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Definitions of Managed Objects for
the Ethernet-like Interface Types

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. This memo obsoletes RFC 2358, "Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types". This memo extends that specification by including management information useful for the management of 1000 Mb/s and full-duplex Ethernet interfaces.

Ethernet technology, as defined by the 802.3 Working Group of the IEEE, continues to evolve, with scalable increases in speed, new types of cabling and interfaces, and new features. This evolution may require changes in the managed objects in order to reflect this new functionality. This document, as with other documents issued by this working group, reflects a certain stage in the evolution of Ethernet technology. In the future, this document might be revised, or new documents might be issued by the Ethernet Interfaces and Hub MIB Working Group, in order to reflect the evolution of Ethernet technology.

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1.	Introduction	

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it defines objects for managing Ethernet-like interfaces.

This memo also includes a MIB module. This MIB module extends the list of managed objects specified in the earlier version of this MIB:
RFC 2358 [23].

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 [26].

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2. The SNMP Management Framework

The SNMP Management Framework presently consists of five major components:

- o An overall architecture, described in RFC 2571 [1].
- o 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], STD 58, RFC 2579 [6] and STD 58, RFC 2580 [7].

- o 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].
- o 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].
- o 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 translation is possible (use of Counter64). Some machine readable 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.

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3. Overview

Instances of these object types represent attributes of an interface to an ethernet-like communications medium. At present, ethernet-like media are identified by the following values of the ifType object in the Interfaces MIB [25]:

```

ethernetCsmacd(6)
iso88023Csmacd(7)

```

starLan(11)

The definitions presented here are based on Section 30, "10 Mb/s,
100 Mb/s and 1000 Mb/s Management", and Annex 30A, "GDMO Specification for 802.3 managed object classes" of IEEE Std. 802.3, 1998 Edition [16], as originally interpreted by Frank Kastenholz then of Interlan in [17]. Implementors of these MIB objects should note that IEEE Std. 802.3 [16] explicitly describes (in the form of Pascal pseudocode) when, where, and how various MAC attributes are measured.

The IEEE document also describes the effects of MAC actions that may be invoked by manipulating instances of the MIB objects defined here.

To the extent that some of the attributes defined in [16] are represented by previously defined objects in MIB-2 [24] or in the Interfaces MIB [25], such attributes are not redundantly represented by objects defined in this memo. Among the attributes represented by objects defined in other memos are the number of octets transmitted or received on a particular interface, the number of frames transmitted or received on a particular interface, the promiscuous status of an interface, the MAC address of an interface, and multicast information associated with an interface.

3.1. Relation to MIB-2

This section applies only when this MIB is used in conjunction with the "old" (RFC 1213) [24] interface group.

The relationship between an ethernet-like interface and an interface in the context of MIB-2 is one-to-one. As such, the value of an ifIndex object instance can be directly used to identify corresponding instances of the objects defined herein.

For agents which implement the (now deprecated) ifSpecific object, an instance of that object that is associated with an ethernet-like interface has the OBJECT IDENTIFIER value:

```
dot3    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { transmission 7 }
```

3.2. Relation to the Interfaces MIB

The Interface MIB [25] requires that any MIB which is an adjunct of

the Interface MIB clarify specific areas within the Interface MIB. These areas were intentionally left vague in the Interface MIB to avoid over constraining the MIB, thereby precluding management of certain media-types.

Section 3.3 of [25] enumerates several areas which a media-specific MIB must clarify. Each of these areas is addressed in a following subsection. The implementor is referred to [25] in order to understand the general intent of these areas.

3.2.1. Layering Model

This MIB does not provide for layering. There are no sublayers.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

One could foresee the development of an 802.2 and enet-transceiver MIB. They could be higher and lower sublayers, respectively. All that THIS document should do is allude to the possibilities and urge the implementor to be aware of the possibility and that they may have requirements which supersede the requirements in this document.

3.2.2. Virtual Circuits

This medium does not support virtual circuits and this area is not applicable to this MIB.

3.2.3. ifTestTable

This MIB defines two tests for media which are instrumented with this MIB; TDR and Loopback. Implementation of these tests is not required. Many common interface chips do not support one or both of these tests.

These two tests are provided as a convenience, allowing a common method to invoke the test.

Standard MIBs do not include objects in which to return the results of the TDR test. Any needed objects MUST be provided in the vendor specific MIB.

Note that the ifTestTable is now deprecated. Work is underway to define a replacement MIB for system and interface testing. It is expected that the tests defined in this document will be usable in this replacement MIB.

3.2.4. ifRcvAddressTable

This table contains all IEEE 802.3 addresses, unicast, multicast, and broadcast, for which this interface will receive packets and forward them up to a higher layer entity for local consumption. The format of the address, contained in ifRcvAddressAddress, is the same as for ifPhysAddress.

In the event that the interface is part of a MAC bridge, this table does not include unicast addresses which are accepted for possible forwarding out some other port. This table is explicitly not intended to provide a bridge address filtering mechanism.

3.2.5. ifPhysAddress

This object contains the IEEE 802.3 address which is placed in the source-address field of any Ethernet, Starlan, or IEEE 802.3 frames that originate at this interface. Usually this will be kept in ROM on the interface hardware. Some systems may set this address via software.

In a system where there are several such addresses the designer has a tougher choice. The address chosen should be the one most likely to be of use to network management (e.g. the address placed in ARP responses for systems which are primarily IP systems).

If the designer truly can not chose, use of the factory- provided ROM address is suggested.

If the address can not be determined, an octet string of zero length should be returned.

The address is stored in binary in this object. The address is stored in "canonical" bit order, that is, the Group Bit is positioned as the low-order bit of the first octet. Thus, the first byte of a multicast address would have the bit 0x01 set.

