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Definitions of Managed Objects for Mapping of Address and Port with Encapsulation (MAP-E)

Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for Mapping of Address and Port with Encapsulation (MAP-E) for use with network management protocols.

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

This document is a product of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It represents the consensus of the IETF community. It has received public review and has been approved for publication by the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG). Further information on Internet Standards is available in Section 2 of RFC 7841.

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1. Introduction

Mapping of Address and Port with Encapsulation (MAP-E) [RFC7597] is a stateless, automatic tunneling mechanism for providing an IPv4 connectivity service to end users over a service provider's IPv6 network.

This document defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with monitoring MAP-E devices.

2. The Internet-Standard Management Framework

For a detailed overview of the documents that describe the current Internet-Standard Management Framework, please refer to section 7 of RFC 3410 [RFC3410].

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. MIB objects are generally accessed through the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Objects in the MIB are defined using the mechanisms defined in the Structure of Management Information (SMI). This memo specifies a MIB module that is compliant to the SMIV2, which is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [RFC2578], STD 58, RFC 2579 [RFC2579] and STD 58, RFC 2580 [RFC2580].

3. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

4. Structure of the MIB Module

The IF-MIB [RFC2863] defines generic managed objects for managing interfaces. Each logical interface (physical or virtual) has an ifEntry. Tunnels are handled by creating a logical interface (ifEntry) for each tunnel. Each MAP-E tunnel endpoint also acts as a virtual interface that has a corresponding entry in the IF-MIB. Those corresponding entries are indexed by ifIndex. The MAP-E MIB is configurable on a per-interface basis, so it depends on several parts (ifEntry) of the IF-MIB [RFC2863].

4.1. The mapMIBObjects

4.1.1. The mapRule Subtree

The mapRule subtree describes managed objects used for managing the multiple mapping rules in MAP-E.

According to [RFC7597], the mapping rules are divided into two categories: Basic Mapping Rule (BMR) and Forwarding Mapping Rule (FMR). According to Section 4.1 of [RFC7598], an F-flag specifies whether the rule is to be used for forwarding (FMR). If set, this rule is used as an FMR; if not set, this rule is BMR only and MUST NOT be used for forwarding. A BMR can also be used as an FMR for forwarding if the F-flag is set. So, the RuleType definition in the MAP-E MIB (see Section 5) defines bmrAndfmr to specify this scenario.

4.1.2. The mapSecurityCheck Subtree

The mapSecurityCheck subtree provides statistics for the number of invalid packets that have been identified. [RFC7597] defines two kinds of invalid packets:

- o The Border Relay (BR) will validate the received packet's source IPv6 address against the configured MAP domain rule and the destination IPv6 address against the configured BR IPv6 address.
- o The MAP node (Customer Edge (CE) and BR) will check that the received packet's source IPv4 address and port are in the range derived from the matching MAP rule.

4.2. The mapMIBConformance Subtree

The mapMIBConformance subtree provides conformance information of MIB objects.

5. Definitions

The following MIB module imports definitions from [RFC2578], [RFC2579], [RFC2580], [RFC2863], and [RFC4001].

```
MAP-E-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

IMPORTS

```
MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, mib-2,
Unsigned32, Counter64
    FROM SNMPv2-SMI                --RFC 2578
TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    FROM SNMPv2-TC                --RFC 2579
ifIndex
    FROM IF-MIB                    --RFC 2863
InetAddressIPv6, InetAddressIPv4,
InetAddressPrefixLength
    FROM INET-ADDRESS-MIB         --RFC 4001
OBJECT-GROUP, MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    FROM SNMPv2-CONF;             --RFC 2580
```

```
mapMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
```

```
LAST-UPDATED "201811260000Z"
```

```
ORGANIZATION
```

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"IETF Softwire Working Group"
```

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DESCRIPTION

"This MIB module is defined for management of objects for
MAP-E BRs or CEs.

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REVISION "201811260000Z"

DESCRIPTION

"Initial version. Published as RFC 8389."

