

Definitions of Managed Objects for the DS0 and DS0 Bundle Interface Type

Status of this Memo

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

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1999). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes objects used for managing DS0 and DS0 Bundle interfaces. This document is a companion document with Definitions of Managed Objects for the DS1/E1/DS2/E2 (RFC 2495 [17]), DS3/E3 (RFC 2496 [18]), and the work in progress, SONET/SDH Interface Types.

This memo specifies a MIB module in a manner that is both compliant to the SNMPv2 SMI, and semantically identical to the peer SNMPv1 definitions.

Table of Contents

1 The SNMP Management Framework	2
2 Overview	3
2.1 BONDing Terminology	3
2.2 Use of ifTable for DS0 Layer	3
2.3 Using ifStackTable	4
2.3.1 Usage of Channelization for DS3, DS1, DS0	6
2.3.2 Usage of ifIndex Mapping for DS0Bundle	7
3 Overview of the MIB	7
3.1 DS0 MIB	8
3.2 DS0Bundle MIB	8
4 Object Definitions for DS0	8
4.1 The DS0 Config Group	9

4.1.1 The DSO Configuration Table	9
4.1.2 The DSO Channel Mapping Table	12
5 Object Definitions for DSO Bundle	15
5.1 The DSO Bundle Config Group	15
5.1.1 The DSO Bundle Table	15
5.2 The DSO Bonding Group	18
5.2.1 The DSO Bonding Table	18
6 Intellectual Property	21
7 Acknowledgments	22
8 References	22
9 Security Considerations	23
10 Author's Address	24
11 Full Copyright Statement	25

1. The SNMP Management Framework

The SNMP Management Framework presently consists of five major components:

- o An overall architecture, described in RFC 2271 [1].
- o Mechanisms for describing and naming objects and events for the purpose of management. The first version of this Structure of Management Information (SMI) is called SMIV1 and described in STD 16, RFC 1155 [2], STD 16, RFC 1212 [3] and RFC 1215 [4]. The second version, called SMIV2, is described in RFC 1902 [5], RFC 1903 [6] and RFC 1904 [7].
- o Message protocols for transferring management information. The first version of the SNMP message protocol is called SNMPv1 and described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [8]. A second version of the SNMP message protocol, which is not an Internet standards track protocol, is called SNMPv2c and described in RFC 1901 [9] and RFC 1906 [10]. The third version of the message protocol is called SNMPv3 and described in RFC 1906 [10], RFC 2272 [11] and RFC 2274 [12].
- o Protocol operations for accessing management information. The first set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [8]. A second set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in RFC 1905 [13].
- o A set of fundamental applications described in RFC 2273 [14] and the view-based access control mechanism described in RFC 2275 [15]. Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. Objects in the MIB are defined using the mechanisms defined in the SMI.

This memo specifies a MIB module that is compliant to the SMIV2. A MIB conforming to the SMIV1 can be produced through the appropriate translations. The resulting translated MIB must be semantically equivalent, except where objects or events are omitted because no translation is possible (use of Counter64). Some machine readable information in SMIV2 will be converted into textual descriptions in SMIV1 during the translation process. However, this loss of machine readable information is not considered to change the semantics of the MIB.

2. Overview

These objects are used when the particular media being used to realize an interface is a DS0 interface. At present, this applies to these values of the ifType variable in the Internet-standard MIB:

ds0 (81)
ds0Bundle (82)

2.1. BONDing Terminology

Please reference The BONDing Spec [20] for definitions of terms used to describe bonding modes.

2.2. Use of ifTable for DS0 Layer

The following items are defined in RFC 2233 [16].

Only the ifGeneralInformationGroup and ifCounterDiscontinuityGroup need to be supported.

ifTable Object	Use for DS0 Layer
ifIndex	Interface index.
ifDescr	See interfaces MIB [16].
ifType	ds0(81) or ds0Bundle(82).
ifSpeed	64000 for ds0 (regardless of the setting of robbed bit signalling) or N*64000 for ds0Bundle.
ifPhysAddress	The value of the Circuit Identifier. If no Circuit Identifier has been assigned this object should have an octet string with zero length.

ifAdminStatus	See interfaces MIB [16].
ifOperStatus	See interfaces MIB [16].
ifLastChange	See interfaces MIB [16].
ifName	See interfaces MIB [16].
ifLinkUpDownTrapEnable	Set to disabled(2). Supports read-only access.
ifHighSpeed	Set to rounded ifSpeed/1000000.
ifConnectorPresent	Set to false(2).