3.2.6. ifType

This MIB applies to interfaces which have any of the following ifType values:

```
ethernetCsmacd(6)
iso88023Csmacd(7)
starLan(11)
```

It is RECOMMENDED that all Ethernet-like interfaces use an ifType of ethernetCsmacd(6) regardless of the speed that the interface is running or the link-layer encapsulation in use. iso88023Csmacd(7) and starLan(11) are supported for backwards compatibility.

There are three other interface types defined in the IANAifType-MIB for Ethernet. They are fastEther(62), fastEtherFX(69), and gigabitEthernet(117). This document takes the position that an Ethernet is an Ethernet, and Ethernet interfaces SHOULD always have the same value of ifType. Information on the particular flavor of Ethernet that an interface is running is available from ifSpeed in the Interfaces MIB, and ifMauType in the 802.3 MAU MIB. An Ethernet-like interface SHOULD NOT use the fastEther(62), fastEtherFX(69), or gigabitEthernet(117) ifTypes.

Interfaces with any of the supported ifType values map to the EtherLike-MIB in the same manner. There are no implementation differences.

3.2.7. Specific Interface MIB Objects

The following table provides specific implementation guidelines for applying the interface group objects to ethernet-like media.

Object	Guidelines
ifIndex	Each ethernet-like interface is represented by an ifEntry. The dot3StatsTable in this MIB module is indexed by dot3StatsIndex. The
interface	identified by a particular value of dot3StatsIndex is the same interface
as	identified by the same value of
ifIndex.	
ifDescr	Refer to [25].
ifType	Refer to section 3.2.6.
ifMtu	1500 octets. NOTE: This is the MTU as seen by the MAC client. When a higher layer protocol, like IP, is running
over	Ethernet, this is the MTU that will be seen by that higher layer protocol. However, when using the IEEE 802.2 LLC protocol, higher layer protocols will

an see a different MTU. In particular,
LLC type 1 client protocol will see

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an MTU of 1497 octets, and a protocol
running over SNAP will see an MTU of
1492 octets.

ifSpeed The current operational speed of the
interface in bits per second. For
current ethernet-like interfaces, this
will be equal to 1,000,000 (1
million),

10,000,000 (10 million), 100,000,000
(100 million), or 1,000,000,000 (1
billion). If the interface implements
auto-negotiation, auto-negotiation is
enabled for this interface, and the
interface has not yet negotiated to an
operational speed, this object SHOULD
reflect the maximum speed supported by
the interface. Note that this object
MUST NOT indicate a doubled value when
operating in full-duplex mode. It

MUST

indicate the correct line speed
regardless of the current duplex mode.
The duplex mode of the interface may
be determined by examining either the
dot3StatsDuplexStatus object in this
MIBmodule, or the ifMauType object in
the 802.3 MAU MIB.

ifPhysAddress Refer to section 3.2.5.

ifAdminStatus Write access is not required. Support
for 'testing' is not required.

ifOperStatus The operational state of the
interface.
Support for 'testing' is not required.
The value 'dormant' has no meaning for
an ethernet-like interface.

ifLastChange Refer to [25].

ifInOctets The number of octets in valid MAC

frames received on this interface,
including the MAC header and FCS.
This does include the number of octets
in valid MAC Control frames received
on this interface.

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ifInUcastPkts Refer to [25]. Note that this does not include MAC Control frames, since MAC Control frames are consumed by the interface layer and are not passed to any higher layer protocol.

ifInDiscards Refer to [25].

ifInErrors The sum for this interface of dot3StatsAlignmentErrors, dot3StatsFCSErrors, dot3StatsFrameTooLongs, dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors and dot3StatsSymbolErrors.

ifInUnknownProtos Refer to [25].

ifOutOctets The number of octets transmitted in valid MAC frames on this interface, including the MAC header and FCS. This does include the number of octets transmitted on this interface.

ifOutUcastPkts Refer to [25]. Note that this does not include MAC Control frames, since MAC Control frames are generated by the interface layer, and are not passed from any higher layer protocol.

ifOutDiscards Refer to [25].

ifOutErrors The sum for this interface of: dot3StatsSQETestErrors, dot3StatsLateCollisions, dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions,

dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors and
dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors.

ifName Locally-significant textual name for
the interface (e.g. lan0).

ifInMulticastPkts Refer to [25]. Note that this does
not include MAC Control frames, since
MAC Control frames are consumed by the
interface layer and are not passed to
any higher layer protocol.

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ifInBroadcastPkts Refer to [25]. Note that this does
not include MAC Control frames, since
MAC Control frames are generated by
the interface layer, and are not
passed from any higher layer protocol.

ifOutMulticastPkts Refer to [25]. Note that this does
not include MAC Control frames, since
MAC Control frames are consumed by the
interface layer and are not passed to
any higher layer protocol.

ifOutBroadcastPkts Refer to [25]. Note that this does
not include MAC Control frames, since
MAC Control frames are generated by
the interface layer, and are not
passed from any higher layer protocol.

ifHCInOctets 64-bit versions of counters. Required
ifHCOctets for ethernet-like interfaces that are
capable of operating at 20Mbit/sec or
faster, even if the interface is
currently operating at less than
20Mbit/sec.

ifHCInUcastPkts 64-bit versions of packet counters.
ifHCInMulticastPkts Required for ethernet-like interfaces
ifHCInBroadcastPkts that are capable of operating at
ifHCOctets 640Mbit/sec or faster, even if the
ifHCOctets interface is currently operating at
ifHCOctets less than 640Mbit/sec.

ifLinkUpDownTrapEnable Refer to [25]. Default is 'enabled'

<p>ifHighSpeed</p> <p>speed,</p>	<p>The current operational speed of the interface in millions of bits per second. For current ethernet-like interfaces, this will be equal to 1, 10, 100, or 1,000. If the interface implements auto-negotiation, auto-negotiation is enabled for this interface, and the interface has not yet negotiated to an operational</p> <p>this object SHOULD reflect the maximum speed supported by the interface. Note that this object MUST NOT indicate a doubled value when operating in full-duplex mode. It MUST indicate the</p>
----------------------------------	---

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correct line speed regardless of the current duplex mode. The duplex mode of the interface may be determined by examining either the dot3StatsDuplexStatus object in this MIB module, or the ifMauType object in the 802.3 MAU MIB.

