

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 2584
Category: Standards Track

B. Clouston, Ed.
Cisco Systems
B. Moore, Ed.
IBM Corporation
May 1999

Definitions of Managed Objects for APPN/HPR in IP Networks

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 defines objects for monitoring and controlling HPR (High Performance Routing) network devices which have the capability to communicate in IP (Internet Protocol) networks. This memo identifies managed objects for the HPR in IP network communications.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	The SNMP Network Management Framework	2
3.	Overview	3
3.1	HPR/IP Values for Objects in the APPN MIB	3
3.2	APPN/HPR in IP Networks MIB structure	4
3.2.1	hprIpMonitoringGroup	5
3.2.2	hprIpConfigurationGroup	5
4.	Definitions	6
5.	Security Considerations	16
6.	Intellectual Property	17
7.	Acknowledgments	18
8.	References	18
9.	Authors' Addresses	20
10.	Full Copyright Statement	21

1. Introduction

This document is a product of the SNA NAU Services MIB Working Group. It defines a MIB module for managing devices with HPR in IP networks capabilities.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [17].

2. The SNMP Network 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 STD 58, RFC 2478 [5], RFC 2579 [6] and RFC 2580 [7].
- o Message protocols for transferring management information. The first version of the SNMP message protocol is called SNMPv1 and described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [8]. A second version of the SNMP message protocol, which is not an Internet standards track protocol, is called SNMPv2c and described in RFC 1901 [9] and RFC 1906 [10]. The third version of the message protocol is called SNMPv3 and described in RFC 1906 [10], RFC 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.

3. Overview

This document identifies a set of objects for monitoring the configuration and active characteristics of devices with HPR in IP network capabilities. HPR is an enhancement to the Advanced Peer-to-Peer Network (APPN) architecture that provides fast data routing and improved session reliability. APPN is the aspect of Systems Network Architecture (SNA) that supports peer-to-peer networking. APPN/HPR in IP Networks is a further enhancement to the APPN/HPR architecture, described in RFC 2353 [18]. It provides a method with which APPN/HPR nodes can communicate in IP networks.

APPN management information is defined by the APPN MIB [19]. HPR management information is defined by the HPR MIB, RFC 2238 [20].

Highlights of the management functions supported by the APPN/HPR in IP Networks MIB module include the following:

- o A count of UDP packets sent with each type of APPN traffic on HPR/IP links.
- o Monitoring and setting configuration parameters for the mappings between APPN traffic types on Type of Service (TOS) Precedence settings in the IP header. Note that the TOS Precedence settings have been redefined in RFC 2474 [21] as the first three bits of the differentiated services code point (DSCP).

This MIB module does not support:

- o Configuration of IP addresses used for APPN ports or link stations.

3.1. HPR/IP Values for Objects in the APPN MIB

Ports and link stations are the APPN device's interface to the data link control (DLC), which provides the physical transport, or to another protocol, such as IP. The APPN MIB identifies ports and link stations using IP as the transport with the following objects:

- o appnPortDlcType
- o appnLsDlcType
- o appnLsStatusDlcType

These objects all have the syntax IANAIfType, and the value 126, defined as "IP (for APPN HPR in IP networks)" shall be returned when they identify an HPR/IP port or link station.

The IP address used for the port or link station is returned in the following objects:

- o appnPortDlcLocalAddr
- o appnLsLocalAddr
- o appnLsRemoteAddr
- o appnLsStatusLocalAddr
- o appnLsStatusRemoteAddr

These objects have the syntax DisplayableDlcAddress, defined in the APPN MIB as a textual convention to represent the address as an octet string of ASCII characters.

The following two objects return object identifiers that tie port and link table entries in the APPN MIB to lower-layer MIB entries:

- o appnPortSpecific
- o appnLsSpecific

Both objects should return a RowPointer to the ifEntry in the agent's ifTable for the physical interface associated with the local IP address for the port. If the agent implements the IP-MIB (RFC 2011), this association between the IP address and the physical interface will be represented in the ipNetToMediaTable.

3.2. APPN/HPR in IP Networks MIB Structure

The APPN/HPR in IP Networks MIB module contains two groups of objects:

- o hprIpMonitoringGroup - an object for counting outgoing HPR/IP traffic for each APPN traffic type

- o hprIpConfigurationGroup - objects to represent TOS Precedence to APPN traffic type mappings

These groups are described below in more detail.

3.2.1. hprIpMonitoringGroup

The hprIpMonitoringGroup group consists of the hprIpActiveLsTable. This table is indexed by the link station name and traffic type, and contains a counter for the number of UDP packets sent on a link station for that traffic type.