2.3. Using ifStackTable

This section describes by example how to use ifStackTable to represent the relationship of ds0 and ds0Bundles with ds1 interfaces. Implementors of the stack table for ds0 and ds0Bundle interfaces should look at the appropriate RFC for the service being stacked on ds0s and ds0Bundles. Examples given below are for illustration purposes only.

Example: A Frame Relay Service is being carried on 4 ds0s of a ds1.

```

+-----+
| Frame Relay Service |
+-----+
      |
+-----+
| ds0Bundle           |
+-----+
  |   |   |   |   |
+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+
|ds0| |ds0| |ds0| |ds0|
+---+ +---+ +---+ +---+
  |   |   |   |   |
+-----+
| ds1                               |
+-----+

```

The assignment of the index values could for example be:

ifIndex	Description
1	FrameRelayService (type 44)
2	ds0Bundle (type 82)
3	ds0 #1 (type 81)

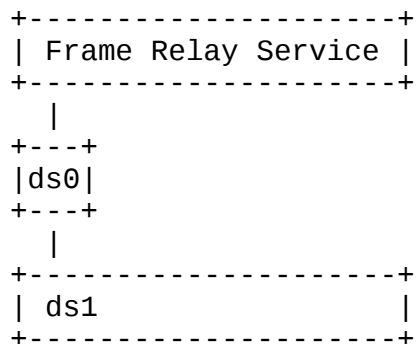
4	ds0 #2	(type 81)
5	ds0 #3	(type 81)
6	ds0 #4	(type 81)
7	ds1	(type 18)

The ifStackTable is then used to show the relationships between the various interfaces.

ifStackTable Entries

HigherLayer	LowerLayer
0	1
1	2
2	3
2	4
2	5
2	6
3	7
4	7
5	7
6	7
7	0

In the case where the frameRelayService is using a single ds0, then the ds0Bundle is not required.



The assignment of the index values could for example be:

ifIndex	Description
1	FrameRelayService (type 44)
2	ds0 (type 81)
3	ds1 (type 18)

The ifStackTable is then used to show the relationships between the various interfaces.

ifStackTable Entries

HigherLayer	LowerLayer
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	0

2.3.1. Usage of Channelization for DS3, DS1, DS0

An example is given here to explain the channelization objects in the DS3, DS1, and DS0 MIBs to help the implementor use the objects correctly. Treatment of E3 and E1 would be similar, with the number of DS0s being different depending on the framing of the E1. Timeslot 16 is not created for framing types that do not pass data over it.

Assume that a DS3 (with ifIndex 1) is channelized into DS1s (without DS2s). The object dsx3Channelization is set to enabledDs1. There will be 28 DS1s in the ifTable. Assume the entries in the ifTable for the DS1s are created in channel order and the ifIndex values are 2 through 29. In the DS1 MIB, there will be an entry in the dsx1ChanMappingTable for each ds1. The entries will be as follows:

dsx1ChanMappingTable Entries

ifIndex	dsx1Ds1ChannelNumber	dsx1ChanMappedIfIndex
1	1	2
1	2	3
.....		
1	28	29

In addition, the DS1s are channelized into DS0s. The object dsx1Channelization is set to enabledDs0 for each DS1. When this object is set to this value, 24 DS0s are created by the agent. There will be 24 DS0s in the ifTable for each DS1. If the dsx1Channelization is set to disabled, the 24 DS0s are destroyed.

Assume the entries in the ifTable are created in channel order and the ifIndex values for the DS0s in the first DS1 are 30 through 53. In the DS0 MIB, there will be an entry in the dsx0ChanMappingTable for each DS0. The entries will be as follows:

dsx0ChanMappingTable Entries

ifIndex	dsx0Ds0ChannelNumber	dsx0ChanMappedIfIndex
2	1	30
2	2	31
.....		
2	24	53

2.3.2. Usage of ifIndex Mapping for DS0Bundle

An example is given here to explain the ifIndex mapping objects in the DS0Bundle MIB to help the implementor use the objects correctly.

