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	July
1993	

Definitions of Managed Objects
for Bridges

Status of this Memo

This RFC specifies an IAB standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

Please refer to the current edition of the "IAB Official Protocol Standards" for the standardization state and status of this protocol.

Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB)

for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP based internets.

In particular it defines objects for managing MAC bridges based on the IEEE 802.1D-1990 standard between Local Area Network (LAN) segments. Provisions are made for support of transparent bridging.

Provisions are also made so that these objects apply to bridges connected by subnetworks other than LAN segments.

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1. The Network Management Framework

The Internet-standard Network Management Framework consists of three components. They are:

STD16/RFC 1155 which defines the SMI, the mechanisms used for describing and naming objects for the purpose of management. STD16/RFC 1212 defines a more concise description mechanism, which is wholly consistent with the SMI.

RFC 1156 which defines MIB-I, the core set of managed objects for the Internet suite of protocols. STD17/RFC 1213, defines MIB-II, an evolution of MIB-I based on implementation experience and new operational requirements.

STD15/RFC 1157 which defines the SNMP, the protocol used for network access to managed objects.

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

2. Objects

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed

the Management Information Base or MIB. Objects in the MIB are defined using the subset of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) [7]

defined in the SMI. In particular, each object is named by an OBJECT

IDENTIFIER, an administratively assigned name, which specifies an object type. The object type together with an object instance serves

to uniquely identify a specific instantiation of the object. For human convenience, we often use a textual string, termed the descriptor, to also refer to the object type.

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2.1. Format of Definitions

Section 5 contains the specification of all object types contained in

this MIB module. The object types are defined using the conventions

defined in the SMI, as amended by the extensions specified in [9,10].

3. Overview

A common device present in many networks is the Bridge. This device is used to connect Local Area Network segments below the network layer.

There are two major modes defined for this bridging; transparent and

source route. The transparent method of bridging is defined in the

draft IEEE 802.1d specification [11]. This memo defines those objects needed for the management of a bridging entity operating in

the transparent mode, as well as some objects applicable to all types of bridges.

To be consistent with IAB directives and good engineering practice,

an explicit attempt was made to keep this MIB as simple as possible.

This was accomplished by applying the following criteria to objects

proposed for inclusion:

- (1) Start with a small set of essential objects and add only
as further objects are needed.

- (2) Require objects be essential for either fault or configuration management.
- (3) Consider evidence of current use and/or utility.
- (4) Limit the total of objects.
- (5) Exclude objects which are simply derivable from others in this or other MIBs.
- (6) Avoid causing critical sections to be heavily instrumented. The guideline that was followed is one counter per critical section per layer.

3.1. Structure of MIB

Objects in this MIB are arranged into groups. Each group is organized as a set of related objects. The overall structure and assignment of objects to their groups is shown below. Where appropriate the corresponding IEEE 802.1d [11] management object name is also included.

Bridge MIB Name	IEEE 802.1d Name
dot1dBridge	
dot1dBase	
BridgeAddress	Bridge.BridgeAddress
NumPorts	Bridge.NumberOfPorts
Type	
PortTable	
Port	BridgePort.PortNumber
IfIndex	
Circuit	
DelayExceededDiscards	.DiscardTransitDelay
MtuExceededDiscards	.DiscardOnError
dot1dStp	
ProtocolSpecification	
Priority	SpanningTreeProtocol .BridgePriority
TimeSinceTopologyChange	.TimeSinceTopologyChange
TopChanges	.TopologyChangeCount
DesignatedRoot	.DesignatedRoot
RootCost	.RootCost
RootPort	.RootPort
MaxAge	.MaxAge
HelloTime	.HelloTime
HoldTime	.HoldTime
ForwardDelay	.ForwardDelay
BridgeMaxAge	.BridgeMaxAge

BridgeHelloTime	.BridgeHelloTime
BridgeForwardDelay	.BridgeForwardDelay
PortTable	
Port	SpanningTreeProtocolPort
	.PortNumber
Priority	.PortPriority
State	.SpanningTreeState
Enable	
PathCost	.PortPathCost
DesignatedRoot	.DesignatedRoot
DesignatedCost	.DesignatedCost
DesignatedBridge	.DesignatedBridge
DesignatedPort	.DesignatedPort
ForwardTransitions	
dot1dTp	
LearnedEntryDiscards	BridgeFilter.DatabaseSize
	.NumDynamic,NumStatic
AgingTime	BridgeFilter.AgingTime
FdbTable	
Address	
Port	

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Status	
PortTable	
Port	
MaxInfo	
InFrames	BridgePort.FramesReceived
OutFrames	.ForwardOutbound
InDiscards	.DiscardInbound
dot1dStatic	
StaticTable	
Address	
ReceivePort	
AllowedToGoTo	
Status	

The following IEEE 802.1d management objects have not been included in the Bridge MIB for the indicated reasons.