<p>ifPromiscuousMode</p> <p>ifConnectorPresent</p> <p>ifAlias</p> <p>ifCounterDiscontinuityTime</p> <p>ifStackHigherLayer ifStackLowerLayer ifStackStatus</p> <p>ifRcvAddressAddress ifRcvAddressStatus ifRcvAddressType</p>	<p>Refer to [25].</p> <p>This will normally be 'true'.</p> <p>Refer to [25].</p> <p>Refer to [25]. Note that a discontinuity in the Interface MIB counters may also indicate a discontinuity in some or all of the counters in this MIB that are associated with that interface.</p> <p>Refer to section 3.2.1.</p> <p>Refer to section 3.2.4.</p>
--	--

3.3. Relation to the 802.3 MAU MIB

Support for the mauModIfCompl2 compliance statement of the MAU-MIB [27] is REQUIRED for Ethernet-like interfaces. This MIB is needed in order to allow applications to determine the current MAU type in use by the interface, and to control autonegotiation and duplex mode for the interface. Implementing this MIB module without implementing the MAU-MIB would leave applications with no standard way to determine the media type in use, and no standard way to control the duplex mode of the interface.

3.4. dot3StatsEtherChipSet

This document defines an object called dot3StatsEtherChipSet, which is used to identify the MAC hardware used to communicate on an interface. Previous versions of this document contained a number of OID assignments for some existing Ethernet chipsets. Maintaining

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that list as part of this document has proven to be problematic, so the OID assignments contained in previous versions of this document have now been moved to a separate document [28].

The dot3StatsEtherChipSet object has now been deprecated. Implementation feedback indicates that this object is much more useful in theory than in practice. The object's utility in debugging network problems in the field appears to be limited. In those cases where it may be useful, it is not sufficient, since it identifies only the MAC chip, and not the PHY, PMD, or driver. The administrative overhead involved in maintaining a central registry of chipset OIDs cannot be justified for an object whose usefulness is questionable at best.

Implementations which continue to support this object for the purpose of backwards compatability may continue to use the values defined in [28]. For chipsets not listed in [28], implementors should assign OBJECT IDENTIFIERS within that part of the registration tree delegated to individual enterprises.

3.5. Mapping of IEEE 802.3 Managed Objects

IEEE 802.3 Managed Object	Corresponding SNMP Object
---------------------------	---------------------------


```
oPAUSEEntity
  .aPAUSEMACCtrlFramesTransmitted dot3OutPauseFrames
  .aPAUSEMACCtrlFramesReceived dot3InPauseFrames
```

* Note that the octet counters in IF-MIB do not exactly match the definition of the octet counters in IEEE 802.3.

aOctetsTransmittedOK

and aOctetsReceivedOK count only the octets in the clientData and Pad

fields, whereas ifInOctets and ifOutOctets include the entire MAC frame, including MAC header and FCS. However, the IF-MIB counters can be derived from the IEEE 802.3 counters as follows:

$$\text{ifInOctets} = \text{aOctetsReceivedOK} + (18 * \text{aFramesReceivedOK})$$
$$\text{ifOutOctets} = \text{aOctetsTransmittedOK} + (18 * \text{aFramesTransmittedOK})$$

Also note that the packet counters in the IF-MIB do not exactly match

the definition of the frame counters in IEEE 802.3.

aFramesTransmittedOK counts the number of frames successfully transmitted on the interface, whereas ifOutUcastPkts, ifOutMulticastPkts and ifOutBroadcastPkts count the number of transmit requests made from a higher layer, whether or not the transmit attempt was successful. This means that packets counted by ifOutErrors or ifOutDiscards are also be counted by ifOut*castPkts, but are not be counted by aFramesTransmittedOK. This also means

that, since MAC Control frames are generated by a sublayer internal to the interface layer rather than by a higher layer, they are not counted by ifOut*castPkts, but are counted by aFramesTransmittedOK.

Similarly, aFramesReceivedOK counts the number of frames received successfully by the interface, whether or not they are passed to a higher layer, whereas ifInUcastPkts, ifInMulticastPkts and ifInBroadcastPkts count only the number of packets passed to a

higher

layer. This means that packets counted by ifInDiscards or ifInUnknownProtos are also counted by aFramesReceivedOK, but are not counted by ifIn*castPkts. This also means that, since MAC Control frames are consumed by a sublayer internal to the interface layer

and

not passed to a higher layer, they are not counted by ifIn*castPkts, but are counted by aFramesReceivedOK.

Another difference to keep in mind between the IF-MIB counters and IEEE 802.3 counters is that in the IEEE 802.3 document, the frame

counters and octet counters are always incremented together. aOctetsTransmittedOK counts the number of octets in frames that were counted by aFramesTransmittedOK. aOctetsReceivedOK counts the number

of octets in frames that were counted by aFramesReceivedOK. This is not the case with the IF-MIB counters. The IF-MIB octet counters count the number of octets sent to or received from the layer below this interface, whereas the packet counters count the number of packets sent to or received from the layer above. Therefore, received MAC Control frames, ifInDiscards, and ifInUnknownProtos are counted by ifInOctets, but not ifIn*castPkts. Transmitted MAC Control frames are counted by ifOutOctets, but not ifOut*castPkts. ifOutDiscards and ifOutErrors are counted by ifOut*castPkts, but not ifOutOctets.

The following IEEE 802.3 managed objects have been removed from this MIB module as a result of implementation feedback:

```
oMacEntity
  .aFramesWithExcessiveDeferral
  .aInRangeLengthErrors
  .aOutOfRangeLengthField
  .aMACEnableStatus
  .aTransmitEnableStatus
  .aMulticastReceiveStatus
  .acInitializeMAC
```

Please see [19] for the detailed reasoning on why these objects were removed.

