

Definitions of Managed Objects for  
the Ethernet-like Interface Types using SMIV2

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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1. Introduction

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

This memo also includes a MIB module. This MIB module corrects minor errors in the earlier version of this MIB: RFC 1398 [15] and also re-specifies that MIB in a manner which is both compliant to the SNMPv2 SMI and semantically-identical to the existing SNMPv1-based definitions.

## 2. The SNMPv2 Network Management Framework

The SNMPv2 Network Management Framework consists of four major components. They are:

- o RFC 1442 [16] which defines the SMI, the mechanisms used for describing and naming objects for the purpose of management.
- o STD 17, RFC 1213 [6] defines MIB-II, the core set of managed objects for the Internet suite of protocols.
- o RFC 1445 [17] which defines the administrative and other architectural aspects of the framework.
- o RFC 1448 [18] which defines the protocol used for network access to managed objects.

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

### 2.1. Object Definitions

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. Objects in the MIB are defined using the subset of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) [7] defined in the SMI [16]. In particular, each object type is named by an OBJECT IDENTIFIER, an administratively assigned name. The object type together with an object instance serves to uniquely identify a specific instantiation of the object. For human convenience, we often use a textual string, termed the descriptor, to refer to the object type.

## 3. Change Log

This section enumerates changes made to RFC 1398 to produce this document.

- (1) The "boilerplate" was changed to reflect the new boilerplate for SNMPv2.
- (2) A section describing the applicability of various parts of RFC 1573 to ethernet-like interfaces has been added.
- (3) A minor error in the description of the TDR test was fixed.

- (4) A loopback test was defined to replace the standard loopback test that was defined in RFC 1229.
- (5) The description of dot3CollFrequencies was made a bit clearer.
- (6) A new object, EtherChipset, has been added. This object replaces the ifExtnsChipSet object, which has been removed per the Interface MIB Evolution effort.
- (7) Several minor editorial changes, spelling corrections, grammar and punctuation corrections, and so forth, were made.

#### 4. Overview

Instances of these object types represent attributes of an interface to an ethernet-like communications medium. At present, ethernet-like media are identified by three values of the ifType object in the Internet-standard MIB:

```
ethernet-csmacd(6)
iso88023-csmacd(7)
starLan(11)
```

For these interfaces, the value of the ifSpecific variable in the MIB-II [6] has the OBJECT IDENTIFIER value:

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

The definitions presented here are based on the IEEE 802.3 Layer Management Specification [9], as originally interpreted by Frank Kastenholz then of Interlan in [10]. Implementors of these MIB objects should note that the IEEE document explicitly describes (in the form of Pascal pseudocode) when, where, and how various MAC attributes are measured. The IEEE document also describes the effects of MAC actions that may be invoked by manipulating instances of the MIB objects defined here.

To the extent that some of the attributes defined in [9] are represented by previously defined objects in the Internet-standard MIB or in the Generic Interface Extensions MIB [11], such attributes are not redundantly represented by objects defined in this memo. Among the attributes represented by objects defined in other memos are the number of octets transmitted or received on a particular interface, the number of frames transmitted or received on a particular interface, the promiscuous status of an interface, the MAC address of an interface, and multicast information associated with an

interface.

#### 4.1. Relation to RFC 1213

This section applies only when this MIB is used in conjunction with the "old" (i.e., pre-RFC 1573) interface group.

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

#### 4.2. Relation to RFC 1573

RFC 1573, the Interface MIB Evolution, requires that any MIB which is an adjunct of the Interface MIB, clarify specific areas within the Interface MIB. These areas were intentionally left vague in RFC 1573 to avoid over constraining the MIB, thereby precluding management of certain media-types.

Section 3.3 of RFC 1573 enumerates several areas which a media-specific MIB must clarify. Each of these areas is addressed in a following subsection. The implementor is referred to RFC 1573 in order to understand the general intent of these areas.

##### 4.2.1. Layering Model

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

##### EDITOR'S NOTE:

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

##### 4.2.2. Virtual Circuits

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

##### 4.2.3. ifTestTable

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

of these tests.

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

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

#### 4.2.4. ifRcvAddressTable

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

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

#### 4.2.5. ifPhysAddress

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.2.6. ifType

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

```
ethernet-csmacd(6)
iso88023-csmacd(7)
starLan(11)
```

Interfaces with any of these ifType values map to the EtherLike-MIB in the same manner. The EtherLike-MIB applies equally to all three types; there are no implementation differences.