IEEE 802.1d Object	Disposition
Bridge.BridgeName	Same as sysDescr (MIB II)
Bridge.BridgeUpTime	Same as sysUpTime (MIB II)
Bridge.PortAddresses	Same as ifPhysAddress (MIB II)
BridgePort.PortName	Same as ifDescr (MIB II)
BridgePort.PortType	Same as ifType (MIB II)
BridgePort.RoutingType	Derivable from the
implemented	groups

SpanningTreeProtocol		
.BridgeIdentifier		Combination of
dot1dStpPriority		
.TopologyChange		and dot1dBaseBridgeAddress
it		Since this is transitory,
		is not considered useful.
SpanningTreeProtocolPort		
.Uptime		Same as ifLastChange (MIB
II)		
.PortIdentifier		Combination of dot1dStpPort
		and dot1dStpPortPriority
.TopologyChangeAcknowledged		Since this is transitory,
it		
		is not considered useful.
.DiscardLackOfBuffers		Redundant
Transmission Priority		
required		These objects are not
and		as per the PICS Proforma
		not considered useful.
.TransmissionPriorityName		
.OutboundUserPriority		
.OutboundAccessPriority		

3.1.1.1. The dot1dBase Group

This mandatory group contains the objects which are applicable to all types of bridges.

3.1.1.2. The dot1dStp Group

This group contains the objects that denote the bridge's state with respect to the Spanning Tree Protocol. If a node does not implement the Spanning Tree Protocol, this group will not be implemented.

3.1.1.3. The dot1dSr Group

This group contains the objects that describe the entity's state with respect to source route bridging. If source routing is not supported this group will not be implemented. This group is applicable to source route only, and SRT bridges. This group will be described in a separate document applicable only to source route bridging.

3.1.4. The dot1dTp Group

This group contains objects that describe the entity's state with respect to transparent bridging. If transparent bridging is not supported this group will not be implemented. This group is applicable to transparent only and SRT bridges.

3.1.5. The dot1dStatic Group

This group contains objects that describe the entity's state with respect to destination-address filtering. If destination-address filtering is not supported this group will not be implemented.

This group is applicable to any type of bridge which performs destination-address filtering.

3.2. Relationship to Other MIBs

As described above, some IEEE 802.1d management objects have not been included in this MIB because they overlap with objects in other MIBs applicable to a bridge implementing this MIB. In particular, it is assumed that a bridge implementing this MIB will also implement (at least) the 'system' group and the 'interfaces' group defined in MIB-II [6].

3.2.1. Relationship to the 'system' group

In MIB-II, the 'system' group is defined as being mandatory for all systems such that each managed entity contains one instance of each

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object in the 'system' group. Thus, those objects apply to the entity as a whole irrespective of whether the entity's sole functionality is bridging, or whether bridging is only a subset of the entity's functionality.

3.2.2. Relationship to the 'interfaces' group

In MIB-II, the 'interfaces' group is defined as being mandatory for all systems and contains information on an entity's interfaces, where each interface is thought of as being attached to a 'subnetwork'. (Note that this term is not to be confused with 'subnet' which refers

to an addressing partitioning scheme used in the Internet suite of protocols.) The term 'segment' is used in this memo to refer to such

a subnetwork, whether it be an Ethernet segment, a 'ring', a WAN link, or even an X.25 virtual circuit.

Implicit in this Bridge MIB is the notion of ports on a bridge. Each

of these ports is associated with one interface of the 'interfaces'

group, and in most situations, each port is associated with a different interface. However, there are situations in which multiple

ports are associated with the same interface. An example of such a

situation would be several ports each corresponding one-to-one with

several X.25 virtual circuits but all on the same interface.

Each port is uniquely identified by a port number. A port number has

no mandatory relationship to an interface number, but in the simple

case a port number will have the same value as the corresponding interface's interface number. Port numbers are in the range (1..dot1dBaseNumPorts).

Some entities perform other functionality as well as bridging through

the sending and receiving of data on their interfaces. In such situations, only a subset of the data sent/received on an interface

is within the domain of the entity's bridging functionality. This subset is considered to be delineated according to a set of protocols, with some protocols being bridged, and other protocols not

being bridged. For example, in an entity which exclusively performed

bridging, all protocols would be considered as being bridged, whereas

in an entity which performed IP routing on IP datagrams and only bridged other protocols, only the non-IP data would be considered as

being bridged.

Thus, this Bridge MIB (and in particular, its counters) are applicable only to that subset of the data on an entity's

interfaces

which is sent/received for a protocol being bridged. All such data

is sent/received via the ports of the bridge.

3.3. Textual Conventions

The datatypes, MacAddress, BridgeId and Timeout, are used as textual conventions in this document. These textual conventions have NO effect on either the syntax nor the semantics of any managed object.

Objects defined using these conventions are always encoded by means of the rules that define their primitive type. Hence, no changes to the SMI or the SNMP are necessary to accommodate these textual conventions which are adopted merely for the convenience of readers.