In addition, the following IEEE 802.3 managed objects have not been included in this MIB for the following reasons.

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IEEE 802.3 Managed Object	Disposition
oMACEntity .aMACCapabilities	Can be derived from MAU-MIB - ifMauTypeListBits
oPHYEntity .aPhyType	Can be derived from MAU-MIB - ifMauType
.aPhyTypeList	Can be derived from MAU-MIB - ifMauTypeListBits
.aMIIDetect	Not considered useful.

.aPhyAdminState	Can already obtain interface state from IF-MIB - ifOperStatus and MAU state from MAU-MIB - ifMauStatus. Providing an additional state for the PHY was not considered useful.
.acPhyAdminControl	Can already control interface state from IF-MIB - ifAdminStatus and MAU state from MAU-MIB - ifMauStatus. Providing separate admin control of the PHY was not considered useful.
oMACControlEntity	
.aMACControlFramesTransmitted	Can be determined by summing the OutFrames counters for the individual control functions
.aMACControlFramesReceived	Can be determined by summing the InFrames counters for the individual control functions
oPAUSEEntity	
.aPAUSELinkDelayAllowance	Not considered useful.

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4. Definitions

```

EtherLike-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

    IMPORTS
        MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, OBJECT-IDENTITY,
        Counter32, mib-2, transmission
        FROM SNMPv2-SMI
        MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP
        FROM SNMPv2-CONF
        ifIndex, InterfaceIndex
        FROM IF-MIB;

    etherMIB MODULE-IDENTITY

```

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DESCRIPTION "The MIB module to describe generic objects for

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Ethernet-like network interfaces.

The following reference is used throughout this
MIB module:

[IEEE 802.3 Std] refers to:
IEEE Std 802.3, 1998 Edition: 'Information
technology - Telecommunications and
information exchange between systems -
Local and metropolitan area networks -
Specific requirements - Part 3: Carrier
sense multiple access with collision
detection (CSMA/CD) access method and

physical layer specifications',
September 1998.

Of particular interest is Clause 30, '10Mb/s,
100Mb/s and 1000Mb/s Management'."

REVISION "9908240400Z" -- August 24, 1999
DESCRIPTION "Updated to include support for 1000 Mb/sec
interfaces and full-duplex interfaces.
This version published as RFC 2665."

REVISION "9806032150Z"
DESCRIPTION "Updated to include support for 100 Mb/sec
interfaces.
This version published as RFC 2358."

REVISION "9402030400Z"
DESCRIPTION "Initial version, published as RFC 1650."

::= { mib-2 35 }

etherMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { etherMIB 1 }

dot3 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { transmission 7 }

-- the Ethernet-like Statistics group

dot3StatsTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot3StatsEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Statistics for a collection of ethernet-like
interfaces attached to a particular system.
There will be one row in this table for each

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ethernet-like interface in the system."
::= { dot3 2 }

dot3StatsEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Dot3StatsEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Statistics for a particular interface to an
ethernet-like medium."
INDEX { dot3StatsIndex }
::= { dot3StatsTable 1 }

to the error status presented to the LLC.

This counter does not increment for 8-bit wide group encoding schemes.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.7,
aAlignmentErrors"
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 2 }

dot3StatsFCSErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "A count of frames received on a particular interface that are an integral number of octets in length but do not pass the FCS check. This count does not include frames received with frame-too-long or frame-too-short error.

The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented when the frameCheckError status is returned by the MAC service to the LLC (or other MAC user). Received frames for which multiple error conditions obtain are, according to the conventions of IEEE 802.3 Layer Management, counted exclusively according to the error status presented to the LLC.

Note: Coding errors detected by the physical layer for speeds above 10 Mb/s will cause the frame to fail the FCS check.
Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management

system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.6,
aFrameCheckSequenceErrors."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 3 }

dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "A count of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by exactly one collision.

A frame that is counted by an instance of this object is also counted by the corresponding instance of either the ifOutUcastPkts, ifOutMulticastPkts, or ifOutBroadcastPkts, and is not counted by the corresponding instance of the dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames object.

This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.3, aSingleCollisionFrames."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 4 }

dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "A count of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by more than one collision.

A frame that is counted by an instance of this object is also counted by the corresponding instance of either the ifOutUcastPkts, ifOutMulticastPkts, or ifOutBroadcastPkts, and is not counted by the corresponding instance of the dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames object.

This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.4, aMultipleCollisionFrames."

::= { dot3StatsEntry 5 }

dot3StatsSQETestErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "A count of times that the SQE TEST ERROR message is generated by the PLS sublayer for a particular interface. The SQE TEST ERROR is set in accordance with the rules for verification of the SQE detection mechanism in the PLS Carrier Sense Function as described in IEEE Std. 802.3, 1998 Edition, section 7.2.4.6.

This counter does not increment on interfaces operating at speeds greater than 10 Mb/s, or on interfaces operating in full-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 7.2.4.6, also 30.3.2.1.4, aSQETestErrors."

::= { dot3StatsEntry 6 }

dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "A count of frames for which the first transmission attempt on a particular interface is delayed because the medium is busy. The count represented by an instance of this object does not include frames involved in collisions.

This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.9, aFramesWithDeferredXmissions."

::= { dot3StatsEntry 7 }

dot3StatsLateCollisions OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The number of times that a collision is detected on a particular interface later than one slotTime into the transmission of a packet.

A (late) collision included in a count represented by an instance of this object is also considered as a (generic) collision for purposes of other collision-related statistics.

This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.10, aLateCollisions."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 8 }

dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to excessive collisions.

This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.11,

aFramesAbortedDueToXSColls."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 9 }

dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer transmit error. A frame is only counted by an instance of this object if it is not counted by the corresponding instance of either the dot3StatsLateCollisions object, the dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions object, or the dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors object.

