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Network Services Monitoring 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.

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1. Introduction

There are a wide range of networked applications for which it is appropriate to provide SNMP Monitoring. This includes both TCP/IP and OSI applications. This document defines a MIB which contains the elements common to the monitoring of any network service application. This information includes a table of all monitorable network service applications, a count of the associations (connections) to each application, and basic information about the parameters and status of each application-related association.

This MIB may be used on its own for any application, and for most simple applications this will suffice. This MIB is also designed to serve as a building block which can be used in conjunction with application-specific monitoring and management. Two examples of this are MIBs defining additional variables for monitoring a Message Transfer Agent (MTA) service or a Directory Service Agent (DSA) service. It is expected that further MIBs of this nature will be specified.

This MIB does not attempt to provide facilities for management of the host or hosts the network service application runs on, nor does it provide facilities for monitoring applications that provide something other than a network service. Host resource and general application monitoring is handled by the Host Resources MIB.

2. The SNMPv2 Network Management Framework

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

- o RFC 1442 [1] which defines the SMI, the mechanisms used for describing and naming objects for the purpose of management.
- o STD 17, RFC 1213 [2] defines MIB-II, the core set of managed objects for the Internet suite of protocols.
- o RFC 1445 [3] which defines the administrative and other architectural aspects of the framework.
- o RFC 1448 [4] which defines the protocol used for network access to managed objects.

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

2.1 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. Rationale for having a Network Services Monitoring MIB

Much effort has been expended in developing tools to manage lower layer network facilities. However, relatively little work has been done on managing application layer entities. It is neither efficient nor reasonable to manage all aspects of application layer entities using only lower layer information. Moreover, the difficulty of managing application entities in this way increases dramatically as application entities become more complex.

This leads to a substantial need to monitor applications which provide network services, particularly distributed components such as MTAs and DSAs, by monitoring specific aspects of the application itself. Reasons to monitor such components include but are not limited to measuring load, detecting broken connectivity, isolating system failures, and locating congestion.

In order to manage network service applications effectively two requirements must be met:

- (1) It must be possible to monitor a large number of components (typical for a large organization).
- (2) Application monitoring must be integrated into general network management.

This specification defines simple read-only access; this is sufficient to determine up/down status and provide an indication of a broad class of operational problems.

3.1 General Relationship to Other MIBs

This MIB is intended to only provide facilities common to the monitoring of any network service application. It does not provide all the facilities necessary to monitor any specific application. Each specific type of network service application is expected to have a MIB of its own that makes use of these common facilities.

3.2 Restriction of Scope

The framework provided here is very minimal; there is a lot more that could be done. For example:

- (1) General network service application configuration monitoring and control.
- (2) Detailed examination and modification of individual entries in service-specific request queues.
- (3) Probing to determine the status of a specific request (e.g. the location of a mail message with a specific message-id).
- (4) Requesting that certain actions be performed (e.g. forcing an immediate connection and transfer of pending messages to some specific system).

All these capabilities are both impressive and useful. However, these capabilities would require provisions for strict security checking. These capabilities would also mandate a much more complex design, with many characteristics likely to be fairly implementation-specific. As a result such facilities are likely to be both contentious and difficult to implement.

This document religiously keeps things simple and focuses on the basic monitoring aspect of managing applications providing network services. The goal here is to provide a framework which is simple, useful, and widely implementable.

3.3 Relationship to Directory Services

Use of and management of directory services already is tied up with network service application management. There are clearly many things which could be dealt with by directory services and protocols. We take the line here that static configuration information is both provided by and dealt with by directory services and protocols. The emphasis here is on transient application status.

By placing static information in the directory, the richness and linkage of the directory information framework does not need to be repeated in the MIB. Static information is information which has a mean time to change of the order of days or longer.

When information about network service applications is stored in the directory (regardless of whether or not the network service application makes direct use of the directory), it is recommended that a linkage be established, so that:

- (1) The managed object contains its own directory name. This allows all directory information to be obtained by reference. This will let a SNMP monitor capable of performing directory queries present this information to the manager in an appropriate format. It is intended that this will be the normal case.
- (2) The directory will reference the location of the SNMP agent, so that an SNMP capable directory query agent could probe dynamic characteristics of the object.
- (3) This approach could be extended further, so that the SNMP attributes are modelled as directory attributes. This would dramatically simplify the design of directory service agents that use SNMP to obtain the information they need.

4. Application Objects

This MIB defines a set of general purpose attributes which would be appropriate for a range of applications that provide network services. Both OSI and non-OSI services can be accomodated. Additional tables defined in extensions to this MIB provide attributes specific to specific network services.

