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## Entity MIB (Version 2)

### 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. In particular, it describes managed objects used for managing multiple logical and physical entities managed by a single SNMP agent.

### Table of Contents

1 The SNMP Management Framework .....	2
2 Overview .....	3
2.1 Terms .....	4
2.2 Relationship to Community Strings .....	5
2.3 Relationship to SNMP Contexts .....	5
2.4 Relationship to Proxy Mechanisms .....	6
2.5 Relationship to a Chassis MIB .....	6
2.6 Relationship to the Interfaces MIB .....	6
2.7 Relationship to the Other MIBs .....	7
2.8 Relationship to Naming Scopes .....	7
2.9 Multiple Instances of the Entity MIB .....	7
2.10 Re-Configuration of Entities .....	8
2.11 Textual Convention Change .....	8
2.12 MIB Structure .....	8
2.12.1 entityPhysical Group .....	9
2.12.2 entityLogical Group .....	10
2.12.3 entityMapping Group .....	10

2.12.4 entityGeneral Group .....	11
2.12.5 entityNotifications Group .....	11
2.13 Multiple Agents .....	11
2.14 Changes Since RFC 2037 .....	11
2.14.1 Textual Conventions .....	11
2.14.2 New entPhysicalTable Objects .....	12
2.14.3 New entLogicalTable Objects .....	12
2.14.4 Bugfixes .....	12
3 Definitions .....	13
4 Usage Examples .....	38
4.1 Router/Bridge .....	38
4.2 Repeaters .....	44
5 Intellectual Property .....	51
6 Acknowledgements .....	51
7 References .....	51
8 Security Considerations .....	53
9 Authors' Addresses .....	55
10 Full Copyright Statement .....	56

## 1. The SNMP Management Framework

The SNMP Management Framework presently consists of five major components:

- o An overall architecture, described in RFC 2571 [RFC2571].
- 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 [RFC1155], STD 16, RFC 1212 [RFC1212] and RFC 1215 [RFC1215]. The second version, called SMIv2, is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [RFC2578], STD 58, RFC 2579 [RFC2579] and STD 58, RFC 2580 [RFC2580].
- 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 [RFC1157]. A second version of the SNMP message protocol, which is not an Internet standards track protocol, is called SNMPv2c and described in RFC 1901 [RFC1901] and RFC 1906 [RFC1906]. The third version of the message protocol is called SNMPv3 and described in RFC 1906 [RFC1906], RFC 2572 [RFC2572] and RFC 2574 [RFC2574].
- o Protocol operations for accessing management information. The first set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [RFC1157]. A second set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in RFC 1905 [RFC1905].

- o A set of fundamental applications described in RFC 2573 [RFC2573] and the view-based access control mechanism described in RFC 2575 [RFC2575].

A more detailed introduction to the current SNMP Management Framework can be found in RFC 2570 [RFC2570].

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.

## 2. Overview

There is a need for a standardized way of representing a single agent which supports multiple instances of one MIB. This is presently true for at least 3 standard MIBs, and is likely to become true for more and more MIBs as time passes. For example:

- multiple instances of a bridge supported within a single device having a single agent;
- multiple repeaters supported by a single agent;
- multiple OSPF backbone areas, each one operating as part of its own Autonomous System, and each identified by the same area-id (e.g., 0.0.0.0), supported inside a single router with one agent.

The fact that it is a single agent in each of these cases implies there is some relationship which binds all of these entities together. Effectively, there is some "overall" physical entity which houses the sum of the things managed by that one agent, i.e., there are multiple "logical" entities within a single physical entity. Sometimes, the overall physical entity contains multiple (smaller) physical entities and each logical entity is associated with a particular physical entity. Sometimes, the overall physical entity is a "compound" of multiple physical entities (e.g., a stack of stackable hubs).

What is needed is a way to determine exactly what logical entities are managed by the agent (with some version of SNMP), and thereby to be able to communicate with the agent about a particular logical entity. When different logical entities are associated with different physical entities within the overall physical entity, it is also useful to be able to use this information to distinguish between logical entities.

In these situations, there is no need for varbinds for multiple logical entities to be referenced in the same SNMP message (although that might be useful in the future). Rather, it is sufficient, and in some situations preferable, to have the context/community in the message identify the logical entity to which the varbinds apply.

Version 2 of this MIB addresses new requirements that have emerged since the publication of the first Entity MIB (RFC 2037 [RFC2037]). There is a need for a standardized way of providing non-volatile, administratively assigned identifiers for physical components represented with the Entity MIB. There is also a need to align the Entity MIB with the SNMPv3 administrative framework (RFC 2571 [RFC2571]). Implementation experience has shown that additional physical component attributes are also desirable.

## 2.1. Terms

Some new terms are used throughout this document:

- Naming Scope  
A "naming scope" represents the set of information that may be potentially accessed through a single SNMP operation. All instances within the naming scope share the same unique identifier space. For SNMPv1, a naming scope is identified by the value of the associated 'entLogicalCommunity' instance. For SNMPv3, the term 'context' is used instead of 'naming scope'. The complete definition of an SNMP context can be found in section 3.3.1 of RFC 2571 [RFC2571].
- Multi-Scoped Object  
A MIB object, for which identical instance values identify different managed information in different naming scopes, is called a "multi-scoped" MIB object.
- Single-Scoped Object  
A MIB object, for which identical instance values identify the same managed information in different naming scopes, is called a "single-scoped" MIB object.

- Logical Entity  
A managed system contains one or more logical entities, each represented by at most one instantiation of each of a particular set of MIB objects. A set of management functions is associated with each logical entity. Examples of logical entities include routers, bridges, print-servers, etc.
- Physical Entity  
A "physical entity" or "physical component" represents an identifiable physical resource within a managed system. Zero or more logical entities may utilize a physical resource at any given time. It is an implementation-specific manner as to which physical components are represented by an agent in the EntPhysicalTable. Typically, physical resources (e.g., communications ports, backplanes, sensors, daughter-cards, power supplies, the overall chassis) which can be managed via functions associated with one or more logical entities are included in the MIB.
- Containment Tree  
Each physical component may be modeled as 'contained' within another physical component. A "containment-tree" is the conceptual sequence of entPhysicalIndex values which uniquely specifies the exact physical location of a physical component within the managed system. It is generated by 'following and recording' each 'entPhysicalContainedIn' instance 'up the tree towards the root', until a value of zero indicating no further containment is found.

## 2.2. Relationship to Community Strings

For community-based SNMP, distinguishing between different logical entities is one (but not the only) purpose of the community string (STD 15, RFC 1157 [RFC1157]). This is accommodated by representing each community string as a logical entity.

Note that different logical entities may share the same naming scope (and therefore the same values of entLogicalCommunity). This is possible, providing they have no need for the same instance of a MIB object to represent different managed information.

## 2.3. Relationship to SNMP Contexts

Version 2 of the Entity MIB contains support for associating SNMPv3 contexts with logical entities. Two new MIB objects, defining an SnmpEngineID and ContextName pair, are used together to identify an SNMP context associated with a logical entity. This context can be

used (in conjunction with the entLogicalTAddress and entLogicalTDomain MIB objects) to send SNMPv3 messages on behalf of a particular logical entity.

#### 2.4. Relationship to Proxy Mechanisms

The Entity MIB is designed to allow functional component discovery. The administrative relationships between different logical entities are not visible in any Entity MIB tables. An NMS cannot determine whether MIB instances in different naming scopes are realized locally or remotely (e.g., via some proxy mechanism) by examining any particular Entity MIB objects.

The management of administrative framework functions is not an explicit goal of the Entity MIB WG at this time. This new area of functionality may be revisited after some operational experience with the Entity MIB is gained.

Note that for community-based versions of SNMP, a network administrator will likely be able to associate community strings with naming scopes with proprietary mechanisms, as a matter of configuration. There are no mechanisms for managing naming scopes defined in this MIB.

#### 2.5. Relationship to a Chassis MIB

Some readers may recall that a previous IETF working group attempted to define a Chassis MIB. No consensus was reached by that working group, possibly because its scope was too broad. As such, it is not the purpose of this MIB to be a "Chassis MIB replacement", nor is it within the scope of this MIB to contain all the information which might be necessary to manage a "chassis". On the other hand, the entities represented by an implementation of this MIB might well be contained in a chassis.

#### 2.6. Relationship to the Interfaces MIB

The Entity MIB contains a mapping table identifying physical components that have 'external values' (e.g., ifIndex) associated with them within a given naming scope. This table can be used to identify the physical location of each interface in the ifTable (RFC 2233 [RFC2233]). Since ifIndex values in different contexts are not related to one another, the interface to physical component associations are relative to the same logical entity within the agent.

The Entity MIB also contains 'entPhysicalName' and 'entPhysicalAlias' objects, which approximate the semantics of the 'ifName' and 'ifAlias' objects (respectively) from the Interfaces MIB [RFC2233], for all types of physical components.

### 2.7. Relationship to the Other MIBs

The Entity MIB contains a mapping table identifying physical components that have identifiers from other standard MIBs associated with them. For example, this table can be used along with the physical mapping table to identify the physical location of each repeater port in the rpTrPortTable, or each interface in the ifTable.

### 2.8. Relationship to Naming Scopes

There is some question as to which MIB objects may be returned within a given naming scope. MIB objects which are not multi-scoped within a managed system are likely to ignore context information in implementation. In such a case, it is likely such objects will be returned in all naming scopes (e.g., not just the 'default' naming scope or the SNMPv3 default context).

For example, a community string used to access the management information for logical device 'bridge2' may allow access to all the non-bridge related objects in the 'default' naming scope, as well as a second instance of the Bridge MIB (RFC 1493 [RFC1493]).

It is an implementation-specific matter as to the isolation of single-scoped MIB objects by the agent. An agent may wish to limit the objects returned in a particular naming scope to just the multi-scoped objects in that naming scope (e.g., system group and the Bridge MIB). In this case, all single-scoped management information would belong to a common naming scope (e.g., 'default'), which itself may contain some multi-scoped objects (e.g., system group).

### 2.9. Multiple Instances of the Entity MIB

It is possible that more than one agent exists in a managed system, and in such cases, multiple instances of the Entity MIB (representing the same managed objects) may be available to an NMS.

