

Network Working Group  
Request for Comments: 2613  
Category: Standards Track

R. Waterman  
Allot Networks Inc.  
B. Lahaye  
Xylan Corp.  
D. Romascanu  
Lucent Technologies  
S. Waldbusser  
INS  
June 1999

## Remote Network Monitoring MIB Extensions for Switched Networks Version 1.0

### 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 (1999). All Rights Reserved.

### 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 remote network monitoring devices in switched networks environments.

### Table of Contents

1	The Network Management Framework	2
2	Overview	3
2.1	Remote Network Management Goals	3
2.2	Switched Networks Monitoring	5
2.3	Mechanisms for Monitoring Switched Networks	5
2.3.1	DataSource Objects	6
2.3.2	Copy Port	7
2.3.3	VLAN Monitoring	7
2.4	Relationship to Other MIBs	8
2.4.1	The RMON and RMON 2 MIBs	8
2.4.2	The Interfaces Group MIB	8
2.4.3	The Entity MIB	8
2.4.4	The Bridge MIB	9

2.5 Relationship with IEEE 802.1 Standards	9
3 SMON/RMON Groups	9
3.1 SMON ProbeCapabilities	9
3.2 smonVlanStats	10
3.3 smonPrioStats	10
3.4 dataSourceCaps	10
3.5 portCopyConfig	11
4 Control of Remote Network Monitoring Devices	12
5 Definitions	13
6 References	39
7 Intellectual Property	41
8 Security Considerations	41
9 Authors' Addresses	44
A Full Copyright Statement	44

## 1. The Network Management Framework

The SNMP Management Framework presently consists of five major components:

- An overall architecture, described in RFC 2571 [1].
- Mechanisms for describing and naming objects and events for the purpose of management. The first version of this Structure of Management Information (SMI) is called SMIV1 and described in STD 16, RFC 1155 [2], STD 16, RFC 1212 [3] and RFC 1215 [4]. The second version, called SMIV2, is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [5], RFC 2579 [6] and RFC 2580 [7].
- Message protocols for transferring management information. The first version of the SNMP message protocol is called SNMPv1 and described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [8]. A second version of the SNMP message protocol, which is not an Internet standards track protocol, is called SNMPv2c and described in RFC 1901 [9] and RFC 1906 [10]. The third version of the message protocol is called SNMPv3 and described in RFC 1906 [10], RFC 2572 [11] and RFC 2574 [12].
- Protocol operations for accessing management information. The first set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [8]. A second set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in RFC 1905 [13].
- A set of fundamental applications described in RFC 2573 [14] and the view-based access control mechanism described in RFC 2575 [15].

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. Objects in the MIB are defined using the mechanisms defined in the SMI.

This memo specifies a MIB module that is compliant to the SMIV2. A MIB conforming to the SMIV1 can be produced through the appropriate translations. The resulting translated MIB must be semantically equivalent, except where objects or events are omitted because no information in SMIV2 will be converted into textual descriptions in SMIV1 during the translation process. However, this loss of machine readable information is not considered to change the semantics of the MIB.

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 [24].

## 2. Overview

This document continues the architecture created in the RMON MIB [17] by providing RMON analysis for switched networks (SMON).

Remote network monitoring devices, often called monitors or probes, are instruments that exist for the purpose of managing a network. Often these remote probes are stand-alone devices and devote significant internal resources for the sole purpose of managing a network. An organization may employ many of these devices, one per network segment, to manage its internet. In addition, these devices may be used for a network management service provider to access a client network, often geographically remote.

The objects defined in this document are intended as an interface between an RMON agent and an RMON management application and are not intended for direct manipulation by humans. While some users may tolerate the direct display of some of these objects, few will tolerate the complexity of manually manipulating objects to accomplish row creation. These functions should be handled by the management application.

### 2.1 Remote Network Management Goals

#### o Offline Operation

There are sometimes conditions when a management station will not be in constant contact with its remote monitoring devices. This is sometimes by design in an attempt to lower communications costs

(especially when communicating over a WAN or dialup link), or by accident as network failures affect the communications between the management station and the probe.

For this reason, this MIB allows a probe to be configured to perform diagnostics and to collect statistics continuously, even when communication with the management station may not be possible or efficient. The probe may then attempt to notify the management station when an exceptional condition occurs. Thus, even in circumstances where communication between management station and probe is not continuous, fault, performance, and configuration information may be continuously accumulated and communicated to the management station conveniently and efficiently.

#### o Proactive Monitoring

Given the resources available on the monitor, it is potentially helpful for it continuously to run diagnostics and to log network performance. The monitor is always available at the onset of any failure. It can notify the management station of the failure and can store historical statistical information about the failure. This historical information can be played back by the management station in an attempt to perform further diagnosis into the cause of the problem.

#### o Problem Detection and Reporting

The monitor can be configured to recognize conditions, most notably error conditions, and continuously to check for them. When one of these conditions occurs, the event may be logged, and management stations may be notified in a number of ways.

#### o Value Added Data

Because a remote monitoring device represents a network resource dedicated exclusively to network management functions, and because it is located directly on the monitored portion of the network, the remote network monitoring device has the opportunity to add significant value to the data it collects. For instance, by highlighting those hosts on the network that generate the most traffic or errors, the probe can give the management station precisely the information it needs to solve a class of problems.

#### o Multiple Managers

An organization may have multiple management stations for different units of the organization, for different functions (e.g. engineering and operations), and in an attempt to provide disaster

recovery. Because environments with multiple management stations are common, the remote network monitoring device has to deal with more than one management station, potentially using its resources concurrently.

## 2.2 Switched Networks Monitoring

This document addresses issues related to applying "Remote Technology" to Switch Networks. Switches today differ from standard shared media protocols:

- 1) Data is not, in general, broadcast. This MAY be caused by the switch architecture or by the connection-oriented nature of the data. This means, therefore, that monitoring non-broadcast traffic needs to be considered.
- 2) Monitoring the multiple entry and exit points from a switching device requires a vast amount of resources - memory and CPU, and aggregation of the data in logical packets of information, determined by the application needs.
- 3) Switching incorporates logical segmentation such as Virtual LANs (VLANs).
- 4) Switching incorporates packet prioritization.
- 5) Data across the switch fabric can be in the form of cells. Like RMON, SMON is only concerned with the monitoring of packets.

Differences such as these make monitoring difficult. The current RMON and RMON 2 standards do not provide for things that are unique to switches or switched environments.

In order to overcome the limitations of the existing standards, new monitoring mechanisms have been implemented by vendors of switching equipment. All these monitoring strategies are currently proprietary in nature.

This document provides the framework to include different switching strategies and allow for monitoring operations consistent with the RMON framework. This MIB is limited to monitoring and control operations aimed at providing monitoring data for RMON probes.

## 2.3 Mechanisms for Monitoring Switched Networks

The following mechanisms are used by SMON devices, for the purpose of monitoring switched networks.

### 2.3.1 DataSource Objects

The RMON MIB standard [17] defines data source objects which point to MIB-II interfaces, identified by instances of ifIndex objects.