## 5. Definitions

EtherLike-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

## IMPORTS

```
MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, Counter32, Gauge32,
Integer32,                               FROM SNMPv2-SMI
TEXTUAL-CONVENTION, PhysAddress,         FROM SNMPv2-TC
MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP          FROM SNMPv2-CONF
ifIndex, ifEntry                         FROM IF-MIB
mib-2                                     FROM RFC1213-MIB;
```

## etherMIB MODULE-IDENTITY

```
LAST-UPDATED "9402030400Z"
ORGANIZATION "IETF Interfaces MIB Working Group"
CONTACT-INFO
```

```
"          Frank Kastenholz
```

```
Postal: FTP Software
        2 High Street
        North Andover, MA 01845
        US
```

```
Tel: +1 508 685 4000
```

```
E-Mail: kasten@ftp.com"
```

## DESCRIPTION

```
"The MIB module to describe generic objects for
Ethernet-like network interfaces. This MIB is an
updated version of the Ethernet-like MIB in RFC
1398."
```

```
::= { mib-2 35 }
```

```
etherMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { etherMIB 1 }
```

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

```
-- the Ethernet-like Statistics group
```

```
dot3StatsTable  OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF Dot3StatsEntry
    MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
    STATUS       current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Statistics for a collection of ethernet-like
         interfaces attached to a particular system."
    ::= { dot3 2 }
```

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

```
Dot3StatsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    dot3StatsIndex                INTEGER,
    dot3StatsAlignmentErrors      Counter32,
    dot3StatsFCSErrors            Counter32,
    dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames Counter32,
    dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames Counter32,
    dot3StatsSQETestErrors        Counter32,
    dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions Counter32,
    dot3StatsLateCollisions       Counter32,
    dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions  Counter32,
    dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors Counter32,
    dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors   Counter32,
    dot3StatsFrameTooLongs        Counter32,
    dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors Counter32,
    dot3StatsEtherChipSet         OBJECT IDENTIFIER
}
```

```
dot3StatsIndex  OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      INTEGER
    ACCESS       read-only
    STATUS       mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "An index value that uniquely identifies an
         interface to an ethernet-like medium.  The
```

interface identified by a particular value of  
this index is the same interface as identified  
by the same value of ifIndex."  
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 1 }

dot3StatsAlignmentErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A count of frames received on a particular  
interface that are not an integral number of  
octets in length and do not pass the FCS check.

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

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"

::= { dot3StatsEntry 2 }

dot3StatsFCSErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A count of frames received on a particular  
interface that are an integral number of octets  
in length but do not pass the FCS check.

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

REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"

::= { dot3StatsEntry 3 }



dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames    OBJECT-TYPE  
    SYNTAX            Counter32  
    MAX-ACCESS    read-only  
    STATUS        current  
    DESCRIPTION  
        "A count of successfully transmitted frames on  
        a particular interface for which transmission  
        is inhibited by exactly one collision.  
  
        A frame that is counted by an instance of this  
        object is also counted by the corresponding  
        instance of either the ifOutUcastPkts,  
        ifOutMulticastPkts, or ifOutBroadcastPkts,  
        and is not counted by the corresponding  
        instance of the dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames  
        object."  
    REFERENCE  
        "IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"  
        ::= { dot3StatsEntry 4 }

dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames    OBJECT-TYPE  
    SYNTAX            Counter32  
    MAX-ACCESS    read-only  
    STATUS        current  
    DESCRIPTION  
        "A count of successfully transmitted frames on  
        a particular interface for which transmission  
        is inhibited by more than one collision.  
  
        A frame that is counted by an instance of this  
        object is also counted by the corresponding  
        instance of either the ifOutUcastPkts,  
        ifOutMulticastPkts, or ifOutBroadcastPkts,  
        and is not counted by the corresponding  
        instance of the dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames  
        object."  
    REFERENCE  
        "IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"  
        ::= { dot3StatsEntry 5 }

dot3StatsSQETestErrors    OBJECT-TYPE  
    SYNTAX            Counter32  
    MAX-ACCESS    read-only  
    STATUS        current  
    DESCRIPTION  
        "A count of times that the SQE TEST ERROR

message is generated by the PLS sublayer for a particular interface. The SQE TEST ERROR message is defined in section 7.2.2.2.4 of ANSI/IEEE 802.3-1985 and its generation is described in section 7.2.4.6 of the same document."

## REFERENCE

"ANSI/IEEE Std 802.3-1985 Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications"  
::= { dot3StatsEntry 6 }

dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"A count of frames for which the first transmission attempt on a particular interface is delayed because the medium is busy."

The count represented by an instance of this object does not include frames involved in collisions."

## REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"  
::= { dot3StatsEntry 7 }

dot3StatsLateCollisions OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The number of times that a collision is detected on a particular interface later than 512 bit-times into the transmission of a packet."

Five hundred and twelve bit-times corresponds to 51.2 microseconds on a 10 Mbit/s system. A (late) collision included in a count represented by an instance of this object is also considered as a (generic) collision for purposes of other collision-related statistics."

## REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"  
::= { dot3StatsEntry 8 }

dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions    OBJECT-TYPE  
    SYNTAX        Counter32  
    MAX-ACCESS    read-only  
    STATUS        current  
    DESCRIPTION  
        "A count of frames for which transmission on a  
        particular interface fails due to excessive  
        collisions."  
    REFERENCE  
        "IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"  
    ::= { dot3StatsEntry 9 }

dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors    OBJECT-TYPE  
    SYNTAX        Counter32  
    MAX-ACCESS    read-only  
    STATUS        current  
    DESCRIPTION  
        "A count of frames for which transmission on a  
        particular interface fails due to an internal  
        MAC sublayer transmit error. A frame is only  
        counted by an instance of this object if it is  
        not counted by the corresponding instance of  
        either the dot3StatsLateCollisions object, the  
        dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions object, or the  
        dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors object.

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

REFERENCE  
    "IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"  
    ::= { dot3StatsEntry 10 }

dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors    OBJECT-TYPE  
    SYNTAX        Counter32  
    MAX-ACCESS    read-only  
    STATUS        current  
    DESCRIPTION  
        "The number of times that the carrier sense  
        condition was lost or never asserted when  
        attempting to transmit a frame on a particular  
        interface.

The count represented by an instance of this

object is incremented at most once per transmission attempt, even if the carrier sense condition fluctuates during a transmission attempt."

## REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"

::= { dot3StatsEntry 11 }

-- { dot3StatsEntry 12 } is not assigned

dot3StatsFrameTooLongs OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"A count of frames received on a particular interface that exceed the maximum permitted frame size.

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

## REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"

::= { dot3StatsEntry 13 }

-- { dot3StatsEntry 14 } is not assigned

-- { dot3StatsEntry 15 } is not assigned

dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"A count of frames for which reception on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer receive error. A frame is only counted by an instance of this object if it is not counted by the corresponding instance of either the dot3StatsFrameTooLongs object, the dot3StatsAlignmentErrors object, or the dot3StatsFCSErrors object.

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

## REFERENCE

"IEEE 802.3 Layer Management"  
 ::= { dot3StatsEntry 16 }

dot3StatsEtherChipSet OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX OBJECT IDENTIFIER

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

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

::= { dot3StatsEntry 17 }

-- the Ethernet-like Collision Statistics group

-- Implementation of this group is optional; it is appropriate

-- for all systems which have the necessary metering

dot3CollTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF Dot3CollEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"A collection of collision histograms for a particular set of interfaces."

```
::= { dot3 5 }
```

```
dot3CollEntry    OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      Dot3CollEntry
    MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A cell in the histogram of per-frame
        collisions for a particular interface.  An
        instance of this object represents the
        frequency of individual MAC frames for which
        the transmission (successful or otherwise) on a
        particular interface is accompanied by a
        particular number of media collisions."
    INDEX       { ifIndex, dot3CollCount }
    ::= { dot3CollTable 1 }
```

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

```
-- { dot3CollEntry 1 } is no longer in use
```

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

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

For example, a frame which is transmitted on interface 77 after experiencing exactly 4 collisions would be indicated by incrementing only dot3CollFrequencies.77.4. No other instance of dot3CollFrequencies would be incremented in this example."  
 ::= { dot3CollEntry 3 }

-- 802.3 Tests

dot3Tests OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3 6 }

dot3Errors OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3 7 }

-- TDR Test

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

dot3TestTdr OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3Tests 1 }

-- A TDR test returns as its result the time interval,  
-- measured in 10 MHz ticks or 100 nsec units, between  
-- the start of TDR test transmission and the subsequent  
-- detection of a collision or deassertion of carrier. On  
-- successful completion of a TDR test, the result is  
-- stored as the value of the appropriate instance of the  
-- MIB object dot3TestTdrValue, and the OBJECT IDENTIFIER  
-- of that instance is stored in the corresponding instance  
-- of ifExtnsTestCode (thereby indicating where the  
-- result has been stored).