A table is defined which will have one row for each network service application running on the system. The only static information held on the application is its name. All other static information should be obtained from various directory services. The applDirectoryName is an external key, which allows an SNMP MIB entry to be cleanly related to the X.500 Directory. In SNMP terms, the applications are grouped in a table called applTable, which is indexed by an integer key applIndex.

The type of the application will be determined by one or both of:

- (1) Additional MIB variables specific to the applications.
- (2) An association to the application of a specific protocol.

5. Definitions

APPLICATION-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS

 OBJECT-TYPE, Counter32, Gauge32
 FROM SNMPv2-SMI
 mib-2
 FROM RFC1213-MIB
 DisplayString, TimeStamp
 FROM SNMPv2-TC;

-- Textual conventions

-- DistinguishedName [5] is used to refer to objects in the
-- directory.

DistinguishedName ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION

 STATUS current

 DESCRIPTION

 "A Distinguished Name represented in accordance with
 RFC1485."

 SYNTAX DisplayString

application MODULE-IDENTITY

 LAST-UPDATED "9311280000Z"

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 DESCRIPTION

 "The MIB module describing network service applications"

 ::= { mib-2 27 }

-- The basic applTable contains a list of the application
-- entities.

applTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF ApplEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
 "The table holding objects which apply to all different
 kinds of applications providing network services."
::= {application 1}

applEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX ApplEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
 "An entry associated with a network service application."
INDEX {applIndex}
::= {applTable 1}

ApplEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
 applIndex
 INTEGER,
 applName
 DisplayString,
 applDirectoryName
 DistinguishedName,
 applVersion
 DisplayString,
 applUptime
 TimeStamp,
 applOperStatus
 INTEGER,
 applLastChange
 TimeStamp,
 applInboundAssociations
 Gauge32,
 applOutboundAssociations
 Gauge32,
 applAccumulatedInboundAssociations
 Counter32,
 applAccumulatedOutboundAssociations
 Counter32,
 applLastInboundActivity
 TimeStamp,
 applLastOutboundActivity
 TimeStamp,
 applRejectedInboundAssociations
 Counter32,
 applFailedOutboundAssociations

```
        Counter32
    }

applIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX INTEGER (1..2147483647)
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "An index to uniquely identify the network service
        application."
    ::= {applEntry 1}

applName OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX DisplayString
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The name the network service application chooses to be
        known by."
    ::= {applEntry 2}

applDirectoryName OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX DistinguishedName
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The Distinguished Name of the directory entry where
        static information about this application is stored.
        An empty string indicates that no information about
        the application is available in the directory."
    ::= {applEntry 3}

applVersion OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX DisplayString
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The version of network service application software."
    ::= {applEntry 4}
```


applUptime OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TimeStamp

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of sysUpTime at the time the network service application was last initialized. If the application was last initialized prior to the last initialization of the network management subsystem, then this object contains a zero value."

::= {applEntry 5}

applOperStatus OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER {

up(1),

down(2),

halted(3),

congested(4),

restarting(5)

}

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Indicates the operational status of the network service application. 'down' indicates that the network service is not available. 'running' indicates that the network service is operational and available. 'halted' indicates that the service is operational but not available. 'congested' indicates that the service is operational but no additional inbound associations can be accommodated. 'restarting' indicates that the service is currently unavailable but is in the process of restarting and will be available soon."

::= {applEntry 6}

applLastChange OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TimeStamp

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of sysUpTime at the time the network service application entered its current operational state. If the current state was entered prior to the last initialization of the local network management subsystem, then this object contains a zero value."

::= {applEntry 7}

applInboundAssociations OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Gauge32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The number of current associations to the network service application, where it is the responder. For dynamic single threaded processes, this will be the number of application instances."

::= {applEntry 8}

applOutboundAssociations OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Gauge32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The number of current associations to the network service application, where it is the initiator. For dynamic single threaded processes, this will be the number of application instances."

::= {applEntry 9}

applAccumulatedInboundAssociations OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The total number of associations to the application entity since application initialization, where it was the responder. For dynamic single threaded processes, this will be the number of application instances."

::= {applEntry 10}

applAccumulatedOutboundAssociations OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The total number of associations to the application entity since application initialization, where it was the initiator. For dynamic single threaded processes, this will be the number of application instances."

::= {applEntry 11}

applLastInboundActivity OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TimeStamp

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of sysUpTime at the time this application last had an inbound association. If the last association occurred prior to the last initialization of the network subsystem, then this object contains a zero value."

::= {applEntry 12}

applLastOutboundActivity OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TimeStamp

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of sysUpTime at the time this application last had an outbound association. If the last association occurred prior to the last initialization of the network subsystem, then this object contains a zero value."