The SMON MIB extends this concept and allows for other types of objects to be defined as data sources for RMON and/or SMON data. Three forms of dataSources are described:

ifIndex.<I>

Traditional RMON dataSources. Called 'port-based' for ifType.<I> not equal to 'propVirtual(53)'. <I> is the ifIndex value (see [22]).

smonVlanDataSource.<V>

A dataSource of this form refers to a 'Packet-based VLAN' and is called a 'VLAN-based' dataSource. <V> is the VLAN ID as defined by the IEEE 802.1Q standard [19]. The value is between 1 and 4094 inclusive, and it represents an 802.1Q VLAN-ID with global scope within a given bridged domain, as defined by [19].

entPhysicalEntry.<N>

A dataSource of this form refers to a physical entity within the agent and is called an 'entity-based' dataSource. <N> is the value of the entPhysicalIndex in the entPhysicalTable (see [18]).

In addition to these new dataSource types, SMON introduces a new group called dataSourceCapsTable to aid an NMS in discovering dataSource identity and attributes.

The extended data source mechanism supported by the SMON MIB allows for the use of external collection points, similar to the one defined and supported by the RMON and RMON 2 MIBs, as well as internal collection points (e.g. propVirtual ifTable entry, entPhysicalEntry). The latter reflects either data sources which MAY be the result of aggregation (e.g. switch-wide) or internal channels of physical entities, which have the capability of being monitored by an SMON probe.

### 2.3.2 Copy Port

In order to make the switching devices support RMON statistics, many vendors have implemented a port copy feature, allowing traffic to be replicated from switch port to switch port. Several levels of configuration are possible:

- 1) 1 source port to 1 destination port
- 2) N source ports to 1 destination port
- 3) N source ports to M destination ports

The SMON standard presents a standard MIB interface which allows for the control of this function.

Note that this function can apply to devices that have no other SMON or RMON functionality than copy port. The agent of such a device would support only the portCopyCaps and the portCopyConfig MIB groups, out of the whole SMON MIB. Switch vendors are encouraged to implement this subset of the SMON MIB, as it would allow for standard port copy configuration from the same NMS application that does RMON or SMON.

Port copy may cause congestion problems on the SMON device. This situation is more likely occur when copying from a port of higher speed to a port of lower speed or copy from multiple port to a single port.

Particular implementations MAY chose to build protection mechanisms that would prevent creation of new port copy links when the capacity of the destination port is exceeded. The MIB allows for implementations to (if supported) instrument a destination drop count on port copy to provide NMS applications a sense of the quality of data presented at the destination port.

### 2.3.3 VLAN Monitoring

VLAN monitoring can be accomplished by using a VLAN-based dataSource and/or by configuring smonVlanIdStats and/or smonPrioStats collections. These functions allow VLAN-ID or user priority distributions per dataSource. VLAN monitoring provides a high-level view of total VLAN usages and relative non-unicast traffic usage as well as a profile of VLAN priority as defined in the 3-bit user\_priority field.

NOTE: priority statistics reflect what was parsed from the packet, not what priority, if any, was necessarily granted by the switch.

## 2.4 Relationship to Other MIBs

### 2.4.1 The RMON and RMON 2 MIBs

The Remote Monitoring MIB (RMON) [17] provides several management functions that MAY be directly or indirectly applicable to switched networks.

The port copy mechanisms defined by the SMON MIB allow for the destination ports to become a data source for any RMON statistics. However, an NMS application SHOULD check whether it is in the device capability (portCopyCap) to filter errors from a source to a destination port and whether this capability is enabled, in order to provide a correct interpretation of the copied port traffic.

RMON host and matrix group statistics entries MAY be aggregated by use of the extended dataSource capability defined in SMON. RMON 2 groups are similarly extended through the use of SMON's dataSource definition.

RMON also defines a simple thresholding monitoring mechanism, event-logging and event-notification for any MIB instance; SMON utilizes the alarms and events groups from RMON without modification. These groups SHOULD be implemented on SMON devices if a simple thresholding mechanism is desired.

The RMON 2 usrHistory group (user-defined history collection) SHOULD be implemented by an SMON device if a history collection mechanism is desired for smonStats entries.

### 2.4.2 The Interfaces Group MIB

The SMON MIB utilizes the propVirtual(53) ifType defined in the Interfaces Group MIB [22] to provide SMON and RMON with new dataSources such as VLANs and internal monitoring points. NMS applications SHOULD consult the SMON dataSource capabilities group (dataSourceCap) for a description of these virtual interfaces.

### 2.4.3 The Entity MIB

The SMON MIB does not mandate Entity MIB [18] support, but allows for physical entities, as defined by this MIB to be defined as SMON data sources. For such cases, the support for the entPhysicalTable is required.



#### 2.4.4 The Bridge MIB

One of the important indicators for measuring the effectiveness of a switching device is the ratio between the number of forwarded frames and the number of dropped frames at the switch port.

It is out of the scope of this MIB to provide instrumentation information relative to switching devices. However, such indication may be part of other MIB modules.

For instance the Bridge MIB [23] provides such MIB objects, for the 802.1 bridges (dot1dTpPortInFrames, dot1dTpPortInDiscards) and switches managed according to the 802.1 bridge model MAY provide this information.

#### 2.5 Relationship with IEEE 802.1 Standards

The SMON MIB provides simple statistics per VLAN and priority levels. Those two categories of statistics are important to managers of switched networks. Interoperability for those features is ensured by the use of the IEEE 802.1 p/Q standards ([19], [20]) defined by the IEEE 802.1 WG. Interoperability from the SMON MIB point of view is ensured by referencing the IEEE definition of VLANs and priority levels for the SMON statistics.

### 3. SMON Groups

#### 3.1 SMON ProbeCapabilities

The SMON probeCapabilities BITS object covers the following four capabilities.

- smonVlanStats(0)  
The probe supports the smonVlanStats object group.
- smonPrioStats(1)  
The probe supports the smonPrioStats object group.
- dataSource(2)  
The probe supports the dataSourceCaps object group.
- portCopy(4)  
The probe supports the portCopyConfig object group.

### 3.2 smonVlanStats

The smonVlanStats MIB group includes the control and statistics objects related to 802.1Q VLANs. Specific statistics per 802.1Q virtual LAN are supported. The group provides a high level view of total VLAN usage, and relative non-unicast traffic usage.

It is an implementation-specific matter as to how the agent determines the proper default-VLAN for untagged or priority-tagged frames.

### 3.3 smonPrioStats

The smonPrioStatsTable provides a distribution based on the user\_priority field in the VLAN header.

Note that this table merely reports priority as encoded in VLAN headers, not the priority (if any) given the frame for actual switching purposes.

### 3.4 dataSourceCaps

The dataSourceCaps MIB group identifies all supported data sources on an SMON device. An NMS MAY use this table to discover the RMON and Copy Port attributes of each data source.

Upon restart of the agent, the dataSourceTable, ifTable and entPhysicalTable are initialized for the available data sources. The agent MAY modify these tables as data sources become known or are removed (e.g. hot swap of interfaces, chassis cards or the discovery of VLAN usage). It is understood that dataSources representing VLANs may not always be instantiated immediately upon restart, but rather as VLAN usage is detected by the agent. The agent SHOULD attempt to create dataSource and interface entries for all dataSources as soon as possible.

For each dataSourceCapsEntry representing a VLAN or entPhysicalEntry, the agent MUST create an associated ifEntry with a ifType value of associated dataSourceCapsIfIndex object.

The rationale of the above derives from the fact that according to [16] and [17] an RMON dataSource MUST be associated with an ifEntry. Specifically, the dataSourceCapsTable allows for an agent to map Entity MIB physical entities (e.g., switch backplanes) and entire VLANs to ifEntries with ifType "propVirtual(53)". This ifEntry values will be used as the actual values in RMON control table dataSource objects. This allows for physical entities and VLANs to be treated as RMON data sources, and RMON functions to be applied to this type

of data sources.