-- Loopback Test

-- Another test is the full-duplex loopback test.  
-- This test configures the MAC chip and executes  
-- an internal loopback test of memory, data paths,  
-- and the MAC chip logic. This loopback test can  
-- only be executed if the interface is offline.  
-- Once the test has completed, the MAC chip should  
-- be reinitialized for network operation, but it

```

-- should remain offline.

dot3TestLoopBack OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3Tests 2 }

-- If an error occurs during a test, the object
-- ifTestResult (defined in RFC1573) will be set
-- to failed(7). The following two OBJECT
-- IDENTIFIERS may be used to provide more
-- information as values for ifTestCode.

-- couldn't initialize MAC chip for test
dot3ErrorInitError OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3Errors 1 }

-- expected data not received (or not
-- received correctly) in loopback test
dot3ErrorLoopbackError OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3Errors 2 }

-- RFC1573 does away with the interface chipset object.
-- The following OBJECT IDENTIFIER definitions are
-- retained for purposes of backwards compatibility
-- with pre-RFC1573 systems.
-- 802.3 Hardware Chipsets

-- The object ifExtnsChipSet is provided in RFC1229 to
-- identify the MAC hardware used to communicate on an
-- interface. The following hardware chipsets are
-- provided for 802.3:

dot3ChipSets OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3 8 }
dot3ChipSetAMD OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSets 1 }
dot3ChipSetAMD7990 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSetAMD 1 }
dot3ChipSetAMD79900 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSetAMD 2 }
dot3ChipSetAMD79C940 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSetAMD 3 }

dot3ChipSetIntel OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSets 2 }
dot3ChipSetIntel82586 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSetIntel 1 }
dot3ChipSetIntel82596 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSetIntel 2 }

dot3ChipSetSeeq OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSets 3 }
dot3ChipSetSeeq8003 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSetSeeq 1 }

dot3ChipSetNational OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSets 4 }
dot3ChipSetNational8390 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=
    { dot3ChipSetNational 1 }
dot3ChipSetNationalSonic OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=
    { dot3ChipSetNational 2 }

dot3ChipSetFujitsu OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSets 5 }

```



```

dot3ChipSetFujitsu86950 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=
    { dot3ChipSetFujitsu 1 }

dot3ChipSetDigital          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { dot3ChipSets 6 }
dot3ChipSetDigitalDC21040 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=
    { dot3ChipSetDigital 1 }

-- For those chipsets not represented above, OBJECT IDENTIFIER
-- assignment is required in other documentation, e.g., assignment
-- within that part of the registration tree delegated to
-- individual enterprises (see RFC1155).

-- conformance information

etherConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { etherMIB 2 }

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

-- compliance statements

etherCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for SNMPv2 entities which
        have ethernet-like network interfaces."

    MODULE -- this module
MANDATORY-GROUPS { etherStatsGroup }

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

-- units of conformance

etherStatsGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS { dot3StatsIndex, dot3StatsAlignmentErrors,
    dot3StatsFCSErrors,
    dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames,
    dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames,
    dot3StatsSQETestErrors,
    dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions,

```

```

dot3StatsLateCollisions,
dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions,
dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors,
dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors,
dot3StatsFrameTooLongs,
dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors,
dot3StatsEtherChipSet}
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"A collection of objects providing information
applicable to all ethernet-like network interfaces."
::= { etherGroups 1 }

```

```

etherCollisionTableGroup    OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS { dot3CollCount, dot3CollFrequencies }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
    "A collection of objects providing a histogram
    of packets successfully transmitted after
    experiencing exactly N collisions."
    ::= { etherGroups 2 }

```

END

## 6. Acknowledgements

This document was produced by the Ethernet MIB Working Group.

This document is based on the Proposed Standard Ethernet MIB, RFC 1284 [14], of which Jihn Cook of Chipcom was the editor. The Ethernet MIB Working Group gathered implementation experience of the variables specified in RFC 1284 and used that information to develop this revised MIB.

RFC 1284, in turn, is based on a document written by Frank Kastenholz of Interlan entitled IEEE 802.3 Layer Management Draft M compatible MIB for TCP/IP Networks [10]. This document has been modestly reworked, initially by the SNMP Working Group, and then by the Transmission Working Group, to reflect the current conventions for defining objects for MIB interfaces. James Davin, of the MIT Laboratory for Computer Science, and Keith McCloghrie of Hughes LAN Systems, contributed to later drafts of this memo. Marshall Rose of Performance Systems International, Inc. converted the document into its current concise format. Anil Rijsinghani of DEC contributed text that more adequately describes the TDR test. Thanks to Frank Kastenholz of Interlan and Louis Steinberg of IBM for their experimentation.

## 7. References

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## 8. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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