

**Cisco Lawful Intercept Control MIB**  
**draft-baker-slem-mib-00**

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Abstract

This document describes an SNMP V3 MIB for controlling the Lawful Intercept architecture described in the associated document.  
Any comments on this document should be sent to:  
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## **1. Introduction**

For a detailed overview of the documents that describe the current Internet-Standard Management Framework, please refer to [section 7 of RFC 3410](#) [5].

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](#) [1], STD 58, [RFC 2579](#) [2], and STD 58, [RFC 2580](#) [3].



## **2. Theory of Operations**

The essential information described in the Lawful Intercept MIB is the relationship between the Mediation Device and the Intercept Access Point, and the data which is diverted into that connection.

### **2.1 Mediation Device Sessions**

The Mediation Device, or MD, is, simply, the device which serves as a formal interface between the parties imposing the intercept and the network in which the intercept occurs. It is operated by a trusted administration, by definition, and has the responsibilities of

- o Configuring Intercept Access Points (IAP, usually routers and switches) to intercept data to it,
- o Accepting that data,
- o Selecting a subset of the data to report to the appropriate authority, and
- o Delivering the data to the authority.

Each such session represents a separate and identifiable data stream, such as the traffic to and from a particular subscriber. If there are multiple intercepts in place for multiple agencies but requesting the same data, it is preferable that the Mediation Device program the Intercept Access Point to intercept the data once, and have the Mediation Device deliver separate copies to the various agencies. However, it is imaginable that the data streams would be sufficiently different that it is simpler to understand them as separate intercept orders.

A note on transports is in order. There are a number of ways to convey information from an intercepting device to the Mediation Device. One could simply dump Ethernet traffic onto a dedicated Ethernet port, encapsulate in UDP, encapsulate in UDP per the PacketCable specification, encapsulate in TCP or some other "normal" transport, or something else. One that Cisco has looked at closely is the use of the Nack-Oriented Retransmission feature of RTP, being discussed in the IETF. When standardized, this has the relatively nice attributes of being able to reliably deliver an intercepted data stream to a Mediation Device without many of the overheads or start-up issues of a TCP session.

The key attributes of a session between a Mediation Device and an Intercept Access Point are:



Content ID: An identifier for the MD<->IAP Session.

Destination Address Type: The type of address for the MD (IPv4 or IPv6).

Destination Address: The address of the MD.

Destination Port: The UDP port number to which data is sent.

Source Interface: The interface (hardware and address) the IAP will use to transmit the data.

RTCP Port: If RTP NOR is used (future), the port number used for RTCP messages

DSCP: The DSCP that intercepted data will carry.

Data Stream Type: If RTP NOR is used (future), the data type for data.

Retransmission Stream Type: If RTP NOR is used (future), the data type for retransmissions.

Time-out: The interval after which a session is dropped if communication to the MD is lost.

Transport: The transport protocol used for intercepted data.

Notification Enable: Whether notifications are in use for this session.

Status: Controls to activate and de-activate sessions with the Mediation Device.

## **2.2 Intercepted Data Streams**

The data stream intercepted to the MD on a particular IAP must be specified. Depending on the relevant law and warrant, it may be necessary to intercept all data on a specified interface, all IP or Ethernet data to or from a specified address, or something as specific as a single voice out of a teleconference. The tables which describe this data are referred to as "stream tables". In this MIB, we show a stream table for IP traffic and a stream table for Ethernet traffic; other stream tables are possible as well. The key elements of every stream table are:





Content ID: The Content ID of the Session with the MD that this data stream is associated with.

Index: An enumeration of the data stream itself (there might be several).

N-Tuple: Parameters that permit selection of the data stream according to the relevant architecture.

Intercept Enable: It may be appropriate to enable and disable interception of a given data stream.

Intercepted packet counter: Counts packets intercepted in this data stream.

Intercepted Packet Drops: Counts packets that matched the criterion but could not be intercepted.

Status: Controls to activate and de-activate streams.



### 3. The Management Information Base

```
-- *****
-- CISCO-TAP-MIB.my:  Cisco intercept ("tap") MIB
--
-- December 2001, Fred Baker
-- July 2002, Edward Pham
--
-- Copyright (c) 2001-2002 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
-- All rights reserved.
--
-- *****
-- $Log:
--
-- *****
-- $Endlog$
--
```

CISCO-TAP-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

#### IMPORTS

```
    MODULE-IDENTITY,
    OBJECT-TYPE,
    NOTIFICATION-TYPE,
    Integer32,
    Unsigned32
        FROM SNMPv2-SMI
    MODULE-COMPLIANCE,
    OBJECT-GROUP,
    NOTIFICATION-GROUP
        FROM SNMPv2-CONF
    InetAddressType,
    InetAddress,
    InetAddressPrefixLength,
    InetPortNumber
        FROM INET-ADDRESS-MIB
    RowStatus,
    TruthValue,
    DateAndTime,
    MacAddress
        FROM SNMPv2-TC
    SnmpAdminString
        FROM SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB
    InterfaceIndexOrZero
        FROM IF-MIB
    Dscp
        FROM CISCO-QOS-PIB-MIB
```