### 3.5 portCopyConfig

The portCopyConfig MIB group includes the objects defined for the control of the port copy functionality in a device.

The standard does not place a limit on the mode in which this copy function may be used:

#### Mode 1 -- 1:1 Copy

Single dataSource copied to a single destination dataSource. Agent MAY limit configuration based on ifTypes, ifSpeeds, half-duplex/full-duplex, or agent resources. In this mode the single instance of the portCopyDestDropEvents object refers to dropped frames on the portCopyDest interface.

#### Mode 2 -- N:1 Copy

Multiple dataSources copied to a single destination dataSource. Agent MAY limit configuration based on ifTypes, ifSpeeds, half-duplex/full-duplex, portCopyDest over-subscription, or agent resources. In this mode all N instances of the portCopyDestDropEvents object SHOULD contain the same value, and refer to dropped frames on the portCopyDest interface.

#### Mode 3 -- N:M Copy

Multiple dataSources copied to multiple destination dataSources. Agent MAY limit configuration based on ifTypes, ifSpeeds, half-duplex/full-duplex, portCopyDest over-subscription, or agent resources. Since portCopyDestDropEvents is kept per destination port, all instances of the portCopyDestDropEvents object associated with (indexed by) a given portCopyDest SHOULD have the same value (i.e. replicated or aliased for each instance associated with a given portCopyDest).

The rows do not have an OwnerString, since multiple rows MAY be part of the same portCopy operation. The agent is expected to activate or deactivate entries one at a time, based on the rowStatus for the given row. This can lead to unpredictable results in Modes 2 and 3 in applications utilizing the portCopy target traffic, if multiple PDUs are used to fully configure the operation. It is RECOMMENDED that an entire portCopy operation be configured in one SetRequest PDU if possible.

The portCopyDest object MAY NOT reference an interface associated with a packet-based VLAN (smonVlanDataSource.<V>), but this dataSource type MAY be used as a portCopySource.

#### 4. Control of Remote Network Monitoring Devices

Due to the complex nature of the available functions in these devices, the functions often need user configuration. In many cases, the function requires parameters to be set up for a data collection operation. The operation can proceed only after these parameters are fully set up.

Many functional groups in this MIB have one or more tables in which to set up control parameters, and one or more data tables in which to place the results of the operation. The control tables are typically read/write in nature, while the data tables are typically read-only. Because the parameters in the control table often describe resulting data in the data table, many of the parameters can be modified only when the control entry is not active. Thus, the method for modifying these parameters is to de-activate the entry, perform the SNMP Set operations to modify the entry, and then re-activate the entry. Deleting the control entry causes the deletion of any associated data entries, which also gives a convenient method for reclaiming the resources used by the associated data.

Some objects in this MIB provide a mechanism to execute an action on the remote monitoring device. These objects MAY execute an action as a result of a change in the state of the object. For those objects in this MIB, a request to set an object to the same value as it currently holds would thus cause no action to occur.

To facilitate control by multiple managers, resources have to be shared among the managers. These resources are typically the memory and computation resources that a function requires.

The control mechanisms defined and used in this MIB are the same as those defined in the RMON MIB [17], for control functionality and interaction with multiple managers.

## 5. Definitions

SMON-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

### IMPORTS

MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, Counter32,  
Integer32, Counter64  
FROM SNMPv2-SMI  
RowStatus, TEXTUAL-CONVENTION  
FROM SNMPv2-TC  
rmon, OwnerString  
FROM RMON-MIB  
LastCreateTime, DataSource, rmonConformance, probeConfig  
FROM RMON2-MIB  
InterfaceIndex  
FROM IF-MIB  
MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP  
FROM SNMPv2-CONF;

switchRMON MODULE-IDENTITY

LAST-UPDATED "9812160000Z"

ORGANIZATION "IETF RMON MIB Working Group"

CONTACT-INFO

"IETF RMONMIB WG Mailing list: rmonmib@cisco.com

Rich Waterman  
Allot Networks Inc.  
Tel: +1-408-559-0253  
Email: rich@allot.com

Bill Lahaye  
Xylan Corp.  
Tel: +1-800-995-2612  
Email: lahaye@ctrn.com

Dan Romascanu  
Lucent Technologies  
Tel: +972-3-645-8414  
Email: dromasca@lucent.com

Steven Waldbusser  
International Network Services (INS)  
Tel: +1-650-318-1251  
Email: waldbusser@ins.com"

### DESCRIPTION

"The MIB module for managing remote monitoring device  
implementations for Switched Networks"

**-- revision history**

REVISION "9812160000Z" -- 16 Dec 1998 midnight  
 DESCRIPTION "Initial Version, published as RFC 2613."

::= { rmon 22 }

smonMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { switchRMON 1 }

dataSourceCaps OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {smonMIBObjects 1}  
 smonStats OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {smonMIBObjects 2}  
 portCopyConfig OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {smonMIBObjects 3}  
 smonRegistrationPoints OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {smonMIBObjects 4}

**-- Textual Conventions**

--

SmonDataSource ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Identifies the source of the data that the associated function is configured to analyze. This Textual Convention extends the DataSource Textual Convention defined by RMON 2 to the following data source types:

- ifIndex.<I>

DataSources of this traditional form are called 'port-based', but only if ifType.<I> is not equal to 'propVirtual(53)'.

- smonVlanDataSource.<V>

A dataSource of this form refers to a 'Packet-based VLAN' and is called a 'VLAN-based' dataSource. <V> is the VLAN ID as defined by the IEEE 802.1Q standard [19]. The value is between 1 and 4094 inclusive, and it represents an 802.1Q VLAN-ID with global scope within a given bridged domain, as defined by [19].

- entPhysicalEntry.<N>

A dataSource of this form refers to a physical entity within the agent (e.g. entPhysicalClass = backplane(4)) and is called an 'entity-based' dataSource."

SYNTAX OBJECT IDENTIFIER

-- The smonCapabilities object describes SMON agent capabilities.

smonCapabilities OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX BITS {  
 smonVlanStats(0),

```

    smonPrioStats(1),
    dataSource(2),
    smonUnusedBit(3),
    portCopy(4)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "An indication of the SMON MIB groups supported
    by this agent."
 ::= { probeConfig 15 }

-- dataSourceCaps MIB group - defines SMON data source and port
-- copy capabilities for devices supporting SMON.

-- A NMS application will check this MIB group and retrieve
-- information about the SMON capabilities of the device before
-- applying SMON control operations to the device.

-- dataSourceCapsTable: defines capabilities of RMON data sources

dataSourceCapsTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF DataSourceCapsEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "This table describes RMON data sources and port copy
    capabilities. An NMS MAY use this table to discover the
    identity and attributes of the data sources on a given agent
    implementation. Similar to the probeCapabilities object,
    actual row-creation operations will succeed or fail based on
    the resources available and parameter values used in each
    row-creation operation.

    Upon restart of the RMON agent, the dataSourceTable, ifTable,
    and perhaps entPhysicalTable are initialized for the available
    dataSources.

    For each dataSourceCapsEntry representing a VLAN or
    entPhysicalEntry the agent MUST create an associated ifEntry
    with a ifType value of 'propVirtual(53)'. This ifEntry will be
    used as the actual value in RMON control table dataSource
    objects. The assigned ifIndex value is copied into the
    associated dataSourceCapsIfIndex object.

    It is understood that dataSources representing VLANs may not
    always be instantiated immediately upon restart, but rather as

