaLisEntry 5 }
ipoaLisQDepth OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX
              Integer32 (1..65535)
   UNITS
               "packets"
```

```
Greene, et al.
```

[Page 19]

```
MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The maximum number of outstanding requests that are
        allowed while waiting for ATMARP replies and
        InATMARP replies for this LIS."
   DEFVAL \{1\}
   ::= { ipoaLisEntry 6 }
ipoaLisMaxCalls OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32 (1..65535)
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The maximum number of SVCs that can be established
       simultaneously for this LIS."
   DEFVAL { 500 }
   ::= { ipoaLisEntry 7 }
ipoaLisCacheEntryAge OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32 (60..1200)
   UNITS
              "seconds"
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The time, in seconds, before an ipNetToMediaEntry will
       age out of the table. Note that the default value will
       be different for a client and a server. An ATMARP
       Server should use a default of 1200 and a client should
       use 900."
   DEFVAL { 900 }
   ::= { ipoaLisEntry 8 }
ipoaLisRetries OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32 (0..10)
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The number of times the ATMARP request will be retried
       when no response is received in the timeout interval
       indicated by ipoaLisTimeout."
          { 2 }
   DEFVAL
   ::= { ipoaLisEntry 9 }
ipoaLisTimeout OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32 (1..60)
   UNITS
             "seconds"
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
```

[Page 20]

```
STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The time to wait, in seconds, before retransmission
       of an ARP request."
           \{ 10 \}
    DEFVAL
    ::= { ipoaLisEntry 10 }
ipoaLisDefaultPeakCellRate OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Integer32
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
    STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "This object is the signalling parameter that
         should be used when setting up all best effort
        VCCs (Virtual Channel Connections).
        This parameter applies to the forward and
        backward direction on a per best effort VCC basis.
        A value of zero implies that no configured default
        exists and that local policy should be used to
        determine the actual default to used during
         call setup. ATM Signaling Support for IP over ATM
         (RFC 1755) recommends 1/10th of the ATM interface's
        speed."
    ::= { ipoaLisEntry 11 }
ipoaLisActiveVcs OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Gauge32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "Number of active SVCs for this LIS."
    ::= { ipoaLisEntry 12 }
ipoaLisRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX RowStatus
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
               current
    STATUS
   DESCRIPTION
        "This object allows entries to be created and deleted
       in the ipoaLisTable.
       When the ipoaLisRowStatus deleted (by setting this
       object to destroy(6)), this has the side-effect of
       removing all entries from the ipNetToMediaTable that
       are associated with this LIS (in other words, it
       flushes the entity's ATMARP cache). It also removes
       the ipoaVcTable entries that were associated with those
       ipNetToMediaTable entries. Destroying the row also
```

[Page 21]

```
removes the corresponding entries in the
       ipoaArpSrvrTable, ipoaArpClientTable,
       ipoaLisIfMappingTable, and ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable.
       Entries in both the ipNetToMediaTable and the
       ipoaVcTable that are associated with a
       ipoaConfigPvcEntry are not affected by changes to
       ipoaLisRowStatus."
   REFERENCE
        "RFC 1903, 'Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the
       Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2).'"
    ::= { ipoaLisEntry 13 }
-- The ATM Logical IP Subnet Interface Mapping Table
ipoaLisIfMappingTable OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX
           SEQUENCE OF IpoaLisIfMappingEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
        "There is one entry in this table for every combination
        of ipoaLisEntry and IP over ATM interface."
    ::= { ipoaObjects 3 }
ipoaLisIfMappingEntry OBJECT-TYPE
           IpoaLisIfMappingEntry
   SYNTAX
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "Defines an entry in the ipoaLisIfMappingTable."
   INDEX { ipoaLisSubnetAddr, ipoaLisIfMappingIfIndex }
    ::= { ipoaLisIfMappingTable 1 }
IpoaLisIfMappingEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
   ipoaLisIfMappingIfIndex InterfaceIndex,
   ipoaLisIfMappingRowStatus RowStatus
}
ipoaLisIfMappingIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX InterfaceIndex
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The ipAdEntIfIndex object from an ipAddrEntry
        is used as an index to this table when its
        ipAdEntAddr is in the subnet implied by
        ipoaLisSubnetAddr."
```

[Page 22]

::= { ipoaLisIfMappingEntry 1 } ipoaLisIfMappingRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE RowStatus SYNTAX MAX-ACCESS read-create STATUS current DESCRIPTION "This object allows entries to be created and deleted in the ipoaLisIfMappingTable." REFERENCE "RFC 1903, 'Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2).'" ::= { ipoaLisIfMappingEntry 2 } -- The ATMARP Client Table ipoaArpClientTable OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF IpoaArpClientEntry MAX-ACCESS not-accessible STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The ATMARP clients running on this system." ::= { ipoaObjects 4 } ipoaArpClientEntry OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX IpoaArpClientEntry MAX-ACCESS not-accessible STATUS current DESCRIPTION "Information about a single ATMARP Client. Clients can be started and stopped by adding and removing entries from this table. An entry in the ipoaArpClientTable has a corresponding entry in the ipAddrTable. Both are indexed by ipAdEntAddr. The ifIndex and subnet mask of a client entry are the ipAddrEntry's ipAdEntIfIndex and ipAdEntNetMask, respectively. Note that adding and removing entries from this table may have the same effect on the corresponding ipAddrTable entry. Row creation of an entry in this table requires that either the corresponding ipAddrTable entry exists or that ipAdEntIfIndex and ipAdEntNetMask be specified in the creation of an ipoaArpClientEntry at a minimum in order to create the corresponding ipAddrEntry. Specification of ipAdEntBcastAddr and ipAdEntReasmMaxSize to complete an ipAddrEntry is implementation dependent.

Greene, et al.

[Page 23]