4. Changes from RFC 1286

- (1) Updated all text to remove references to source route bridging where not applicable. SR MIB will be a separate document.
- (2) Removed dot1dSrPortTable. Retained OID definition of dot1dSr.
- (3) Updated all references of "draft P802.1d/D9" to "IEEE 802.1D-1990".
- (4) Updated bibliography.
- (5) Added clarification to description of dot1dPortPathCost.
- (6) Put recommended default in description of dot1dStaticAllowedToGoTo.
- (7) Put recommended default in description of dot1dStaticStatus.
- (8) Put recommended default in description of dot1dTpAgingTime. Specified range of (10..1000000).
- (9) Updated all port number syntaxes, when used as index, to use the range (1..65535).
- (10) Updated definition of dot1dTpPortInFrames and dot1dTpPortOutFrames.
- (11) Added text to the traps indicating that they are optional.
- (12) Clarified definition of dot1dStpForwardDelay.

5. Definitions

```
BRIDGE-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
    Counter, TimeTicks
        FROM RFC1155-SMI
    mib-2
        FROM RFC1213-MIB
OBJECT-TYPE
    FROM RFC-1212
TRAP-TYPE
    FROM RFC-1215;

-- All representations of MAC addresses in this MIB Module
-- use, as a textual convention (i.e. this convention does
-- not affect their encoding), the data type:

MacAddress ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (6))    -- a 6 octet
address
                                           -- in the
                                           -- "canonical"
                                           -- order
-- defined by IEEE 802.1a, i.e., as if it were transmitted
-- least significant bit first, even though 802.5 (in
-- contrast to other n802.x protocols) requires MAC
-- addresses to be transmitted most significant bit first.
--
-- 16-bit addresses, if needed, are represented by setting
-- their upper 4 octets to all 0's, i.e., AAFF would be
-- represented as 00000000AAFF.

-- Similarly, all representations of Bridge-Id in this MIB
-- Module use, as a textual convention (i.e. this
-- convention does not affect their encoding), the data
-- type:

BridgeId ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (8))    -- the
                                         -- Bridge-Identifier
                                         -- as used in the
                                         -- Spanning Tree
-- Protocol to uniquely identify a bridge.  Its first two
-- octets (in network byte order) contain a priority
-- value and its last 6 octets contain the MAC address
-- used to refer to a bridge in a unique fashion
-- (typically, the numerically smallest MAC address
-- of all ports on the bridge).
```

```
-- Several objects in this MIB module represent values of
-- timers used by the Spanning Tree Protocol. In this
-- MIB, these timers have values in units of hundredths of
-- a second (i.e. 1/100 secs).
-- These timers, when stored in a Spanning Tree Protocol's
-- BPDU, are in units of 1/256 seconds. Note, however,
-- that 802.1D-1990 specifies a settable granularity of
-- no more than 1 second for these timers. To avoid
-- ambiguity, a data type is defined here as a textual
-- convention and all representation of these timers
-- in this MIB module are defined using this data type. An
-- algorithm is also defined for converting between the
-- different units, to ensure a timer's value is not
-- distorted by multiple conversions.
-- The data type is:
```

```
Timeout ::= INTEGER -- a STP timer in units of 1/100
seconds
```

```
-- To convert a Timeout value into a value in units of
-- 1/256 seconds, the following algorithm should be used:
```

```
--
--      b = floor( (n * 256) / 100)
--
```

```
-- where:
```

```
--      floor = quotient [ignore remainder]
```

```
--      n is the value in 1/100 second units
```

```
--      b is the value in 1/256 second units
--
```

```
-- To convert the value from 1/256 second units back to
-- 1/100 seconds, the following algorithm should be used:
```

```
--
--      n = ceiling( (b * 100) / 256)
--
```

```
-- where:
```

```
--      ceiling = quotient [if remainder is 0], or
```

```
--                  quotient + 1 [if remainder is non-zero]
```

```
--      n is the value in 1/100 second units
```

```
--      b is the value in 1/256 second units
--
```

```
-- Note: it is important that the arithmetic operations are
-- done in the order specified (i.e., multiply first,
divide
-- second).
```

```
dot1dBridge OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { mib-2 17 }
```

```
-- groups in the Bridge MIB

dotldBase      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dotldBridge 1 }
dotldStp       OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dotldBridge 2 }
dotldSr        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dotldBridge 3 }
-- separately documented
dotldTp        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dotldBridge 4 }
dotldStatic    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dotldBridge 5 }

-- the dotldBase group

-- Implementation of the dotldBase group is mandatory for
all
-- bridges.

dotldBaseBridgeAddress OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  MacAddress
    ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS  mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The MAC address used by this bridge when it
must
        be referred to in a unique fashion.  It is
smallest
        recommended that this be the numerically
        MAC address of all ports that belong to this
unique.
        bridge.  However it is only required to be
unique
        When concatenated with dotldStpPriority a
        BridgeIdentifier is formed which is used in the
        Spanning Tree Protocol."
    REFERENCE
        "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Sections 6.4.1.1.3 and
3.12.5"
    ::= { dotldBase 1 }

dotldBaseNumPorts OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  INTEGER
    ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS  mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The number of ports controlled by this
bridging
        entity."
    REFERENCE
        "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.4.1.1.3"
    ::= { dotldBase 2 }

dotldBaseType OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX  INTEGER {
        unknown(1),
        transparent-only(2),
        sourceroute-only(3),
        srt(4)
    }
ACCESS  read-only
STATUS  mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "Indicates what type of bridging this bridge
can
        perform.  If a bridge is actually performing a
by
        certain type of bridging this will be indicated
        entries in the port table for the given type."
 ::= { dot1dBase 3 }

-- The Generic Bridge Port Table

dot1dBasePortTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  SEQUENCE OF Dot1dBasePortEntry
ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS  mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "A table that contains generic information
about
        every port that is associated with this bridge.
        Transparent, source-route, and srt ports are
        included."
 ::= { dot1dBase 4 }

dot1dBasePortEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  Dot1dBasePortEntry
ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS  mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "A list of information for each port of the
        bridge."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.4.2, 6.6.1"
INDEX   { dot1dBasePort }
 ::= { dot1dBasePortTable 1 }

Dot1dBasePortEntry ::=
SEQUENCE {
    dot1dBasePort
        INTEGER,
    dot1dBasePortIfIndex
        INTEGER,
    dot1dBasePortCircuit
```

```
        OBJECT IDENTIFIER,
        dotldBasePortDelayExceededDiscards
        Counter,
        dotldBasePortMtuExceededDiscards
        Counter
    }

dotldBasePort OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  INTEGER (1..65535)
    ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS  mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The port number of the port for which this
entry
        contains bridge management information."
    ::= { dotldBasePortEntry 1 }

dotldBasePortIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  INTEGER
    ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS  mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The value of the instance of the ifIndex
object,
        defined in MIB-II, for the interface
corresponding
        to this port."
    ::= { dotldBasePortEntry 2 }

dotldBasePortCircuit OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  OBJECT IDENTIFIER
    ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS  mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "For a port which (potentially) has the same
value
        of dotldBasePortIfIndex as another port on the
        same bridge, this object contains the name of
an
        object instance unique to this port.  For
example,
        in the case where multiple ports correspond
one-
        to-one with multiple X.25 virtual circuits,
this
        value might identify an (e.g., the first)
object
        instance associated with the X.25 virtual
circuit
        corresponding to this port.

        For a port which has a unique value of
        dotldBasePortIfIndex, this object can have the
```

```
        value { 0 0 }."
 ::= { dot1dBasePortEntry 3 }
```

```
dot1dBasePortDelayExceededDiscards OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter
```