Assume that a DS1 (with ifIndex 1) is channelized into DS0s. There will be 24 DS0s in the ifTable. Assume the entries in the ifTable for the DS0s are created in channel order and the ifIndex values are 2 through 25. Now, assume that there are two bundles on the DS1. The first one uses channels 1 and 2. The second uses channels 3 and 4. There will be two ifTable entries for these bundles, with values of 26 and 27 for ifIndex. There will be an entry in the dsx0BundleTable for each bundle. The entries will be as follows:

dsx0BundleTable Entries

dsx0BundleIndex	dsx0BundleIfIndex
1	26
2	27

There will be an entry in the dsx0ConfigTable for each DS0. The entries will be as follows:

dsx0ConfigTable Entries

ifIndex	dsx0Ds0ChannelNumber	dsx0Ds0BundleMappedIfIndex
2	1	26
3	2	26
4	3	27
5	4	27
6	5	0
7	6	0
.....		
25	24	0

3. Overview of the MIB

This document contains 2 MIB modules, the DS0 MIB and the DS0Bundle MIB.

3.1. DS0 MIB

The DS0 MIB is used to represent individual DS0s in a DS1 or E1. Variables in this MIB would be created for each DS0 in the ifTable. This MIB contains the following group:

The DS0 Config Group - This group contains configuration information about a particular DS0.

3.2. DS0Bundle MIB

The DS0Bundle MIB is used to represent collections of DS0s that are used together to carry data within a DS1/E1 at speeds greater than that of a single DS0. DS0Bundles are created on top of DS0s and are represented that way in the ifStackTable. This MIB contains the following groups:

The DS0 Bundle Group - This group contains objects used for creating new ds0Bundles. This group is mandatory.

The DS0 Bonding Group - This group contains information about bonding for a ds0Bundle, if bonding is enabled. This group is optional.

4. Object Definitions for DS0

```
DS0-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS
```

```
    MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE,
        transmission                FROM SNMPv2-SMI
    MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP FROM SNMPv2-CONF
    DisplayString, TruthValue       FROM SNMPv2-TC
    ifIndex, InterfaceIndex,
    InterfaceIndexOrZero            FROM IF-MIB;
```

```
-- This is the MIB module for the DS0 Interface objects.
```

```
ds0 MODULE-IDENTITY
```

```
    LAST-UPDATED "9807161630Z"
```

```
    ORGANIZATION "IETF Trunk MIB Working Group"
```

```
    CONTACT-INFO
```

```
        "          David Fowler
```

```
        Postal: Newbridge Networks Corporation
                600 March Road
                Kanata, Ontario, Canada K2K 2E6
```

```
        Tel: +1 613 591 3600
```

Fax: +1 613 599 3619

E-mail: davef@newbridge.com"

DESCRIPTION

"The MIB module to describe
DS0 interfaces objects."

REVISION "9805242010Z"

DESCRIPTION

"Initial version of the DS0-MIB."

::= { transmission 81 }

-- The DS0 Config Group

-- Implementation of this group is mandatory for all
-- systems that use a DS0 Interface.

-- The DS0 Config Group consists of two tables:
-- DS0 Configuration Table
-- DS0 Channel Mapping Table

-- The DS0 Configuration Table

dsx0ConfigTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dsx0ConfigEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The DS0 Configuration table."

::= { ds0 1 }

dsx0ConfigEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Dsx0ConfigEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"An entry in the DS0 Configuration table. There
is an entry in this table for each DS0 interface."

INDEX { ifIndex }

::= { dsx0ConfigTable 1 }

Dsx0ConfigEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {

dsx0Ds0ChannelNumber	INTEGER,
dsx0RobbedBitSignalling	TruthValue,
dsx0CircuitIdentifier	DisplayString,
dsx0IdleCode	INTEGER,
dsx0SeizedCode	INTEGER,

```

        dsx0ReceivedCode          INTEGER,
        dsx0TransmitCodesEnable   TruthValue,
        dsx0Ds0BundleMappedIfIndex InterfaceIndexOrZero
    }

dsx0Ds0ChannelNumber OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  INTEGER(0..31)
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS  current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object indicates the channel number of the
         ds0 on its DS1/E1."
    ::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 1 }

dsx0RobbedBitSignalling OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  TruthValue
    MAX-ACCESS  read-write
    STATUS  current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object indicates if Robbed Bit Signalling is
         turned on or off for a given ds0.  This only
         applies to DS0s on a DS1 link.  For E1 links the
         value is always off (false)."
    ::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 2 }

dsx0CircuitIdentifier OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  DisplayString (SIZE (0..255))
    MAX-ACCESS  read-write
    STATUS  current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object contains the transmission vendor's
         circuit identifier, for the purpose of
         facilitating troubleshooting."
    ::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 3 }

dsx0IdleCode OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX  INTEGER(0..15)
    MAX-ACCESS  read-write
    STATUS  current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object contains the code transmitted in the
         ABCD bits when the ds0 is not connected and
         dsx0TransmitCodesEnable is enabled.  The object is
         a bitmap and the various bit positions are:
          1      D bit
          2      C bit
          4      B bit
          8      A bit"