```
Whether a corresponding ipAddrEntry is deleted during
        the deletion of an ipoaArpClientEntry is considered
        implementation dependent."
                { ipAdEntAddr }
    INDEX
    ::= { ipoaArpClientTable 1 }
IpoaArpClientEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
                                      IpoaAtmAddr,
    ipoaArpClientAtmAddr
    ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse
                                      IpoaAtmAddr,
    ipoaArpClientInArpInReqs
                                     Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientInArpOutRegs
                                     Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientInArpInReplies
                                     Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientInArpOutReplies Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidInRegs Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidOutRegs Counter32,
                                 Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientArpInReqs
                                     Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientArpOutRegs
    ipoaArpClientArpOutReqsCounter32,ipoaArpClientArpInRepliesCounter32,ipoaArpClientArpOutRepliesCounter32,
                                     Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientArpInNaks
    ipoaArpClientArpOutNaks
                                      Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientArpUnknownOps Counter32,
ipoaArpClientArpNoSrvrResps Counter32,
    ipoaArpClientRowStatus
                                      RowStatus
}
ipoaArpClientAtmAddr OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpoaAtmAddr
    MAX-ACCESS read-create
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The ATM address of the client."
    ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 1 }
ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpoaAtmAddr
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS
                current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The ATM address of the ATMARP Server,
        ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr, in use by this client. A
        zero length octet string implies that communication
        with a Remote ATMARP Server is not in effect."
    DEFVAL { ''H }
    ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 2 }
ipoaArpClientInArpInRegs OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX
               Counter32
```

[Page 24]

MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of InATMARP requests received by this client." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 3 } ipoaArpClientInArpOutRegs OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of InATMARP requests sent by this client." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 4 } ipoaArpClientInArpInReplies OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of InATMARP replies received by this client." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 5 } ipoaArpClientInArpOutReplies OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "Total number of InATMARP replies sent by this client." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 6 } ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidInRegs OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of times that this client detected an invalid InATMARP request." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 7 } ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidOutRegs OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of times that this client did not receive an InATMARP reply."

Greene, et al.

[Page 25]

```
::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 8 }
ipoaArpClientArpInRegs OBJECT-TYPE
          Counter32
   SYNTAX
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Total number of ATMARP requests received by this
       client."
   ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 9 }
ipoaArpClientArpOutReqs OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Total number of ATMARP requests sent by this client."
   ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 10 }
ipoaArpClientArpInReplies OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Total number of ATMARP replies received by this
       client."
   ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 11 }
ipoaArpClientArpOutReplies OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Total number of ATMARP replies sent by this client."
   ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 12 }
ipoaArpClientArpInNaks OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS
             current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Total number of negative ATMARP replies
        received by this client."
   ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 13 }
ipoaArpClientArpOutNaks OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX
              Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
```

[Page 26]

STATUS current DESCRIPTION "Total number of negative ATMARP replies sent by this client. Classic IP and ARP over ATM does not require an ATMARP client to transmit an ATMARP_NAK upon receipt of an ATMARP request from another ATMARP client. However, implementation experience has shown that this error condition is somewhat easy to create inadvertently by configuring one ATMARP client with an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable entry containing an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr value which is the ATM address of another ATMARP client-only system. If an ATMARP client supports the transmission of ATMARP_NAKs, then it should increment ipoaArpClientArpOutNaks each time it transmits an ATMARP_NAK. Otherwise, support of this object is considered optional." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 14 } ipoaArpClientArpUnknownOps OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of times that this client received an ATMARP message with an operation code for which it is not coded to support." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 15 } ipoaArpClientArpNoSrvrResps OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of times this client failed to receive a response from a ATMARP Server within the ipoaLisTimeout value for ipoaLisRetries times. This may imply that the client will re-elect a new primary ATMARP Server for this LIS from the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable." ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 16 } ipoaArpClientRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX RowStatus

Greene, et al.

[Page 27]