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```
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
```

due "The number of frames discarded by this port
to excessive transit delay through the bridge.
It is incremented by both transparent and source
route bridges."

```
REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.6.1.1.3"
 ::= { dot1dBasePortEntry 4 }
```

```
dot1dBasePortMtuExceededDiscards OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX Counter
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
```

due "The number of frames discarded by this port
to an excessive size. It is incremented by
both transparent and source route bridges."

```
REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.6.1.1.3"
 ::= { dot1dBasePortEntry 5 }
```

```
-- the dot1dStp group
```

Tree -- Implementation of the dot1dStp group is optional. It is
-- implemented by those bridges that support the Spanning
-- Protocol.

```
dot1dStpProtocolSpecification OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    unknown(1),
    decLb100(2),
    ieee8021d(3)
}
```

```
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
```

"An indication of what version of the Spanning

Tree Protocol is being run. The value 'decLb100(2)' indicates the DEC LANbridge 100 Spanning Tree protocol. IEEE 802.1d implementations will return 'ieee8021d(3)'. If future versions of the IEEE Spanning Tree Protocol are released that are incompatible with the current version a new value will be defined."

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::= { dot1dStp 1 }

dot1dStpPriority OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER (0..65535)
ACCESS read-write
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION

Bridge

the

"The value of the write-able portion of the ID, i.e., the first two octets of the (8 octet long) Bridge ID. The other (last) 6 octets of Bridge ID are given by the value of dot1dBaseBridgeAddress."

REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.7"
::= { dot1dStp 2 }

dot1dStpTimeSinceTopologyChange OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX TimeTicks
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION

"The time (in hundredths of a second) since the last time a topology change was detected by the bridge entity."

REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.8.1.1.3"
::= { dot1dStp 3 }

dot1dStpTopChanges OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION

by

last

"The total number of topology changes detected this bridge since the management entity was reset or initialized."

REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.8.1.1.3"
::= { dot1dStp 4 }

dot1dStpDesignatedRoot OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX BridgeId
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
"The bridge identifier of the root of the
spanning
tree as determined by the Spanning Tree
Protocol
as executed by this node. This value is used
as

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Configuration the Root Identifier parameter in all
Bridge PDUs originated by this node."

REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.1"
 ::= { dot1dStp 5 }

dot1dStpRootCost OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
"The cost of the path to the root as seen from
this bridge."
REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.2"
 ::= { dot1dStp 6 }

dot1dStpRootPort OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
"The port number of the port which offers the
lowest cost path from this bridge to the root
bridge."
REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.3"
 ::= { dot1dStp 7 }

dot1dStpMaxAge OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Timeout
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
"The maximum age of Spanning Tree Protocol
information learned from the network on any
port

of before it is discarded, in units of hundredths
a second. This is the actual value that this
bridge is currently using."

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.4"
 ::= { dot1dStp 8 }

dot1dStpHelloTime OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Timeout
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION

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port "The amount of time between the transmission of
trying Configuration bridge PDUs by this node on any
second. when it is the root of the spanning tree or
to become so, in units of hundredths of a
This is the actual value that this bridge is
currently using."

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.5"
 ::= { dot1dStp 9 }

dot1dStpHoldTime OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION

bridge "This time value determines the interval length
units during which no more than two Configuration
PDUs shall be transmitted by this node, in
of hundredths of a second."

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.14"
 ::= { dot1dStp 10 }

dot1dStpForwardDelay OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Timeout
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION

hundredths "This time value, measured in units of
its of a second, controls how fast a port changes

Forwarding spanning state when moving towards the state. The value determines how long the port stays in each of the Listening and Learning states, which precede the Forwarding state.