::= { mib-2 242 }

mapMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapMIB 1}

mapRule OBJECT IDENTIFIER
::= { mapMIBObjects 1 }

mapSecurityCheck OBJECT IDENTIFIER
::= { mapMIBObjects 2 }

-- =====
-- Textual Conventions Used in This MIB Module
-- =====

```
RulePSID ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    DISPLAY-HINT "0x:"
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Indicates that the Port Set ID (PSID) is represented as
        hexadecimal for clarity."
    SYNTAX      OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
```

```
RuleType ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Enumerates the type of the mapping rule. It
        defines three types of mapping rules here:
        bmr: Basic Mapping Rule (not Forwarding Mapping Rule)
        fmr: Forwarding Mapping Rule (not Basic Mapping Rule)
        bmrAndfmr: Basic and Forwarding Mapping Rule
        The Basic Mapping Rule may also be a Forwarding Mapping
        Rule for mesh mode."
    REFERENCE   "bmr, fmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597.
        bmrAndfmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597, Section 4.1
        of RFC 7598."
    SYNTAX      INTEGER {
        bmr(1),
        fmr(2),
        bmrAndfmr(3)
    }
```

```
mapRuleTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF MapRuleEntry
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The (conceptual) table containing rule information for
        a specific mapping rule. It can also be used for row
        creation."
    ::= { mapRule 1 }
```

```
mapRuleEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      MapRuleEntry
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Each entry in this table contains the information on a
        particular mapping rule."
    INDEX      { ifIndex,
        mapRuleID }
    ::= { mapRuleTable 1 }
```

```

MapRuleEntry ::=
    SEQUENCE {
        mapRuleID                Unsigned32,
        mapRuleIPv6Prefix        InetAddressIPv6,
        mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen     InetAddressPrefixLength,
        mapRuleIPv4Prefix        InetAddressIPv4,
        mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen     InetAddressPrefixLength,
        mapRuleBRIPv6Address     InetAddressIPv6,
        mapRulePSID              RulePSID,
        mapRulePSIDLen           Unsigned32,
        mapRuleOffset            Unsigned32,
        mapRuleEALen            Unsigned32,
        mapRuleType              RuleType
    }

```

```

mapRuleID OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Unsigned32 (1..4294967295)
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A unique identifier used to distinguish mapping
        rules."
    ::= { mapRuleEntry 1 }

```

-- The object mapRuleIPv6Prefix is IPv6 specific; hence, it does
 -- not use the version-agnostic InetAddress.

```

mapRuleIPv6Prefix OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      InetAddressIPv6
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The IPv6 prefix defined in the mapping rule that will be
        assigned to CEs."
    ::= { mapRuleEntry 2 }

```

```

mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      InetAddressPrefixLength
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The length of the IPv6 prefix defined in the mapping rule
        that will be assigned to CEs."
    ::= { mapRuleEntry 3 }

```

-- The object mapRuleIPv4Prefix is IPv4 specific; hence, it does
 -- not use the version-agnostic InetAddress.

```
mapRuleIPv4Prefix OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      InetAddressIPv4
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The IPv4 prefix defined in the mapping rule that will be
         assigned to CEs."
    ::= { mapRuleEntry 4 }

mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      InetAddressPrefixLength
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The length of the IPv4 prefix defined in the mapping
         rule that will be assigned to CEs."
    ::= { mapRuleEntry 5 }

-- The object mapRuleBRIPv6Address is IPv6 specific; hence, it does
-- not use the version-agnostic InetAddress.

mapRuleBRIPv6Address OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      InetAddressIPv6
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The IPv6 address of the BR that will be conveyed to CEs.
         If the BR IPv6 address is anycast, the relay must use
         this anycast IPv6 address as the source address in
         packets relayed to CEs."
    ::= { mapRuleEntry 6 }

mapRulePSID OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      RulePSID
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The PSID value algorithmically identifies a set of
         ports assigned to a CE."
    REFERENCE
        "PSID: Section 5.1 of RFC 7597."
    ::= { mapRuleEntry 7 }

mapRulePSIDLen OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      Unsigned32(0..16)
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
```


DESCRIPTION

"The bit length value of the number of significant bits in the PSID field. When it is set to 0, the PSID field is to be ignored."

::= { mapRuleEntry 8 }

mapRuleOffset OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Unsigned32(0..15)

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The number of the mapRuleOffset is 6 by default to exclude the system ports (0-1023). It is provided via the Rule Port Mapping Parameters in the Basic Mapping Rule."

DEFVAL {6}

::= { mapRuleEntry 9 }

mapRuleEALen OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Unsigned32(0..48)

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The length of the Embedded Address (EA) defined in mapping rule that will be assigned to CEs."

REFERENCE

"EA: Section 3 of RFC 7597."

::= { mapRuleEntry 10 }

mapRuleType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RuleType

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Indicates the type of mapping rule.

'1' represents a BMR.

'2' represents an FMR.

'3' represents a BMR that is also an FMR for mesh mode."

REFERENCE

"bmr, fmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597.

bmrAndfmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597, Section 4.1 of RFC 7598."

::= { mapRuleEntry 11 }

mapSecurityCheckTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF MapSecurityCheckEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The (conceptual) table containing information on MAP security checks. This table can be used for statistics on the number of invalid packets that have been identified."