3.2.2. hprIpConfigurationGroup

The hprIpMonitoringGroup group consists of the following objects and tables:

1) hprIpAppnPortTable

This table supports reading and setting the default mapping between APPN traffic types and TOS Precedence settings for all link stations using a port. This mapping may be overridden for individual link stations or individual connection networks.

2) hprIpLsTable

This table supports reading and setting the mappings between APPN traffic types and TOS Precedence settings for an individual link station and APPN traffic type. If there is no entry in this table for a given link station and traffic type, then that link station inherits its mapping from its port.

3) hprIpCnTable

This table supports reading and setting the mapping between APPN traffic types and TOS Precedence settings for an individual connection network and traffic type. If there is no entry in this table for a given connection network and traffic type, then that connection network inherits its mapping from its port.

4. Definitions

HPR-IP-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS

MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, Counter32
 FROM SNMPv2-SMI
 DisplayString, RowStatus, TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
 FROM SNMPv2-TC
 MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP
 FROM SNMPv2-CONF
 SnaControlPointName
 FROM APPN-MIB
 hprObjects, hprCompliances, hprGroups
 FROM HPR-MIB ;

hprIp MODULE-IDENTITY

LAST-UPDATED "9809240000Z" -- September 24, 1998
 ORGANIZATION "IETF SNA NAU MIB WG / AIW APPN MIBs SIG"
 CONTACT-INFO

"

Bob Clouston
 Cisco Systems
 7025 Kit Creek Road
 P.O. Box 14987
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA
 Tel: 1 919 472 2333
 E-mail: clouston@cisco.com

Bob Moore
 IBM Corporation
 4205 S. Miami Boulevard
 BRQA/501
 P.O. Box 12195
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA
 Tel: 1 919 254 4436
 E-mail: remoore@us.ibm.com

"

DESCRIPTION

"The MIB module for HPR over IP. This module contains two groups:

- the HPR over IP Monitoring Group provides a count of the UDP packets sent by a link station for each APPN traffic type.
- the HPR over IP Configuration Group provides for reading and setting the mappings between APPN traffic types and TOS Precedence settings in the IP header. These mappings are

configured at the APPN port level, and are inherited by the APPN connection networks and link stations associated with an APPN port. A port-level mapping can, however, be overridden for a particular connection network or link station."

REVISION "9809240000Z" -- September 24, 1998

DESCRIPTION

"Initial version, Published as RFC 2584"

::= { hprObjects 5 }

```
-- *****
-- Textual Conventions
-- *****
```

AppnTrafficType ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"APPN traffic type. The first four values correspond to APPN transmission priorities (network, high, medium and low), while the fifth is used for both LLC commands (XID, TEST, DISC, and DM) and function-routed NLPs (XID_DONE_RQ and XID_DONE_RSP)."

SYNTAX INTEGER { low (1),
medium (2),
high (3),
network (4),
llcAndFnRoutedNlp (5) }

AppnTOSPrecedence ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A DisplayString representing the setting of the three TOS Precedence bits in the IP Type of Service field for this APPN traffic type. The HPR over IP architecture specifies the following default mapping:

APPN traffic type	IP TOS Precedence bits
-----	-----
Network	110
High	100
Medium	010
Low	001
LLC commands, etc.	110

"

SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE(3))

```
-- *****
```

```

-- hprObjects          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { hprMIB 1 }
-- *****

-- *****
-- HPR over IP Monitoring Group
--
-- This group contains a single table, the hprIsActiveLsTable,
-- providing a count of UDP packets sent with each type of
-- APPN traffic on each active link supporting HPR over IP.
-- *****

hprIpActiveLsTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF HprIpActiveLsEntry
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The HPR/IP active link station table. This table provides
        counts of the number of UDP packets sent for each APPN
        traffic type."

    ::= { hprIp 1 }

hprIpActiveLsEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX HprIpActiveLsEntry
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Entry of the HPR/IP link station table."

    INDEX { hprIpActiveLsLsName,
            hprIpActiveLsAppnTrafficType }

    ::= { hprIpActiveLsTable 1 }

HprIpActiveLsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    hprIpActiveLsLsName          DisplayString,
    hprIpActiveLsAppnTrafficType AppnTrafficType,
    hprIpActiveLsUdpPackets      Counter32 }

hprIpActiveLsLsName OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE (1..10))
    MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Administratively assigned name for the link station. If this
        object has the same value as the appnLsName in the APPN MIB,
        then the two objects are referring to the same APPN link
        station."

