Network Working Group Request for Comments: 1389 G. Malkin Xylogics, Inc. F. Baker Advanced Computer Communications January 1993

RIP Version 2 MIB Extension

Status of this Memo

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

Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing RIP Version 2.

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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

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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.

2.1 Format of Definitions

Section 4 contains 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].

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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 types are: Validation (the standard "set to invalid causes deletion" type), and RouteTag. The RouteTag type represents the contents of the Route Tag 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, an "interfaces" table which contains interface-specific statistics and configuration information, and an optional "neighbor" 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.

4. Definitions

RFC1389-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS

Counter, TimeTicks, IpAddress FROM RFC1155-SMI mib-2 FROM RFC1213-MIB OBJECT-TYPE FROM RFC-1212;

-- RIP-2 Management Information Base

rip2 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { mib-2 23 }

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-- the RouteTag type represents the contents of the -- Route Tag field in the packet header or route entry. RouteTag ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2)) -- the Validation type is used for the variable that deletes -- an entry from a table, and ALWAYS takes at least these values: Validation ::= INTEGER { valid (1), invalid (2) } The RIP-2 Globals Group. _ _ Implementation of this group is mandatory for systems that ___ _ _ implement RIP-2. -- These counters are intended to facilitate debugging quickly -- changing routes or failing neighbors rip2GlobalGroup OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rip2 1 } rip2GlobalRouteChanges OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter ACCESS read-only STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "The number of changes made to the IP Route Database by RIP." ::= { rip2GlobalGroup 1 } rip2GlobalQueries OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Counter ACCESS read-only STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "The number of responses sent to RIP queries from other systems." ::= { rip2GlobalGroup 2 } -- RIP Interfaces Groups -- Implementation of these Groups is mandatory for systems that _ _ implement RIP-2. -- Since RIP versions 1 and 2 do not deal with addressless links, -- it is assumed that RIP "interfaces" are subnets within a -- routing domain.

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```
-- The RIP Interface Status Table.
    rip2IfStatTable OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Rip2IfStatEntry
ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS mandatory
        DESCRIPTION
           "A list of subnets which require separate
           status monitoring in RIP."
       ::= { rip2 2 }
   rip2IfStatEntry OBJECT-TYPE
       SYNTAX Rip2IfStatEntry
       ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS mandatory
       DESCRIPTION
          "A Single Routing Domain in a single Subnet."
      INDEX { rip2IfStatAddress }
      ::= { rip2IfStatTable 1 }
    Rip2IfStatEntry ::=
        SEQUENCE {
            rip2IfStatAddress
                 IpAddress,
            rip2IfStatRcvBadPackets
                 Counter,
            rip2IfStatRcvBadRoutes
                 Counter,
            rip2IfStatSentUpdates
                Counter,
            rip2IfStatStatus
                Validation
    }
    rip2IfStatAddress OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX IpAddress
        ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
        DESCRIPTION
           "The IP Address of this system on the indicated
           subnet."
       ::= { rip2IfStatEntry 1 }
    rip2IfStatRcvBadPackets OBJECT-TYPE
        SYNTAX Counter
        ACCESS read-only
```

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STATUS mandatory 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 Counter ACCESS read-only STATUS mandatory 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 Counter ACCESS read-only STATUS mandatory 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 Validation ACCESS read-write STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "Writing invalid has the effect of deleting this interface." DEFVAL { valid } ::= { rip2IfStatEntry 5 } -- The RIP Interface Configuration Table. rip2IfConfTable OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Rip2IfConfEntry ACCESS not-accessible

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STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "A list of subnets which require separate configuration in RIP." ::= { rip2 3 } rip2IfConfEntry OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Rip2IfConfEntry ACCESS not-accessible STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "A Single Routing Domain in a single Subnet." INDEX { rip2IfConfAddress } ::= { rip2IfConfTable 1 } Rip2IfConfEntry ::= SEQUENCE { rip2IfConfAddress IpAddress, rip2IfConfDomain RouteTag, rip2IfConfAuthType INTEGER, rip2IfConfAuthKey OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..16)), rip2IfConfSend INTEGER, rip2IfConfReceive INTEGER, rip2IfConfDefaultMetric INTEGER, rip2IfConfStatus Validation } rip2IfConfAddress OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX IpAddress ACCESS read-only STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "The IP Address of this system on the indicated subnet." ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 1 } rip2IfConfDomain OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX RouteTag

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ACCESS read-write
    STATUS mandatory
    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)
            }
    ACCESS
           read-write
    STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
       "The type of Authentication used on this inter-
       face."
   DEFVAL { noAuthentication }
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 3 }
rip2IfConfAuthKey OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..16))
   ACCESS read-write
STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
       "The value to be used as the Authentication Key
       whenever the corresponding instance of
       rip2IfConfAuthType has the value simplePass-
       word. A modification of the corresponding in-
       stance of rip2IfConfAuthType does not modify
       the rip2IfConfAuthKey value.
       If a string shorter than 16 octets is supplied,
       it will be left-justified and padded to 16 oc-
       tets, 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 {
```