```

```
::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 4 }
```

dsx0SeizedCode OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER(0..15)

MAX-ACCESS read-write

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object contains the code transmitted in the ABCD bits when the ds0 is connected and dsx0TransmitCodesEnable is enabled. The object is a bitmap and the various bit positions are:

1 D bit

2 C bit

4 B bit

8 A bit"

```
::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 5 }
```

dsx0ReceivedCode OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER(0..15)

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object contains the code being received in the ABCD bits. The object is a bitmap and the various bit positions are:

1 D bit

2 C bit

4 B bit

8 A bit"

```
::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 6 }
```

dsx0TransmitCodesEnable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TruthValue

MAX-ACCESS read-write

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object determines if the idle and seized codes are transmitted. If the value of this object is true then the codes are transmitted."

```
::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 7 }
```

dsx0Ds0BundleMappedIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InterfaceIndexOrZero

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object indicates the ifIndex value assigned by the agent for the ds0Bundle(82) ifEntry to

which the given ds0(81) ifEntry may belong.

If the given ds0(81) ifEntry does not belong to any ds0Bundle(82) ifEntry, then this object has a value of zero.

While this object provides information that can also be found in the ifStackTable, it provides this same information with a single table lookup, rather than by walking the ifStackTable to find the possibly non-existent ds0Bundle(82) ifEntry that may be stacked above the given ds0(81) ifTable entry."

```
::= { dsx0ConfigEntry 8 }
```

-- The DS0 Channel Mapping Table

dsx0ChanMappingTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dsx0ChanMappingEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The DS0 Channel Mapping table. This table maps a DS0 channel number on a particular DS1/E1 into an ifIndex."

```
::= { ds0 3 }
```

dsx0ChanMappingEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Dsx0ChanMappingEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"An entry in the DS0 Channel Mapping table. There is an entry in this table corresponding to each ds0 ifEntry within any interface that is channelized to the individual ds0 ifEntry level.

This table is intended to facilitate mapping from channelized interface / channel number to DS0 ifEntry. (e.g. mapping (DS1 ifIndex, DS0 Channel Number) -> ifIndex)

While this table provides information that can also be found in the ifStackTable and dsx0ConfigTable, it provides this same information with a single table lookup, rather than by walking the ifStackTable to find the various constituent ds0 ifTable entries, and testing various

```

        dsx0ConfigTable entries to check for the entry
        with the applicable DS0 channel number."
INDEX    { ifIndex, dsx0Ds0ChannelNumber }
 ::= { dsx0ChanMappingTable 1 }

Dsx0ChanMappingEntry ::=
    SEQUENCE {
        dsx0ChanMappedIfIndex  InterfaceIndex
    }

dsx0ChanMappedIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      InterfaceIndex
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object indicates the ifIndex value assigned
        by the agent for the individual ds0 ifEntry that
        corresponds to the given DS0 channel number
        (specified by the INDEX element
        dsx0Ds0ChannelNumber) of the given channelized
        interface (specified by INDEX element ifIndex)."
    ::= { dsx0ChanMappingEntry 1 }

-- conformance information

ds0Conformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ds0 2 }

ds0Groups          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ds0Conformance 1 }
ds0Compliances     OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ds0Conformance 2 }

-- compliance statements

ds0Compliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for DS0 interfaces."
    MODULE      -- this module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS { ds0ConfigGroup }

        OBJECT dsx0RobbedBitSignalling
        MIN-ACCESS read-only
        DESCRIPTION
            "The ability to set RBS is not required."
        OBJECT dsx0CircuitIdentifier
        MIN-ACCESS read-only
        DESCRIPTION

```

"The ability to set the circuit identifier is not required."

OBJECT dsx0IdleCode
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION

"The ability to set the idle code is not required."

OBJECT dsx0SeizedCode
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION

"The ability to set the seized code is not required."

OBJECT dsx0TransmitCodesEnable
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION

"The ability to enable and disable the transmitting of idle and seized codes is not required."