In order to reduce complexity for agent implementation, multiple instances of the Entity MIB are not required to be equivalent or even consistent. An NMS may be able to 'align' instances returned by different agents by examining the columns of each table, but vendor-specific identifiers and (especially) index values are likely to be different. Each agent may be managing different subsets of the entire chassis as well.

When all of a physically-modular device is represented by a single agent, the entry for which `entPhysicalContainedIn` has the value zero would likely have 'chassis' as the value of its `entPhysicalClass`; alternatively, for an agent on a module where the agent represents only the physical entities on that module (not those on other modules), the entry for which `entPhysicalContainedIn` has the value zero would likely have 'module' as the value of its `entPhysicalClass`.

An agent implementation of the `entLogicalTable` is not required to contain information about logical entities managed primarily by other agents. That is, the `entLogicalTAddress` and `entLogicalTDomain` objects in the `entLogicalTable` are provided to support an historical multiplexing mechanism, not to identify other SNMP agents.

Note that the Entity MIB is a single-scoped MIB, in the event an agent represents the MIB in different naming scopes.

#### 2.10. Re-Configuration of Entities

Most of the MIB objects defined in this MIB have at most a read-only MAX-ACCESS clause. This is a conscious decision by the working group to limit this MIB's scope. The second version of the Entity MIB allows a network administrator to configure some common attributes of physical components.

#### 2.11. Textual Convention Change

Version 1 of the Entity MIB contains three MIB objects defined with the (now obsolete) `DisplayString` textual convention. In version 2 of the Entity MIB, the syntax for these objects has been updated to use the (now preferred) `SnmpAdminString` textual convention.

The working group realizes that this change is not strictly supported by SMIV2. In our judgment, the alternative of deprecating the old objects and defining new objects would have a more adverse impact on backward compatibility and interoperability, given the particular semantics of these objects.

#### 2.12. MIB Structure

The Entity MIB contains five groups of MIB objects:

- `entityPhysical` group  
Describes the physical entities managed by a single agent.
- `entityLogical` group  
Describes the logical entities managed by a single agent.



- entityMapping group  
Describes the associations between the physical entities, logical entities, interfaces, and non-interface ports managed by a single agent.
- entityGeneral group  
Describes general system attributes shared by potentially all types of entities managed by a single agent.
- entityNotifications group  
Contains status indication notifications.

#### 2.12.1. entityPhysical Group

This group contains a single table to identify physical system components, called the entPhysicalTable.

The entPhysicalTable contains one row per physical entity, and must always contain at least one row for an "overall" physical entity, which should have an entPhysicalClass value of 'stack(11)', 'chassis(3)' or 'module(9)'.

Each row is indexed by an arbitrary, small integer, and contains a description and type of the physical entity. It also optionally contains the index number of another entPhysicalEntry indicating a containment relationship between the two.

Version 2 of the Entity MIB provides additional MIB objects for each physical entity. Some common read-only attributes have been added, as well as three writable string objects.

- entPhysicalAlias  
This string can be used by an NMS as a non-volatile identifier for the physical component. Maintaining a non-volatile string for every physical component represented in the entPhysicalTable can be costly and unnecessary. An agent may algorithmically generate 'entPhysicalAlias' strings for particular entries (e.g., based on the entPhysicalClass value).
- entPhysicalAssetID  
This string is provided to store a user-specific asset identifier for removable physical components. In order to reduce the non-volatile storage needed by a particular agent, a network administrator should only assign asset identifiers to physical entities which are field-replaceable (i.e., not permanently contained within another physical entity).

- entPhysicalSerialNum  
This string is provided to store a vendor-specific serial number string for physical components. This is a writable object in case an agent cannot identify the serial numbers of all installed physical entities, and a network administrator wishes to configure the non-volatile serial number strings manually (via an NMS application).

#### 2.12.2. entityLogical Group

This group contains a single table to identify logical entities, called the entLogicalTable.

The entLogicalTable contains one row per logical entity. Each row is indexed by an arbitrary, small integer and contains a name, description, and type of the logical entity. It also contains information to allow access to the MIB information for the logical entity. This includes SNMP versions that use a community name (with some form of implied context representation) and SNMP versions that use the SNMP ARCH [RFC2571] method of context identification.

If a agent represents multiple logical entities with this MIB, then this group must be implemented for all logical entities known to the agent.

If an agent represents a single logical entity, or multiple logical entities within a single naming scope, then implementation of this group may be omitted by the agent.

#### 2.12.3. entityMapping Group

This group contains three tables to identify associations between different system components.

The entLPMappingTable contains mappings between entLogicalIndex values (logical entities) and entPhysicalIndex values (the physical components supporting that entity). A logical entity can map to more than one physical component, and more than one logical entity can map to (share) the same physical component. If an agent represents a single logical entity, or multiple logical entities within a single naming scope, then implementation of this table may be omitted by the agent.

The entAliasMappingTable contains mappings between entLogicalIndex, entPhysicalIndex pairs and 'alias' object identifier values. This allows resources managed with other MIBs (e.g., repeater ports, bridge ports, physical and logical interfaces) to be identified in the physical entity hierarchy. Note that each alias identifier is

only relevant in a particular naming scope. If an agent represents a single logical entity, or multiple logical entities within a single naming scope, then implementation of this table may be omitted by the agent.

The entPhysicalContainsTable contains simple mappings between 'entPhysicalContainedIn' values for each container/'containeer' relationship in the managed system. The indexing of this table allows an NMS to quickly discover the 'entPhysicalIndex' values for all children of a given physical entity.

#### 2.12.4. entityGeneral Group

This group contains general information relating to the other object groups.

At this time, the entGeneral group contains a single scalar object (entLastChangeTime), which represents the value of sysUptime when any part of the Entity MIB configuration last changed.

#### 2.12.5. entityNotifications Group

This group contains notification definitions relating to the overall status of the Entity MIB instantiation.

### 2.13. Multiple Agents

Even though a primary motivation for this MIB is to represent the multiple logical entities supported by a single agent, it is also possible to use it to represent multiple logical entities supported by multiple agents (in the same "overall" physical entity). Indeed, it is implicit in the SNMP architecture, that the number of agents is transparent to a network management station.

However, there is no agreement at this time as to the degree of cooperation which should be expected for agent implementations. Therefore, multiple agents within the same managed system are free to implement the Entity MIB independently. (Refer the section on "Multiple Instances of the Entity MIB" for more details).

### 2.14. Changes Since RFC 2037

#### 2.14.1. Textual Conventions

The PhysicalClass TC text has been clarified, and a new enumeration to support 'stackable' components has been added. The SnmpEngineIdOrNone TC has been added to support SNMPv3.

#### 2.14.2. New entPhysicalTable Objects

The entPhysicalHardwareRev, entPhysicalFirmwareRev, and entPhysicalSoftwareRev objects have been added for revision identification.

The entPhysicalSerialNum, entPhysicalMfgName, entPhysicalModelName, and entPhysicalIsFru objects have been added for better vendor identification for physical components. The entPhysicalSerialNum object can be set by a management station in the event the agent cannot identify this information.

The entPhysicalAlias and entPhysicalAssetID objects have been added for better user component identification. These objects are intended to be set by a management station and preserved by the agent across restarts.

#### 2.14.3. New entLogicalTable Objects

The entLogicalContextEngineID and entLogicalContextName objects have been added to provide an SNMP context for SNMPv3 access on behalf of a logical entity.

#### 2.14.4. Bugfixes

A bug was fixed in the entLogicalCommunity object. The subrange was incorrect (1..255) and is now (0..255). The description clause has also been clarified. This object is now deprecated.

The entLastChangeTime object description has been changed to generalize the events which cause an update to the last change timestamp.

The syntax was changed from DisplayString to SnmpAdminString for the entPhysicalDescr, entPhysicalName, and entLogicalDescr objects.

## 3. Definitions

```
ENTITY-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS
```

```
    MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, mib-2, NOTIFICATION-TYPE
        FROM SNMPv2-SMI
    TDomain, TAddress, TEXTUAL-CONVENTION,
    AutonomousType, RowPointer, TimeStamp, TruthValue
        FROM SNMPv2-TC
    MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP, NOTIFICATION-GROUP
        FROM SNMPv2-CONF
    SnmpAdminString
        FROM SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB;
```

```
entityMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
```

```
    LAST-UPDATED "9912070000Z" -- December 7, 1999
```

```
    ORGANIZATION "IETF ENTMIB Working Group"
```

```
    CONTACT-INFO
```

```
        "
            WG E-mail: entmib@cisco.com
            Subscribe: majordomo@cisco.com
            msg body: subscribe entmib
```

```
            Keith McCloghrie
            ENTMIB Working Group Chair
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            San Jose, CA 95134
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            abierman@cisco.com"
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
    "The MIB module for representing multiple logical
    entities supported by a single SNMP agent."
```

```
REVISION    "9912070000Z"
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
    "Initial Version of Entity MIB (Version 2).
    This revision obsoletes RFC 2037.
    This version published as RFC 2737."
```

```
REVISION    "9610310000Z"
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```

    "Initial version (version 1), published as
      RFC 2037."
 ::= { mib-2 47 }

entityMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIB 1 }

-- MIB contains four groups
entityPhysical OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIBObjects 1 }
entityLogical   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIBObjects 2 }
entityMapping   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIBObjects 3 }
entityGeneral   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIBObjects 4 }

-- Textual Conventions
PhysicalIndex ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS          current
    DESCRIPTION
        "An arbitrary value which uniquely identifies the physical
        entity.  The value should be a small positive integer; index
        values for different physical entities are not necessarily
        contiguous."
    SYNTAX INTEGER (1..2147483647)

PhysicalClass ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
    STATUS          current
    DESCRIPTION
        "An enumerated value which provides an indication of the
        general hardware type of a particular physical entity.
        There are no restrictions as to the number of
        entPhysicalEntries of each entPhysicalClass, which must be
        instantiated by an agent.

        The enumeration 'other' is applicable if the physical entity
        class is known, but does not match any of the supported
        values.

        The enumeration 'unknown' is applicable if the physical
        entity class is unknown to the agent.

        The enumeration 'chassis' is applicable if the physical
        entity class is an overall container for networking
        equipment.  Any class of physical entity except a stack may
        be contained within a chassis, and a chassis may only be
        contained within a stack.

        The enumeration 'backplane' is applicable if the physical
        entity class is some sort of device for aggregating and
        forwarding networking traffic, such as a shared backplane in
        a modular ethernet switch.  Note that an agent may model a
```

backplane as a single physical entity, which is actually implemented as multiple discrete physical components (within a chassis or stack).