This value is also used, when a topology change has been detected and is underway, to age all entries in the Forwarding Database. [Note that this value is the one that this bridge is currently using, in contrast to dot1dStpBridgeForwardDelay which is the value that this bridge and all others would start using if/when this bridge were to become the root.]"

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.6"
 ::= { dot1dStp 11 }

dot1dStpBridgeMaxAge OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX Timeout (600..4000)

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ACCESS read-write
 STATUS mandatory
 DESCRIPTION

"The value that all bridges use for MaxAge when this bridge is acting as the root. Note that 802.1D-1990 specifies that the range for this parameter is related to the value of dot1dStpBridgeHelloTime. The granularity of this timer is specified by 802.1D-1990 to be 1 second. An agent may return a badValue error if a set is attempted to a value which is not a whole number of seconds."

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.8"
 ::= { dot1dStp 12 }

dot1dStpBridgeHelloTime OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX Timeout (100..1000)
 ACCESS read-write
 STATUS mandatory
 DESCRIPTION

"The value that all bridges use for HelloTime when this bridge is acting as the root. The

802.1D- granularity of this timer is specified by
1990 to be 1 second. An agent may return a
badValue error if a set is attempted to a value
which is not a whole number of seconds."

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.9"
 ::= { dot1dStp 13 }

dot1dStpBridgeForwardDelay OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Timeout (400..3000)

ACCESS read-write

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

ForwardDelay "The value that all bridges use for
that when this bridge is acting as the root. Note
802.1D-1990 specifies that the range for this
parameter is related to the value of
dot1dStpBridgeMaxAge. The granularity of this
timer is specified by 802.1D-1990 to be 1
second.
is An agent may return a badValue error if a set
number attempted to a value which is not a whole
of seconds."

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.3.10"
 ::= { dot1dStp 14 }

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-- The Spanning Tree Port Table

dot1dStpPortTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot1dStpPortEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

information "A table that contains port-specific
for the Spanning Tree Protocol."
 ::= { dot1dStp 15 }

dot1dStpPortEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Dot1dStpPortEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"A list of information maintained by every port
about the Spanning Tree Protocol state for that
port."

```

INDEX { dot1dStpPort }
 ::= { dot1dStpPortTable 1 }

Dot1dStpPortEntry ::=
SEQUENCE {
    dot1dStpPort
        INTEGER,
    dot1dStpPortPriority
        INTEGER,
    dot1dStpPortState
        INTEGER,
    dot1dStpPortEnable
        INTEGER,
    dot1dStpPortPathCost
        INTEGER,
    dot1dStpPortDesignatedRoot
        BridgeId,
    dot1dStpPortDesignatedCost
        INTEGER,
    dot1dStpPortDesignatedBridge
        BridgeId,
    dot1dStpPortDesignatedPort
        OCTET STRING,
    dot1dStpPortForwardTransitions
        Counter
}

dot1dStpPort OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER (1..65535)

```

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```

ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The port number of the port for which this
entry
    contains Spanning Tree Protocol management
    information."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.8.2.1.2"
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 1 }

```

```

dot1dStpPortPriority OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER (0..255)
ACCESS read-write
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The value of the priority field which is
    contained in the first (in network byte order)
    octet of the (2 octet long) Port ID. The other
    octet of the Port ID is given by the value of
    dot1dStpPort."
REFERENCE

```

```
        "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.1"
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 2 }
```

```
dot1dStpPortState OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX  INTEGER {
        disabled(1),
        blocking(2),
        listening(3),
        learning(4),
        forwarding(5),
        broken(6)
    }
```

```
ACCESS  read-only
```

```
STATUS  mandatory
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The port's current state as defined by
application of the Spanning Tree Protocol.
```

This

```
state controls what action a port takes on
reception of a frame.  If the bridge has
```

detected

```
a port that is malfunctioning it will place
```

that

```
port into the broken(6) state.  For ports which
are disabled (see dot1dStpPortEnable), this
```

object

```
will have a value of disabled(1)."
```

```
REFERENCE
```

```
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.2"
```

```
::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 3 }
```

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```
dot1dStpPortEnable OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX  INTEGER {
        enabled(1),
        disabled(2)
    }
```

```
ACCESS  read-write
```

```
STATUS  mandatory
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The enabled/disabled status of the port."
```