::= { mapSecurityCheck 1 }

mapSecurityCheckEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX MapSecurityCheckEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Each entry in this table contains information on a particular MAP security check."

INDEX { ifIndex }

::= { mapSecurityCheckTable 1 }

MapSecurityCheckEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {

mapSecurityCheckInvalidv4	Counter64,
mapSecurityCheckInvalidv6	Counter64

}

mapSecurityCheckInvalidv4 OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter64

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Indicates the number of received IPv4 packets that do not have a payload source IPv4 address or port within the range defined in the matching MAP rule. It corresponds to the second kind of invalid packet described in Section 4.1.2."

::= { mapSecurityCheckEntry 1 }

mapSecurityCheckInvalidv6 OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter64

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Indicates the number of received IPv6 packets that do not have a source or destination IPv6 address matching a Basic Mapping Rule. It corresponds to the first kind of invalid packet described in Section 4.1.2."

::= { mapSecurityCheckEntry 2 }

-- Conformance Information

```
mapMIBConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapMIB 2}
mapMIBCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { mapMIBConformance 1 }
mapMIBGroups OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { mapMIBConformance 2 }

-- compliance statements
mapMIBCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Describes the minimal requirements for conformance
        to the MAP-E MIB."
    MODULE -- this module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS { mapMIBRuleGroup , mapMIBSecurityGroup }
    ::= { mapMIBCompliances 1 }

-- Units of Conformance
mapMIBRuleGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
        mapRuleIPv6Prefix,
        mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen,
        mapRuleIPv4Prefix,
        mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen,
        mapRuleBRIPv6Address,
        mapRulePSID,
        mapRulePSIDLen,
        mapRuleOffset,
        mapRuleEALen,
        mapRuleType }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The group of objects used to describe the MAP-E mapping
        rule."
    ::= { mapMIBGroups 1 }

mapMIBSecurityGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
        mapSecurityCheckInvalidv4,
        mapSecurityCheckInvalidv6 }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The group of objects used to provide information on the
        MAP-E security checks."
    ::= { mapMIBGroups 2 }

END
```

6. IANA Considerations

The MIB module in this document uses the following IANA-assigned OBJECT IDENTIFIER values recorded in the SMI Numbers registry:

Descriptor -----	OBJECT IDENTIFIER value -----
MAP-E-MIB	{ mib-2 242 }

7. Security Considerations

There are no management objects defined in this MIB module that have a MAX-ACCESS clause of read-write and/or read-create. So, if this MIB module is implemented correctly, then there is no risk that an intruder can alter or create any management objects of this MIB module via direct SNMP SET operations.

Some of the objects in this MIB module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. This includes INDEX objects with a MAX-ACCESS of not-accessible, and any indices from other modules exposed via AUGMENTS. It is thus important to control even GET and/or NOTIFY access to these objects and possibly to even encrypt the values of these objects when sending them over the network via SNMP. These are the tables and objects and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

```
mapRuleIPv6Prefix
mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen
mapRuleIPv4Prefix
mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen
mapRuleBRIPv6Address
mapRulePSID
mapRulePSIDLen
mapRuleOffset
mapRuleEALen
mapRuleType
```

Some of the MIB model's objects are vulnerable because the information that they hold may be used for targeting an attack against a MAP node (CE or BR). For example, an intruder could use the information to help deduce the customer IPv4 and IPv6 topologies and address-sharing ratios in use by the ISP.

SNMP versions prior to SNMPv3 did not include adequate security. Even if the network itself is secure (for example by using IPsec), there is no control as to who on the secure network is allowed to access and GET/SET (read/change/create/delete) the objects in this MIB module.

Implementations **SHOULD** provide the security features described by the SNMPv3 framework (see [RFC3410]), and implementations claiming compliance to the SNMPv3 standard **MUST** include full support for authentication and privacy via the User-based Security Model (USM) [RFC3414] with the AES cipher algorithm [RFC3826]. Implementations **MAY** also provide support for the Transport Security Model (TSM) [RFC5591] in combination with a secure transport such as SSH [RFC5592] or TLS/DTLS [RFC6353].

Further, deployment of SNMP versions prior to SNMPv3 is **NOT RECOMMENDED**. Instead, it is **RECOMMENDED** to deploy SNMPv3 and to enable cryptographic security. It is then a customer/operator responsibility to ensure that the SNMP entity giving access to an instance of this MIB module is properly configured to give access to the objects only to those principals (users) that have legitimate rights to indeed GET or SET (change/create/delete) them.

8. References

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