```

```
::= { hprIpActiveLsEntry 1 }
```

```
hprIpActiveLsAppnTrafficType OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX AppnTrafficType
```

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

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"APPN traffic type being sent through the link station."
```

```
::= { hprIpActiveLsEntry 2 }
```

```
hprIpActiveLsUdpPackets OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX Counter32
```

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

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The count of outgoing UDP packets carrying this type of APPN
traffic. A discontinuity in the counter is indicated by the
appnLsCounterDisconTime object in the APPN MIB."
```

```
::= { hprIpActiveLsEntry 3 }
```

```
-- *****
-- HPR over IP Configuration Group
--
-- This group contains three tables for reading and setting the
-- mapping between APPN traffic types and values for the TOS
-- Precedence bits in the IP header. hprIpAppnPortTOSPrecedence
-- represents the APPN port-level mapping. This mapping can be
-- overridden for an individual link station or an individual
-- connection network via, respectively, the hprIpLsTOSPrecedence
-- and the hprIpCnTOSPrecedence objects.
-- *****
```

```
hprIpAppnPortTable OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF HprIpAppnPortEntry
```

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

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

```
"The HPR/IP APPN port table. This table supports reading and
setting the mapping between APPN traffic types and TOS
Precedence settings for all the link stations at this APPN
port. This mapping can be overridden for an individual link
station or an individual connection network via, respectively,
the hprIpLsTOSPrecedence and the hprIpCnTOSPrecedence objects."
```

```
::= { hprIp 2 }
```

hprIpAppnPortEntry OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX HprIpAppnPortEntry
 MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION

"Entry of the HPR/IP APPN port table. Entries exist for every APPN port defined to support HPR over IP."

INDEX { hprIpAppnPortName,
 hprIpAppnPortAppnTrafficType }

::= { hprIpAppnPortTable 1 }

HprIpAppnPortEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
 hprIpAppnPortName DisplayString,
 hprIpAppnPortAppnTrafficType AppnTrafficType,
 hprIpAppnPortTOSPrecedence AppnTOSPrecedence }

hprIpAppnPortName OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE (1..10))
 MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION

"Administratively assigned name for this APPN port. If this object has the same value as the appnPortName in the APPN MIB, then the two objects are referring to the same APPN port."

::= { hprIpAppnPortEntry 1 }

hprIpAppnPortAppnTrafficType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX AppnTrafficType
 MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION

"APPN traffic type sent through the port."

::= { hprIpAppnPortEntry 2 }

hprIpAppnPortTOSPrecedence OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX AppnTOSPrecedence
 MAX-ACCESS read-write
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION

"A setting for the three TOS Precedence bits in the IP Type of Service field for this APPN traffic type."

When this value is changed via a Set operation, the new setting for the TOS Precedence bits takes effect immediately, rather

than waiting for some event such as reinitialization of the port or of the APPN node itself."

```
::= { hprIpAppnPortEntry 3 }
```

```
-- *****
```

```
hprIpLsTable OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF HprIpLsEntry
```

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

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"The HPR/IP link station table. Values for TOS Precedence at the link station level override those at the level of the containing port. If there is no entry in this table for a given link station, then that link station inherits its TOS Precedence values from its port."

```
::= { hprIp 3 }
```

```
hprIpLsEntry OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX HprIpLsEntry
```

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

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"Entry of the HPR/IP link station table."

```
INDEX { hprIpLsLsName,
        hprIpLsAppnTrafficType }
```

```
::= { hprIpLsTable 1 }
```

```
HprIpLsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
```

```
    hprIpLsLsName           DisplayString,
    hprIpLsAppnTrafficType   AppnTrafficType,
    hprIpLsTOSPrecedence     AppnTOSPrecedence,
    hprIpLsRowStatus         RowStatus }
```

```
hprIpLsLsName OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX DisplayString (SIZE (1..10))
```