```
REFERENCE
```

```
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.2"
```

```
::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 4 }
```

```
dot1dStpPortPathCost OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX  INTEGER (1..65535)
```

```
ACCESS  read-write
```

```
STATUS  mandatory
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The contribution of this port to the path cost
```

of

```

include
    paths towards the spanning tree root which
    this port. 802.1D-1990 recommends that the
    default value of this parameter be in inverse
    proportion to the speed of the attached LAN."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.3"
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 5 }

dot1dStpPortDesignatedRoot OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX BridgeId
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The unique Bridge Identifier of the Bridge
    recorded as the Root in the Configuration BPDUs
    transmitted by the Designated Bridge for the
    segment to which the port is attached."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.4"
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 6 }

dot1dStpPortDesignatedCost OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The path cost of the Designated Port of the
    segment connected to this port. This value is
    compared to the Root Path Cost field in
received

```

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```

    bridge PDUs."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.5"
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 7 }

dot1dStpPortDesignatedBridge OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX BridgeId
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The Bridge Identifier of the bridge which this
    port considers to be the Designated Bridge for
    this port's segment."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.6"
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 8 }

dot1dStpPortDesignatedPort OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
ACCESS read-only

```

```

STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The Port Identifier of the port on the
Designated
    Bridge for this port's segment."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 4.5.5.7"
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 9 }

dot1dStpPortForwardTransitions OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The number of times this port has transitioned
state."
    from the Learning state to the Forwarding
 ::= { dot1dStpPortEntry 10 }

-- the dot1dTp group

-- Implementation of the dot1dTp group is optional. It is
-- implemented by those bridges that support the
transparent
-- bridging mode. A transparent or SRT bridge will
implement
-- this group.

```

```

dot1dTpLearnedEntryDiscards OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter

```

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```

ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The total number of Forwarding Database
entries,
    which have been or would have been learnt, but
    have been discarded due to a lack of space to
    store them in the Forwarding Database. If this
    counter is increasing, it indicates that the
    Forwarding Database is regularly becoming full
(a
    condition which has unpleasant performance
effects
    on the subnetwork). If this counter has a
    significant value but is not presently
increasing,
    it indicates that the problem has been
occurring
    but is not persistent."

```


REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.7.1.1.3"
 ::= { dot1dTp 1 }

dot1dTpAgingTime OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (10..1000000)

ACCESS read-write

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"The timeout period in seconds for aging out
dynamically learned forwarding information.
802.1D-1990 recommends a default of 300

seconds."

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.7.1.1.3"
 ::= { dot1dTp 2 }

-- The Forwarding Database for Transparent Bridges

dot1dTpFdbTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot1dTpFdbEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"A table that contains information about
unicast entries for which the bridge has forwarding
and/or filtering information. This information is
used by the transparent bridging function in
determining how to propagate a received frame."

::= { dot1dTp 3 }

dot1dTpFdbEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Dot1dTpFdbEntry

ACCESS not-accessible

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STATUS mandatory

DESCRIPTION

"Information about a specific unicast MAC
address for which the bridge has some forwarding and/or
filtering information."

INDEX { dot1dTpFdbAddress }

::= { dot1dTpFdbTable 1 }

Dot1dTpFdbEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {

dot1dTpFdbAddress

MacAddress,

```
dot1dTpFdbPort
  INTEGER,
dot1dTpFdbStatus
  INTEGER
}
```

dot1dTpFdbAddress OBJECT-TYPE

```
SYNTAX MacAddress
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
  "A unicast MAC address for which the bridge has
  forwarding and/or filtering information."
REFERENCE
  "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 3.9.1, 3.9.2"
 ::= { dot1dTpFdbEntry 1 }
```

dot1dTpFdbPort OBJECT-TYPE

```
SYNTAX INTEGER
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
  "Either the value '0', or the port number of
  the
  port on which a frame having a source address
  instance equal to the value of the corresponding
  of dot1dTpFdbAddress has been seen. A value of
  '0' indicates that the port number has not been
  learned but that the bridge does have some
  forwarding/filtering information about this
  address (e.g. in the dot1dStaticTable).
  Implementors are encouraged to assign the port
  value to this object whenever it is learned
  even
  for addresses for which the corresponding value
  of
  dot1dTpFdbStatus is not learned(3)."
```

```
 ::= { dot1dTpFdbEntry 2 }
```

dot1dTpFdbStatus OBJECT-TYPE

```
SYNTAX INTEGER {
  other(1),
  invalid(2),
  learned(3),
  self(4),
  mgmt(5)
}
ACCESS read-only
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
```

"The status of this entry. The meanings of the values are:

would
other
corresponding
an
is
how

other(1) : none of the following. This include the case where some MIB object (not the instance of dot1dTpFdbPort, nor entry in the dot1dStaticTable) being used to determine if and frames addressed to the value of the corresponding instance of dot1dTpFdbAddress are being forwarded.

since

invalid(2) : this entry is not longer valid (e.g., it was learned but has aged-out), but has not yet been flushed from the table.

learned(3) : the value of the corresponding instance of dot1dTpFdbPort was learned, and is being used.

self(4) : the value of the corresponding instance of dot1dTpFdbAddress represents one of the bridge's addresses. The corresponding instance of dot1dTpFdbPort indicates which of the bridge's ports has this address.

mgmt(5) : the value of the corresponding instance of dot1dTpFdbAddress is also the value of an existing instance of dot1dStaticAddress."

::= { dot1dTpFdbEntry 3 }

-- Port Table for Transparent Bridges

dot1dTpPortTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot1dTpPortEntry
ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION

```

        "A table that contains information about every
        port that is associated with this transparent
        bridge."
 ::= { dot1dTp 4 }

dot1dTpPortEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX Dot1dTpPortEntry
    ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "A list of information for each port of a
        transparent bridge."
    INDEX { dot1dTpPort }
    ::= { dot1dTpPortTable 1 }

Dot1dTpPortEntry ::=
    SEQUENCE {
        dot1dTpPort
            INTEGER,
        dot1dTpPortMaxInfo
            INTEGER,
        dot1dTpPortInFrames
            Counter,
        dot1dTpPortOutFrames
            Counter,
        dot1dTpPortInDiscards
            Counter
    }

dot1dTpPort OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX INTEGER (1..65535)
    ACCESS read-only
    STATUS mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The port number of the port for which this
entry
        contains Transparent bridging management
        information."
    ::= { dot1dTpPortEntry 1 }

-- It would be nice if we could use ifMtu as the size of
the
-- largest INFO field, but we can't because ifMtu is
defined

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-- to be the size that the (inter-)network layer can use
which
-- can differ from the MAC layer (especially if several
layers
-- of encapsulation are used).

dot1dTpPortMaxInfo OBJECT-TYPE

```

```

SYNTAX    INTEGER
ACCESS    read-only
STATUS    mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The maximum size of the INFO (non-MAC) field
that
    this port will receive or transmit."
 ::= { dot1dTpPortEntry 2 }

dot1dTpPortInFrames OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX    Counter
ACCESS    read-only
STATUS    mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The number of frames that have been received
by
    this port from its segment. Note that a frame
    received on the interface corresponding to this
    port is only counted by this object if and only
if
    it is for a protocol being processed by the
local
    bridging function, including bridge management
    frames."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.6.1.1.3"
 ::= { dot1dTpPortEntry 3 }

dot1dTpPortOutFrames OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX    Counter
ACCESS    read-only
STATUS    mandatory
DESCRIPTION
    "The number of frames that have been
transmitted
    by this port to its segment. Note that a frame
    transmitted on the interface corresponding to
this
    port is only counted by this object if and only
if
    it is for a protocol being processed by the
local
    bridging function, including bridge management
    frames."
REFERENCE
    "IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.6.1.1.3"
 ::= { dot1dTpPortEntry 4 }

dot1dTpPortInDiscards OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX    Counter
ACCESS    read-only

```

STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
"Count of valid frames received which were discarded (i.e., filtered) by the Forwarding Process."
REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.6.1.1.3"
 ::= { dot1dTpPortEntry 5 }

-- The Static (Destination-Address Filtering) Database
-- Implementation of this group is optional.

dot1dStaticTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot1dStaticEntry
ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
"A table containing filtering information configured into the bridge by (local or network) management specifying the set of ports to which frames received from specific ports and containing specific destination addresses are allowed to be forwarded. The value of zero in this table as the port number from which frames with a specific destination address are received, is used to specify all ports for which there is no specific entry in this table for that particular destination address. Entries are valid for unicast and for group/broadcast addresses."
REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.7.2"
 ::= { dot1dStatic 1 }

dot1dStaticEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Dot1dStaticEntry
ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS mandatory
DESCRIPTION
"Filtering information configured into the bridge by (local or network) management specifying the set of ports to which frames received from a specific port and containing a specific destination address are allowed to be forwarded."
REFERENCE
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 6.7.2"

```
INDEX { dot1dStaticAddress, dot1dStaticReceivePort }  
 ::= { dot1dStaticTable 1 }
```

```
Dot1dStaticEntry ::=  
 SEQUENCE {  
     dot1dStaticAddress  
         MacAddress,  
     dot1dStaticReceivePort  
         INTEGER,  
     dot1dStaticAllowedToGoTo  
         OCTET STRING,  
     dot1dStaticStatus  
         INTEGER  
 }
```

```
dot1dStaticAddress OBJECT-TYPE  
 SYNTAX MacAddress  
 ACCESS read-write  
 STATUS mandatory  
 DESCRIPTION
```

which

```
"The destination MAC address in a frame to  
this entry's filtering information applies.
```

This

```
object can take the value of a unicast address,
```

a

```
group address or the broadcast address."
```

```
REFERENCE
```

```
"IEEE 802.1D-1990: Section 3.9.1, 3.9.2"
```

```
::= { dot1dStaticEntry 1 }
```

```
dot1dStaticReceivePort OBJECT-TYPE  
 SYNTAX INTEGER  
 ACCESS read-write  
 STATUS mandatory  
 DESCRIPTION
```

the

```
"Either the value '0', or the port number of  
port from which a frame must be received in
```

order

```
for this entry's filtering information to
```

apply.