```
MAX-ACCESS read-create
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
        "This object allows entries to be created and
       deleted from the ipoaArpClientTable."
   REFERENCE
       "RFC 1903, 'Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the
       Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2).'"
    ::= { ipoaArpClientEntry 17 }
-- The ATMARP Server Table
ipoaArpSrvrTable OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF IpoaArpSrvrEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The ATMARP Servers running on this system."
   ::= { ipoaObjects 5 }
ipoaArpSrvrEntry OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaArpSrvrEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "Information about an ATMARP Server within a LIS. An
       entry in this table has two indexes: first ipAdEntAddr,
       which is the IP address that this system uses as a
       member of the LIS, and then ipoaArpSrvrAddr, which is
       the ATM address of the ATMARP Server.
       Entries may be created by a management application
       using the ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus object. Entries in this
       table may also be created by the system and not by a
       management application, for example via ILMI.
       Entries in this table may be deleted by setting the
       ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus object to 'destroy(6)'. This
       includes entries that were added by the system and not
       by a management application."
    INDEX { ipAdEntAddr, ipoaArpSrvrAddr }
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrTable 1 }
IpoaArpSrvrEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
   ipoaArpSrvrAddr
                                   IpoaAtmAddr,
   ipoaArpSrvrLis
                                  IpAddress,
   ipoaArpSrvrInArpInReqs
                                 Counter32,
   ipoaArpSrvrInArpOutReqs Counter32,
```

[Page 28]

```
ipoaArpSrvrInArpInReplies
                                        Counter32,
    ipoaArpSrvrInArpOutReplies Counter32,
    ipoaArpSrvrInArpInvalidInReqs Counter32,
ipoaArpSrvrInArpInvalidOutReqs Counter32,
    ipoaArpSrvrArpInReqs Counter32,
ipoaArpSrvrArpOutReplies Counter32,
ipoaArpSrvrArpOutNaka
    ipoaArpSrvrArpOutNaks Counter32,
ipoaArpSrvrArpDupIpAddrs Counter32,
ipoaArpSrvrArpUnknownOps Counter32,
ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus RowStatus
}
ipoaArpSrvrAddr OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpoaAtmAddr
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
                current
    STATUS
    DESCRIPTION
        "The ATM address of the ATMARP Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 1 }
ipoaArpSrvrLis OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpAddress
    MAX-ACCESS read-create
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
         "The subnet address that identifies the LIS with
         which this server is associated."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 2 }
ipoaArpSrvrInArpInRegs OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Counter32
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
         "The number of InATMARP requests received by this
         ATMARP Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 3 }
ipoaArpSrvrInArpOutRegs OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Counter32
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
         "The number of InATMARP requests sent by this ATMARP
         Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 4 }
ipoaArpSrvrInArpInReplies OBJECT-TYPE
```

[Page 29]

```
SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The number of InATMARP replies received by this
       ATMARP Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 5 }
ipoaArpSrvrInArpOutReplies OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The number of InATMARP replies sent by this ATMARP
       Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 6 }
ipoaArpSrvrInArpInvalidInRegs OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The number of invalid InATMARP requests received by
        this ATMARP Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 7 }
ipoaArpSrvrInArpInvalidOutRegs OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The number of times that this server did not receive
        an InATMARP reply."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 8 }
ipoaArpSrvrArpInReqs OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Total number of ATMARP requests received by this
       ATMARP Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 9 }
ipoaArpSrvrArpOutReplies OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
```

[Page 30]

```
RFC 2320
```

DESCRIPTION "Total number of ATMARP replies sent by this ATMARP Server." ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 10 } ipoaArpSrvrArpOutNaks OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "Total number of negative ATMARP replies sent by this ATMARP Server." ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 11 } ipoaArpSrvrArpDupIpAddrs OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of times that a duplicate IP address was detected by this ATMARP Server." ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 12 } ipoaArpSrvrArpUnknownOps OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter32 MAX-ACCESS read-only STATUS current DESCRIPTION "The number of times that this ATMARP Server received an ATMARP message with an operation code for which it is not coded to support." ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 13 } ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX RowStatus MAX-ACCESS read-create STATUS current DESCRIPTION "This object allows entries to be created and deleted from the ipoaArpSrvrTable." REFERENCE "RFC 1903, 'Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2).'" ::= { ipoaArpSrvrEntry 14 } -- The Remote ATMARP Server Table ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable OBJECT-TYPE

Greene, et al.

[Page 31]

```
April 1998
```

```
SYNTAX
             SEQUENCE OF IpoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A table of non-local ATMARP Servers associated with a
        LIS. An entry in this table has three indexes: first
        the ipoaLisSubnetAddr of the LIS for which the
        corresponding ATMARP Server provides ATMARP services,
        then the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr, which is the ATM
        address of the remote ATMARP Server, and finally the
        ifIndex of the interface on which the VC to the ATMARP
        Remote Server will be opened. An ifIndex value of 0
        should be used when a single VC is to be shared for
        ATMARP purposes by multiple interfaces."
    ::= { ipoaObjects 6 }
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX
           IpoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS
               current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Information about one non-local ATMARP Server."
    INDEX { ipoaLisSubnetAddr, ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr,
             ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex }
    ::= { ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable 1 }
IpoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
   ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr IpoaAtmAddr,
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrRowStatus RowStatus,
   ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex InterfaceIndexOrZero,
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr IpAddress,
    ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus INTEGER,
    ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus INTEGER
}
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaAtmAddr
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS
               current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The ATM address of the remote ATMARP Server."
    ::= { ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry 1 }
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE
            RowStatus
    SYNTAX
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
    STATUS
           current
   DESCRIPTION
```

[Page 32]

"This object allows entries to be created and deleted from the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable.