```

VLAN usage is detected by the agent. The agent SHOULD attempt to create dataSource and interface entries for all dataSources as soon as possible."

```
 ::= { dataSourceCaps 1 }
```

**dataSourceCapsEntry OBJECT-TYPE**  
**SYNTAX** DataSourceCapsEntry  
**MAX-ACCESS** not-accessible  
**STATUS** current  
**DESCRIPTION**  
 "Entries per data source containing descriptions of data source and port copy capabilities. This table is populated by the SMON agent with one entry for each supported data source."  
**INDEX** { IMPLIED dataSourceCapsObject }  
 ::= { dataSourceCapsTable 1 }

**DataSourceCapsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {**  
     dataSourceCapsObject  
         SmonDataSource,  
     dataSourceRmonCaps  
         BITS,  
     dataSourceCopyCaps  
         BITS,  
     dataSourceCapsIfIndex  
         InterfaceIndex  
**}**

**dataSourceCapsObject OBJECT-TYPE**  
**SYNTAX** SmonDataSource  
**MAX-ACCESS** not-accessible  
**STATUS** current  
**DESCRIPTION**  
 "Defines an object that can be a SMON data source or a source or a destination for a port copy operation."  
 ::= { dataSourceCapsEntry 1 }

**dataSourceRmonCaps OBJECT-TYPE**  
**SYNTAX** BITS {  
     countErrFrames(0),  
     countAllGoodFrames(1),  
     countAnyRmonTables(2),  
     babyGiantsCountAsGood(3)  
**}**  
**MAX-ACCESS** read-only  
**STATUS** current  
**DESCRIPTION**



" General attributes of the specified dataSource. Note that these are static attributes, which SHOULD NOT be adjusted because of current resources or configuration.

- countErrFrames(0)  
The agent sets this bit for the dataSource if errored frames received on this dataSource can actually be monitored by the agent. The agent clears this bit if any errored frames are not visible to the RMON data collector.
- countAllGoodFrames(1)  
The agent sets this bit for the dataSource if all good frames received on this dataSource can actually be monitored by the agent. The agent clears this bit if any good frames are not visible for RMON collection, e.g., the dataSource is a non-promiscuous interface or an internal switch interface which may not receive frames which were switched in hardware or dropped by the bridge forwarding function.
- countAnyRmonTables(2)  
The agent sets this bit if this dataSource can actually be used in any of the implemented RMON tables, resources notwithstanding. The agent clears this bit if this dataSourceCapsEntry is present simply to identify a dataSource that may only be used as portCopySource and/or a portCopyDest, but not the source of an actual RMON data collection.
- babyGiantsCountAsGood(3)  
The agent sets this bit if it can distinguish, for counting purposes, between true giant frames and frames that exceed Ethernet maximum frame size 1518 due to VLAN tagging ('baby giants'). Specifically, this BIT means that frames up to 1522 octets are counted as good.

Agents not capable of detecting 'baby giants' will clear this bit and will view all frames less than or equal to 1518 octets as 'good frames' and all frames larger than 1518 octets as 'bad frames' for the purpose of counting in the smonVlanIdStats and smonPrioStats tables.

Agents capable of detecting 'baby giants' SHALL consider them as 'good frames' for the purpose of counting in the smonVlanIdStats and smonPrioStats tables."

::= { dataSourceCapsEntry 2 }

dataSourceCopyCaps OBJECT-TYPE

```
SYNTAX BITS {  
    copySourcePort(0),  
    copyDestPort(1),  
    copySrcTxTraffic(2),  
    copySrcRxTraffic(3),  
    countDestDropEvents(4),  
    copyErrFrames(5),  
    copyUnalteredFrames(6),  
    copyAllGoodFrames(7)  
}
```

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"PortCopy function capabilities of the specified dataSource.  
Note that these are static capabilities, which SHOULD NOT be  
adjusted because of current resources or configuration.

- copySourcePort(0)  
The agent sets this bit if this dataSource is capable of  
acting as a source of a portCopy operation. The agent clears  
this bit otherwise.
- copyDestPort(1)  
The agent sets this bit if this dataSource is capable of  
acting as a destination of a portCopy operation. The agent  
clears this bit otherwise.
- copySrcTxTraffic(2)  
If the copySourcePort bit is set:  
The agent sets this bit if this dataSource is capable of  
copying frames transmitted out this portCopy source. The  
agent clears this bit otherwise. This function is needed  
to support full-duplex ports.  
Else:  
this bit SHOULD be cleared.
- copySrcRxTraffic(3)  
If the copySourcePort bit is set:  
The agent sets this bit if this dataSource is capable of  
copying frames received on this portCopy source. The agent  
clears this bit otherwise. This function is needed to  
support full-duplex ports.  
Else:  
this bit SHOULD be cleared.
- countDestDropEvents(4)  
If the copyDestPort bit is set:  
The agent sets this bit if it is capable of incrementing

portCopyDestDropEvents, when this dataSource is the target of a portCopy operation and a frame destined to this dataSource is dropped (for RMON counting purposes).

Else:  
this BIT SHOULD be cleared.

- copyErrFrames(5)

If the copySourcePort bit is set:  
The agent sets this bit if it is capable of copying all errored frames from this portCopy source-port, for errored frames received on this dataSource.

Else:  
this BIT SHOULD be cleared.

- copyUnalteredFrames(6)

If the copySourcePort bit is set:  
The agent sets the copyUnalteredFrames bit If it is capable of copying all frames from this portCopy source-port without alteration in any way;

Else:  
this bit SHOULD be cleared.

- copyAllGoodFrames(7)

If the copySourcePort bit is set:  
The agent sets this bit for the dataSource if all good frames received on this dataSource are normally capable of being copied by the agent. The agent clears this bit if any good frames are not visible for the RMON portCopy operation, e.g., the dataSource is a non-promiscuous interface or an internal switch interface which may not receive frames which were switched in hardware or dropped by the bridge forwarding function.

Else:  
this bit SHOULD be cleared."

::= { dataSourceCapsEntry 3 }

dataSourceCapsIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InterfaceIndex

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object contains the ifIndex value of the ifEntry associated with this smonDataSource. The agent MUST create 'propVirtual' ifEntries for each dataSourceCapsEntry of type VLAN or entPhysicalEntry."

::= { dataSourceCapsEntry 4 }

```
-- The SMON Statistics MIB Group
-- aggregated statistics for IEEE 802.1Q VLAN environments.
-- VLAN statistics can be gathered by configuring smonVlanIdStats
-- and/or smonPrioStats collections. These functions allow a
-- VLAN-ID or user priority distributions per dataSource,
-- auto-populated by the agent in a manner similar to the RMON
-- hostTable.
-- Only good frames are counted in the tables described in this
-- section.
-- VLAN ID Stats
-- smonVlanStatsControlTable allows configuration of VLAN-ID
-- collections.
```

```
smonVlanStatsControlTable OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF SmonVlanStatsControlEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"Controls the setup of VLAN statistics tables.
```

```
    The statistics collected represent a distribution based on
    the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN-ID (VID), for each good frame attributed
    to the data source for the collection."
```

```
::= { smonStats 1 }
```

```
smonVlanStatsControlEntry OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      SmonVlanStatsControlEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"A conceptual row in the smonVlanStatsControlTable."
```

```
INDEX { smonVlanStatsControlIndex }
```

```
::= { smonVlanStatsControlTable 1 }
```

```
SmonVlanStatsControlEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
```

```
    smonVlanStatsControlIndex      Integer32,
    smonVlanStatsControlDataSource DataSource,
    smonVlanStatsControlCreateTime LastCreateTime,
    smonVlanStatsControlOwner      OwnerString,
    smonVlanStatsControlStatus     RowStatus
```

```
}
```

**smonVlanStatsControlIndex OBJECT-TYPE****SYNTAX** Integer32 (1..65535)**MAX-ACCESS** not-accessible**STATUS** current**DESCRIPTION**

"A unique arbitrary index for this smonVlanStatsControlEntry."