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```
ciscoMgmt
    FROM CISCO-SMI;

cTapMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
    LAST-UPDATED "200207250000Z"
    ORGANIZATION "Cisco Systems, Inc."
    CONTACT-INFO
        "
            Cisco Systems
            Customer Service

            Postal:170 W. Tasman Drive
            San Jose, CA 95134
            USA

            Tel:+1 800 553-NETS

            E-mail:li-comment@cisco.com"
    DESCRIPTION
        "This module manages Cisco's intercept feature."
    REVISION "200207250000Z"
    DESCRIPTION
        "Initial version of this MIB module."
    ::= { ciscoMgmt 252 }

cTapMIBNotifications OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIB 0 }
cTapMIBObjects        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIB 1 }
cTapMIBConformance    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIB 2 }

cTapMediationGroup    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIBObjects 1 }
cTapStreamGroup       OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIBObjects 2 }
cTapDebugGroup        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIBObjects 3 }

-- cTapMediationNewIndex is defined to allow a network manager
-- to create a new Mediation Table entry and its corresponding
-- Stream Table entries without necessarily knowing what other
-- entries might exist.

cTapMediationNewIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      Integer32 (1..2147483647)
    MAX-ACCESS  read-only
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "This object contains a value which may be used as an index
        value for a new cTapMediationEntry. Whenever read, the agent
        will change the value to a new non-conflicting value. This is
        to reduce the probability of errors during creation of new
        cTapMediationTable entries."
    ::= { cTapMediationGroup 1 }
```



-- The Tap Mediation Table lists the applications, by address and  
-- port number, to which traffic may be intercepted. These may be  
-- on the same or different Mediation Devices.

cTapMediationTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF CTapMediationEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"This table lists the Mediation Devices with which the  
intercepting device communicates. These may be on the same or  
different Mediation Devices.

This table is written by the Mediation Device, and is always  
volatile. This is because intercepts may disappear during a  
restart of the intercepting equipment."

::= { cTapMediationGroup 2 }

cTapMediationEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX CTapMediationEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The entry describes a single session maintained with an  
application on a Mediation Device."

INDEX { cTapMediationContentId }

::= { cTapMediationTable 1 }

CTapMediationEntry ::= SEQUENCE {

cTapMediationContentId	Integer32,
cTapMediationDestAddressType	InetAddressType,
cTapMediationDestAddress	InetAddress,
cTapMediationDestPort	InetPortNumber,
cTapMediationSrcInterface	InterfaceIndexOrZero,
cTapMediationRtcpPort	InetPortNumber,
cTapMediationDscp	Dscp,
cTapMediationDataType	Integer32,
cTapMediationRetransmitType	Integer32,
cTapMediationTimeout	DateAndTime,
cTapMediationTransport	INTEGER,
cTapMediationNotificationEnable	TruthValue,
cTapMediationStatus	RowStatus

}

cTapMediationContentId OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (1..2147483647)

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current





## DESCRIPTION

"cTapMediationContentId is a session identifier, from the intercept application's perspective, and a content identifier from the Mediation Device's perspective. The Mediation Device is responsible for making sure these are unique, although the SNMP RowStatus row creation process will help by not allowing it to create conflicting entries. Before creating a new entry, a value for this variable may be obtained by reading cTapMediationNewIndex to reduce the probability of a value collision."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 1 }

## cTapMediationDestAddressType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetAddressType

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The type of cTapMediationDestAddress."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 2 }

## cTapMediationDestAddress OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetAddress

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The IP Address of the Mediation Device's network interface to which to direct intercepted traffic."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 3 }

## cTapMediationDestPort OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetPortNumber

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The port number on the Mediation Device's network interface to which to direct intercepted traffic."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 4 }

## cTapMediationSrcInterface OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InterfaceIndexOrZero

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The interface on the intercepting device from which to transmit intercepted data. If zero, any interface may be used according to normal IP practice."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 5 }

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**cTapMediationRtcpPort OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX InetPortNumber

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The port number on the intercepting device to which the Mediation Devices directs RTCP Receiver Reports and Nacks. This object is only relevant when the value of cTapMediationTransport is 'rtcpNack'.

This port is assigned by the intercepting device, rather than by the Mediation Device or manager application. The value of this MIB object has no effect before activating the cTapMediationEntry."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 6 }

**cTapMediationDscp OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Dscp

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The Differentiated Services Code Point the intercepting device applies to the IP packets encapsulating the intercepted traffic."