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

```
STATUS current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"Administratively assigned name for the link station. If this object has the same value as the appnLsName in the APPN MIB, then the two objects are referring to the same APPN link station."

::= { hprIpLsEntry 1 }

hprIpLsAppnTrafficType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX AppnTrafficType

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"APPN traffic type sent through the link station."

::= { hprIpLsEntry 2 }

hprIpLsTOSPrecedence OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX AppnTOSPrecedence

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A setting for the three TOS Precedence bits in the IP Type of Service field for this APPN traffic type.

When this value is changed via a Set operation, the new setting for the TOS Precedence bits takes effect immediately, rather than waiting for some event such as reinitialization of the port or of the APPN node itself."

::= { hprIpLsEntry 3 }

hprIpLsRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RowStatus

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object allows entries to be created and deleted in the hprIpLsTable. As soon as an entry becomes active, the mapping between APPN traffic types and TOS Precedence settings that it specifies becomes effective.

The value of the other accessible object in this entry, hprIpLsTOSPrecedence, can be changed via a Set operation when this object's value is active(1).

An entry in this table is deleted by setting this object to destroy(6). Deleting an entry in this table causes the link station to revert to the default TOS Precedence mapping for its port."

::= { hprIpLsEntry 4 }

-- *****

hprIpCnTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF HprIpCnEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The HPR/IP connection network table. Values for TOS Precedence at the connection network level override those at the level of the containing port. If there is no entry in this table for a given connection network, then that connection network inherits its TOS Precedence values from its port.

A node may have connections to a given connection network through multiple ports. There is no provision in the HPR-IP architecture for variations in TOS Precedence values for a single connection network based on the port through which traffic is flowing to the connection network. Thus an entry in this table overrides the port-level settings for all the ports through which the node can reach the connection network."

::= { hprIp 4 }

hprIpCnEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX HprIpCnEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Entry of the HPR/IP connection network table."

INDEX { hprIpCnVrnName,
hprIpCnAppnTrafficType }

::= { hprIpCnTable 1 }

HprIpCnEntry ::= SEQUENCE {

hprIpCnVrnName	SnaControlPointName,
hprIpCnAppnTrafficType	AppnTrafficType,
hprIpCnTOSPrecedence	AppnTOSPrecedence,
hprIpCnRowStatus	RowStatus }

hprIpCnVrnName OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SnaControlPointName

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"SNA control point name of the virtual routing node (VRN) that

identifies the connection network in the APPN topology database. If this object has the same value as the appnVrnName in the APPN MIB, then the two objects are referring to the same APPN VRN."

::= { hprIpCnEntry 1 }

hprIpCnAppnTrafficType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX AppnTrafficType

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"APPN traffic type sent to this connection network."

::= { hprIpCnEntry 2 }

hprIpCnTOSPrecedence OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX AppnTOSPrecedence

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A setting for the three TOS Precedence bits in the IP Type of Service field for this APPN traffic type. This setting applies to all traffic sent to this connection network by this node, regardless of the port through which the traffic is sent.

When this value is changed via a Set operation, the new setting for the TOS Precedence bits takes effect immediately, rather than waiting for some event such as reinitialization of a port or of the APPN node itself."

::= { hprIpCnEntry 3 }

hprIpCnRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RowStatus

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This object allows entries to be created and deleted in the hprIpCnTable. As soon as an entry becomes active, the mapping between APPN traffic types and TOS Precedence settings that it specifies becomes effective.

The value of the other accessible object in this entry, hprIpCnTOSPrecedence, can be changed via a Set operation when this object's value is active(1).

An entry in this table is deleted by setting this object to destroy(6). Deleting an entry in this table causes the

connection network to revert to the default TOS Precedence mapping for each port through which it is accessed."

::= { hprIpCnEntry 4 }

```
-- *****
-- Conformance Statement
-- *****
-- Definitions imported from the HPR MIB:
--   hprConformance      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { hprMIB 2 }
--   hprCompliances       OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { hprConformance 1 }
--   hprGroups            OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { hprConformance 2 }

-- Compliance statements
hprIpCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Compliance statement for the HPR over IP MIB module."
    MODULE -- this module

-- Conditionally mandatory groups
GROUP hprIpMonitoringGroup
    DESCRIPTION
        "The hprIpMonitoringGroup is mandatory for APPN implementations
        supporting HPR over IP."

GROUP hprIpConfigurationGroup
    DESCRIPTION
        "The hprIpConfigurationGroup is mandatory for APPN
        implementations supporting HPR over IP. It may, however,
        be implemented as a collection of read-only objects."

OBJECT hprIpAppnPortTOSPrecedence
MIN-ACCESS read-only
    DESCRIPTION
        "Write access is not required."

OBJECT hprIpLsTOSPrecedence
MIN-ACCESS read-only
    DESCRIPTION
        "Write access is not required."