The precise meaning of the count represented by an instance of this object is implementation-specific. In particular, an instance of this object may represent a count of transmission errors on a particular interface that are not otherwise counted.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.12,
aFramesLostDueToIntMACXmitError."
::= { dot3StatsEntry 10 }

dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "The number of times that the carrier sense condition was lost or never asserted when attempting to transmit a frame on a particular interface.

The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented at most once per transmission attempt, even if the carrier sense condition fluctuates during a transmission attempt.

This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.13,
aCarrierSenseErrors."

```

 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 11 }

-- { dot3StatsEntry 12 } is not assigned

dot3StatsFrameTooLongs OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      Counter32
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION "A count of frames received on a particular
                interface that exceed the maximum permitted
                frame size.

                The count represented by an instance of this
                object is incremented when the frameTooLong
                status is returned by the MAC service to the
                LLC (or other MAC user). Received frames for
                which multiple error conditions obtain are,
                according to the conventions of IEEE 802.3
                Layer Management, counted exclusively according
                to the error status presented to the LLC.

                Discontinuities in the value of this counter can
                occur at re-initialization of the management
                system, and at other times as indicated by the
                value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."
    REFERENCE   "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.25,
                aFrameTooLongErrors."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 13 }

-- { dot3StatsEntry 14 } is not assigned

-- { dot3StatsEntry 15 } is not assigned

dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      Counter32
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION "A count of frames for which reception on a
                particular interface fails due to an internal
                MAC sublayer receive error. A frame is only
                counted by an instance of this object if it is
                not counted by the corresponding instance of

```

either the dot3StatsFrameTooLongs object, the dot3StatsAlignmentErrors object, or the dot3StatsFCSErrors object.

The precise meaning of the count represented by

an instance of this object is implementation-specific. In particular, an instance of this object may represent a count of receive errors on a particular interface that are not otherwise counted.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.15,
aFramesLostDueToIntMACRcvError."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 16 }

dot3StatsEtherChipSet OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX OBJECT IDENTIFIER
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS deprecated
DESCRIPTION "***** THIS OBJECT IS DEPRECATED *****"

This object contains an OBJECT IDENTIFIER which identifies the chipset used to realize the interface. Ethernet-like interfaces are typically built out of several different chips. The MIB implementor is presented with a decision of which chip to identify via this object. The implementor should identify the chip which is usually called the Medium Access Control chip. If no such chip is easily identifiable, the implementor should identify the chip which actually gathers the transmit and receive statistics and error indications. This would allow a manager station to correlate the statistics and the chip generating them, giving it the ability to take into account any known anomalies in the chip."

::= { dot3StatsEntry 17 }

dot3StatsSymbolErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "For an interface operating at 100 Mb/s, the
number of times there was an invalid data symbol

when a valid carrier was present.

For an interface operating in half-duplex mode at 1000 Mb/s, the number of times the receiving media is non-idle (a carrier event) for a period of time equal to or greater than slotTime, and during which there was at least one occurrence of an event that causes the PHY to indicate 'Data reception error' or 'carrier extend error' on the GMII.

For an interface operating in full-duplex mode at 1000 Mb/s, the number of times the receiving media is non-idle (a carrier event) for a period of time equal to or greater than minFrameSize, and during which there was at least one occurrence of an event that causes the PHY to indicate 'Data reception error' on the GMII.

The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented at most once per carrier event, even if multiple symbol errors occur during the carrier event. This count does not increment if a collision is present.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

```
REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.2.1.5,
aSymbolErrorDuringCarrier."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 18 }
```

```
dot3StatsDuplexStatus OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      INTEGER {
              unknown(1),
              halfDuplex(2),
              fullDuplex(3)
            }
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "The current mode of operation of the MAC
entity. 'unknown' indicates that the current
duplex mode could not be determined.
```

Management control of the duplex mode is accomplished through the MAU MIB. When an interface does not support autonegotiation,

or when autonegotiation is not enabled, the duplex mode is controlled using ifMauDefaultType. When autonegotiation is supported and enabled, duplex mode is controlled using ifMauAutoNegAdvertisedBits. In either case, the currently operating duplex mode is reflected both in this object and in ifMauType.

Note that this object provides redundant information with ifMauType. Normally, redundant objects are discouraged. However, in this instance, it allows a management application to determine the duplex status of an interface without having to know every possible value of ifMauType. This was felt to be sufficiently valuable to justify the redundancy."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.32,
aDuplexStatus."
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 19 }

-- the Ethernet-like Collision Statistics group

-- Implementation of this group is optional; it is appropriate
-- for all systems which have the necessary metering

dot3CollTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot3CollEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "A collection of collision histograms for a particular set of interfaces."
REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.1.1.30,
aCollisionFrames."
 ::= { dot3 5 }

dot3CollEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Dot3CollEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "A cell in the histogram of per-frame collisions for a particular interface. An instance of this object represents the frequency of individual MAC frames for which the transmission (successful or otherwise) on a particular interface is accompanied by a

INDEX
particular number of media collisions."
{ ifIndex, dot3CollCount }

```

 ::= { dot3CollTable 1 }

Dot3CollEntry ::=
  SEQUENCE {
    dot3CollCount          INTEGER,
    dot3CollFrequencies    Counter32
  }

-- { dot3CollEntry 1 } is no longer in use

dot3CollCount OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX          INTEGER (1..16)
  MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
  STATUS          current
  DESCRIPTION     "The number of per-frame media collisions for
                  which a particular collision histogram cell
                  represents the frequency on a particular
                  interface."
  ::= { dot3CollEntry 2 }

dot3CollFrequencies OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX          Counter32
  MAX-ACCESS      read-only
  STATUS          current
  DESCRIPTION     "A count of individual MAC frames for which the
                  transmission (successful or otherwise) on a
                  particular interface occurs after the
                  frame has experienced exactly the number
                  of collisions in the associated
                  dot3CollCount object.

                  For example, a frame which is transmitted
                  on interface 77 after experiencing
                  exactly 4 collisions would be indicated
                  by incrementing only dot3CollFrequencies.77.4.
                  No other instance of dot3CollFrequencies would
                  be incremented in this example.

                  This counter does not increment when the
                  interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

                  Discontinuities in the value of this counter can
                  occur at re-initialization of the management
                  system, and at other times as indicated by the
                  value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."
  ::= { dot3CollEntry 3 }