The enumeration 'container' is applicable if the physical entity class is capable of containing one or more removable physical entities, possibly of different types. For example, each (empty or full) slot in a chassis will be modeled as a container. Note that all removable physical entities should be modeled within a container entity, such as field-replaceable modules, fans, or power supplies. Note that all known containers should be modeled by the agent, including empty containers.

The enumeration 'powerSupply' is applicable if the physical entity class is a power-supplying component.

The enumeration 'fan' is applicable if the physical entity class is a fan or other heat-reduction component.

The enumeration 'sensor' is applicable if the physical entity class is some sort of sensor, such as a temperature sensor within a router chassis.

The enumeration 'module' is applicable if the physical entity class is some sort of self-contained sub-system. If it is removable, then it should be modeled within a container entity, otherwise it should be modeled directly within another physical entity (e.g., a chassis or another module).

The enumeration 'port' is applicable if the physical entity class is some sort of networking port, capable of receiving and/or transmitting networking traffic.

The enumeration 'stack' is applicable if the physical entity class is some sort of super-container (possibly virtual), intended to group together multiple chassis entities. A stack may be realized by a 'virtual' cable, a real interconnect cable, attached to multiple chassis, or may in fact be comprised of multiple interconnect cables. A stack should not be modeled within any other physical entities, but a stack may be contained within another stack. Only chassis entities should be contained within a stack."

```
SYNTAX      INTEGER {
    other(1),
    unknown(2),
    chassis(3),
```

```

    backplane(4),
    container(5),      -- e.g., chassis slot or daughter-card holder
    powerSupply(6),
    fan(7),
    sensor(8),
    module(9),        -- e.g., plug-in card or daughter-card
    port(10),
    stack(11)         -- e.g., stack of multiple chassis entities
}

```

SnmpEngineIdOrNone ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A specially formatted SnmpEngineID string for use with the Entity MIB.

If an instance of an object of SYNTAX SnmpEngineIdOrNone has a non-zero length, then the object encoding and semantics are defined by the SnmpEngineID textual convention (see RFC 2571 [RFC2571]).

If an instance of an object of SYNTAX SnmpEngineIdOrNone contains a zero-length string, then no appropriate SnmpEngineID is associated with the logical entity (i.e., SNMPv3 not supported)."

SYNTAX OCTET STRING (SIZE(0..32)) -- empty string or SnmpEngineID

-- The Physical Entity Table

entPhysicalTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF EntPhysicalEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This table contains one row per physical entity. There is always at least one row for an 'overall' physical entity."

::= { entityPhysical 1 }

entPhysicalEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX EntPhysicalEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Information about a particular physical entity.

Each entry provides objects (entPhysicalDescr, entPhysicalVendorType, and entPhysicalClass) to help an NMS identify and characterize the entry, and objects (entPhysicalContainedIn and entPhysicalParentRelPos) to help



an NMS relate the particular entry to other entries in this table."

```
INDEX { entPhysicalIndex }
 ::= { entPhysicalTable 1 }
```

```
EntPhysicalEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    entPhysicalIndex      PhysicalIndex,
    entPhysicalDescr     SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalVendorType AutonomousType,
    entPhysicalContainedIn INTEGER,
    entPhysicalClass     PhysicalClass,
    entPhysicalParentRelPos INTEGER,
    entPhysicalName      SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalHardwareRev SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalFirmwareRev SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalSoftwareRev SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalSerialNum SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalMfgName   SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalModelName SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalAlias     SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalAssetID   SnmpAdminString,
    entPhysicalIsFRU     TruthValue
}
```

```
entPhysicalIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      PhysicalIndex
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The index for this entry."
    ::= { entPhysicalEntry 1 }
```

```
entPhysicalDescr OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      SnmpAdminString
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A textual description of physical entity. This object
        should contain a string which identifies the manufacturer's
        name for the physical entity, and should be set to a
        distinct value for each version or model of the physical
        entity. "
    ::= { entPhysicalEntry 2 }
```

```
entPhysicalVendorType OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      AutonomousType
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
```

## DESCRIPTION

"An indication of the vendor-specific hardware type of the physical entity. Note that this is different from the definition of MIB-II's sysObjectID.

An agent should set this object to a enterprise-specific registration identifier value indicating the specific equipment type in detail. The associated instance of entPhysicalClass is used to indicate the general type of hardware device.

If no vendor-specific registration identifier exists for this physical entity, or the value is unknown by this agent, then the value { 0 0 } is returned."

::= { entPhysicalEntry 3 }

## entPhysicalContainedIn OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (0..2147483647)

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The value of entPhysicalIndex for the physical entity which 'contains' this physical entity. A value of zero indicates this physical entity is not contained in any other physical entity. Note that the set of 'containment' relationships define a strict hierarchy; that is, recursion is not allowed.

In the event a physical entity is contained by more than one physical entity (e.g., double-wide modules), this object should identify the containing entity with the lowest value of entPhysicalIndex."

::= { entPhysicalEntry 4 }

## entPhysicalClass OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX PhysicalClass

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"An indication of the general hardware type of the physical entity.

An agent should set this object to the standard enumeration value which most accurately indicates the general class of the physical entity, or the primary class if there is more than one.

If no appropriate standard registration identifier exists

for this physical entity, then the value 'other(1)' is returned. If the value is unknown by this agent, then the value 'unknown(2)' is returned."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 5 }
```

entPhysicalParentRelPos OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (-1..2147483647)

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"An indication of the relative position of this 'child' component among all its 'sibling' components. Sibling components are defined as entPhysicalEntries which share the same instance values of each of the entPhysicalContainedIn and entPhysicalClass objects.

An NMS can use this object to identify the relative ordering for all sibling components of a particular parent (identified by the entPhysicalContainedIn instance in each sibling entry).

This value should match any external labeling of the physical component if possible. For example, for a container (e.g., card slot) labeled as 'slot #3', entPhysicalParentRelPos should have the value '3'. Note that the entPhysicalEntry for the module plugged in slot 3 should have an entPhysicalParentRelPos value of '1'.

If the physical position of this component does not match any external numbering or clearly visible ordering, then user documentation or other external reference material should be used to determine the parent-relative position. If this is not possible, then the the agent should assign a consistent (but possibly arbitrary) ordering to a given set of 'sibling' components, perhaps based on internal representation of the components.

If the agent cannot determine the parent-relative position for some reason, or if the associated value of entPhysicalContainedIn is '0', then the value '-1' is returned. Otherwise a non-negative integer is returned, indicating the parent-relative position of this physical entity.

Parent-relative ordering normally starts from '1' and continues to 'N', where 'N' represents the highest positioned child entity. However, if the physical entities (e.g., slots) are labeled from a starting position of zero,

then the first sibling should be associated with a entPhysicalParentRelPos value of '0'. Note that this ordering may be sparse or dense, depending on agent implementation.

The actual values returned are not globally meaningful, as each 'parent' component may use different numbering algorithms. The ordering is only meaningful among siblings of the same parent component.

The agent should retain parent-relative position values across reboots, either through algorithmic assignment or use of non-volatile storage."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 6 }
```

entPhysicalName OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SnmpAdminString

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The textual name of the physical entity. The value of this object should be the name of the component as assigned by the local device and should be suitable for use in commands entered at the device's `console`. This might be a text name, such as `console` or a simple component number (e.g., port or module number), such as `1`, depending on the physical component naming syntax of the device.

If there is no local name, or this object is otherwise not applicable, then this object contains a zero-length string.

Note that the value of entPhysicalName for two physical entities will be the same in the event that the console interface does not distinguish between them, e.g., slot-1 and the card in slot-1."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 7 }
```

entPhysicalHardwareRev OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SnmpAdminString

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The vendor-specific hardware revision string for the physical entity. The preferred value is the hardware revision identifier actually printed on the component itself (if present).

Note that if revision information is stored internally in a

non-printable (e.g., binary) format, then the agent must convert such information to a printable format, in an implementation-specific manner.

If no specific hardware revision string is associated with the physical component, or this information is unknown to the agent, then this object will contain a zero-length string."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 8 }
```

```
entPhysicalFirmwareRev    OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
  SYNTAX      SnmpAdminString
```

```
  MAX-ACCESS  read-only
```

```
  STATUS      current
```

```
  DESCRIPTION
```

```
    "The vendor-specific firmware revision string for the
    physical entity.
```

Note that if revision information is stored internally in a non-printable (e.g., binary) format, then the agent must convert such information to a printable format, in an implementation-specific manner.

If no specific firmware programs are associated with the physical component, or this information is unknown to the agent, then this object will contain a zero-length string."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 9 }
```

```
entPhysicalSoftwareRev    OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
  SYNTAX      SnmpAdminString
```

```
  MAX-ACCESS  read-only
```

```
  STATUS      current
```

```
  DESCRIPTION
```

```
    "The vendor-specific software revision string for the
    physical entity.
```

Note that if revision information is stored internally in a non-printable (e.g., binary) format, then the agent must convert such information to a printable format, in an implementation-specific manner.

If no specific software programs are associated with the physical component, or this information is unknown to the agent, then this object will contain a zero-length string."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 10 }
```

```
entPhysicalSerialNum      OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
  SYNTAX      SnmpAdminString (SIZE (0..32))
```

MAX-ACCESS read-write  
 STATUS current  
 DESCRIPTION

"The vendor-specific serial number string for the physical entity. The preferred value is the serial number string actually printed on the component itself (if present).

On the first instantiation of an physical entity, the value of entPhysicalSerialNum associated with that entity is set to the correct vendor-assigned serial number, if this information is available to the agent. If a serial number is unknown or non-existent, the entPhysicalSerialNum will be set to a zero-length string instead.