OBJECT hprIpLsRowStatus
MIN-ACCESS read-only
    DESCRIPTION
        "Write access is not required."
```

```

OBJECT hprIpCnTOSPrecedence
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required."

```

```

OBJECT hprIpCnRowStatus
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required."

```

```
 ::= { hprCompliances 2 }
```

```
-- Group definitions
```

```

hprIpMonitoringGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS { hprIpActiveLsUdpPackets }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "An object for counting outgoing HPR/IP traffic for each APPN
        traffic type."

```

```
 ::= { hprGroups 5 }
```

```

hprIpConfigurationGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS { hprIpAppnPortTOSPrecedence,
              hprIpLsTOSPrecedence,
              hprIpLsRowStatus,
              hprIpCnTOSPrecedence,
              hprIpCnRowStatus }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A collection of HPR/IP objects representing the mappings
        between APPN traffic types and TOS Precedence bits at the APPN
        port, APPN link station, and APPN connection network levels."

```

```
 ::= { hprGroups 6 }
```

```
END
```

5. Security Considerations

Certain management information defined in this MIB may be considered sensitive in some network environments. Therefore, authentication of received SNMP requests and controlled access to management information SHOULD be employed in such environments. An authentication protocol is defined in [12]. A protocol for access control is defined in [15]. It is a customer responsibility to properly set up access control for MIB access.

None of the read-only objects in this MIB reports a password, user data, or anything else that is particularly sensitive. Some enterprises view their network configuration itself, as well as information about network usage and performance, as corporate assets; such enterprises may wish to restrict SNMP access to most of the objects in the MIB.

The one read-write and four read-create objects in the MIB can affect network operations; it is recommended that SNMP access to these objects be restricted. The five objects are:

- o **hprIpPortTOSPrecedence**: Setting this object immediately changes the mapping for all link stations using this port which do not have an entry to override the port value. Improper mappings may cause delays or disruptions in the network. For example, if APPN traffic type 'High' is mapped to IP TOS Precedence bits '001', network control traffic will have the same TOS precedence as bulk data traffic. This may cause delays with session initializations, and timeouts on control sessions that could cause network outages.
- o **hprIpLsTOSPrecedence**: Setting this object has the potential for delay or disruption for this link station as described above with **hprIpPortTOSPrecedence**.
- o **hprIpLsRowStatus**: Setting this object to delete(6) causes this link station to revert to the default TOS Precedence mapping for its port. The customized mapping for this link station will no longer be in effect.
- o **hprIpCnTOSPrecedence**: Setting this object has the potential for delay or disruption for this links created for this connection network as described above with **hprIpPortTOSPrecedence**.
- o **hprIpCnRowStatus**: Setting this object to delete(6) causes links created for this connection network to revert to the default TOS Precedence mapping for its port. The customized mapping for this connection network will no longer be in effect.

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 [16]. 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 implementers 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 MIB module is the product of the IETF SNA NAU MIB WG and the AIW APPN/HPR MIBs SIG. The editors would like to thank Katie Lee, IBM Corporation, for her work in creating the original version of this MIB.

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] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D. and J. Schoenwaelder, "Structure of Management Information Version 2 (SMIV2)", STD 58, RFC 2578, April 1999.
- [6] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D. and J. Schoenwaelder, "Textual Conventions for SMIV2", STD 58, RFC 2579, April 1999.
- [7] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D. and J. Schoenwaelder, "Conformance Statements for SMIV2", STD 58, RFC 2580, April 1999.
- [8] Case, J., Fedor, M., Schoffstall, M. and J. Davin, "Simple Network Management Protocol", STD 15, RFC 1157, May 1990.

- [9] 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] Hovey, R. and S. Bradner, "The Organizations Involved in the IETF Standards Process", BCP 11, RFC 2028, October 1996.
- [17] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
- [18] Dudley, G, "APPN/HPR in IP Networks", RFC 2353, May 1998.
- [19] Clouston, B. and B. Moore, "Definition of Managed Objects for APPN", RFC 2455, November 1998.
- [20] Clouston, B. and B. Moore, "Definitions of Managed Objects for HPR", RFC 2238, May 1997.
- [21] Nichols, K., Blake, S., Baker, F. and D. Black, "Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers", RFC 2474, December 1998.

9. Authors' Addresses

Bob Clouston
Cisco Systems
7025 Kit Creek Road
P.O. Box 14987
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA

Phone: +1 919 472 2333
EMail: clouston@cisco.com

Robert Moore
Dept. BRQA/Bldg. 501/G114
IBM Corporation
P.O.Box 12195
3039 Cornwallis
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA

Phone: +1 919 254 4436
EMail: remoore@us.ibm.com

10. Full Copyright Statement

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgement

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