```
Deleting an ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry (by setting this
object to destroy(6)) may affect ipoaArpClientTable
entries. The object ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse in an
ipoaArpClientSrvrEntry may contain the ATM address
of an ATMARP Remote Server whose entry in the
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable is being removed. In this
case, any corresponding ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse
objects should be at a minimum invalidated by
setting their values to that of a zero length
OCTET STRING.
```

```
The value of ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus should be
consistent with that of ipoaArpRemoteSrvrRowStatus.
For example, successfully setting the value of
this object to notInService(2) after its being in
the up(1) state should result in
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus being set to down(2)
if currently up(1)."
REFERENCE
"RFC 1903, 'Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the
```

```
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2).'"
```

```
::= { ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry 2 }
```

```
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX InterfaceIndexOrZero
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "The ifIndex of the interface that the VC to the
    Remote ATMARP Server is associated with."
    ::= { ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry 3 }
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
    "The IP Address of the Remote ATMARP Server. A
    value of 0.0.0.0 implies that this address isn't
    known."
DEFVAL { '00000000'H }
::= { ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry 4 }
```

```
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX INTEGER {
```

Greene, et al.

```
up(1), -- use this ATMARP Server
              down(2) -- stop using this ATMARP Server
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
    STATUS
               current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The desired state for use of the ATMARP Server
        represented by an entry in this table.
         ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus values:
                 - Attempt to activate use of the
        up(1)
                   ATMARP Server represented by this
                   entry in the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable.
         down(2) - Deactivate use of this ATMARP
                   Server.
        When a managed system creates an entry in this
         table ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus and
         ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus are initialized as
        down(2) by default."
    DEFVAL { down }
    ::= { ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry 5 }
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX INTEGER {
               up(1), -- eligible for use
               down(2) -- not eligible for use
            }
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS
               current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The current operational state for use of a Remote
        ATMARP Server. An up(1) entry has a VC
        established to the respective Remote ATMARP
        Server:
        up(1) - A VC exists to Remote ATMARP Server
                  whose IP Address is stored in
                  ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr. This VC can
                 be determined by searching the
                  ipoaVcTable using
                  ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIfIndex (if not 0,
                  otherwise ignore ipNetToMediaIfIndex
                  index) and ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr.
                  An ipoaArpClientEntry should exist
                 with its ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse
                  object having the same value as
                  ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAtmAddr.
```

[Page 34]

RFC 2320

Transition from up(1) to down(2) status may affect ipoaArpClientTable entries. The object ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse in an ipoaArpClientSrvrEntry may contain the ATM address of an ATMARP Remote Server whose entry in the ipoaArpRemoteSrvrTable is being deactivated. In this case, any corresponding ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse objects should be at a minimum invalidated by setting their values to that of a zero length OCTET STRING.

If ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus is down(2) then ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus should be down(2). If ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus is changed to up(1) then ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus should change to up(1) if the Remote ATMARP Server entry can be activated." DEFVAL { down } ::= { ipoaArpRemoteSrvrEntry 6 }

-- The ATM VC Table

ipoaVcTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAXSEQUENCE OF IpoaVcEntryMAX-ACCESSnot-accessibleSTATUScurrentDESCRIPTION

"A system that supports IP over ATM is an IP system and therefore MUST support all of the appropriate tables in the SNMPv2-MIB (RFC 1907), the IF-MIB (RFC 2233), the IP-MIB (RFC 2011), the TCP-MIB (RFC 2012), and the UDP-MIB (RFC 2013). This includes the ipNetToMediaTable (the ARP cache) that is defined within the IP-MIB (RFC 2011). The ipoaVcTable keeps a set of VCs for each entry in the ARP cache that was put there by an IP over ATM system acting as either a host or server. The ipoaVcTable doesn't augment the ipNetToMediaTable (ARP Cache) since the the correspondence between tables is not necessarily one-to-one.

An ipNetToMediaPhysAddress object should contain the content as defined by the IpoaAtmAddr textual convention when used to hold an IPOA-MIB ATM Address." ::= { ipoaObjects 7 }

Greene, et al.

[Page 35]