```

dot3ControlTable OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF Dot3ControlEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "A table of descriptive and status information
            about the MAC Control sublayer on the
            ethernet-like interfaces attached to a
            particular system.  There will be one row in
            this table for each ethernet-like interface in
            the system which implements the MAC Control
            sublayer.  If some, but not all, of the
            ethernet-like interfaces in the system implement
            the MAC Control sublayer, there will be fewer
            rows in this table than in the dot3StatsTable."
 ::= { dot3 9 }

dot3ControlEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      Dot3ControlEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "An entry in the table, containing information
            about the MAC Control sublayer on a single
            ethernet-like interface."
INDEX       { dot3StatsIndex }
 ::= { dot3ControlTable 1 }

Dot3ControlEntry ::=
SEQUENCE {
    dot3ControlFunctionsSupported    BITS,
    dot3ControlInUnknownOpcodes     Counter32
}

dot3ControlFunctionsSupported OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      BITS {
    pause(0)    -- 802.3x flow control
}
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "A list of the possible MAC Control functions
            implemented for this interface."
REFERENCE   "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.3.2,
            aMACControlFunctionsSupported."
 ::= { dot3ControlEntry 1 }

dot3ControlInUnknownOpcodes OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      Counter32
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current

```

DESCRIPTION "A count of MAC Control frames received on this interface that contain an opcode that is not supported by this device.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.3.5, aUnsupportedOpCodesReceived"
 ::= { dot3ControlEntry 2 }

dot3PauseTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot3PauseEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "A table of descriptive and status information about the MAC Control PAUSE function on the ethernet-like interfaces attached to a particular system. There will be one row in this table for each ethernet-like interface in the system which supports the MAC Control PAUSE function (i.e., the 'pause' bit in the corresponding instance of dot3ControlFunctionsSupported is set). If some, but not all, of the ethernet-like interfaces in the system implement the MAC Control PAUSE function (for example, if some interfaces only support half-duplex), there will be fewer rows in this table than in the dot3StatsTable."

::= { dot3 10 }

dot3PauseEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Dot3PauseEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION "An entry in the table, containing information about the MAC Control PAUSE function on a single ethernet-like interface."

INDEX { dot3StatsIndex }

::= { dot3PauseTable 1 }

Dot3PauseEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {

dot3PauseAdminMode	INTEGER,
dot3PauseOperMode	INTEGER,
dot3InPauseFrames	Counter32,
dot3OutPauseFrames	Counter32


```

    }

dot3PauseAdminMode OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                disabled(1),
                enabledXmit(2),
                enabledRcv(3),
                enabledXmitAndRcv(4)
            }
    MAX-ACCESS  read-write
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION "This object is used to configure the default
                administrative PAUSE mode for this interface.

```

This object represents the administratively-configured PAUSE mode for this interface. If auto-negotiation is not enabled or is not implemented for the active MAU attached to this interface, the value of this object determines the operational PAUSE mode of the interface whenever it is operating in full-duplex mode. In this case, a set to this object will force the interface into the specified mode.

If auto-negotiation is implemented and enabled for the MAU attached to this interface, the PAUSE mode for this interface is determined by auto-negotiation, and the value of this object denotes the mode to which the interface will automatically revert if/when auto-negotiation is later disabled. Note that when auto-negotiation is running, administrative control of the PAUSE mode may be accomplished using the ifMauAutoNegCapAdvertisedBits object in the MAU-MIB.

Note that the value of this object is ignored when the interface is not operating in full-duplex mode.

An attempt to set this object to 'enabledXmit(2)' or 'enabledRcv(3)' will fail on interfaces that do not support operation at greater than 100 Mb/s."

```
 ::= { dot3PauseEntry 1 }
```

```
dot3PauseOperMode OBJECT-TYPE
```

```

SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                disabled(1),
                enabledXmit(2),
                enabledRcv(3),
                enabledXmitAndRcv(4)
            }
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "This object reflects the PAUSE mode currently
            in use on this interface, as determined by
            either (1) the result of the auto-negotiation
            function or (2) if auto-negotiation is not
            enabled or is not implemented for the active MAU
            attached to this interface, by the value of
            dot3PauseAdminMode. Interfaces operating at
            100 Mb/s or less will never return
            'enabledXmit(2)' or 'enabledRcv(3)'. Interfaces
            operating in half-duplex mode will always return
            'disabled(1)'. Interfaces on which
            auto-negotiation is enabled but not yet
            completed should return the value
            'disabled(1)'."
 ::= { dot3PauseEntry 2 }

```

dot3InPauseFrames OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      Counter32
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "A count of MAC Control frames received on this
            interface with an opcode indicating the PAUSE
            operation.

            This counter does not increment when the
            interface is operating in half-duplex mode.
            Discontinuities in the value of this counter can
            occur at re-initialization of the management
            system, and at other times as indicated by the
            value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."
REFERENCE   "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.4.3,
            aPAUSEMACCtrlFramesReceived."
 ::= { dot3PauseEntry 3 }

```

dot3OutPauseFrames OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      Counter32
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "A count of MAC Control frames transmitted on
            this interface with an opcode indicating the

```

PAUSE operation.

This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in half-duplex mode.

Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

```
REFERENCE "[IEEE 802.3 Std.], 30.3.4.2,  
aPAUSEMACtrlFramesTransmitted."  
 ::= { dot3PauseEntry 4 }
```

-- 802.3 Tests