::= { ds0Compliances 1 }

-- units of conformance

ds0ConfigGroup OBJECT-GROUP

OBJECTS { dsx0Ds0ChannelNumber,
dsx0RobbedBitSignalling,
dsx0CircuitIdentifier,
dsx0IdleCode,
dsx0SeizedCode,
dsx0ReceivedCode,
dsx0TransmitCodesEnable,
dsx0Ds0BundleMappedIfIndex,
dsx0ChanMappedIfIndex }

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A collection of objects providing configuration information applicable to all DS0 interfaces."

::= { ds0Groups 1 }

END

5. Object Definitions for DS0 Bundle

```
DS0BUNDLE-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS
```

```
    MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE,
    transmission                               FROM SNMPv2-SMI
    MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP           FROM SNMPv2-CONF
    DisplayString, RowStatus,
    TestAndIncr                               FROM SNMPv2-TC
    ifIndex, InterfaceIndex                   FROM IF-MIB;
```

```
-- This is the MIB module for the DS0Bundle Interface
-- objects.
```

```
ds0Bundle MODULE-IDENTITY
```

```
    LAST-UPDATED "9807161630Z"
    ORGANIZATION "IETF Trunk MIB Working Group"
    CONTACT-INFO
        "          David Fowler
```

```
        Postal: Newbridge Networks Corporation
                600 March Road
                Kanata, Ontario, Canada K2K 2E6
```

```
        Tel: +1 613 591 3600
        Fax: +1 613 599 3619
```

```
        E-mail: davef@newbridge.com"
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
    "The MIB module to describe
    DS0 Bundle interfaces objects."
```

```
REVISION "9805242010Z"
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
    "Initial version of the DS0BUNDLE-MIB."
```

```
::= { transmission 82 }
```

```
--
```

```
-- The DS0 Bundle Config Group
```

```
--
```

```
-- Implementation of this group is mandatory for all
-- systems that use a DS0Bundle Interface.
```

```
--
```

```
-- The DS0 Bundle Config Group consists of one table:
--     DS0 Bundle Table
```

```
-- The DS0 Bundle Table
```

dsx0BundleNextIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TestAndIncr

MAX-ACCESS read-write

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object is used to assist the manager in selecting a value for dsx0BundleIndex. Because this object is of syntax TestAndIncr (see the SNMPv2-TC document, RFC 1903) it can also be used to avoid race conditions with multiple managers trying to create rows in the table.

If the result of the SET for dsx0BundleNextIndex is not success, this means the value has been changed from index (i.e. another manager used the value), so a new value is required.

The algorithm is:

```
done = false
```

```
while done == false
```

```
    index = GET (dsx0BundleNextIndex.0)
```

```
    SET (dsx0BundleNextIndex.0=index)
```

```
    if (set failed)
```

```
        done = false
```

```
    else
```

```
        SET(dsx0BundleRowStatus.index=createAndGo)
```

```
        if (set failed)
```

```
            done = false
```

```
        else
```

```
            done = true
```

```
            other error handling"
```

```
::= { ds0Bundle 2 }
```

dsx0BundleTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dsx0BundleEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"There is an row in this table for each ds0Bundle in the system. This table can be used to (indirectly) create rows in the ifTable with ifType = 'ds0Bundle(82)'."

```
::= { ds0Bundle 3 }
```

dsx0BundleEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Dsx0BundleEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"There is a row in entry in this table for each ds0Bundle interface."

INDEX { dsx0BundleIndex }
 ::= { dsx0BundleTable 1 }

Dsx0BundleEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {
 dsx0BundleIndex INTEGER,
 dsx0BundleIfIndex InterfaceIndex,
 dsx0BundleCircuitIdentifier DisplayString,
 dsx0BundleRowStatus RowStatus
 }

dsx0BundleIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER (0..2147483647)

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A unique identifier for a ds0Bundle. This is not the same value as ifIndex. This table is not indexed by ifIndex because the manager has to choose the index in a createable row and the agent must be allowed to select ifIndex values."

::= { dsx0BundleEntry 1 }

dsx0BundleIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InterfaceIndex

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The ifIndex value the agent selected for the (new) ds0Bundle interface."

::= { dsx0BundleEntry 2 }

dsx0BundleCircuitIdentifier OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE (0..255))

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This variable contains the transmission vendor's circuit identifier, for the purpose of facilitating troubleshooting."