Note that implementations which can correctly identify the serial numbers of all installed physical entities do not need to provide write access to the entPhysicalSerialNum object. Agents which cannot provide non-volatile storage for the entPhysicalSerialNum strings are not required to implement write access for this object.

Not every physical component will have a serial number, or even need one. Physical entities for which the associated value of the entPhysicalIsFRU object is equal to 'false(2)' (e.g., the repeater ports within a repeater module), do not need their own unique serial number. An agent does not have to provide write access for such entities, and may return a zero-length string.

If write access is implemented for an instance of entPhysicalSerialNum, and a value is written into the instance, the agent must retain the supplied value in the entPhysicalSerialNum instance associated with the same physical entity for as long as that entity remains instantiated. This includes instantiations across all re-initializations/reboots of the network management system, including those which result in a change of the physical entity's entPhysicalIndex value."

::= { entPhysicalEntry 11 }

entPhysicalMfgName OBJECT-TYPE  
 SYNTAX SnmpAdminString  
 MAX-ACCESS read-only  
 STATUS current  
 DESCRIPTION

"The name of the manufacturer of this physical component. The preferred value is the manufacturer name string actually printed on the component itself (if present).

Note that comparisons between instances of the entPhysicalModelName, entPhysicalFirmwareRev, entPhysicalSoftwareRev, and the entPhysicalSerialNum objects, are only meaningful amongst entPhysicalEntries with the same value of entPhysicalMfgName.

If the manufacturer name string associated with the physical component is unknown to the agent, then this object will contain a zero-length string."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 12 }
```

```
entPhysicalModelName OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX SnmpAdminString
```

```
MAX-ACCESS read-only
```

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"The vendor-specific model name identifier string associated with this physical component. The preferred value is the customer-visible part number, which may be printed on the component itself.

If the model name string associated with the physical component is unknown to the agent, then this object will contain a zero-length string."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 13 }
```

```
entPhysicalAlias OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX SnmpAdminString (SIZE (0..32))
```

```
MAX-ACCESS read-write
```

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"This object is an 'alias' name for the physical entity as specified by a network manager, and provides a non-volatile 'handle' for the physical entity.

On the first instantiation of an physical entity, the value of entPhysicalAlias associated with that entity is set to the zero-length string. However, agent may set the value to a locally unique default value, instead of a zero-length string.

If write access is implemented for an instance of entPhysicalAlias, and a value is written into the instance, the agent must retain the supplied value in the entPhysicalAlias instance associated with the same physical entity for as long as that entity remains instantiated. This includes instantiations across all re-initializations/reboots of the network management system,

including those which result in a change of the physical entity's entPhysicalIndex value."  
 ::= { entPhysicalEntry 14 }

## entPhysicalAssetID OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SnmpAdminString (SIZE (0..32))

MAX-ACCESS read-write

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"This object is a user-assigned asset tracking identifier for the physical entity as specified by a network manager, and provides non-volatile storage of this information.

On the first instantiation of an physical entity, the value of entPhysicalAssetID associated with that entity is set to the zero-length string.

Not every physical component will have a asset tracking identifier, or even need one. Physical entities for which the associated value of the entPhysicalIsFRU object is equal to 'false(2)' (e.g., the repeater ports within a repeater module), do not need their own unique asset tracking identifier. An agent does not have to provide write access for such entities, and may instead return a zero-length string.

If write access is implemented for an instance of entPhysicalAssetID, and a value is written into the instance, the agent must retain the supplied value in the entPhysicalAssetID instance associated with the same physical entity for as long as that entity remains instantiated. This includes instantiations across all re-initializations/reboots of the network management system, including those which result in a change of the physical entity's entPhysicalIndex value.

If no asset tracking information is associated with the physical component, then this object will contain a zero-length string."

::= { entPhysicalEntry 15 }

## entPhysicalIsFRU OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TruthValue

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"This object indicates whether or not this physical entity is considered a 'field replaceable unit' by the vendor. If



this object contains the value 'true(1)' then this entPhysicalEntry identifies a field replaceable unit. For all entPhysicalEntries which represent components that are permanently contained within a field replaceable unit, the value 'false(2)' should be returned for this object."

```
::= { entPhysicalEntry 16 }
```

```
--          The Logical Entity Table
```

```
entLogicalTable OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF EntLogicalEntry
```

```
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
```

```
STATUS      current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"This table contains one row per logical entity. For agents which implement more than one naming scope, at least one entry must exist. Agents which instantiate all MIB objects within a single naming scope are not required to implement this table."

```
::= { entityLogical 1 }
```

```
entLogicalEntry      OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      EntLogicalEntry
```

```
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
```

```
STATUS      current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"Information about a particular logical entity. Entities may be managed by this agent or other SNMP agents (possibly) in the same chassis."

```
INDEX      { entLogicalIndex }
```

```
::= { entLogicalTable 1 }
```

```
EntLogicalEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
```

```
    entLogicalIndex      INTEGER,
```

```
    entLogicalDescr      SnmpAdminString,
```

```
    entLogicalType       AutonomousType,
```

```
    entLogicalCommunity  OCTET STRING,
```

```
    entLogicalTAddress   TAddress,
```

```
    entLogicalTDomain    TDomain,
```

```
    entLogicalContextEngineID SnmpEngineIdOrNone,
```

```
    entLogicalContextName SnmpAdminString
```

```
}
```

```
entLogicalIndex OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      INTEGER (1..2147483647)
```

```
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
```

```
STATUS      current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"The value of this object uniquely identifies the logical entity. The value should be a small positive integer; index values for different logical entities are not necessarily contiguous."

::= { entLogicalEntry 1 }

entLogicalDescr OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SnmpAdminString

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A textual description of the logical entity. This object should contain a string which identifies the manufacturer's name for the logical entity, and should be set to a distinct value for each version of the logical entity. "

::= { entLogicalEntry 2 }

entLogicalType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX AutonomousType

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"An indication of the type of logical entity. This will typically be the OBJECT IDENTIFIER name of the node in the SMI's naming hierarchy which represents the major MIB module, or the majority of the MIB modules, supported by the logical entity. For example:

a logical entity of a regular host/router -> mib-2

a logical entity of a 802.1d bridge -> dot1dBridge

a logical entity of a 802.3 repeater -> snmpDot3RptrMgmt

If an appropriate node in the SMI's naming hierarchy cannot be identified, the value 'mib-2' should be used."

::= { entLogicalEntry 3 }

entLogicalCommunity OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX OCTET STRING (SIZE (0..255))

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS deprecated

DESCRIPTION

"An SNMPv1 or SNMPv2C community-string which can be used to access detailed management information for this logical entity. The agent should allow read access with this community string (to an appropriate subset of all managed objects) and may also return a community string based on the privileges of the request used to read this object. Note that an agent may return a community string with read-only privileges, even if this object is accessed with a read-write community string. However, the agent must take care

not to return a community string which allows more privileges than the community string used to access this object.

A compliant SNMP agent may wish to conserve naming scopes by representing multiple logical entities in a single 'default' naming scope. This is possible when the logical entities represented by the same value of entLogicalCommunity have no object instances in common. For example, 'bridge1' and 'repeater1' may be part of the main naming scope, but at least one additional community string is needed to represent 'bridge2' and 'repeater2'.

Logical entities 'bridge1' and 'repeater1' would be represented by sysOREntries associated with the 'default' naming scope.

For agents not accessible via SNMPv1 or SNMPv2C, the value of this object is the empty string. This object may also contain an empty string if a community string has not yet been assigned by the agent, or no community string with suitable access rights can be returned for a particular SNMP request.

Note that this object is deprecated. Agents which implement SNMPv3 access should use the entLogicalContextEngineID and entLogicalContextName objects to identify the context associated with each logical entity. SNMPv3 agents may return a zero-length string for this object, or may continue to return a community string (e.g., tri-lingual agent support)."

```
::= { entLogicalEntry 4 }
```

#### entLogicalTAddress OBJECT-TYPE

```
SYNTAX      TAddress
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
```

"The transport service address by which the logical entity receives network management traffic, formatted according to the corresponding value of entLogicalTDomain.

For snmpUDPDomain, a TAddress is 6 octets long, the initial 4 octets containing the IP-address in network-byte order and the last 2 containing the UDP port in network-byte order. Consult 'Transport Mappings for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol' (RFC 1906 [RFC1906]) for further information on snmpUDPDomain."

```
::= { entLogicalEntry 5 }
```

```
entLogicalTDomain OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      TDomain
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"Indicates the kind of transport service by which the
logical entity receives network management traffic.
Possible values for this object are presently found in the
Transport Mappings for SNMPv2 document (RFC 1906
[RFC1906])."
```

```
::= { entLogicalEntry 6 }
```

```
entLogicalContextEngineID OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      SnmpEngineIdOrNone
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The authoritative contextEngineID that can be used to send
an SNMP message concerning information held by this logical
entity, to the address specified by the associated
'entLogicalTAddress/entLogicalTDomain' pair.
```

```
This object, together with the associated
entLogicalContextName object, defines the context associated
with a particular logical entity, and allows access to SNMP
engines identified by a contextEngineId and contextName
pair.
```

```
If no value has been configured by the agent, a zero-length
string is returned, or the agent may choose not to
instantiate this object at all."
```

```
::= { entLogicalEntry 7 }
```

```
entLogicalContextName OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      SnmpAdminString
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The contextName that can be used to send an SNMP message
concerning information held by this logical entity, to the
address specified by the associated
'entLogicalTAddress/entLogicalTDomain' pair.
```

```
This object, together with the associated
entLogicalContextEngineID object, defines the context
associated with a particular logical entity, and allows
```

access to SNMP engines identified by a contextEngineId and contextName pair.

If no value has been configured by the agent, a zero-length string is returned, or the agent may choose not to instantiate this object at all."

```
::= { entLogicalEntry 8 }
```

entLPMappingTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF EntLPMappingEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This table contains zero or more rows of logical entity to physical equipment associations. For each logical entity known by this agent, there are zero or more mappings to the physical resources which are used to realize that logical entity.

An agent should limit the number and nature of entries in this table such that only meaningful and non-redundant information is returned. For example, in a system which contains a single power supply, mappings between logical entities and the power supply are not useful and should not be included.

Also, only the most appropriate physical component which is closest to the root of a particular containment tree should be identified in an entLPMapping entry.

For example, suppose a bridge is realized on a particular module, and all ports on that module are ports on this bridge. A mapping between the bridge and the module would be useful, but additional mappings between the bridge and each of the ports on that module would be redundant (since the entPhysicalContainedIn hierarchy can provide the same information). If, on the other hand, more than one bridge was utilizing ports on this module, then mappings between each bridge and the ports it used would be appropriate.

Also, in the case of a single backplane repeater, a mapping for the backplane to the single repeater entity is not necessary."