```
dot3Tests OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3 6 }
```

```
dot3Errors OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3 7 }
```

-- TDR Test

```
dot3TestTdr OBJECT-IDENTITY
```

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION "The Time-Domain Reflectometry (TDR) test is  
specific to ethernet-like interfaces of type  
10Base5 and 10Base2. The TDR value may be  
useful in determining the approximate distance  
to a cable fault. It is advisable to repeat  
this test to check for a consistent resulting  
TDR value, to verify that there is a fault.
```

A TDR test returns as its result the time interval, measured in 10 MHz ticks or 100 nsec units, between the start of TDR test transmission and the subsequent detection of a collision or deassertion of carrier. On successful completion of a TDR test, the result is stored as the value of an appropriate instance of an appropriate vendor specific MIB object, and the OBJECT IDENTIFIER of that instance is stored in the appropriate instance of the appropriate test result code object (thereby indicating where the result has been stored)."

```
 ::= { dot3Tests 1 }
```

-- Loopback Test

```
dot3TestLoopBack OBJECT-IDENTITY
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION "This test configures the MAC chip and executes
                an internal loopback test of memory, data paths,
                and the MAC chip logic.  This loopback test can
                only be executed if the interface is offline.
                Once the test has completed, the MAC chip should
                be reinitialized for network operation, but it
                should remain offline.

                If an error occurs during a test, the
                appropriate test result object will be set
                to indicate a failure.  The two OBJECT
                IDENTIFIER values dot3ErrorInitError and
                dot3ErrorLoopbackError may be used to provide
                more information as values for an appropriate
                test result code object."
    ::= { dot3Tests 2 }

dot3ErrorInitError OBJECT-IDENTITY
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION "Couldn't initialize MAC chip for test."
    ::= { dot3Errors 1 }

dot3ErrorLoopbackError OBJECT-IDENTITY
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION "Expected data not received (or not received
                correctly) in loopback test."
    ::= { dot3Errors 2 }

-- { dot3 8 }, the dot3ChipSets tree, is defined in [28]

-- conformance information

etherConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { etherMIB 2 }

etherGroups      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { etherConformance 1 }
etherCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { etherConformance 2 }

-- compliance statements

etherCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS      deprecated
    DESCRIPTION "***** THIS COMPLIANCE IS DEPRECATED *****

                The compliance statement for managed network
                entities which have ethernet-like network
                interfaces.
```

This compliance is deprecated and replaced by dot3Compliance."

```
MODULE -- this module
    MANDATORY-GROUPS { etherStatsGroup }

    GROUP          etherCollisionTableGroup
    DESCRIPTION "This group is optional. It is appropriate
                for all systems which have the necessary
                metering. Implementation in such systems is
                highly recommended."
    ::= { etherCompliances 1 }

ether100MbsCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS          deprecated
    DESCRIPTION "***** THIS COMPLIANCE IS DEPRECATED *****

                The compliance statement for managed network
                entities which have 100 Mb/sec ethernet-like
                network interfaces.

                This compliance is deprecated and replaced by
                dot3Compliance."

MODULE -- this module
    MANDATORY-GROUPS { etherStats100MbsGroup }

    GROUP          etherCollisionTableGroup
    DESCRIPTION "This group is optional. It is appropriate
                for all systems which have the necessary
                metering. Implementation in such systems is
                highly recommended."
    ::= { etherCompliances 2 }

dot3Compliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS          current
    DESCRIPTION "The compliance statement for managed network
                entities which have ethernet-like network
                interfaces."

MODULE -- this module
    MANDATORY-GROUPS { etherStatsBaseGroup }

    GROUP          etherDuplexGroup
    DESCRIPTION "This group is mandatory for all
                ethernet-like network interfaces which are
                capable of operating in full-duplex mode.
                It is highly recommended for all
```

ethernet-like network interfaces."

GROUP etherStatsLowSpeedGroup
DESCRIPTION "This group is mandatory for all
ethernet-like network interfaces which are
capable of operating at 10 Mb/s or slower in
half-duplex mode."

GROUP etherStatsHighSpeedGroup
DESCRIPTION "This group is mandatory for all
ethernet-like network interfaces which are
capable of operating at 100 Mb/s or faster."

GROUP etherControlGroup
DESCRIPTION "This group is mandatory for all
ethernet-like network interfaces that
support the MAC Control sublayer."

GROUP etherControlPauseGroup
DESCRIPTION "This group is mandatory for all
ethernet-like network interfaces that
support the MAC Control PAUSE function."

GROUP etherCollisionTableGroup
DESCRIPTION "This group is optional. It is appropriate
for all ethernet-like network interfaces
which are capable of operating in
half-duplex mode and have the necessary
metering. Implementation in systems with
such interfaces is highly recommended."