```
ipoaVcEntry OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaVcEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
           current
   DESCRIPTION
        "A VC (permanent or switched) that this host or server
       has opened with another member of a LIS. Additional
       information can be determined about the VC from the
       ATM-MIB.
       Entries in this table cannot be created by management
       applications.
       In an SVC environment, an entry is automatically added
       by the system as the result of ATMARP processing.
       In a PVC environment, an entry is automatically added
       to this table when an entry is created in the
       ipoaConfigPvcTable and the IP Address at the remote
       end of the PVC is discovered using InATMARP. An
       entry also is added to the ipNetToMediaTable."
               { ipNetToMedialfIndex,
    INDEX
                 ipNetToMediaNetAddress,
                 ipoaVcVpi,
                 ipoaVcVci
    ::= { ipoaVcTable 1 }
IpoaVcEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
   ipoaVcVpi
                              IpoaVpiInteger,
   ipoaVcVci
                              IpoaVciInteger,
   ipoaVcType
                              IpoaAtmConnKind,
   ipoaVcNegotiatedEncapsType IpoaEncapsType,
   ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu
                          Integer32 }
ipoaVcVpi OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaVpiInteger
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
               current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The VPI value for the Virtual Circuit."
    ::= { ipoaVcEntry 1 }
ipoaVcVci OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaVciInteger
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS current
```

[Page 36]

```
RFC 2320
```

DESCRIPTION

```
"The VCI value for the Virtual Circuit."
    ::= { ipoaVcEntry 2 }
ipoaVcType OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaAtmConnKind
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The type of the Virtual Circuit."
   ::= { ipoaVcEntry 3 }
ipoaVcNegotiatedEncapsType OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaEncapsType
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The encapsulation type used when communicating over
       this circuit."
    ::= { ipoaVcEntry 4 }
ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
       "The MTU used when communicating over this circuit."
    ::= { ipoaVcEntry 5 }
-- The ATM Config PVC Table
ipoaConfigPvcTable OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF IpoaConfigPvcEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
           current
   DESCRIPTION
       "This table MUST be supported when PVCs are intended to
       be supported in order to enable the setup of PVCs for
       use by IP."
    ::= { ipoaObjects 8 }
ipoaConfigPvcEntry OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX IpoaConfigPvcEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
       "Defines a single PVC that exists at this host for
       use by IP."
```

Greene, et al.

[Page 37]

April 1998

```
INDEX
               { ipoaConfigPvcIfIndex,
                 ipoaConfigPvcVpi,
                 ipoaConfigPvcVci
    ::= { ipoaConfigPvcTable 1 }
IpoaConfigPvcEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
   ipoaConfigPvcIfIndex
                                     InterfaceIndex,
   ipoaConfigPvcVpi
                                     IpoaVpiInteger,
   ipoaConfiqPvcVci
                                     IpoaVciInteger,
   ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu
                                     Integer32,
    ipoaConfigPvcRowStatus
                                     RowStatus }
ipoaConfigPvcIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX InterfaceIndex
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
              current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The ifIndex of the ATM Interface that this PVC
        is associated with."
    ::= { ipoaConfigPvcEntry 1 }
ipoaConfigPvcVpi OBJECT-TYPE
            IpoaVpiInteger
   SYNTAX
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS
           current
   DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The VPI value for the Virtual Circuit."
::= { ipoaConfigPvcEntry 2 }
ipoaConfigPvcVci OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX IpoaVciInteger
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "The VCI value for the Virtual Circuit."
::= { ipoaConfigPvcEntry 3 }
```

```
ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)
MAX-ACCESS read-create
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "Classical IP and ARP over ATM allows use of
    other MTU values for PVCs but considers how a
    value other than 9180 could be selected to be out
    of scope. ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu can be used to
    configure the MTU to be used for the PVC.
```

Greene, et al.

[Page 38]

```
Both ends MUST have the same value configured."
   DEFVAL { 9180 }
    ::= { ipoaConfigPvcEntry 4 }
ipoaConfigPvcRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE
           RowStatus
    SYNTAX
   MAX-ACCESS read-create
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
       "This object allows rows to be created and deleted in
      the ipoaConfigPvcTable. Creation of an entry in this
      table should eventually result in the creation of an
      ipNetToMediaEntry and a corresponding ipoaVcEntry
      after InATMARP has determined the destination address
      of the remote system that the PVC is connected to.
      Setting this object to destroy(6) should remove the
      corresponding ipNetToMediaTable and ipoaVcTable
      entries."
  REFERENCE
      "RFC 1903, 'Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the
      Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2).'"
   ::= { ipoaConfigPvcEntry 5 }
-- Notifications
ipoaTrapPrefix OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ipoaNotifications 0 }
ipoaMtuExceeded NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS {
       ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu
    }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A frame was received that exceeds the negotiated
       MTU size. The VPI and VCI of the VC for which this
       condition was detected can be determined from the
       index values for ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu. In addition,
       the ifIndex and IP Address can be determined as
       well (refer to the ipoaVcTable)."
    ::= { ipoaTrapPrefix 1 }
ipoaDuplicateIpAddress NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS {
        ipNetToMediaIfIndex,
        ipNetToMediaNetAddress,
       ipNetToMediaPhysAddress,
```

ipNetToMediaPhysAddress

Greene, et al.

[Page 39]