::= { smonVlanStatsControlEntry 1 }

**smonVlanStatsControlDataSource OBJECT-TYPE****SYNTAX** DataSource**MAX-ACCESS** read-create**STATUS** current**DESCRIPTION**

"The source of data for this set of VLAN statistics."

This object MAY NOT be modified if the associated  
smonVlanStatsControlStatus object is equal to active(1)."

::= { smonVlanStatsControlEntry 2 }

**smonVlanStatsControlCreateTime OBJECT-TYPE****SYNTAX** LastCreateTime**MAX-ACCESS** read-only**STATUS** current**DESCRIPTION**"The value of sysUpTime when this control entry was last  
activated. This object allows to a management station to  
detect deletion and recreation cycles between polls."

::= { smonVlanStatsControlEntry 3 }

**smonVlanStatsControlOwner OBJECT-TYPE****SYNTAX** OwnerString**MAX-ACCESS** read-create**STATUS** current**DESCRIPTION**"Administratively assigned named of the owner of this entry.  
It usually defines the entity that created this entry and is  
therefore using the resources assigned to it, though there is  
no enforcement mechanism, nor assurance that rows created are  
ever used."

::= { smonVlanStatsControlEntry 4 }

**smonVlanStatsControlStatus OBJECT-TYPE****SYNTAX** RowStatus**MAX-ACCESS** read-create**STATUS** current**DESCRIPTION**

"The status of this row."

An entry MAY NOT exist in the active state unless all objects in the entry have an appropriate value.

If this object is not equal to active(1), all associated entries in the smonVlanIdStatsTable SHALL be deleted."

::= { smonVlanStatsControlEntry 5 }

#### -- The VLAN Statistics Table

smonVlanIdStatsTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF SmonVlanIdStatsEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Contains the VLAN statistics data.

The statistics collected represent a distribution based on the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN-ID (VID), for each good frame attributed to the data source for the collection.

This function applies the same rules for attributing frames to VLAN-based collections. RMON VLAN statistics are collected after the Ingress Rules defined in section 3.13 of the VLAN Specification [20] are applied.

It is possible that entries in this table will be garbage-collected, based on agent resources, and VLAN configuration. Agents are encouraged to support all 4094 index values and not garbage collect this table."

::= { smonStats 2 }

smonVlanIdStatsEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SmonVlanIdStatsEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A conceptual row in smonVlanIdStatsTable."

INDEX { smonVlanStatsControlIndex, smonVlanIdStatsId }

::= { smonVlanIdStatsTable 1 }

SmonVlanIdStatsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {

smonVlanIdStatsId	Integer32,
smonVlanIdStatsTotalPkts	Counter32,
smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowPkts	Counter32,
smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCPkts	Counter64,
smonVlanIdStatsTotalOctets	Counter32,
smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowOctets	Counter32,
smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCOctets	Counter64,
smonVlanIdStatsNUcastPkts	Counter32,

```

smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOverflowPkts      Counter32,
smonVlanIdStatsNUcastHCPkts            Counter64,
smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOctets            Counter32,
smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOverflowOctets    Counter32,
smonVlanIdStatsNUcastHCOctets          Counter64,
smonVlanIdStatsCreateTime              LastCreateTime
}

```

#### smonVlanIdStatsId OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (1..4094)

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

#### DESCRIPTION

"The unique identifier of the VLAN monitored for this specific statistics collection.

Tagged packets match the VID for the range between 1 and 4094. An external RMON probe MAY detect VID=0 on an Inter Switch Link, in which case the packet belongs to a VLAN determined by the PVID of the ingress port. The VLAN to which such a packet belongs can be determined only by a RMON probe internal to the switch."

#### REFERENCE

"Draft Standard for Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks, P802.1Q/D10, chapter 3.13"

::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 1 }

#### smonVlanIdStatsTotalPkts OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

UNITS "packets"

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

#### DESCRIPTION

"The total number of packets counted on this VLAN."

::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 2 }

#### smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowPkts OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

UNITS "packets"

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

#### DESCRIPTION

"The number of times the associated smonVlanIdStatsTotalPkts counter has overflowed."

::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 3 }

#### smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCPkts OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter64

```
UNITS "packets"
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "The total number of packets counted on this VLAN."
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 4 }
```

```
smonVlanIdStatsTotalOctets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
UNITS "octets"
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "The total number of octets counted on this VLAN."
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 5 }
```

```
smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowOctets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
UNITS "octets"
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "The number of times the associated smonVlanIdStatsTotalOctets
    counter has overflowed."
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 6 }
```

```
smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCOctets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter64
UNITS "octets"
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "The total number of octets counted on this VLAN."
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 7 }
```

```
smonVlanIdStatsNUcastPkts OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
UNITS "packets"
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
    "The total number of non-unicast packets counted on this
    VLAN."
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 8 }
```

```
smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOverflowPkts OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
UNITS "packets"
```



MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The number of times the associated smonVlanIdStatsNUcastPkts  
        counter has overflowed."  
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 9 }

smonVlanIdStatsNUcastHCPkts OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter64  
UNITS "packets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The total number of non-unicast packets counted on  
        this VLAN."  
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 10 }

smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOctets OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter32  
UNITS "octets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The total number of non-unicast octets counted on  
        this VLAN."  
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 11 }

smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOverflowOctets OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter32  
UNITS "octets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The number of times the associated  
        smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOctets counter has overflowed."  
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 12 }

smonVlanIdStatsNUcastHCOctets OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter64  
UNITS "octets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The total number of Non-unicast octets counted on  
        this VLAN."  
 ::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 13 }

smonVlanIdStatsCreateTime OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX LastCreateTime

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of sysUpTime when this entry was last activated. This object allows to a management station to detect deletion and recreation cycles between polls."

::= { smonVlanIdStatsEntry 14 }

-- smonPrioStatsControlTable

smonPrioStatsControlTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF SmonPrioStatsControlEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Controls the setup of priority statistics tables.

The smonPrioStatsControlTable allows configuration of collections based on the value of the 3-bit user priority field encoded in the Tag Control Information (TCI) field according to [19],[20].

Note that this table merely reports priority as encoded in the VLAN headers, not the priority (if any) given to the frame for the actual switching purposes."

::= { smonStats 3 }

smonPrioStatsControlEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SmonPrioStatsControlEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A conceptual row in the smonPrioStatsControlTable."

INDEX { smonPrioStatsControlIndex }

::= { smonPrioStatsControlTable 1 }

```
SmonPrioStatsControlEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    smonPrioStatsControlIndex      Integer32,
    smonPrioStatsControlDataSource DataSource,
    smonPrioStatsControlCreateTime LastCreateTime,
    smonPrioStatsControlOwner      OwnerString,
    smonPrioStatsControlStatus     RowStatus
}
```

smonPrioStatsControlIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (1..65535)  
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"A unique arbitrary index for this smonPrioStatsControlEntry."  
 ::= { smonPrioStatsControlEntry 1 }

smonPrioStatsControlDataSource OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX DataSource  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"The source of data for this set of VLAN statistics.  
  