::= { etherCompliances 3 }

-- units of conformance

etherStatsGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS { dot3StatsIndex,
dot3StatsAlignmentErrors,
dot3StatsFCSErrors,
dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames,
dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames,
dot3StatsSQETestErrors,
dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions,
dot3StatsLateCollisions,
dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions,
dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors,
dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors,
dot3StatsFrameTooLongs,

```
        dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors,
        dot3StatsEtherChipSet
    }
STATUS      deprecated
DESCRIPTION "***** THIS GROUP IS DEPRECATED *****

A collection of objects providing information
applicable to all ethernet-like network
interfaces.

This object group has been deprecated and
replaced by etherStatsBaseGroup and
etherStatsLowSpeedGroup."
 ::= { etherGroups 1 }

etherCollisionTableGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS      { dot3CollFrequencies
              }
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION "A collection of objects providing a histogram
of packets successfully transmitted after
experiencing exactly N collisions."
 ::= { etherGroups 2 }

etherStats100MbsGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS      { dot3StatsIndex,
              dot3StatsAlignmentErrors,
              dot3StatsFCSErrors,
              dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames,
              dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames,
              dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions,
              dot3StatsLateCollisions,
              dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions,
              dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors,
              dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors,
              dot3StatsFrameTooLongs,
              dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors,
              dot3StatsEtherChipSet,
              dot3StatsSymbolErrors
              }
STATUS      deprecated
DESCRIPTION "***** THIS GROUP IS DEPRECATED *****

A collection of objects providing information
applicable to 100 Mb/sec ethernet-like network
interfaces.

This object group has been deprecated and
```

```
        replaced by etherStatsBaseGroup and
        etherStatsHighSpeedGroup."
 ::= { etherGroups 3 }

etherStatsBaseGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS      { dot3StatsIndex,
                 dot3StatsAlignmentErrors,
                 dot3StatsFCSErrors,
                 dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames,
                 dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames,
                 dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions,
                 dot3StatsLateCollisions,
                 dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions,
                 dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors,
                 dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors,
                 dot3StatsFrameTooLongs,
                 dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors
               }
  STATUS       current
  DESCRIPTION  "A collection of objects providing information
               applicable to all ethernet-like network
               interfaces."
 ::= { etherGroups 4 }

etherStatsLowSpeedGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS      { dot3StatsSQETestErrors }
  STATUS       current
  DESCRIPTION  "A collection of objects providing information
               applicable to ethernet-like network interfaces
               capable of operating at 10 Mb/s or slower in
               half-duplex mode."

 ::= { etherGroups 5 }

etherStatsHighSpeedGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS      { dot3StatsSymbolErrors }
  STATUS       current
  DESCRIPTION  "A collection of objects providing information
               applicable to ethernet-like network interfaces
               capable of operating at 100 Mb/s or faster."
 ::= { etherGroups 6 }

etherDuplexGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS      { dot3StatsDuplexStatus }
  STATUS       current
  DESCRIPTION  "A collection of objects providing information
               about the duplex mode of an ethernet-like
```


network interface."

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```
::= { etherGroups 7 }
```

```
etherControlGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS      { dot3ControlFunctionsSupported,
                 dot3ControlInUnknownOpcodes
               }
  STATUS       current
  DESCRIPTION  "A collection of objects providing information
               about the MAC Control sublayer on ethernet-like
               network interfaces."
  ::= { etherGroups 8 }
```

```
etherControlPauseGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS      { dot3PauseAdminMode,
                 dot3PauseOperMode,
                 dot3InPauseFrames,
                 dot3OutPauseFrames
               }
  STATUS       current
  DESCRIPTION  "A collection of objects providing information
               about and control of the MAC Control PAUSE
               function on ethernet-like network interfaces."
  ::= { etherGroups 9 }
```

END

5. Intellectual Property

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6. Acknowledgements

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Lynn Kubinec
Steve McRobert
Dan Romascanu
Andrew Smith
Geoff Thompson

This document is based on the Proposed Standard Ethernet MIB, RFC 2358 [23], edited by John Flick of Hewlett-Packard and Jeffrey Johnson of RedBack Networks and produced by the 802.3 Hub MIB Working Group. It extends that document by providing support for full-duplex Ethernet interfaces and 1000 Mb/sec Ethernet interfaces as outlined in [16].

RFC 2358, in turn, is almost completely based on both the Standard Ethernet MIB, RFC 1643 [21], and the Proposed Standard Ethernet MIB using the SNMPv2 SMI, RFC 1650 [22], both of which were edited by Frank Kastenholz of FTP Software and produced by the Interfaces MIB Working Group. RFC 2358 extends those documents by providing support for 100 Mb/sec ethernet interfaces.

RFC 1643 and RFC 1650, in turn, are based on the Draft Standard Ethernet MIB, RFC 1398 [20], also edited by Frank Kastenholz and produced by the Ethernet MIB Working Group.

RFC 1398, in turn, is based on the Proposed Standard Ethernet MIB, RFC 1284 [18], which was edited by John Cook of Chipcom and produced by the Transmission MIB Working Group. The Ethernet MIB Working Group gathered implementation experience of the variables specified in RFC 1284, documented that experience in RFC 1369 [19], and used that information to develop this revised MIB.

RFC 1284, in turn, is based on a document written by Frank Kastenholz, then of Interlan, entitled IEEE 802.3 Layer Management Draft M compatible MIB for TCP/IP Networks [17]. This document was

still choose to implement it for backwards compatability.

Therefore, it may be important in some environments to control read access to these objects and possibly to even encrypt the values of these objects when sending them over the network via SNMP. Not all versions of SNMP provide features for such a secure environment.

SNMPv1 by itself is such an insecure 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 (read) 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.

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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 those objects only to those principals (users) that have legitimate rights to access them.

9. Authors' Addresses

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A. Change Log

A.1. Changes since RFC 2358

This section enumerates changes made to RFC 2358 to produce this document.

- (1) Section 2 has been replaced with the current SNMP Management Framework boilerplate.
- (2) The ifMtu mapping has been clarified.
- (3) The relationship between the IEEE 802.3 octet counters and the IF-MIB octet counters has been clarified.
- (4) REFERENCE clauses have been updated to reflect the actual IEEE 802.3 managed object that each MIB object is based on.
- (5) The following object DESCRIPTION clauses have been updated to reflect that they do not increment in

full-duplex mode: dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames,
dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames, dot3StatsSQETestErrors,
dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions, dot3StatsLateCollisions,
dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions, dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors,
dot3CollFrequencies.
- (6) The following object DESCRIPTION clauses have been updated to reflect behaviour on full-duplex and

- (10) A section on the mapping of IEEE 802.3 managed objects to this MIB and the Interfaces MIB has been added.
- (11) Converted the dot3Tests, dot3Errors, and dot3ChipSets OIDs to use the OBJECT-IDENTITY macro.
- (12) Added to the list of registered dot3ChipSets.
- (13) An intellectual property notice and copyright notice were added, as required by RFC 2026.

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