```
STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The ATMARP Server has detected more than one ATM end
        point attempting to associate the same IP address with
        different ATM addresses."
    ::= { ipoaTrapPrefix 2 }
ipoaLisCreate NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS {
        ipoaLisSubnetAddr
    }
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "Generation of this trap occurs when an ipoaLisEntry is
        created while the ipoaLisTrapEnable.0 object has the
        value enabled(1)."
    ::= { ipoaTrapPrefix 3 }
ipoaLisDelete NOTIFICATION-TYPE
    OBJECTS {
       ipoaLisSubnetAddr
    }
    STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "Generation of this trap occurs when an ipoaLisEntry is
        deleted while the ipoaLisTrapEnable.0 object has the
        value enabled(1)."
    ::= { ipoaTrapPrefix 4 }
-- Conformance Definitions
               OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ipoaConformance 1 }
ipoaGroups
ipoaCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ipoaConformance 2 }
-- compliance statements
ipoaCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for agents that support the
        IPOA-MIB."
   MODULE -- this module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS { ipoaGeneralGroup,
                           ipoaBasicNotificationsGroup
        GROUP ipoaClientGroup
```

[Page 40]

```
DESCRIPTION
    "This group is mandatory for all hosts where IP
    over ATM client support is present."
GROUP ipoaSrvrGroup
DESCRIPTION
    "This group is mandatory for all hosts where ATMARP
    Servers are present."
GROUP ipoaSrvrNotificationsGroup
DESCRIPTION
    "This group is mandatory for all hosts where ATMARP
    Servers are present."
GROUP ipoaLisNotificationsGroup
DESCRIPTION
    "This group is mandatory for all hosts where
    ATMARP client only support is present and
    ipoaLisTrapEnable is allowed to be set to
    enabled(1)."
GROUP ipoaLisTableGroup
DESCRIPTION
    "This group is mandatory for all entities which
    support IP over ATM SVCs. Support of objects in
    this group by IP over ATM clients which only
    support IP over ATM PVCs is optional."
OBJECT ipoaLisDefaultMtu
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "The agent is not required to allow the user
    to change the default MTU from the value 9180.
    The agent is not required to support a SET
    operation to this object in the absence of
    adequate security."
OBJECT ipoaLisDefaultEncapsType
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "The agent is not required to allow the user to
    specify the default encapsulation type for the
    LIS.
    The agent is not required to support a SET
    operation to this object in the absence of
    adequate security."
OBJECT ipoaLisInactivityTimer
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
```

[Page 41]

"The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisMinHoldingTime MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisQDepth MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisMaxCalls MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisCacheEntryAge MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisRetries MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to allow the user to change the default number of times an ATMARP request will be retried when no response is received from the default of 2. The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisTimeout MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to allow the user

Greene, et al.

[Page 42]

to change the default retransmission time from

the default of 10 seconds. The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisDefaultPeakCellRate MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "Implementations that do not support IP over ATM SVC usage are not required to allow the user to specify a best effort default peak cell rate since typically the ipoaLisTable won't exist. The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaLisIfMappingRowStatus SYNTAX INTEGER { active(1) -- subset of RowStatus } MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object, and only one of the six enumerated values for the RowStatus textual convention need be supported, specifically: active(1)." OBJECT ipoaArpClientAtmAddr MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaArpSrvrLis MIN-ACCESS read-only DESCRIPTION "The agent is not required to support a SET operation to this object in the absence of adequate security." OBJECT ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus MIN-ACCESS read-only

Greene, et al.

[Page 43]

```
DESCRIPTION
    "The agent is not required to support a SET
    operation to this object in the absence of
    adequate security. In this case the value of
    this object should be up(1) when a VC
    exists to the Remote ATMARP Server or
    otherwise down(2), and the agent should not
    allow a SET operation to this object."
OBJECT ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "The agent is not required to support a SET
    operation to this object in the absence of
    adequate security."
OBJECT ipoaLisRowStatus
SYNTAX
        INTEGER {
                   active(1) -- subset of RowStatus
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required, and only one
    of the six enumerated values for the
    RowStatus textual convention need be
    supported, specifically: active(1)."
OBJECT ipoaArpClientRowStatus
SYNTAX INTEGER {
                   active(1) -- subset of RowStatus
                 }
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required, and only one
    of the six enumerated values for the
    RowStatus textual convention need be
    supported, specifically: active(1)."
OBJECT ipoaArpRemoteSrvrRowStatus
SYNTAX INTEGER {
                   active(1) -- subset of RowStatus
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required, and only one
    of the six enumerated values for the
    RowStatus textual convention need be
    supported, specifically: active(1)."
```

[Page 44]