```
::= { entityMapping 1 }
```

entLPMappingEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX EntLPMappingEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

```

STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "Information about a particular logical entity to physical
    equipment association. Note that the nature of the
    association is not specifically identified in this entry.
    It is expected that sufficient information exists in the
    MIBs used to manage a particular logical entity to infer how
    physical component information is utilized."
INDEX       { entLogicalIndex, entLPPhysicalIndex }
 ::= { entLPMappingTable 1 }

```

```

EntLPMappingEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    entLPPhysicalIndex    PhysicalIndex
}

```

```

entLPPhysicalIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      PhysicalIndex
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The value of this object identifies the index value of a
        particular entPhysicalEntry associated with the indicated
        entLogicalEntity."
    ::= { entLPMappingEntry 1 }

```

-- logical entity/component to alias table

```

entAliasMappingTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF EntAliasMappingEntry
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This table contains zero or more rows, representing
        mappings of logical entity and physical component to
        external MIB identifiers. Each physical port in the system
        may be associated with a mapping to an external identifier,
        which itself is associated with a particular logical
        entity's naming scope. A 'wildcard' mechanism is provided
        to indicate that an identifier is associated with more than
        one logical entity."
    ::= { entityMapping 2 }

```

```

entAliasMappingEntry      OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      EntAliasMappingEntry
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Information about a particular physical equipment, logical
        entity to external identifier binding. Each logical

```

entity/physical component pair may be associated with one alias mapping. The logical entity index may also be used as a 'wildcard' (refer to the entAliasLogicalIndexOrZero object DESCRIPTION clause for details.)

Note that only entPhysicalIndex values which represent physical ports (i.e. associated entPhysicalClass value is 'port(10)') are permitted to exist in this table."

```
INDEX { entPhysicalIndex, entAliasLogicalIndexOrZero }
 ::= { entAliasMappingTable 1 }
```

```
EntAliasMappingEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    entAliasLogicalIndexOrZero      INTEGER,
    entAliasMappingIdentifier       RowPointer
}
```

```
entAliasLogicalIndexOrZero OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      INTEGER (0..2147483647)
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
```

"The value of this object identifies the logical entity which defines the naming scope for the associated instance of the 'entAliasMappingIdentifier' object.

If this object has a non-zero value, then it identifies the logical entity named by the same value of entLogicalIndex.

If this object has a value of zero, then the mapping between the physical component and the alias identifier for this entAliasMapping entry is associated with all unspecified logical entities. That is, a value of zero (the default mapping) identifies any logical entity which does not have an explicit entry in this table for a particular entPhysicalIndex/entAliasMappingIdentifier pair.

For example, to indicate that a particular interface (e.g., physical component 33) is identified by the same value of ifIndex for all logical entities, the following instance might exist:

```
entAliasMappingIdentifier.33.0 = ifIndex.5
```

In the event an entPhysicalEntry is associated differently for some logical entities, additional entAliasMapping entries may exist, e.g.:

```
entAliasMappingIdentifier.33.0 = ifIndex.6
```

```

entAliasMappingIdentifier.33.4 = ifIndex.1
entAliasMappingIdentifier.33.5 = ifIndex.1
entAliasMappingIdentifier.33.10 = ifIndex.12

```

Note that entries with non-zero entAliasLogicalIndexOrZero index values have precedence over any zero-indexed entry. In this example, all logical entities except 4, 5, and 10, associate physical entity 33 with ifIndex.6."

```
 ::= { entAliasMappingEntry 1 }
```

entAliasMappingIdentifier OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RowPointer

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of this object identifies a particular conceptual row associated with the indicated entPhysicalIndex and entLogicalIndex pair.

Since only physical ports are modeled in this table, only entries which represent interfaces or ports are allowed. If an ifEntry exists on behalf of a particular physical port, then this object should identify the associated 'ifEntry'. For repeater ports, the appropriate row in the 'rpPtrPortGroupTable' should be identified instead.

For example, suppose a physical port was represented by entPhysicalEntry.3, entLogicalEntry.15 existed for a repeater, and entLogicalEntry.22 existed for a bridge. Then there might be two related instances of entAliasMappingIdentifier:

```

entAliasMappingIdentifier.3.15 == rpPtrPortGroupIndex.5.2
entAliasMappingIdentifier.3.22 == ifIndex.17

```

It is possible that other mappings (besides interfaces and repeater ports) may be defined in the future, as required.

Bridge ports are identified by examining the Bridge MIB and appropriate ifEntries associated with each 'dot1dBasePort', and are thus not represented in this table."

```
 ::= { entAliasMappingEntry 2 }
```

-- physical mapping table

entPhysicalContainsTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF EntPhysicalContainsEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A table which exposes the container/'containeer'



relationships between physical entities. This table provides all the information found by constructing the virtual containment tree for a given entPhysicalTable, but in a more direct format.

In the event a physical entity is contained by more than one other physical entity (e.g., double-wide modules), this table should include these additional mappings, which cannot be represented in the entPhysicalTable virtual containment tree."

```
::= { entityMapping 3 }
```

```
entPhysicalContainsEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      EntPhysicalContainsEntry
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A single container/'containeer' relationship."
    INDEX       { entPhysicalIndex, entPhysicalChildIndex }
    ::= { entPhysicalContainsTable 1 }
```

```
EntPhysicalContainsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    entPhysicalChildIndex  PhysicalIndex
}
```

```
entPhysicalChildIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      PhysicalIndex
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The value of entPhysicalIndex for the contained physical
        entity."
    ::= { entPhysicalContainsEntry 1 }
```

```
-- last change time stamp for the whole MIB
```

```
entLastChangeTime OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      TimeStamp
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The value of sysUpTime at the time a conceptual row is
        created, modified, or deleted in any of these tables:
        - entPhysicalTable
        - entLogicalTable
        - entLPMappingTable
        - entAliasMappingTable
        - entPhysicalContainsTable
        "
```

```
 ::= { entityGeneral 1 }
```

```
-- Entity MIB Trap Definitions
```

```
entityMIBTraps OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIB 2 }
```

```
entityMIBTrapPrefix OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIBTraps 0 }
```

```
entConfigChange NOTIFICATION-TYPE
```

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"An entConfigChange notification is generated when the value of entLastChangeTime changes. It can be utilized by an NMS to trigger logical/physical entity table maintenance polls.

An agent should not generate more than one entConfigChange 'notification-event' in a given time interval (five seconds is the suggested default). A 'notification-event' is the transmission of a single trap or inform PDU to a list of notification destinations.

If additional configuration changes occur within the throttling period, then notification-events for these changes should be suppressed by the agent until the current throttling period expires. At the end of a throttling period, one notification-event should be generated if any configuration changes occurred since the start of the throttling period. In such a case, another throttling period is started right away.

An NMS should periodically check the value of entLastChangeTime to detect any missed entConfigChange notification-events, e.g., due to throttling or transmission loss."

```
 ::= { entityMIBTrapPrefix 1 }
```

```
-- conformance information
```

```
entityConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityMIB 3 }
```

```
entityCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityConformance 1 }
```

```
entityGroups OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { entityConformance 2 }
```

```
-- compliance statements
```

```
entityCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
```

```
STATUS deprecated
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"The compliance statement for SNMP entities which implement version 1 of the Entity MIB."

```
MODULE -- this module
```

```
MANDATORY-GROUPS {
```

```

        entityPhysicalGroup,
        entityLogicalGroup,
        entityMappingGroup,
        entityGeneralGroup,
        entityNotificationsGroup
    }
    ::= { entityCompliances 1 }

```

## entity2Compliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The compliance statement for SNMP entities which implement version 2 of the Entity MIB."

MODULE -- this module

MANDATORY-GROUPS {

```

        entityPhysicalGroup,
        entityPhysical2Group,
        entityGeneralGroup,
        entityNotificationsGroup
    }

```

}

GROUP entityLogical2Group

## DESCRIPTION

"Implementation of this group is not mandatory for agents which model all MIB object instances within a single naming scope."

GROUP entityMappingGroup

## DESCRIPTION

"Implementation of the entPhysicalContainsTable is mandatory for all agents. Implementation of the entLPMappingTable and entAliasMappingTables are not mandatory for agents which model all MIB object instances within a single naming scope.

Note that the entAliasMappingTable may be useful for all agents, however implementation of the entityLogicalGroup or entityLogical2Group is required to support this table."

OBJECT entPhysicalSerialNum

MIN-ACCESS not-accessible

## DESCRIPTION

"Read and write access is not required for agents which cannot identify serial number information for physical entities, and/or cannot provide non-volatile storage for NMS-assigned serial numbers.

Write access is not required for agents which can identify serial number information for physical entities, but cannot provide non-volatile storage for NMS-assigned serial

numbers.

Write access is not required for physical entities for physical entities for which the associated value of the entPhysicalIsFRU object is equal to 'false(2)'."

OBJECT entPhysicalAlias

MIN-ACCESS read-only

DESCRIPTION

"Write access is required only if the associated entPhysicalClass value is equal to 'chassis(3)'."

OBJECT entPhysicalAssetID

MIN-ACCESS not-accessible

DESCRIPTION

"Read and write access is not required for agents which cannot provide non-volatile storage for NMS-assigned asset identifiers.

Write access is not required for physical entities for which the associated value of entPhysicalIsFRU is equal to 'false(2)'."

::= { entityCompliances 2 }

-- MIB groupings

entityPhysicalGroup OBJECT-GROUP

OBJECTS {

entPhysicalDescr,  
entPhysicalVendorType,  
entPhysicalContainedIn,  
entPhysicalClass,  
entPhysicalParentRelPos,  
entPhysicalName

}

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The collection of objects which are used to represent physical system components, for which a single agent provides management information."

