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 managing a softwire mesh.

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

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1. Introduction

The softwire mesh framework [RFC5565] is a tunneling mechanism that enables connectivity between islands of IPv4 networks across a single IPv6 backbone and vice versa. In a softwire mesh, extended Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) is used to set up tunnels and advertise prefixes among Address Family Border Routers (AFBRs).

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 a softwire mesh [RFC5565].

2. The Internet-Standard Management Framework

For a detailed overview of the documents that describe the current Internet-Standard Management Framework, please refer to section 7 of RFC 3410 [RFC3410].

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. MIB objects are generally accessed through the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Objects in the MIB are defined using the mechanisms defined in the Structure of Management Information (SMI). This memo specifies a MIB
module that is compliant to the SMIv2, which is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [RFC2578], STD 58, RFC 2579 [RFC2579] and STD 58, RFC 2580 [RFC2580].

3. Terminology

This document uses terminology from the softwire problem statement [RFC4925], the BGP encapsulation Subsequent Address Family Identifier (SAFI), the BGP tunnel encapsulation attribute [RFC5512], the softwire mesh framework [RFC5565], and the BGP IPsec tunnel encapsulation attribute [RFC5566].

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

4. Structure of the MIB Module

The Softwire Mesh MIB provides a method to monitor the softwire mesh objects through SNMP.

4.1. The swmSupportedTunnelTable Subtree

The swmSupportedTunnelTable subtree provides the information about what types of tunnels can be used for softwire mesh scenarios in the AFBR. The softwire mesh framework [RFC5565] does not mandate the use of any particular tunneling technology. Based on the BGP tunnel encapsulation attribute tunnel types introduced by RFC 5512 [RFC5512] and RFC 5566 [RFC5566], the softwire mesh tunnel types include at least L2TPv3 (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol version 3) over IP, GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation), Transmit tunnel endpoint, IPsec in Tunnel-mode, IP in IP tunnel with IPsec Transport Mode, MPLS-in-IP tunnel with IPsec Transport Mode, and IP in IP. The detailed encapsulation information of different tunnel types (e.g., L2TPv3 Session ID, GRE Key, etc.) is not managed in the Softwire Mesh MIB.

4.2. The swmEncapsTable Subtree

The swmEncapsTable subtree provides softwire mesh NLRI-NH information (Network Layer Reachability Information - Next Hop) about the AFBR. It keeps the mapping between the External-IP (E-IP) prefix and the Internal-IP (I-IP) address of the next hop. The mappings determine which I-IP destination address will be used to encapsulate the received packet according to its E-IP destination address. The definitions of E-IP and I-IP are explained in Section 4.1 of RFC 5565 [RFC5565]. The number of entries in swmEncapsTable shows how many softwire mesh tunnels are maintained in this AFBR.
4.3. The swmBGPNeighborTable Subtree

This subtree provides the softwire mesh BGP neighbor information of an AFBR. It includes the address of the softwire mesh BGP peer and the kind of tunnel that the AFBR would use to communicate with this BGP peer.

4.4. The swmConformance Subtree

This subtree provides the conformance information of MIB objects.

5. Relationship to Other MIB Modules

5.1. Relationship to the IF-MIB

The Interfaces MIB [RFC2863] defines generic managed objects for managing interfaces. Each logical interface (physical or virtual) has an ifEntry. Tunnels are handled by creating logical interfaces (ifEntry). Being a tunnel, the softwire mesh interface has an entry in the Interface MIB, as well as an entry in the IP Tunnel MIB. Those corresponding entries are indexed by ifIndex.

The ifOperStatus in the ifTable represents whether the mesh function of the AFBR has been triggered. If the softwire mesh capability is negotiated during the BGP OPEN phase, the mesh function is considered to be started, and the ifOperStatus is "up". Otherwise, the ifOperStatus is "down".

In the case of an IPv4-over-IPv6 softwire mesh tunnel, ifInUcastPkts counts the number of IPv6 packets that are sent to the virtual interface for decapsulation into IPv4. The ifOutUcastPkts counts the number of IPv6 packets that are generated by encapsulating IPv4 packets sent to the virtual interface. In particular, if these IPv4 packets need fragmentation, ifOutUcastPkts counts the number of packets after fragmentation.