This object MAY NOT be modified if the associated  
smonPrioStatsControlStatus object is equal to active(1)."  
 ::= { smonPrioStatsControlEntry 2 }

smonPrioStatsControlCreateTime OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX LastCreateTime  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"The value of sysUpTime when this entry was created.  
This object allows to a management station to  
detect deletion and recreation cycles between polls."  
  
 ::= { smonPrioStatsControlEntry 3 }

smonPrioStatsControlOwner OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX OwnerString  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"Administratively assigned named of the owner of this entry.  
It usually defines the entity that created this entry and is  
therefore using the resources assigned to it, though there is  
no enforcement mechanism, nor assurance that rows created are  
ever used."  
 ::= { smonPrioStatsControlEntry 4 }

smonPrioStatsControlStatus OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RowStatus  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"The status of this row."

An entry MAY NOT exist in the active state unless all objects in the entry have an appropriate value.

If this object is not equal to active(1), all associated entries in the smonPrioStatsTable SHALL be deleted."

::= { smonPrioStatsControlEntry 5 }

## -- The Priority Statistics Table

smonPrioStatsTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF SmonPrioStatsEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Contains the priority statistics. The collections are based on the value of the 3-bit user priority field encoded in the Tag Control Information (TCI) field according to [19], [20]. Note that this table merely reports priority as encoded in the VLAN headers, not the priority (if any) given to the frame for the actual switching purposes.

No garbage collection is designed for this table, as there always are at most eight rows per statistical set, and the low memory requirements do not justify the implementation of such a mechanism."

::= { smonStats 4 }

smonPrioStatsEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SmonPrioStatsEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A conceptual row in smonPrioStatsTable."

INDEX { smonPrioStatsControlIndex, smonPrioStatsId }

::= { smonPrioStatsTable 1 }

SmonPrioStatsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {

smonPrioStatsId Integer32,

smonPrioStatsPkts Counter32,

smonPrioStatsOverflowPkts Counter32,

smonPrioStatsHCPkts Counter64,

smonPrioStatsOctets Counter32,

smonPrioStatsOverflowOctets Counter32,

smonPrioStatsHCOctets Counter64

}

smonPrioStatsId OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (0..7)

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The unique identifier of the priority level monitored for  
    this specific statistics collection."  
REFERENCE  
    " Draft Standard for Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks,  
    P802.1Q/D10, chapter 4.3.2.1"  
::= { smonPrioStatsEntry 1 }

smonPrioStatsPkts OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter32  
UNITS "packets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The total number of packets counted on  
    this priority level."  
::= { smonPrioStatsEntry 2 }

smonPrioStatsOverflowPkts OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter32  
UNITS "packets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The number of times the associated smonPrioStatsPkts  
    counter has overflowed."  
::= { smonPrioStatsEntry 3 }

smonPrioStatsHCPkts OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter64  
UNITS "packets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The total number of packets counted on  
    this priority level."  
::= { smonPrioStatsEntry 4 }

smonPrioStatsOctets OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX Counter32  
UNITS "octets"  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "The total number of octets counted on  
    this priority level."

```
::= { smonPrioStatsEntry 5 }
```

**smonPrioStatsOverflowOctets** OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

UNITS "octets"

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The number of times the associated smonPrioStatsOctets counter has overflowed."

```
::= { smonPrioStatsEntry 6 }
```

**smonPrioStatsHCOctets** OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter64

UNITS "octets"

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The total number of octets counted on this priority level."

```
::= { smonPrioStatsEntry 7 }
```

**portCopyTable** OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF PortCopyEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

" Port Copy provides the ability to copy all frames from a specified source to specified destination within a switch. Source and destinations MUST be ifEntries, as defined by [22]. One to one, one to many, many to one and many to many source to destination relationships may be configured.

Applicable counters on the destination will increment for all packets transiting the port, be it by normal bridging/switching or due to packet copy.

Note that this table manages no RMON data collection by itself, and an agent may possibly implement no RMON objects except objects related to the port copy operation defined by the portCopyCompliance conformance macro. That allows for a switch with no other embedded RMON capability to perform port copy operations to a destination port at which a different external RMON probe is connected.

One to one, many to one and one to many source to destination relationships may be configured.

Each row that exists in this table defines such a relationship. By disabling a row in this table the port copy relationship no longer exists.

The number of entries and the types of port copies (1-1, many-1, 1-many) are implementation specific and could possibly be dynamic due to changing resource availability.

In order to configure a source to destination portCopy relationship, both source and destination interfaces MUST be present as an ifEntry in the ifTable and their respective ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus values MUST be equal to 'up(1)'. If the value of any of those two objects changes after the portCopyEntry is activated, portCopyStatus will transition to 'notReady(3)'.

The capability of an interface to be source or destination of a port copy operation is described by the 'copySourcePort(0)' and 'copyDestPort(1)' bits in dataSourceCopyCaps. Those bits SHOULD be appropriately set by the agent, in order to allow for a portCopyEntry to be created.

Applicable counters on the destination will increment for all packets transmitted, be it by normal bridging/switching or due to packet copy."

```
::= { portCopyConfig 1 }
```

```
portCopyEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      PortCopyEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "Describes a particular port copy entry."
INDEX { portCopySource, portCopyDest }
::= { portCopyTable 1 }
```

```
PortCopyEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    portCopySource
        InterfaceIndex,
    portCopyDest
        InterfaceIndex,
    portCopyDestDropEvents
        Counter32,
    portCopyDirection
        INTEGER,
    portCopyStatus
        RowStatus
}
```

**portCopySource OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX InterfaceIndex

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The ifIndex of the source which will have all packets redirected to the destination as defined by portCopyDest."

::= { portCopyEntry 1 }

**portCopyDest OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX InterfaceIndex

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"Defines the ifIndex destination for the copy operation."

::= { portCopyEntry 2 }

**portCopyDestDropEvents OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Counter32

UNITS "events"

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The total number of events in which port copy packets were dropped by the switch at the destination port due to lack of resources."

Note that this number is not necessarily the number of packets dropped; it is just the number of times this condition has been detected.

A single dropped event counter is maintained for each portCopyDest. Thus all instances associated with a given portCopyDest will have the same portCopyDestDropEvents value."

::= { portCopyEntry 3 }

**portCopyDirection OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX INTEGER {

copyRxOnly(1),

copyTxOnly(2),

copyBoth(3)

}

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"This object affects the way traffic is copied from a switch source port, for the indicated port copy operation."



If this object has the value 'copyRxOnly(1)', then only traffic received on the indicated source port will be copied to the indicated destination port.

If this object has the value 'copyTxOnly(2)', then only traffic transmitted out the indicated source port will be copied to the indicated destination port.

If this object has the value 'copyBoth(3)', then all traffic received or transmitted on the indicated source port will be copied to the indicated destination port.

The creation and deletion of instances of this object is controlled by the portCopyRowStatus object. Note that there is no guarantee that changes in the value of this object performed while the associated portCopyRowStatus object is equal to active will not cause traffic discontinuities in the packet stream."

```
DEFVAL { copyBoth }
::= { portCopyEntry 4 }
```

portCopyStatus OBJECT-TYPE

```
SYNTAX      RowStatus
MAX-ACCESS  read-create
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
```

"Defines the status of the port copy entry.