::= { entityGroups 1 }

entityLogicalGroup OBJECT-GROUP

OBJECTS {

entLogicalDescr,  
entLogicalType,  
entLogicalCommunity,  
entLogicalTAddress,  
entLogicalTDomain

```
    }
  STATUS deprecated
  DESCRIPTION
    "The collection of objects which are used to represent the
    list of logical entities for which a single agent provides
    management information."
  ::= { entityGroups 2 }

entityMappingGroup      OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    entLPPPhysicalIndex,
    entAliasMappingIdentifier,
    entPhysicalChildIndex
  }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The collection of objects which are used to represent the
    associations between multiple logical entities, physical
    components, interfaces, and port identifiers for which a
    single agent provides management information."
  ::= { entityGroups 3 }

entityGeneralGroup     OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    entLastChangeTime
  }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The collection of objects which are used to represent
    general entity information for which a single agent provides
    management information."
  ::= { entityGroups 4 }

entityNotificationsGroup NOTIFICATION-GROUP
  NOTIFICATIONS { entConfigChange }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The collection of notifications used to indicate Entity MIB
    data consistency and general status information."
  ::= { entityGroups 5 }

entityPhysical2Group   OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    entPhysicalHardwareRev,
    entPhysicalFirmwareRev,
    entPhysicalSoftwareRev,
    entPhysicalSerialNum,
    entPhysicalMfgName,
```

```

    entPhysicalModelName,
    entPhysicalAlias,
    entPhysicalAssetID,
    entPhysicalIsFRU
  }

```

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The collection of objects which are used to represent physical system components, for which a single agent provides management information. This group augments the objects contained in the entityPhysicalGroup."

::= { entityGroups 6 }

entityLogical2Group OBJECT-GROUP

OBJECTS {

```

    entLogicalDescr,
    entLogicalType,
    entLogicalTAddress,
    entLogicalTDomain,
    entLogicalContextEngineID,
    entLogicalContextName
  }

```

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The collection of objects which are used to represent the list of logical entities for which a single SNMP entity provides management information."

::= { entityGroups 7 }

END

#### 4. Usage Examples

The following sections iterate the instance values for two example networking devices. These examples are kept simple to make them more understandable. Auxiliary components, such as fans, sensors, empty slots, and sub-modules are not shown, but might be modeled in real implementations.

##### 4.1. Router/Bridge

A router containing two slots. Each slot contains a 3 port router/bridge module. Each port is represented in the ifTable. There are two logical instances of OSPF running and two logical bridges:

```

Physical entities -- entPhysicalTable:
  1 Field-replaceable physical chassis:

```

```

entPhysicalDescr.1 ==          'Acme Chassis Model 100'
entPhysicalVendorType.1 ==    acmeProducts.chassisTypes.1
entPhysicalContainedIn.1 ==    0
entPhysicalClass.1 ==         chassis(3)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.1 ==  0
entPhysicalName.1 ==          '100-A'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.1 ==   'A(1.00.02)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.1 ==   ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.1 ==  ''
entPhysicalSerialNum.1 ==     'C100076544'
entPhysicalMfgName.1 ==       'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.1 ==     '100'
entPhysicalAlias.1 ==         'cl-SJ17-3-006:rack1:rtr-U3'
entPhysicalAssetID.1 ==       '0007372293'
entPhysicalIsFRU.1 ==         true(1)

2 slots within the chassis:
entPhysicalDescr.2 ==          'Acme Chassis Slot Type AA'
entPhysicalVendorType.2 ==    acmeProducts.slotTypes.1
entPhysicalContainedIn.2 ==    1
entPhysicalClass.2 ==         container(5)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.2 ==  1
entPhysicalName.2 ==          'S1'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.2 ==   'B(1.00.01)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.2 ==   ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.2 ==  ''
entPhysicalSerialNum.2 ==     ''
entPhysicalMfgName.2 ==       'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.2 ==     'AA'
entPhysicalAlias.2 ==         ''
entPhysicalAssetID.2 ==       ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.2 ==         false(2)

entPhysicalDescr.3 ==          'Acme Chassis Slot Type AA'
entPhysicalVendorType.3 ==    acmeProducts.slotTypes.1
entPhysicalContainedIn.3 ==    1
entPhysicalClass.3 ==         container(5)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.3 ==  2
entPhysicalName.3 ==          'S2'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.3 ==   '1.00.07'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.3 ==   ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.3 ==  ''
entPhysicalSerialNum.3 ==     ''
entPhysicalMfgName.3 ==       'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.3 ==     'AA'
entPhysicalAlias.3 ==         ''
entPhysicalAssetID.3 ==       ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.3 ==         false(2)

```

2 Field-replaceable modules:

Slot 1 contains a module with 3 ports:

```

entPhysicalDescr.4 ==      'Acme Router-100'
entPhysicalVendorType.4 == acmeProducts.moduleTypes.14
entPhysicalContainedIn.4 == 2
entPhysicalClass.4 ==     module(9)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.4 == 1
entPhysicalName.4 ==      'M1'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.4 == '1.00.07'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.4 == '1.4.1'
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.4 == 'A(1.1)'
entPhysicalSerialNum.4 ==  'C100087363'
entPhysicalMfgName.4 ==   'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.4 == 'R100-FE'
entPhysicalAlias.4 ==     'rtr-U3:m1:SJ17-3-eng'
entPhysicalAssetID.4 ==   '0007372462'
entPhysicalIsFRU.4 ==    true(1)

```

```

entPhysicalDescr.5 ==      'Acme Ethernet-100 Port'
entPhysicalVendorType.5 == acmeProducts.portTypes.2
entPhysicalContainedIn.5 == 4
entPhysicalClass.5 ==     port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.5 == 1
entPhysicalName.5 ==      'P1'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.5 == 'G(1.02)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.5 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.5 == '1.1'
entPhysicalSerialNum.5 ==  ''
entPhysicalMfgName.5 ==   'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.5 == 'FE-100'
entPhysicalAlias.5 ==     ''
entPhysicalAssetID.5 ==   ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.5 ==    false(2)

```

```

entPhysicalDescr.6 ==      'Acme Ethernet-100 Port'
entPhysicalVendorType.6 == acmeProducts.portTypes.2
entPhysicalContainedIn.6 == 4
entPhysicalClass.6 ==     port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.6 == 2
entPhysicalName.6 ==      'P2'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.6 == 'G(1.02)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.6 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.6 == '1.1'
entPhysicalSerialNum.6 ==  ''
entPhysicalMfgName.6 ==   'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.6 == 'FE-100'
entPhysicalAlias.6 ==     ''
entPhysicalAssetID.6 ==   ''

```



```

entPhysicalIsFRU.6 ==          false(2)

entPhysicalDescr.7 ==          'Acme Router-100 FDDI-Port'
entPhysicalVendorType.7 ==     acmeProducts.portTypes.3
entPhysicalContainedIn.7 ==     4
entPhysicalClass.7 ==          port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.7 ==   3
entPhysicalName.7 ==           'P3'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.7 ==    'B(1.03)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.7 ==    '2.5.1'
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.7 ==   '2.5F'
entPhysicalSerialNum.7 ==      ''
entPhysicalMfgName.7 ==        'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.7 ==      'FDDI-100'
entPhysicalAlias.7 ==          ''
entPhysicalAssetID.7 ==        ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.7 ==          false(2)

```

Slot 2 contains another 3-port module:

```

entPhysicalDescr.8 ==          'Acme Router-100 Comm Module'
entPhysicalVendorType.8 ==     acmeProducts.moduleTypes.15
entPhysicalContainedIn.8 ==     3
entPhysicalClass.8 ==          module(9)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.8 ==   1
entPhysicalName.8 ==           'M2'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.8 ==    '2.01.00'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.8 ==    '3.0.7'
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.8 ==   'A(1.2)'
entPhysicalSerialNum.8 ==      'C100098732'
entPhysicalMfgName.8 ==        'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.8 ==      'C100'
entPhysicalAlias.8 ==          'rtr-U3:m2:SJ17-2-eng'
entPhysicalAssetID.8 ==        '0007373982'
entPhysicalIsFRU.8 ==          true(1)

entPhysicalDescr.9 ==          'Acme Fddi-100 Port'
entPhysicalVendorType.9 ==     acmeProducts.portTypes.5
entPhysicalContainedIn.9 ==     8
entPhysicalClass.9 ==          port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.9 ==   1
entPhysicalName.9 ==           'FDDI Primary'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.9 ==    'CC(1.07)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.9 ==    '2.0.34'
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.9 ==   '1.1'
entPhysicalSerialNum.9 ==      ''
entPhysicalMfgName.9 ==        'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.9 ==      'FDDI-100'
entPhysicalAlias.9 ==          ''

```

```

entPhysicalAssetID.9 ==      ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.9 ==      false(2)

entPhysicalDescr.10 ==     'Acme Ethernet-100 Port'
entPhysicalVendorType.10 == acmeProducts.portTypes.2
entPhysicalContainedIn.10 == 8
entPhysicalClass.10 ==     port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.10 == 2
entPhysicalName.10 ==      'Ethernet A'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.10 == 'G(1.04)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.10 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.10 == '1.3'
entPhysicalSerialNum.10 ==  ''
entPhysicalMfgName.10 ==    'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.10 ==  'FE-100'
entPhysicalAlias.10 ==     ''
entPhysicalAssetID.10 ==   ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.10 ==     false(2)
entPhysicalDescr.11 ==     'Acme Ethernet-100 Port'
entPhysicalVendorType.11 == acmeProducts.portTypes.2
entPhysicalContainedIn.11 == 8
entPhysicalClass.11 ==     port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.11 == 3
entPhysicalName.11 ==      'Ethernet B'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.11 == 'G(1.04)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.11 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.11 == '1.3'
entPhysicalSerialNum.11 ==  ''
entPhysicalMfgName.11 ==    'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.11 ==  'FE-100'
entPhysicalAlias.11 ==     ''
entPhysicalAssetID.11 ==   ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.11 ==     false(2)