```
OBJECT ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus
        SYNTAX
                INTEGER {
                           active(1) -- subset of RowStatus
        MIN-ACCESS read-only
        DESCRIPTION
            "Write access is not required, and only one
            of the six enumerated values for the
            RowStatus textual convention need be
            supported, specifically: active(1)."
        OBJECT ipoaConfigPvcRowStatus
        SYNTAX INTEGER {
                           active(1) -- subset of RowStatus
                         }
        MIN-ACCESS read-only
        DESCRIPTION
            "Write access is not required, and only one
            of the six enumerated values for the
            RowStatus textual convention need be
            supported, specifically: active(1)."
        OBJECT ipoaArpClientArpOutNaks
        MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
        DESCRIPTION
            "Classic IP and ARP over ATM does not require
            an ATMARP client to transmit an ATMARP_NAK
            upon receipt of an ATMARP request from another
            ATMARP client. This object should be
            implemented when an ATMARP client supports the
            transmission of ATMARP_NAKs."
    ::= { ipoaCompliances 1 }
-- units of conformance
ipoaGeneralGroup OBJECT-GROUP
   OBJECTS {
        ipoaVcType,
        ipoaVcNegotiatedEncapsType,
        ipoaVcNegotiatedMtu,
        ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu,
        ipoaConfigPvcRowStatus
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This group is mandatory for all IP over ATM entities."
    ::= { ipoaGroups 1 }
```

[Page 45]

April 1998

```
ipoaClientGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
        ipoaArpClientAtmAddr,
        ipoaArpClientSrvrInUse,
        ipoaArpClientInArpInReqs,
        ipoaArpClientInArpOutRegs,
        ipoaArpClientInArpInReplies,
        ipoaArpClientInArpOutReplies,
        ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidInRegs,
        ipoaArpClientInArpInvalidOutRegs,
        ipoaArpClientArpInReqs,
        ipoaArpClientArpOutRegs,
        ipoaArpClientArpInReplies,
        ipoaArpClientArpOutReplies,
        ipoaArpClientArpInNaks,
        ipoaArpClientArpOutNaks,
        ipoaArpClientArpUnknownOps,
        ipoaArpClientArpNoSrvrResps,
        ipoaArpClientRowStatus
      }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This group is mandatory for all hosts where an IP
        over ATM client is present."
    ::= { ipoaGroups 2 }
ipoaSrvrGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
        ipoaArpSrvrLis,
        ipoaArpSrvrInArpInReqs,
        ipoaArpSrvrInArpOutReqs,
        ipoaArpSrvrInArpInReplies,
        ipoaArpSrvrInArpOutReplies,
        ipoaArpSrvrInArpInvalidInReqs,
        ipoaArpSrvrInArpInvalidOutReqs,
        ipoaArpSrvrArpInReqs,
        ipoaArpSrvrArpOutReplies,
        ipoaArpSrvrArpOutNaks,
        ipoaArpSrvrArpDupIpAddrs,
        ipoaArpSrvrArpUnknownOps,
        ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus
    STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
        "This group is mandatory for all hosts where ATMARP
        Servers are present."
    ::= { ipoaGroups 3 }
```

Greene, et al.

[Page 46]

```
ipoaBasicNotificationsGroup NOTIFICATION-GROUP
   NOTIFICATIONS {
          ipoaMtuExceeded
       }
    STATUS
                  current
   DESCRIPTION
        "The notification which an IP over ATM entity
        is required to implement."
    ::= { ipoaGroups 4 }
ipoaSrvrNotificationsGroup NOTIFICATION-GROUP
   NOTIFICATIONS {
          ipoaDuplicateIpAddress
       }
    STATUS
                  current
    DESCRIPTION
            "The notification which an IP over ATM ATMARP
            Server is required to implement."
    ::= { ipoaGroups 5 }
ipoaLisNotificationsGroup NOTIFICATION-GROUP
   NOTIFICATIONS {
          ipoaLisCreate,
          ipoaLisDelete
       }
    STATUS
                  current
   DESCRIPTION
            "The LIS-related notifications which are required
            to be implemented by an IP over ATM ATMARP server,
            as well as by any IP over ATM client which allows
            ipoaLisTrapEnable to be set to enabled(1)."
    ::= { ipoaGroups 6 }
ipoaLisTableGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
        ipoaLisTrapEnable,
        ipoaLisSubnetAddr,
        ipoaLisDefaultMtu,
        ipoaLisDefaultEncapsType,
        ipoaLisInactivityTimer,
        ipoaLisMinHoldingTime,
        ipoaLisQDepth,
        ipoaLisMaxCalls,
        ipoaLisCacheEntryAge,
        ipoaLisRetries,
        ipoaLisTimeout,
        ipoaLisDefaultPeakCellRate,
        ipoaLisActiveVcs,
```

[Page 47]