In order to configure a source to destination portCopy relationship, both source and destination interfaces MUST be present as an ifEntry in the ifTable and their respective ifAdminStatus and ifOperStatus values MUST be equal to 'up(1)'. If the value of any of those two objects changes after the portCopyEntry is activated, portCopyStatus will transition to 'notReady(3)'.

The capability of an interface to be source or destination of a port copy operation is described by the 'copySourcePort(0)' and 'copyDestPort(1)' bits in dataSourceCopyCaps. Those bits SHOULD be appropriately set by the agent, in order to allow for a portCopyEntry to be created."

```
::= { portCopyEntry 5 }
```

```
-- smonRegistrationPoints
-- defines a set of OIDs for registration purposes of entities
-- supported by the SMON MIB.
```

smonVlanDataSource

OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { smonRegistrationPoints 1 }

-- Defined for use as an SmonDataSource. A single integer parameter  
 -- is appended to the end of this OID when actually encountered in  
 -- the dataSourceCapsTable, which represents a positive, non-zero  
 -- VLAN identifier value.

-- Conformance Macros

smonMIBCompliances        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rmonConformance 3 }  
 smonMIBGroups            OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rmonConformance 4 }

smonMIBCompliance        MODULE-COMPLIANCE  
     STATUS            current  
     DESCRIPTION  
     "Describes the requirements for full conformance with the SMON  
     MIB"  
     MODULE -- this module  
     MANDATORY-GROUPS                    {dataSourceCapsGroup,  
    smonVlanStatsGroup,  
    smonPrioStatsGroup,  
    portCopyConfigGroup,  
    smonInformationGroup}

GROUP                    smonHcTo100mbGroup  
 DESCRIPTION  
 "This group of VLAN statistics counter are mandatory only for  
   those network interfaces for which the corresponding ifSpeed  
   can be greater than 10MB/sec and less than or equal to  
   100MB/sec."

GROUP                    smonHc100mbPlusGroup  
 DESCRIPTION  
 "This group of VLAN statistics counters are mandatory only for  
   those network interfaces for which the corresponding ifSpeed  
   can be more than 100MB/sec. This group of VLAN statistics is  
   also mandatory for smonDataSources of type VLAN or  
   entPhysicalEntry."

::= { smonMIBCompliances 1 }

smonMIBVlanStatsCompliance        MODULE-COMPLIANCE  
     STATUS            current  
     DESCRIPTION  
     "Describes the requirements for conformance with the SMON MIB  
     with support for VLAN Statistics. Mandatory for a SMON probe  
     in environment where IEEE 802.1Q bridging is implemented."  
     MODULE -- this module

## MANDATORY-GROUPS

```
{dataSourceCapsGroup,
smonVlanStatsGroup,
smonInformationGroup}
```

```
GROUP          hcVlanTo100mbGroup
```

## DESCRIPTION

"This group of VLAN statistics counter are mandatory only for those network interfaces for which the corresponding ifSpeed can be up to and including 100MB/sec."

```
GROUP          hcVlan100mbPlusGroup
```

## DESCRIPTION

"This group of VLAN statistics counters are mandatory only for those network interfaces for which the corresponding ifSpeed is greater than 100MB/sec. This group of VLAN statistics is also mandatory for smonDataSources of type VLAN or entPhysicalEntry."

```
::= { smonMIBCompliances 2 }
```

```
smonMIBPrioStatsCompliance
```

## MODULE-COMPLIANCE

```
STATUS          current
```

## DESCRIPTION

"Describes the requirements for conformance with the SMON MIB with support for priority level Statistics. Mandatory for a SMON probe in a environment where IEEE 802.1p priority-switching is implemented."

```
MODULE -- this module
```

## MANDATORY-GROUPS

```
{dataSourceCapsGroup,
smonPrioStatsGroup,
smonInformationGroup}
```

```
GROUP          hcPrioTo100mbGroup
```

## DESCRIPTION

"This group of VLAN priority statistics counters are mandatory only for those network interfaces for which the corresponding ifSpeed can be up to and including 100MB/sec."

```
GROUP          hcPrio100mbPlusGroup
```

## DESCRIPTION

"This group is mandatory only for those network interfaces for which the corresponding ifSpeed is greater than 100MB/sec. This group of VLAN priority statistics is also mandatory for smonDataSources of type VLAN or entPhysicalEntry"

```
::= { smonMIBCompliances 3 }
```

```
portCopyCompliance
```

## MODULE-COMPLIANCE

```

STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"Describes the requirements for conformance with the port copy
 functionality defined by the SMON MIB"
MODULE  -- this module
MANDATORY-GROUPS      {dataSourceCapsGroup,
                        portCopyConfigGroup,
                        smonInformationGroup}

 ::= { smonMIBCompliances 4}

dataSourceCapsGroup      OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS      { dataSourceRmonCaps,
                dataSourceCopyCaps,
                dataSourceCapsIfIndex}

STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"Defines the objects that describe the capabilities of RMON
 data sources."
 ::= {smonMIBGroups 1 }

smonVlanStatsGroup      OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS      { smonVlanStatsControlDataSource,
                smonVlanStatsControlCreateTime,
                smonVlanStatsControlOwner,
                smonVlanStatsControlStatus,
                smonVlanIdStatsTotalPkts,
                smonVlanIdStatsTotalOctets,
                smonVlanIdStatsNUcastPkts,
                smonVlanIdStatsCreateTime}

STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"Defines the switch monitoring specific statistics - per VLAN
 Id on interfaces of 10MB or less."
 ::= { smonMIBGroups 2 }

smonPrioStatsGroup      OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS      { smonPrioStatsControlDataSource,
                smonPrioStatsControlCreateTime,
                smonPrioStatsControlOwner,
                smonPrioStatsControlStatus,
                smonPrioStatsPkts,
                smonPrioStatsOctets}

STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"Defines the switch monitoring specific statistics - per VLAN
 Id on interface."