In the case of an IPv6-over-IPv4 softwire mesh tunnel, ifInUcastPkts counts the number of IPv4 packets that are delivered to the virtual interface for decapsulation into IPv6. The ifOutUcastPkts counts the number of IPv4 packets that are generated by encapsulating IPv6 packets sent down to the virtual interface. In particular, if these IPv6 packets need to be fragmented, ifOutUcastPkts counts the number of packets after fragmentation. Similar definitions apply to other counter objects in the ifTable.
5.2. Relationship to the IP Tunnel MIB

The IP Tunnel MIB [RFC4087] contains objects applicable to all IP tunnels, including softwire mesh tunnels. Meanwhile, the Softwire Mesh MIB extends the IP Tunnel MIB to further describe encapsulation-specific information.

When running a point-to-multipoint tunnel, it is necessary for a softwire mesh AFBR to maintain an encapsulation table in order to perform correct "forwarding" among AFBRs. This forwarding function on an AFBR is performed by using the E-IP destination address to look up the I-IP encapsulation destination address in the encapsulation table. An AFBR also needs to know the BGP peer information of the other AFBRs, so that it can negotiate the NLRI-NH information and the tunnel parameters with them.

The Softwire Mesh MIB requires the implementation of the IP Tunnel MIB. The tunnelIfEncapsMethod in the tunnelIfEntry MUST be set to softwireMesh(16), and a corresponding entry in the Softwire Mesh MIB module will be presented for the tunnelIfEntry. The tunnelIfRemoteInetAddress MUST be set to "0.0.0.0" for IPv4 or "::" for IPv6 because it is a point-to-multipoint tunnel.

The tunnelIfAddressType in the tunnelIfTable represents the type of address in the corresponding tunnelIfLocalInetAddress and tunnelIfRemoteInetAddress objects. The tunnelIfAddressType is identical to swmEncapsIIPDstType in softwire mesh, which can support either IPv4-over-IPv6 or IPv6-over-IPv4. When the swmEncapsEIPDstType is IPv6 and the swmEncapsIIPDstType is IPv4, the tunnel type is IPv6-over-IPv4; when the swmEncapsEIPDstType is IPv4 and the swmEncapsIIPDstType is IPv6, the encapsulation mode is IPv4-over-IPv6.

5.3. MIB Modules Required for IMPORTS

The following MIB module IMPORTS objects from SNMPv2-SMI [RFC2578], SNMPv2-CONF [RFC2580], IF-MIB [RFC2863], and INET-ADDRESS-MIB [RFC4001].
6. Definitions

SOFTWIRE-MESH-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS

MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, mib-2 FROM SNMPv2-SMI

OBJECT-GROUP, MODULE-COMPLIANCE FROM SNMPv2-CONF

InetAddress, InetAddressType, InetAddressPrefixLength FROM INET-ADDRESS-MIB

IF-MIB

IANAtunnelType FROM IANAifType-MIB;

swmMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
LAST-UPDATED "201605110000Z" -- May 11, 2016
ORGANIZATION "Softwire Working Group"
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DESCRIPTION

"This MIB module contains managed object definitions for the softwire mesh framework.

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swmObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { swmMIB 1 }

-- swmSupportedTunnelTable
swmSupportedTunnelTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF SwmSupportedTunnelEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION  
  "A table of objects that show what kinds of tunnels can be supported by the AFBR."
 ::= { swmObjects 1 }

SwmSupportedTunnelEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  swmSupportedTunnelType              IANAtunnelType
}

swmSupportedTunnelType OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      IANAtunnelType
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION  
  "Represents the tunnel type that can be used for softwire mesh scenarios, such as L2TPv3 over IP, GRE, Transmit tunnel endpoint, IPsec in Tunnel-mode, IP in IP tunnel with IPsec Transport Mode, MPLS-in-IP tunnel with IPsec Transport Mode, and IP in IP. There is no restriction on the tunnel type the softwire mesh can use."
REFERENCE
"L2TPv3 over IP, GRE, and IP in IP in RFC 5512.
Transmit tunnel endpoint, IPsec in Tunnel-mode, IP in IP
tunnel with IPsec Transport Mode, MPLS-in-IP tunnel with
IPsec Transport Mode in RFC 5566."
::= { swmSupportedTunnelEntry 1 }

-- end of swmSupportedTunnelTable

--swmEncapsTable

swmEncapsTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  SEQUENCE OF SwmEncapsEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS   current
DESCRIPTION
   "A table of objects that display the
    softwire mesh encapsulation information."
::= { swmObjects 2 }

SwmEncapsEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  SwmEncapsEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS   current
DESCRIPTION
   "A table of objects that manage the softwire mesh I-IP
   encapsulation destination based on the E-IP destination
   prefix."
INDEX { ifIndex,
    swmEncapsEIPDstType,
    swmEncapsEIPDst,
    swmEncapsEIPPrefixLength
 }
::= { swmEncapsTable 1 }

SwmEncapsEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    swmEncapsEIPDstType       InetAddressType,
    swmEncapsEIPDst           InetAddress,
    swmEncapsEIPPrefixLength  InetAddressPrefixLength,
    swmEncapsIIPDstType       InetAddressType,
    swmEncapsIIPDst           InetAddress
}

swmEncapsEIPDstType OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  InetAddressType
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS   current
DESCRIPTION
   "This object specifies the address type used for
    swmEncapsEIPDst.  It is different from the
The tunnelIfAddressType in the tunnelIfTable.  The swmEncapsEIPDstType is IPv6 (2) if it is IPv6-over-IPv4 tunneling.  The swmEncapsEIPDstType is IPv4 (1) if it is IPv4-over-IPv6 tunneling."

REFERENCE
"IPv4 and IPv6 in RFC 4001."
::= { swmEncapsEntry 1 }

swmEncapsEIPDst OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     InetAddress
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
"The E-IP destination prefix, which is used for I-IP encapsulation destination looking up.  The type of this address is determined by the value of swmEncapsEIPDstType"
REFERENCE
"E-IP and I-IP in RFC 5565."
::= { swmEncapsEntry 2 }

swmEncapsEIPPrefixLength OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     InetAddressPrefixLength
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
"The prefix length of the E-IP destination prefix."
::= { swmEncapsEntry 3 }

swmEncapsIIPDstType OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     InetAddressType
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
"This object specifies the address type used for swmEncapsIIPDst.  It is the same as the tunnelIfAddressType in the tunnelIfTable."
REFERENCE
"IPv4 and IPv6 in RFC 4001."
::= { swmEncapsEntry 4 }

swmEncapsIIPDst OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     InetAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
"The I-IP destination address, which is used as the encapsulation destination for the corresponding E-IP
prefix. Since the tunnelIfRemoteInetAddress in the
tunnelIfTable should be 0.0.0.0 or ::, swmEncapIIPDst
should be the destination address used in the outer
IP header."

REFERENCE
"E-IP and I-IP in RFC 5565."
::= { swmEncapsEntry 5 }

-- End of swmEncapsTable

-- swmBGPNeighborTable
swmBGPNeighborTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF SwmBGPNeighborEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"A table of objects that display the softwire mesh
BGP neighbor information."
::= { swmObjects 3 }

swmBGPNeighborEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SwmBGPNeighborEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"A set of objects that display the softwire mesh
BGP neighbor information."
INDEX {
  ifIndex,
  swmBGPNeighborInetAddressType,
  swmBGPNeighborInetAddress
}
::= { swmBGPNeighborTable 1 }

swmBGPNeighborInetAddressType OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX InetAddressType
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"This object specifies the address type used for
swmBGPNeighborInetAddress."
::= { swmBGPNeighborEntry 1 }

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swmBGPNeighborInetAddress  OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX      InetAddress
   MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
   STATUS      current
   DESCRIPTION
      "The address of the AFBR’s BGP neighbor. The
       address type is the same as the tunnelIfAddressType
       in the tunnelIfTable."
   ::= { swmBGPNeighborEntry 2 }

swmBGPNeighborTunnelType  OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX      IANAtunnelType
   MAX-ACCESS  read-only
   STATUS      current
   DESCRIPTION
      "Represents the type of tunnel that the AFBR
       chooses to transmit traffic with another AFBR/BGP
       neighbor."
   ::= { swmBGPNeighborEntry 3 }

-- End of swmBGPNeighborTable

-- conformance information

swmComformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { swmMIB 2 }

swmCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { swmConformance 1 }

swmGroups OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { swmConformance 2 }

-- compliance statements

swmCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
      "Describes the requirements for conformance to the Softwire
       Mesh MIB.

The following index objects cannot be added as OBJECT
   clauses but nevertheless have compliance requirements:
"
   -- OBJECT  swmEncapsEIPDstType
   -- SYNTAX      InetAddressType { ipv4(1), ipv6(2) }
   -- DESCRIPTION
   -- "An implementation is required to support
   -- global IPv4 and/or IPv6 addresses, depending
   -- on its support for IPv4 and IPv6."
   -- OBJECT  swmEncapsEIPDst
-- SYNTAX InetAddress (SIZE(4|16))
-- DESCRIPTION
-- "An implementation is required to support
--  global IPv4 and/or IPv6 addresses, depending
--  on its support for IPv4 and IPv6."