```
ipoaLisRowStatus,
ipoaLisIfMappingRowStatus,
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrRowStatus,
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrIpAddr,
ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus
}
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"This group is mandatory for all entities which
support IP over ATM SVCs. Support of objects in
this group by IP over ATM clients which only
support IP over ATM PVCs is optional."
::= { ipoaGroups 7 }
```

```
END
```

5. Security Considerations

Certain management information defined in this MIB MAY be considered sensitive in some network environments. Therefore, authentication of received SNMP requests and controlled access to management information SHOULD be employed in such environments. The method for this authentication is a function of the SNMP Administrative Framework, and has not been expanded by this MIB.

Several objects in this MIB allow write access or provide for row creation. Allowing this support in a non-secure environment can have a negative effect on network operations. It is RECOMMENDED that implementers seriously consider whether set operations or row creation be allowed without providing, at a minimum, authentication of request origin. It is RECOMMENDED that without such support that the following objects be implemented as read-only:

- o ipoaLisDefaultMtu
- o ipoaLisDefaultEncapsType
- o ipoaLisInactivityTimer
- o ipoaLisMinHoldingTime
- o ipoaLisQDepth
- o ipoaLisMaxCalls
- o ipoaLisCacheEntryAge
- o ipoaLisRetries
- o ipoaLisTimeout
- o ipoaLisDefaultPeakCellRate
- o ipoaArpClientAtmAddr
- o ipoaArpSrvrLis

Greene, et al.

[Page 48]

- o ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus, show status as being either up(1) when a VC exists to the Remote ATMARP Server or otherwise down(2). Don't allow set support. ipoaArpRemoteSrvrOperStatus would have the same value as ipoaArpRemoteSrvrAdminStatus.
- o ipoaConfigPvcDefaultMtu
- o ipoaLisRowStatus
- o ipoaArpClientRowStatus
- o ipoaArpRemoteSrvrRowStatus
- o ipoaArpSrvrRowStatus
- o ipoaConfigPvcRowStatus
- o ipoaLisIfMappingRowStatus

6. Intellectual Property

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any intellectual property or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; neither does it represent that it has made any effort to identify any such rights. Information on the IETF's procedures with respect to rights in standards-track and standardsrelated documentation can be found in BCP-11. Copies of claims of rights made available for publication and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementors or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF Secretariat.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights which may cover technology that may be required to practice this standard. Please address the information to the IETF Executive Director.

7. Acknowledgments

This document is a product of the Internetworking Over NBMA Working Group. The authors of this document would like to recognize Keith McCloghrie from Cisco Systems for his support as our mentor from the Network Management Area.

Greene, et al.

[Page 49]

8. References

- [1] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser , "Structure of Management Information for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1902, January 1996.
- [2] McCloghrie, K., and F. Kastenholtz, "The Interfaces Group MIB using SMIv2", RFC 2233, November 1997.
- [3] Laubach M., and J. Halpern, "Classical IP and ARP over ATM", RFC 2225, April 1998.
- [4] Ahmed, M., and K. Tesink, "Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management Version 8.0 using SMIv2", RFC 1695, August 1994.
- [5] McCloghrie, K., and M. Rose, Editors, "Management Information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based internets: MIB-II", STD 17, RFC 1213, March 1991.
- [6] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1903, January 1996.
- [7] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Protocol Operations for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1905, January 1996.
- [8] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Conformance Statements for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1904, January 1996.
- [9] McCloghrie K., "Management Information Base for the Internet Protocol using SMIv2", RFC 2011, November 1996.
- [10] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.

Greene, et al.

[Page 50]

- [11] Perez, M., Liaw, F., Mankin, A., Hoffman, E., Grossman, D. and A. Malis, "ATM Signaling Support for IP over ATM", RFC 1755, February 1995.
- [12] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and Waldbusser, S., "Transport Mappings for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1906, January 1996.
- [13] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and Waldbusser, S., "Management Information Base for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1907, January 1996.
- [14] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Coexistence between Version 1 and Version 2 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework", RFC 1908, January 1996.
- 9. Authors' Addresses

Maria N. Greene Xedia Corp. 119 Russell Dr. Littleton, MA 01460 EMail: maria@xedia.com

James Luciani Bay Networks, Inc. 3 Federal St., BL3-04 Billerica, MA 01821, USA Phone: +1-508-439-4734 EMail: luciani@baynetworks.com

Kenneth D. White Dept. G80/Bldg 503 IBM Corporation Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA EMail: kennethw@vnet.ibm.com

Ted T.I. Kuo Bay Networks, Inc. 4401 Great America Parkway Santa Clara, CA 95052-8185 Phone: +1-408-495-7319 Fax: +1-408-495-1905 EMail: ted_kuo@Baynetworks.com

Greene, et al.

[Page 51]

10. Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1998). All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to the Internet Society or other Internet organizations, except as needed for the purpose of developing Internet standards in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the Internet Standards process must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by the Internet Society or its successors or assigns.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Greene, et al.

[Page 52]