::= { dsx0BundleEntry 3 }

dsx0BundleRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RowStatus

MAX-ACCESS read-create

```

    STATUS    current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object is used to create and delete rows in
        this table."
    ::= { dsx0BundleEntry 4 }

-- The DSO Bonding Group

-- Implementation of this group is optional for all
-- systems that use a DSOBundle Interface.

-- The DSO Bonding Group consists of one table:
--     DSO Bonding Table

-- The DSO Bonding Table

dsx0BondingTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX    SEQUENCE OF Dsx0BondingEntry
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS    current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The DSO Bonding table."
    ::= { ds0Bundle 1 }

dsx0BondingEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX    Dsx0BondingEntry
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS    current
    DESCRIPTION
        "An entry in the DSO Bonding table.  There is a
        row in this table for each DS0Bundle interface."
    INDEX     { ifIndex }
    ::= { dsx0BondingTable 1 }

Dsx0BondingEntry ::=
    SEQUENCE {
        dsx0BondMode          INTEGER,
        dsx0BondStatus        INTEGER,
        dsx0BondRowStatus     RowStatus
    }

dsx0BondMode OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX    INTEGER {
        none(1),
        other(2),
        mode0(3),
        mode1(4),
        mode2(5),
    }

```

```

        mode3(6)
    }
    MAX-ACCESS    read-create
    STATUS        current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object indicates which BONDing mode is used,
        if any, for a ds0Bundle. Mode0 provides parameter
        and number exchange with no synchronization. Mode
        1 provides parameter and number exchange. Mode 1
        also provides synchronization during
        initialization but does not include inband
        monitoring. Mode 2 provides all of the above plus
        inband monitoring. Mode 2 also steals 1/64th of
        the bandwidth of each channel (thus not supporting
        n x 56/64 kbit/s data channels for most values of
        n). Mode 3 provides all of the above, but also
        provides n x 56/64 kbit/s data channels. Most
        common implementations of Mode 3 add an extra
        channel to support the inband monitoring overhead.
        ModeNone should be used when the interface is not
        performing bandwidth-on-demand."
    ::= { dsx0BondingEntry 1 }

dsx0BondStatus OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX    INTEGER {
        idle(1),
        callSetup(2),
        dataTransfer(3)
    }
    MAX-ACCESS    read-only
    STATUS        current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object indicates the current status of the
        bonding call using this ds0Bundle. idle(1) should
        be used when the bonding mode is set to none(1)."
    ::= { dsx0BondingEntry 2 }

dsx0BondRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX    RowStatus
    MAX-ACCESS    read-create
    STATUS        current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object is used to create new rows in this
        table, modify existing rows, and to delete
        existing rows."
    ::= { dsx0BondingEntry 3 }

```

```

-- conformance information

ds0BundleConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { ds0Bundle 4 }

ds0BundleGroups          OBJECT IDENTIFIER
    ::= { ds0BundleConformance 1 }

ds0BundleCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER
    ::= { ds0BundleConformance 2 }

-- compliance statements

ds0BundleCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for DS0Bundle
        interfaces."
    MODULE -- this module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS {ds0BundleConfigGroup }

        GROUP          ds0BondingGroup
        DESCRIPTION
            "Implementation of this group is optional for all
            systems that attach to a DS0Bundle Interface."

        OBJECT          dsx0BundleRowStatus
        SYNTAX           INTEGER {
                            active(1),
                            createAndGo(4),
                            destroy(6)
                        }
        MIN-ACCESS      read-only
        DESCRIPTION
            "The agent is not required to support a SET
            operation to this object, and only three of the
            six enumerated values for the RowStatus textual
            convention need be supported.  Only supporting
            createAndGo for a creation process prevents the
            manager from creating an inactive row in the
            ds0BundleTable.  Inactive rows in the
            ds0BundleTable do not make sense."

        OBJECT          dsx0BundleCircuitIdentifier
        MIN-ACCESS      read-only
        DESCRIPTION
            "The agent is not required to support a SET

```

```

operation to this object."

 ::= { ds0BundleCompliances 1 }

-- units of conformance

ds0BondingGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS { dsx0BondMode,
             dsx0BondStatus,
             dsx0BondRowStatus }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "A collection of objects providing
    configuration information applicable
    to all DSO interfaces."
 ::= { ds0BundleGroups 1 }
ds0BundleConfigGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS { dsx0BundleNextIndex,
            dsx0BundleIfIndex,
            dsx0BundleCircuitIdentifier,
            dsx0BundleRowStatus }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "A collection of objects providing the ability to
    create a new ds0Bundle in the ifTable as well as
    configuration information about the ds0Bundle."
 ::= { ds0BundleGroups 2 }
END