-- OBJECT swmEncapsEIPPrefixLength
-- SYNTAX InetAddressPrefixLength (Unsigned32 (0..128))
-- DESCRIPTION
-- "An implementation is required to support
--  global IPv4 and/or IPv6 addresses, depending
--  on its support for IPv4 and IPv6."

-- OBJECT swmBGPNeighborInetAddressType
-- SYNTAX InetAddressType { ipv4(1), ipv6(2) }
-- DESCRIPTION
-- "An implementation is required to support
--  global IPv4 and/or IPv6 addresses, depending
--  on its support for IPv4 and IPv6."

-- OBJECT swmBGPNeighborInetAddress
-- SYNTAX InetAddress (SIZE(4|16))
-- DESCRIPTION
-- "An implementation is required to support
--  global IPv4 and/or IPv6 addresses, depending
--  on its support for IPv4 and IPv6."

MODULE -- this module
MANDATORY-GROUPS { swmSupportedTunnelGroup, swmEncapsGroup, swmBGPNeighborGroup }
 ::= { swmCompliances 1 }

swmSupportedTunnelGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS {
  swmSupportedTunnelType
}
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The collection of objects that are used to show
what kind of tunnel the AFBR supports."
 ::= { swmGroups 1 }

swmEncapsGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS {
  swmEncapsIIPDst,
swmEncapsIIPDstType
}
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The collection of objects that are used to display
softwire mesh encapsulation information."
::= { swmGroups 2 }

swmBGPNeighborGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS {
  swmBGPNeighborTunnelType
}
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The collection of objects that are used to display
softwire mesh BGP neighbor information."
::= { swmGroups 3 }

END

7. Security Considerations

Because this MIB module reuses the IP Tunnel MIB, the security
considerations of the IP Tunnel MIB are also applicable to the
Softwire Mesh MIB.

There are no management objects defined in this MIB module that have
a MAX-ACCESS clause of read-write and/or read-create. So, if this
MIB module is implemented correctly, then there is no risk that an
intruder can alter or create any management objects of this MIB
module via direct SNMP SET operations.

Some of the readable objects in this MIB module (i.e., objects with a
MAX-ACCESS other than not-accessible) may be considered sensitive or
vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to
control even GET and/or NOTIFY access to these objects and possibly
to even encrypt the values of these objects when sending them over
the network via SNMP. These are the objects and their sensitivity/
vulnerability:

swmSupportedTunnelType, swmEncapsIIPDstType, swmEncapsIIPDst,
and swmBGPNeighborTunnelType can expose the types of tunnels used within
the internal network and potentially reveal the topology of the
internal network.
SNMP versions prior to SNMPv3 did not include adequate security. Even if the network itself is secure (for example by using IPsec), there is no control as to who on the secure network is allowed to access and GET/SET (read/change/create/delete) the objects in this MIB module.

Implementations SHOULD provide the security features described by the SNMPv3 framework (see [RFC3410]), and implementations claiming compliance to the SNMPv3 standard MUST include full support for authentication and privacy via the User-based Security Model (USM) [RFC3414] with the AES cipher algorithm [RFC3826]. Implementations MAY also provide support for the Transport Security Model (TSM) [RFC5591] in combination with a secure transport such as SSH [RFC5592] or TLS/DTLS [RFC6353].

Further, deployment of SNMP versions prior to SNMPv3 is NOT RECOMMENDED. Instead, it is RECOMMENDED to deploy SNMPv3 and to enable cryptographic security. It is then a customer/operator responsibility to ensure that the SNMP entity giving access to an instance of this MIB module is properly configured to give access to the objects only to those principals (users) that have legitimate rights to indeed GET or SET (change/create/delete) them.

8. IANA Considerations

IANA has allocated the following OBJECT IDENTIFIER value and recorded it in the SMI Numbers registry in the subregistry called "SMI Network Management MGMT Codes Internet-standard MIB" under the mib-2 branch (1.3.6.1.2.1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptor</th>
<th>OBJECT IDENTIFIER value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>swmMIB</td>
<td>{ mib-2 239 }</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IANA has recorded the following IANA_tunnelType Textual Convention within the IANAifType-MIB:

```
IANA_tunnelType ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
SYNTAX     INTEGER {
  softwireMesh(16)  -- softwire mesh tunnel
}
```
9. References

9.1. Normative References


9.2. Informative References


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