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```
doNotSend (1),
               ripVersion1 (2),
               rip1Compatible (3),
               ripVersion2 (4)
            }
   ACCESS read-write
   STATUS mandatory
   DESCRIPTION
      "What the router sends on this interface.
      ripVersion1 implies sending RIP updates compli-
      ant with RFC 1058. rip1Compatible implies
      broadcasting RIP-2 updates using RFC 1058 route
      subsumption rules. ripVersion2 implies multi-
      casting RIP-2 updates."
  DEFVAL { rip1Compatible }
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 5 }
rip2IfConfReceive OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX INTEGER {
              rip1 (1),
              rip2 (2),
               rip10rRip2 (3)
            }
   ACCESS read-write
   STATUS mandatory
   DESCRIPTION
      "This indicates which version of RIP updates
      are to be accepted. Note that rip2 and
      rip10rRip2 implies reception of multicast pack-
      ets."
  DEFVAL { rip10rRip2 }
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 6 }
rip2IfConfDefaultMetric OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX INTEGER ( 0..15 )
   ACCESS read-write
STATUS mandatory
   DESCRIPTION
      "This variable indicates what metric is to be
      used as a default route in RIP updates ori-
      ginated on this interface. A value of zero in-
      dicates that no default route should be ori-
      ginated; in this case, a default route via
      another router may be propagated."
   ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 7 }
```

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rip2IfConfStatus OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Validation ACCESS read-write STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "Writing invalid has the effect of deleting this interface." DEFVAL { valid } ::= { rip2IfConfEntry 8 } -- 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. _ _ rip2PeerTable OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Rip2PeerEntry ACCESS not-accessible STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "A list of RIP Peers." ::= { rip2 4 } rip2PeerEntry OBJECT-TYPE SYNTAX Rip2PeerEntry ACCESS not-accessible STATUS mandatory DESCRIPTION "Information regarding a single routing peer." INDEX { rip2PeerAddress, rip2PeerDomain } ::= { rip2PeerTable 1 } Rip2PeerEntry ::= SEQUENCE { rip2PeerAddress IpAddress, rip2PeerDomain RouteTag, rip2PeerLastUpdate TimeTicks, rip2PeerVersion INTEGER, rip2PeerRcvBadPackets

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```
Counter,
        rip2PeerRcvBadRoutes
            Counter
        }
rip2PeerAddress OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX IpAddress
    ACCESS read-only
    STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
      "The IP Address of the Peer System."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 1 }
rip2PeerDomain OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX RouteTag
    ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
       "The value in the Routing Domain field in RIP
       packets received from the peer."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 2 }
rip2PeerLastUpdate OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX TimeTicks
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
    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 )
    ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
       "The RIP version number in the header of the
       last RIP packet received."
   ::= { rip2PeerEntry 4 }
rip2PeerRcvBadPackets OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Counter
    ACCESS read-only
```

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```
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The number of RIP response packets from this
    peer discarded as invalid."
::= { rip2PeerEntry 5 }
rip2PeerRcvBadRoutes OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Counter
    ACCESS read-only
    STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
    "The number of routes from this peer that were
    ignored because the entry format was invalid."
    ::= { rip2PeerEntry 6 }
```

END

5. Acknowledgements

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In addition, the comments of the following individuals are also acknowledged: Keith McCloghrie and Frank Kastenholz.

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- 7. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

8. Authors' Addresses

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