```
A value of zero indicates that this entry
```

applies

```
on all ports of the bridge for which there is
```

no

```
other applicable entry."
```

```
::= { dot1dStaticEntry 2 }
```

```
dot1dStaticAllowedToGoTo OBJECT-TYPE  
 SYNTAX OCTET STRING  
 ACCESS read-write  
 STATUS mandatory  
 DESCRIPTION
```

a

```
"The set of ports to which frames received from  
specific port and destined for a specific MAC
```

octet address, are allowed to be forwarded. Each
of within the value of this object specifies a set
ports eight ports, with the first octet specifying
9 1 through 8, the second octet specifying ports
the through 16, etc. Within each octet, the most
significant bit represents the lowest numbered
port, and the least significant bit represents
the highest numbered port. Thus, each port of the
bridge is represented by a single bit within
the value of this object. If that bit has a value
of '1' then that port is included in the set of
a ports; the port is not included if its bit has
bit a value of '0'. (Note that the setting of the
corresponding to the port from which a frame is
received is irrelevant.) The default value of
this object is a string of ones of appropriate
length."

```
::= { dot1dStaticEntry 3 }
```

```
dot1dStaticStatus OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX INTEGER {  
    other(1),  
    invalid(2),  
    permanent(3),  
    deleteOnReset(4),  
    deleteOnTimeout(5)  
}
```

```
ACCESS read-write
```

```
STATUS mandatory
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

entry. "This object indicates the status of this
The default value is permanent(3).

but other(1) - this entry is currently in use
the the conditions under which it will
remain so are different from each of
object following values.
invalid(2) - writing this value to the

removes the corresponding entry.
 permanent(3) - this entry is currently in
 use
 and will remain so after the next
 reset
 of the bridge.
 deleteOnReset(4) - this entry is currently
 in
 use and will remain so until the next
 reset of the bridge.
 deleteOnTimeout(5) - this entry is
 currently
 in use and will remain so until it is
 aged out."

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::= { dot1dStaticEntry 4 }

-- Traps for use by Bridges

-- Traps for the Spanning Tree Protocol

newRoot TRAP-TYPE

ENTERPRISE dot1dBridge
 DESCRIPTION

"The newRoot trap indicates that the sending
 agent
 has become the new root of the Spanning Tree;
 the
 trap is sent by a bridge soon after its
 election
 as the new root, e.g., upon expiration of the
 Topology Change Timer immediately subsequent to
 its election. Implementation of this trap is
 optional."

::= 1

topologyChange TRAP-TYPE

ENTERPRISE dot1dBridge
 DESCRIPTION

"A topologyChange trap is sent by a bridge when
 the
 any of its configured ports transitions from
 Learning state to the Forwarding state, or from
 The
 the Forwarding state to the Blocking state.
 the
 trap is not sent if a newRoot trap is sent for
 is
 same transition. Implementation of this trap
 optional."

::= 2

END

6. Acknowledgments

This document was produced on behalf of the Bridge Sub-Working Group of the SNMP Working Group of the Internet Engineering Task Force. Over the course of its deliberations, the working group received four separate documents for consideration as the basis for its work. The first was submitted by Stan Froyd of Advanced Computer Communications; the second by Richard Fox of SynOptics; the third by Eric Decker of cisco Inc. and Keith McCloghrie of Hughes LAN Systems; and the fourth by Paul Langille and Anil Rijsinghani of Digital Equipment Corp. After considering the submissions, the working group chose to proceed with a document formed as a conjunction of the latter two submissions. This document is the result.

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The authors wish to thank the members of the Bridge Working Group for their many comments and suggestions which improved this effort. In particular, Fred Baker (chairman of the working group) of ACC, Steve Sherry of Xyplex, and Frank Kastenholz of Clearpoint Research Corp. Others members of the Bridge Working Group who contributed to this effort are:

Bill Anderson, Mitre
Karl Auerbach, Epilogue
Fred Baker, ACC (chair)
Terry Bradley, Wellfleet
Ted Brunner, Bellcore
Jeffrey Buffum, Apollo
Chris ChioTasso, Fibronics
Anthony Chung, HLS
Chuck Davin, MIT-LCS
Andy Davis, Spider
Eric Decker, cisco
Nadya El-Afandi, Network Systems
Gary Ellis, HP/Apollo
Richard Fox, SynOptics
Stan Froyd, ACC
Frank Kastenholz, Clearpoint Research
Shirnshon Kaufman,

Jim Kinder, Fibercom
Cheryl Krupczak, NCR
Paul Langille, Digital
Peter Lin, Vitalink
Keith McCloghrie, HLS
Donna McMaster, SynOptics
Dave Perkins, 3Com
Jim Reinstedler, Ungermann Bass
Anil Rijsinghani, Digital
Mark Schaefer, David Systems
Steve Sherry, Xyplex
Bob Stewart, Xyplex
Emil Sturniolo,
Kevin Synott, Retix
Ian Thomas, Chipcom
Maurice Turcott, Racal
Fei Xu,

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8. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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