::= {applEntry 13}

applRejectedInboundAssociations OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The total number of inbound associations the application entity has rejected, since application initialization."

::= {applEntry 14}

applFailedOutboundAssociations OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The total number associations where the application entity is initiator and association establishment has failed, since application initialization."

::= {applEntry 15}

-- The assocTable augments the information in the applTable
-- with information about associations. Note that two levels
-- of compliance are specified below, depending on whether
-- association monitoring is mandated.

```
assocTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF AssocEntry
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The table holding a set of all active application
        associations."
    ::= {application 2}

assocEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX AssocEntry
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "An entry associated with an association for a network
        service application."
    INDEX {applIndex, assocIndex}
    ::= {assocTable 1}

AssocEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    assocIndex
        INTEGER,
    assocRemoteApplication
        DisplayString,
    assocApplicationProtocol
        OBJECT IDENTIFIER,
    assocApplicationType
        INTEGER,
    assocDuration
        TimeStamp
}

assocIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX INTEGER (1..2147483647)
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "An index to uniquely identify each association for a network
        service application."
    ::= {assocEntry 1}
```

assocRemoteApplication OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX DisplayString

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The name of the system running remote network service application. For an IP-based application this should be either a domain name or IP address. For an OSI application it should be the string encoded distinguished name of the managed object. For X.400(84) MTAs which do not have a Distinguished Name, the RFC1327 [6] syntax 'mta in globalid' should be used."

::= {assocEntry 2}

assocApplicationProtocol OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX OBJECT IDENTIFIER

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"An identification of the protocol being used for the application. For an OSI Application, this will be the Application Context. For Internet applications, the IANA maintains a registry of the OIDs which correspond to well-known applications. If the application protocol is not listed in the registry, an OID value of the form {applTCPProtoID port} or {applUDProtoID port} are used for TCP-based and UDP-based protocols, respectively. In either case 'port' corresponds to the primary port number being used by the protocol."

::= {assocEntry 3}

assocApplicationType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER {

ua-initiator(1),

ua-responder(2),

peer-initiator(3),

peer-responder(4)}

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This indicates whether the remote application is some type of client making use of this network service (e.g. a User Agent) or a server acting as a peer. Also indicated is whether the remote end initiated an incoming connection to the network service or responded to an outgoing connection made by the local application."

::= {assocEntry 4}

```
assocDuration OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX TimeStamp
    MAX-ACCESS read-only
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The value of sysUpTime at the time this association was
        started.  If this association started prior to the last
        initialization of the network subsystem, then this
        object contains a zero value."
    ::= {assocEntry 5}
```

-- Conformance information

```
applConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {application 3}
```

```
applGroups      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {applConformance 1}
```

```
applCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {applConformance 2}
```

-- Compliance statements

```
applCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for SNMPv2 entities
        which implement the Network Services Monitoring MIB
        for basic monitoring of network service applications."
    MODULE -- this module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS {applGroup}
    ::= {applCompliances 1}
```

```
assocCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for SNMPv2 entities which
        implement the Network Services Monitoring MIB for basic
        monitoring of network service applications and their
        associations."
    MODULE -- this module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS {applGroup, assocGroup}
    ::= {applCompliances 2}
```

-- Units of conformance

applGroup OBJECT-GROUP

OBJECTS {

applName, applVersion, applUptime, applOperStatus,
applLastChange, applInboundAssociations,
applOutboundAssociations, applAccumulatedInboundAssociations,
applAccumulatedOutboundAssociations, applLastInboundActivity,
applLastOutboundActivity, applRejectedInboundAssociations,
applFailedOutboundAssociations}

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A collection of objects providing basic monitoring of
network service applications."

::= {applGroups 1}

assocGroup OBJECT-GROUP

OBJECTS {

assocRemoteApplication, assocApplicationProtocol,
assocApplicationType, assocDuration}

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A collection of objects providing basic monitoring of
network service applications' associations."

::= {applGroups 2}

-- OIDs of the form {applTCPProtoID port} are intended to be used
-- for TCP-based protocols that don't have OIDs assigned by other
-- means. {applUDPPProtoID port} serves the same purpose for
-- UDP-based protocols. In either case 'port' corresponds to
-- the primary port number being used by the protocol. For example,
-- assuming no other OID is assigned for SMTP, an OID of
-- {applTCPProtoID 25} could be used, since SMTP is a TCP-based
-- protocol that uses port 25 as its primary port.

applTCPProtoID OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {application 4}

applUDPPProtoID OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {application 5}

END

6. Acknowledgements

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7. References

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8. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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