```

6. Intellectual Property

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any intellectual property or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; neither does it represent that it has made any effort to identify any such rights. Information on the IETF's procedures with respect to rights in standards-track and standards-related documentation can be found in BCP-11. Copies of claims of rights made available for publication and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementors or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF Secretariat.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights which may cover technology that may be required to practice this standard. Please address the information to the IETF Executive Director.

7. Acknowledgments

This document was produced by the Trunk MIB Working Group.

8. References

- [1] Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks", RFC 2271, January 1998.
- [2] Rose, M., and K. McCloghrie, "Structure and Identification of Management Information for TCP/IP-based Internets", STD 16, RFC 1155, May 1990.
- [3] Rose, M., and K. McCloghrie, "Concise MIB Definitions", STD 16, RFC 1212, March 1991.
- [4] Rose, M., "A Convention for Defining Traps for use with the SNMP", RFC 1215, March 1991.
- [5] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Structure of Management Information for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1902, January 1996.
- [6] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Textual Conventions for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1903, January 1996.
- [7] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Conformance Statements for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1904, January 1996.
- [8] Case, J., Fedor, M., Schoffstall, M., and J. Davin, "Simple Network Management Protocol", STD 15, RFC 1157, May 1990.
- [9] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Introduction to Community-based SNMPv2", RFC 1901, January 1996.
- [10] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Transport Mappings for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1906, January 1996.

- [11] Case, J., Harrington D., Presuhn R., and B. Wijnen, "Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", RFC 2272, January 1998.
- [12] Blumenthal, U., and B. Wijnen, "User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)", RFC 2274, January 1998.
- [13] Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M., and S. Waldbusser, "Protocol Operations for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)", RFC 1905, January 1996.
- [14] Levi, D., Meyer, P., and B. Stewart, "SNMPv3 Applications", RFC 2273, January 1998.
- [15] Wijnen, B., Presuhn, R., and K. McCloghrie, "View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)", RFC 2275, January 1998.
- [16] McCloghrie, K. and F. Kastenholz, "The Interfaces Group MIB using SMIV2", RFC 2233, November 1997.
- [17] Fowler D., "Definitions of Managed Objects for the DS1, E1, DS2, and E2 Interface Types", RFC 2495, January 1999.
- [18] Fowler, D., "Definitions of Managed Objects for the DS3/E3 Interface Types", RFC 2496, January 1999.
- [19] Brown, T., and K. Tesink, "Definitions of Managed Objects for the SONET/SDH Interface Type", Work in Progress.
- [20] Sharp, H. (Editor), "Interoperability Requirements for Nx56/64 kbit/s Calls", BONDING Spec Version 1.0, BONDING Consortium, Sept 1992.

9. Security Considerations

SNMPv1 by itself is such an insecure environment. Even if the network itself is secure (for example by using IPSec), even then, there is no control as to who on the secure network is allowed to access and GET (read) the objects in this MIB.

It is recommended that the implementors consider the security features as provided by the SNMPv3 framework. Specifically, the use of the User-based Security Model RFC 2274 [12] and the View-based Access Control Model RFC 2275 [15] is recommended.

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

Setting the following objects to an inappropriate value can cause loss of traffic. In the case of `dsx0RobbedBitSignalling`, for example, the nature of the traffic flowing on the DSO can be affected.

- `dsx0RobbedBitSignalling`
- `dsx0IdleCode`
- `dsx0SeizedCode`
- `dsx0TransmitCodesEnable`
- `dsx0BundleRowStatus`
- `dsx0BondMode`
- `dsx0BondRowStatus`

Setting the following objects is mischievous, but not harmful to traffic.

- `dsx0CircuitIdentifier`
- `dsx0BundleNextIndex`

10. Author's Address

David Fowler
Newbridge Networks
600 March Road
Kanata, Ontario, Canada K2K 2E6

Phone: (613) 599-3600, ext 6559
Email: davef@newbridge.com

11. Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1999). All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to the Internet Society or other Internet organizations, except as needed for the purpose of developing Internet standards in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the Internet Standards process must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by the Internet Society or its successors or assigns.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