```

```
::= { smonMIBGroups 3 }
```

```
smonHcTo100mbGroup      OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS                { smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowOctets,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCOctets,
                           smonPrioStatsOverflowOctets,
                           smonPrioStatsHCOctets}

  STATUS                 current
  DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the additional high capacity statistics needed to be
    kept on interfaces with ifSpeed greater than 10MB/sec and
    less than or equal to 100MB/sec."
```

```
::= { smonMIBGroups 4 }
```

```
smonHc100mbPlusGroup    OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS                { smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowPkts,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCPkts,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowOctets,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCOctets,
                           smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOverflowPkts,
                           smonVlanIdStatsNUcastHCPkts,
                           smonPrioStatsOverflowPkts,
                           smonPrioStatsHCPkts,
                           smonPrioStatsOverflowOctets,
                           smonPrioStatsHCOctets}

  STATUS                 current
  DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the additional high capacity statistics needed to be
    kept on interfaces with ifSpeed of more than 100MB/sec. These
    statistics MUST also be kept on smonDataSources of type VLAN
    or entPhysicalEntry."
```

```
::= { smonMIBGroups 5 }
```

```
hcVlanTo100mbGroup      OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS                { smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowOctets,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCOctets}

  STATUS                 current
  DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the additional high capacity VLAN statistics
    needed to be kept on interfaces with ifSpeed greater than
    10MB/sec and less than or equal to 100MB/sec."
```

```
::= { smonMIBGroups 6 }
```

```
hcVlan100mbPlusGroup    OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS                { smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowPkts,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCPkts,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalOverflowOctets,
                           smonVlanIdStatsTotalHCOctets,
```

```

                                smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOverflowPkts,
                                smonVlanIdStatsNUcastHCPkts}
    STATUS          current
    DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the additional high capacity VLAN statistics
    needed to be kept on interfaces with ifSpeed of more than
    100MB/sec. These statistics MUST also be kept on
    smonDataSources of type VLAN or entPhysicalEntry."
 ::= { smonMIBGroups 7 }

hcPrioTo100mbGroup          OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS          { smonPrioStatsOverflowOctets,
                        smonPrioStatsHCOctets }
    STATUS          current
    DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the additional high capacity VLAN priority
    statistics needed to be kept on interfaces with
    ifSpeed of greater than 10MB/sec and less than or equal
    to 100MB/sec."
 ::= { smonMIBGroups 8 }

hcPrio100mbPlusGroup        OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS          { smonPrioStatsOverflowPkts,
                        smonPrioStatsHCPkts,
                        smonPrioStatsOverflowOctets,
                        smonPrioStatsHCOctets}
    STATUS          current
    DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the additional high capacity VLAN priority
    statistics needed to be kept on interfaces with
    ifSpeed of greater than 100MB/sec. These statistics MUST
    also be kept on smonDataSources of type VLAN or
    entPhysicalEntry."
 ::= { smonMIBGroups 9 }

smonVlanStatsExtGroup        OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS          {smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOctets,
                        smonVlanIdStatsNUcastOverflowOctets,
                        smonVlanIdStatsNUcastHCOctets}
    STATUS          current
    DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the switch monitoring specific statistics for systems
    capable of counting non-unicast octets for a given dataSource
    (as described in the dataSourceRmonCaps object)."
 ::= { smonMIBGroups 10 }

smonInformationGroup         OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS          { smonCapabilities }

```

```
        STATUS      current
        DESCRIPTION
        "An indication of the SMON capabilities supported by this
        agent."
 ::= { smonMIBGroups 11 }

portCopyConfigGroup      OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS              { portCopyDestDropEvents,
                           portCopyDirection,
                           portCopyStatus
                           }
    STATUS                current
    DESCRIPTION
    "Defines the control objects for copy port operations."
 ::= { smonMIBGroups 12 }

END
```

## 6. References

- [1] Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks", RFC 2571, April 1999.
- [2] Rose, M. and K. McCloghrie, "Structure and Identification of Management Information for TCP/IP-based Internets", STD 16, RFC 1155, May 1990.
- [3] Rose, M. and K. McCloghrie, "Concise MIB Definitions", STD 16, RFC 1212, March 1991.
- [4] Rose, M., "A Convention for Defining Traps for use with the SNMP", RFC 1215, March 1991.
- [5] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., Schoenwaelder, J., Case, J., Rose, M. and S. Waldbusser, "Structure of Management Information Version 2 (SMIv2)", STD 58, RFC 2578, April 1999.
- [6] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., Schoenwaelder, J., Case, J., Rose, M. and S. Waldbusser, "Textual Conventions for SMIv2", STD 58, RFC 2579, April 1999.
- [7] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., Schoenwaelder, J., Case, J., Rose, M. and S. Waldbusser, "Conformance Statements for SMIv2", STD 58, RFC 2580, April 1999.
- [8] Case, J., Fedor, M., Schoffstall, M. and J. Davin, "Simple Network Management Protocol", STD 15, RFC 1157, May 1990.

- [9] SNMPv2 Working Group, Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M. and S. Waldbusser, "Introduction to Community-based SNMPv2", RFC 1901, January 1996.
- [10] SNMPv2 Working Group, Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M. and S. Waldbusser, "Transport Mappings for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1906, January 1996.
- [11] Case, J., Harrington D., Presuhn R., and B. Wijnen, "Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", RFC 2572, April 1999.
- [12] Blumenthal, U., and B. Wijnen, "User-based Security Model for Version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)", RFC 2574, April 1999.
- [13] SNMPv2 Working Group, 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.
- [14] Levi, D., Meyer, P., and B. Stewart, "SNMP Applications", RFC 2573, April 1999.
- [15] Wijnen, B., Presuhn, R., and K. McCloghrie, "View-based Access Control Model for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", RFC 2575, April 1999.
- [16] Waldbusser, S., "Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base Version 2 using SMIV2", RFC 2021, January 1997.
- [17] Waldbusser, S., "Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base", RFC 1757, February 1995.
- [18] McCloghrie, K. and A. Bierman, "Entity MIB", RFC 2037, October 1996.
- [19] ISO/IEC Final CD 15802-3, ANSI/IEEE Std 802.1D-1998 "Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Common specifications - Part 3: Media Access Control (MAC) Bridges: Revision (Incorporating IEEE P802.1p: Traffic Class Expediting and Dynamic Multicast Filtering)", March 1998.
- [20] ANSI/IEEE Draft Standard P802.1Q/D10, "IEEE Standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks", March 1998.



- [21] De Graaf, K., Romascanu, D., McMaster, D. and K. McCloghrie, "Definition of Managed Objects for IEEE 802.3 Repeater Devices using SMIV2", RFC 2108, February 1997.
- [22] McCloghrie, K. and F. Kastenholz, "The Interfaces Group MIB using SMIV2", RFC 2233, November 1997.
- [23] Decker, E. Langille, P., Rijsinghani, A. and K. McCloghrie.. - "Definitions of Managed Objects for Bridges", RFC 1493, July 1993
- [24] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
- [25] 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.

## 7. 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 standards-related 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.

## 8. Security Considerations

There are a number of management objects defined in this MIB that have a MAX-ACCESS clause of read-write and/or read-create. Such objects may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. The support for SET operations in a non-secure environment without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations.

There are a number of managed objects in this MIB that may contain sensitive information. These are:

smonCapabilities  
dataSourceCapsTable  
portCopyTable

It is thus important to control even GET access to these objects and possibly to even encrypt the values of these object when sending them over the network via SNMP. Not all versions of SNMP provide features for such a secure environment.

SNMPv1 by itself is not a secure environment. Even if the network itself is secure (for example by using IPSec), even then, 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.

It is RECOMMENDED that the implementors consider the security features as provided by the SNMPv3 framework. Specifically, the use of the User-based Security Model RFC 2574 [12] and the View-based Access Control Model RFC 2575 [15] is RECOMMENDED.

It is then a customer/user responsibility to ensure that the SNMP entity giving access to an instance of this MIB, 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.

## 9. Authors' Addresses

Richard Waterman  
Allot Communications  
292 E. Main St.  
Los Gatos, CA. 95030  
USA

Phone: +1-408-399-3154  
EMail: rich@allot.com

Bill Lahaye  
Xylan Corporation  
26707 W. Agoura Rd.  
Calabasas, CA 91302  
USA

Phone: +1-800-995-2612  
EMail bill.lahaye@xylan.com

Dan Romascanu  
Lucent Technologies  
Atidim Technology Park, Bldg. #3  
Tel Aviv, 61131  
Israel

Phone: +972-3-645-8414  
EMail: dromasca@lucent.com

Steven Waldbusser  
International Network Services (INS)  
1213 Innsbruck Dr.  
Sunnyvale, CA 94089

Phone: +1-650-318-1251  
EMail: waldbusser@ins.com

## A. Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1999). 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.

## Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.