```

Logical entities -- entLogicalTable; no SNMPv3 support

2 OSPF instances:

```

entLogicalDescr.1 ==      'Acme OSPF v1.1'
entLogicalType.1 ==      ospf
entLogicalCommunity.1 ==  'public-ospf1'
entLogicalTAddress.1 ==   124.125.126.127:161
entLogicalTDomain.1 ==   snmpUDPDomain
entLogicalContextEngineID.1 == ''
entLogicalContextName.1 == ''

entLogicalDescr.2 ==      'Acme OSPF v1.1'
entLogicalType.2 ==      ospf
entLogicalCommunity.2 ==  'public-ospf2'
entLogicalTAddress.2 ==   124.125.126.127:161

```

```

entLogicalTDomain.2 ==          snmpUDPDomain
entLogicalContextEngineID.2 == ''
entLogicalContextName.2 ==     ''

2 logical bridges:
entLogicalDescr.3 ==            'Acme Bridge v2.1.1'
entLogicalType.3 ==            dotldBridge
entLogicalCommunity.3 ==       'public-bridge1'
entLogicalTAddress.3 ==        124.125.126.127:161
entLogicalTDomain.3 ==         snmpUDPDomain
entLogicalContextEngineID.3 == ''
entLogicalContextName.3 ==     ''

entLogicalDescr.4 ==            'Acme Bridge v2.1.1'
entLogicalType.4 ==            dotldBridge
entLogicalCommunity.4 ==       'public-bridge2'
entLogicalTAddress.4 ==        124.125.126.127:161
entLogicalTDomain.4 ==         snmpUDPDomain
entLogicalContextEngineID.4 == ''
entLogicalContextName.4 ==     ''

```

Logical to Physical Mappings:

```

1st OSPF instance: uses module 1-port 1
  entLPPhysicalIndex.1.5 ==      5

```

```

2nd OSPF instance: uses module 2-port 1
  entLPPhysicalIndex.2.9 ==      9

```

1st bridge group: uses module 1, all ports

[ed. -- Note that these mappings are included in the table since another logical entity (1st OSPF) utilizes one of the ports. If this were not the case, then a single mapping to the module (e.g., entLPPhysicalIndex.3.4) would be present instead. ]

```

entLPPhysicalIndex.3.5 ==      5
entLPPhysicalIndex.3.6 ==      6
entLPPhysicalIndex.3.7 ==      7

```

2nd bridge group: uses module 2, all ports

```

entLPPhysicalIndex.4.9 ==      9
entLPPhysicalIndex.4.10 ==     10
entLPPhysicalIndex.4.11 ==     11

```

Physical to Logical to MIB Alias Mappings -- entAliasMappingTable:

Example 1: ifIndex values are global to all logical entities

```

entAliasMappingIdentifier.5.0 == ifIndex.1
entAliasMappingIdentifier.6.0 == ifIndex.2

```

```

entAliasMappingIdentifier.7.0 == ifIndex.3
entAliasMappingIdentifier.9.0 == ifIndex.4
entAliasMappingIdentifier.10.0 == ifIndex.5
entAliasMappingIdentifier.11.0 == ifIndex.6

```

Example 2: ifIndex values are not shared by all logical entities

```

entAliasMappingIdentifier.5.0 == ifIndex.1
entAliasMappingIdentifier.5.3 == ifIndex.101
entAliasMappingIdentifier.6.0 == ifIndex.2
entAliasMappingIdentifier.6.3 == ifIndex.102
entAliasMappingIdentifier.7.0 == ifIndex.3
entAliasMappingIdentifier.7.3 == ifIndex.103
entAliasMappingIdentifier.9.0 == ifIndex.4
entAliasMappingIdentifier.9.3 == ifIndex.204
entAliasMappingIdentifier.10.0 == ifIndex.5
entAliasMappingIdentifier.10.3 == ifIndex.205
entAliasMappingIdentifier.11.0 == ifIndex.6
entAliasMappingIdentifier.11.3 == ifIndex.206

```

Physical Containment Tree -- entPhysicalContainsTable

```

chassis has two containers:
  entPhysicalChildIndex.1.2 ==      2
  entPhysicalChildIndex.1.3 ==      3

container 1 has a module:
  entPhysicalChildIndex.2.4 ==      4

container 2 has a module:
  entPhysicalChildIndex.3.8 ==      8

module 1 has 3 ports:
  entPhysicalChildIndex.4.5 ==      5
  entPhysicalChildIndex.4.6 ==      6
  entPhysicalChildIndex.4.7 ==      7

module 2 has 3 ports:
  entPhysicalChildIndex.8.9 ==      9
  entPhysicalChildIndex.8.10 ==     10
  entPhysicalChildIndex.1.11 ==     11

```

#### 4.2. Repeaters

A 3-slot Hub with 2 backplane ethernet segments. Slot three is empty, and the remaining slots contain ethernet repeater modules.

Note that this example assumes an older Repeater MIB implementation, (RFC 1516 [RFC1516]) rather than the new Repeater MIB (RFC 2108 [RFC2108]). The new version contains an object called '

rpPtrPortRpPtrId', which should be used to identify repeater port groupings, rather than with community strings or contexts.

Physical entities -- entPhysicalTable:

```

1 Field-replaceable physical chassis:
  entPhysicalDescr.1 ==      'Acme Chassis Model 110'
  entPhysicalVendorType.1 == acmeProducts.chassisTypes.2
  entPhysicalContainedIn.1 == 0
  entPhysicalClass.1 ==     chassis(3)
  entPhysicalParentRelPos.1 == 0
  entPhysicalName.1 ==      '110-B'
  entPhysicalHardwareRev.1 == 'A(1.02.00)'
  entPhysicalSoftwareRev.1 == ''
  entPhysicalFirmwareRev.1 == ''
  entPhysicalSerialNum.1 ==  'C100079294'
  entPhysicalMfgName.1 ==    'Acme'
  entPhysicalModelName.1 ==  '110'
  entPhysicalAlias.1 ==     'bldg09:floor1:rpPtr18:0067eea0229f'
  entPhysicalAssetID.1 ==   '0007386327'
  entPhysicalIsFRU.1 ==     true(1)

2 Chassis Ethernet Backplanes:
  entPhysicalDescr.2 ==      'Acme Ethernet Backplane Type A'
  entPhysicalVendorType.2 == acmeProducts.backplaneTypes.1
  entPhysicalContainedIn.2 == 1
  entPhysicalClass.2 ==     backplane(4)
  entPhysicalParentRelPos.2 == 1
  entPhysicalName.2 ==      'B1'
  entPhysicalHardwareRev.2 == 'A(2.04.01)'
  entPhysicalSoftwareRev.2 == ''
  entPhysicalFirmwareRev.2 == ''
  entPhysicalSerialNum.2 ==  ''
  entPhysicalMfgName.2 ==    'Acme'
  entPhysicalModelName.2 ==  'BK-A'
  entPhysicalAlias.2 ==     ''
  entPhysicalAssetID.2 ==   ''
  entPhysicalIsFRU.2 ==     false(2)

  entPhysicalDescr.3 ==      'Acme Ethernet Backplane Type A'
  entPhysicalVendorType.3 == acmeProducts.backplaneTypes.1
  entPhysicalContainedIn.3 == 1
  entPhysicalClass.3 ==     backplane(4)
  entPhysicalParentRelPos.3 == 2
  entPhysicalName.3 ==      'B2'
  entPhysicalHardwareRev.3 == 'A(2.04.01)'
  entPhysicalSoftwareRev.3 == ''
  entPhysicalFirmwareRev.3 == ''
  entPhysicalSerialNum.3 ==  ''

```

```

entPhysicalMfgName.3 ==      'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.3 ==   'BK-A'
entPhysicalAlias.3 ==       ''
entPhysicalAssetID.3 ==     ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.3 ==      false(2)

3 slots within the chassis:
entPhysicalDescr.4 ==       'Acme Hub Slot Type RB'
entPhysicalVendorType.4 ==  acmeProducts.slotTypes.5
entPhysicalContainedIn.4 ==  1
entPhysicalClass.4 ==      container(5)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.4 == 1
entPhysicalName.4 ==       'Slot 1'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.4 == 'B(1.00.03)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.4 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.4 == ''
entPhysicalSerialNum.4 ==  ''
entPhysicalMfgName.4 ==    'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.4 ==  'RB'
entPhysicalAlias.4 ==      ''
entPhysicalAssetID.4 ==    ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.4 ==     false(2)

entPhysicalDescr.5 ==       'Acme Hub Slot Type RB'
entPhysicalVendorType.5 ==  acmeProducts.slotTypes.5
entPhysicalContainedIn.5 ==  1
entPhysicalClass.5 ==      container(5)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.5 == 2
entPhysicalName.5 ==       'Slot 2'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.5 == 'B(1.00.03)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.5 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.5 == ''
entPhysicalSerialNum.5 ==  ''
entPhysicalMfgName.5 ==    'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.5 ==  'RB'
entPhysicalAlias.5 ==      ''
entPhysicalAssetID.5 ==    ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.5 ==     false(2)

entPhysicalDescr.6 ==       'Acme Hub Slot Type RB'
entPhysicalVendorType.6 ==  acmeProducts.slotTypes.5
entPhysicalContainedIn.6 ==  1
entPhysicalClass.6 ==      container(5)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.6 == 3
entPhysicalName.6 ==       'Slot 3'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.6 == 'B(1.00.03)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.6 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.6 == ''

```

```

entPhysicalSerialNum.6 ==      ''
entPhysicalMfgName.6 ==       'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.6 ==     'RB'
entPhysicalAlias.6 ==         ''
entPhysicalAssetID.6 ==       ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.6 ==         false(2)

```

Slot 1 contains a plug-in module with 4 10-BaseT ports:

```

entPhysicalDescr.7 ==         'Acme 10Base-T Module 114'
entPhysicalVendorType.7 ==    acmeProducts.moduleTypes.32
entPhysicalContainedIn.7 ==   4
entPhysicalClass.7 ==        module(9)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.7 ==  1
entPhysicalName.7 ==         'M1'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.7 ==   'A(1.02.01)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.7 ==   '1.7.2'
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.7 ==  'A(1.5)'
entPhysicalSerialNum.7 ==     'C100096244'
entPhysicalMfgName.7 ==       'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.7 ==     '114'
entPhysicalAlias.7 ==         'bldg09:floor1:eng'
entPhysicalAssetID.7 ==       '0007962951'
entPhysicalIsFRU.7 ==         true(1)

```

```

entPhysicalDescr.8 ==         'Acme 10Base-T Port RB'
entPhysicalVendorType.8 ==    acmeProducts.portTypes.10
entPhysicalContainedIn.8 ==   7
entPhysicalClass.8 ==        port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.8 ==  1
entPhysicalName.8 ==         'Ethernet-A'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.8 ==   'A(1.04F)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.8 ==   ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.8 ==  '1.4'
entPhysicalSerialNum.8 ==     ''
entPhysicalMfgName.8 ==       'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.8 ==     'RB'
entPhysicalAlias.8 ==         ''
entPhysicalAssetID.8 ==       ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.8 ==         false(2)

```

```

entPhysicalDescr.9 ==         'Acme 10Base-T Port RB'
entPhysicalVendorType.9 ==    acmeProducts.portTypes.10
entPhysicalContainedIn.9 ==   7
entPhysicalClass.9 ==        port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.9 ==  2
entPhysicalName.9 ==         'Ethernet-B'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.9 ==   'A(1.04F)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.9 ==   ''

```

```

entPhysicalFirmwareRev.9 == '1.4'
entPhysicalSerialNum.9 == ''
entPhysicalMfgName.9 == 'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.9 == 'RB'
entPhysicalAlias.9 == ''
entPhysicalAssetID.9 == ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.9 == false(2)

entPhysicalDescr.10 == 'Acme 10Base-T Port RB'
entPhysicalVendorType.10 == acmeProducts.portTypes.10
entPhysicalContainedIn.10 == 7
entPhysicalClass.10 == port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.10 == 3
entPhysicalName.10 == 'Ethernet-C'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.10 == 'B(1.02.07)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.10 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.10 == '1.4'
entPhysicalSerialNum.10 == ''
entPhysicalMfgName.10 == 'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.10 == 'RB'
entPhysicalAlias.10 == ''
entPhysicalAssetID.10 == ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.10 == false(2)

```

```

entPhysicalDescr.11 == 'Acme 10Base-T Port RB'
entPhysicalVendorType.11 == acmeProducts.portTypes.10
entPhysicalContainedIn.11 == 7
entPhysicalClass.11 == port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.11 == 4
entPhysicalName.11 == 'Ethernet-D'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.11 == 'B(1.02.07)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.11 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.11 == '1.4'
entPhysicalSerialNum.11 == ''
entPhysicalMfgName.11 == 'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.11 == 'RB'
entPhysicalAlias.11 == ''
entPhysicalAssetID.11 == ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.11 == false(2)

```

Slot 2 contains another ethernet module with 2 ports.

```

entPhysicalDescr.12 == 'Acme 10Base-T Module Model 4'
entPhysicalVendorType.12 == acmeProducts.moduleTypes.30
entPhysicalContainedIn.12 == 5
entPhysicalClass.12 == module(9)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.12 == 1
entPhysicalName.12 == 'M2'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.12 == 'A(1.01.07)'

```



```

entPhysicalSoftwareRev.12 == '1.8.4'
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.12 == 'A(1.8)'
entPhysicalSerialNum.12 == 'C100102384'
entPhysicalMfgName.12 == 'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.12 == '4'
entPhysicalAlias.12 == 'bldg09:floor1:devtest'
entPhysicalAssetID.12 == '0007968462'
entPhysicalIsFRU.12 == true(1)

entPhysicalDescr.13 == 'Acme 802.3 AUI Port'
entPhysicalVendorType.13 == acmeProducts.portTypes.11
entPhysicalContainedIn.13 == 12
entPhysicalClass.13 == port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.13 == 1
entPhysicalName.13 == 'AUI'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.13 == 'A(1.06F)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.13 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.13 == '1.5'
entPhysicalSerialNum.13 == ''
entPhysicalMfgName.13 == 'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.13 == ''
entPhysicalAlias.13 == ''
entPhysicalAssetID.13 == ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.13 == false(2)

entPhysicalDescr.14 == 'Acme 10Base-T Port RD'
entPhysicalVendorType.14 == acmeProducts.portTypes.14
entPhysicalContainedIn.14 == 12
entPhysicalClass.14 == port(10)
entPhysicalParentRelPos.14 == 2
entPhysicalName.14 == 'E2'
entPhysicalHardwareRev.14 == 'B(1.01.02)'
entPhysicalSoftwareRev.14 == ''
entPhysicalFirmwareRev.14 == '2.1'
entPhysicalSerialNum.14 == ''
entPhysicalMfgName.14 == 'Acme'
entPhysicalModelName.14 == ''
entPhysicalAlias.14 == ''
entPhysicalAssetID.14 == ''
entPhysicalIsFRU.14 == false(2)

```

Logical entities -- entLogicalTable; with SNMPv3 support

Repeater 1--comprised of any ports attached to backplane 1

```

entLogicalDescr.1 == 'Acme repeater v3.1'
entLogicalType.1 == snmpDot3RpPtrMgt
entLogicalCommunity.1 == 'public-repeater1'
entLogicalTAddress.1 == 124.125.126.127:161
entLogicalTDomain.1 == snmpUDPDomain

```

```
entLogicalContextEngineID.1 == '80000777017c7d7e7f'H
entLogicalContextName.1 == 'repeater1'
```

Repeater 2--comprised of any ports attached to backplane 2:

```
entLogicalDescr.2 == 'Acme repeater v3.1'
entLogicalType.2 == snmpDot3RptrMgt
entLogicalCommunity.2 == 'public-repeater2'
entLogicalTAddress.2 == 124.125.126.127:161
entLogicalTDomain.2 == snmpUDPDomain
entLogicalContextEngineID.2 == '80000777017c7d7e7f'H
entLogicalContextName.2 == 'repeater2'
```

Logical to Physical Mappings -- entLPMappingTable:

repeater1 uses backplane 1, slot 1-ports 1 & 2, slot 2-port 1  
 [ed. -- Note that a mapping to the module is not included,  
 since in this example represents a port-switchable hub.  
 Even though all ports on the module could belong to the  
 same repeater as a matter of configuration, the LP port  
 mappings should not be replaced dynamically with a single  
 mapping for the module (e.g., entLPPhysicalIndex.1.7).  
 If all ports on the module shared a single backplane connection,  
 then a single mapping for the module would be more appropriate. ]

```
entLPPhysicalIndex.1.2 == 2
entLPPhysicalIndex.1.8 == 8
entLPPhysicalIndex.1.9 == 9
entLPPhysicalIndex.1.13 == 13
```

repeater2 uses backplane 2, slot 1-ports 3 & 4, slot 2-port 2

```
entLPPhysicalIndex.2.3 == 3
entLPPhysicalIndex.2.10 == 10
entLPPhysicalIndex.2.11 == 11
entLPPhysicalIndex.2.14 == 14
```

Physical to Logical to MIB Alias Mappings -- entAliasMappingTable:

Repeater Port Identifier values are shared by both repeaters:

```
entAliasMappingIdentifier.8.0 == rpPtrPortGroupIndex.1.1
entAliasMappingIdentifier.9.0 == rpPtrPortGroupIndex.1.2
entAliasMappingIdentifier.10.0 == rpPtrPortGroupIndex.1.3
entAliasMappingIdentifier.11.0 == rpPtrPortGroupIndex.1.4
entAliasMappingIdentifier.13.0 == rpPtrPortGroupIndex.2.1
entAliasMappingIdentifier.14.0 == rpPtrPortGroupIndex.2.2
```

Physical Containment Tree -- entPhysicalContainsTable

chassis has two backplanes and three containers:

```
entPhysicalChildIndex.1.2 == 2
entPhysicalChildIndex.1.3 == 3
```

```
entPhysicalChildIndex.1.4 == 4
entPhysicalChildIndex.1.5 == 5
entPhysicalChildIndex.1.6 == 6
```

container 1 has a module:

```
entPhysicalChildIndex.4.7 == 7
```

container 2 has a module

```
entPhysicalChildIndex.5.12 == 12
```

[ed. - in this example, container 3 is empty.]

module 1 has 4 ports:

```
entPhysicalChildIndex.7.8 == 8
entPhysicalChildIndex.7.9 == 9
entPhysicalChildIndex.7.10 == 10
entPhysicalChildIndex.7.11 == 11
```

module 2 has 2 ports:

```
entPhysicalChildIndex.12.13 == 13
entPhysicalChildIndex.12.14 == 14
```

## 5. Intellectual Property

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## 6. Acknowledgements

This memo has been produced by the IETF's Entity MIB working group.

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## 8. Security Considerations

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

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

```
entPhysicalDescr
entPhysicalVendorType
entPhysicalHardwareRev
entPhysicalFirmwareRev
entPhysicalSoftwareRev
entPhysicalSerialNum
entPhysicalMfgName
entPhysicalModelName
```

These objects expose information about the physical entities within a managed system, which may be used to identify the vendor, model, and version information of each system component.

```
entPhysicalAssetID
```

This object can allow asset identifiers for various system components to be exposed, in the event this MIB object is actually configured by an NMS application.

```
entLogicalDescr
entLogicalType
```

These objects expose the type of logical entities present in the managed system.

```
entLogicalCommunity
```

This object exposes community names associated with particular logical entities within the system.

```
entLogicalTAddress
entLogicalTDomain
```

These objects expose network addresses that can be used to communicate with an SNMP agent on behalf of particular logical entities within the system.

```
entLogicalContextEngineID
entLogicalContextName
```

These objects identify the authoritative SNMP engine that contains information on behalf of particular logical entities within the system.

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

SNMPv1 by itself is not a secure environment. Even if the network itself is secure (for example by using IPSec), even then, there is no control as to who on the secure network is allowed to access and GET/SET (read/change/create/delete) the objects in this MIB.

It is recommended that the implementers consider the security features as provided by the SNMPv3 framework. Specifically, the use of the User-based Security Model RFC 2574 [RFC2574] and the View-based Access Control Model RFC 2575 [RFC2575] is recommended.

It is then a customer/user responsibility to ensure that the SNMP entity giving access to an instance of this MIB, is properly configured to give access to the objects only to those principals (users) that have legitimate rights to indeed GET or SET (change/create/delete) them.

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