DEFVAL { 34 } -- by default, AF41, code 100010

::= { cTapMediationEntry 7 }

**cTapMediationDataType OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Integer32 (0..127)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"If RTP with Ack/Nack resilience is selected as a transport, the mediation process requires an RTP payload type for data transmissions, and a second RTP payload type for retransmissions. This is the RTP payload type for transmissions.

This object is only effective when the value of cTapMediationTransport is 'rtcpNack'."

DEFVAL { 0 }

::= { cTapMediationEntry 8 }

**cTapMediationRetransmitType OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Integer32 (0..127)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

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"If RTP with Ack/Nack resilience is selected as a transport, the mediation process requires an RTP payload type for data transmissions, and a second RTP payload type for retransmissions. This is the RTP payload type for retransmissions.

This object is only effective when the value of cTapMediationTransport is 'rtpNack'."

DEFVAL { 0 }

::= { cTapMediationEntry 9 }

#### cTapMediationTimeout OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX DateAndTime

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The time at which this row and all related Stream Table rows should be automatically removed, and the intercept function cease. Since the initiating network manager may be the only device able to manage a specific intercept or know of its existence, this acts as a fail-safe for the failure or removal of the network manager. The object is only effective when the value of cTapMediationStatus is 'active'."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 10 }

#### cTapMediationTransport OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER {  
                    udp(1),  
                    rtpNack(2),  
                    tcp(3),  
                    sctp(4)  
                  }

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The protocol used in transferring intercepted data to the Mediation Device. The following protocols may be supported:

udp: PacketCable udp format

rtpNack: RTP with Nack resilience

tcp: TCP with head of line blocking

sctp: SCTP with head of line blocking "

::= { cTapMediationEntry 11 }

#### cTapMediationNotificationEnable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TruthValue

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

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"This variable controls the generation of any notifications or informs by the MIB agent for this table entry."

DEFVAL { true }

::= { cTapMediationEntry 12 }

#### cTapMediationStatus OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RowStatus

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

##### DESCRIPTION

"The status of this conceptual row. This object is used to manage creation, modification and deletion of rows in this table.

cTapMediationTimeout may be modified at any time (even while the row is active). But when the row is active, the other writable objects may not be modified without setting its value to 'notInService'.

The entry may not be deleted or deactivated by setting its value to 'destroy' or 'notInService' if there is any associated entry in cTapStreamIpTable, or other such tables when such are defined."

::= { cTapMediationEntry 13 }

--

-- cTapMediationCapabilities

--

#### cTapMediationCapabilities OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX BITS {

ipV4SrcInterface(0),  
ipV6SrcInterface(1),  
udp(2),  
rtpNack(3),  
tcp(4),  
sctp(5)

}

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

##### DESCRIPTION

"This object displays the device capabilities with respect to certain fields in Mediation Device table. This may be dependent on hardware capabilities, software capabilities.

The following values may be supported:

ipV4SrcInterface: SNMP ifIndex Value may be used to select the interface (denoted by cTapMediationSrcInterface) on the



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intercepting device from which to  
transmit intercepted data to an IPv4  
address Mediation Device.

ipV6SrcInterface: SNMP ifIndex Value may be used to select  
the interface (denoted by  
cTapMediationSrcInterface) on the  
intercepting device from which to  
transmit intercepted data to an IPv6  
address Mediation Device.

udp: UDP may be used as transport protocol  
(denoted by cTapMediationTransport) in  
transferring intercepted data to the  
Mediation Device.

rtcpNack: RTP with Nack resilience may be used  
as transport protocol (denoted by  
cTapMediationTransport) in transferring  
intercepted data to the Mediation  
Device.

tcp: TCP may be used as transport protocol  
(denoted by cTapMediationTransport) in  
transferring intercepted data to the  
Mediation Device.

sctp: SCTP may be used as transport protocol  
(denoted by cTapMediationTransport) in  
transferring intercepted data to the  
Mediation Device."

::= { cTapMediationGroup 3 }

--

-- the stream tables

--

-- In the initial version of the MIB, only IPv4 and IPv6 intercept is  
-- defined. It is expected that in the future other types of intercepts  
-- may be required; these will be defined in tables like the  
-- cTapStreamIpTable with appropriate attributes. Such tables, when  
-- defined, will be used by the Mediation Entry in exactly the same way  
-- that the cTapStreamIpTable is used.

--

-- Such Tables all belong in cTapStreamGroup.

--

cTapStreamCapabilities OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX BITS {  
tapEnable(0),

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```
        interface(1),
        ipv4(2),
        ipv6(3),
        l4Port(4),
        dscp(5),
        dstMacAddr(6),
        srcMacAddr(7),
        ethernetPid(8),
        dstLlcSap(9),
        srcLlcSap(10)
    }
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "This object displays what types of intercept streams can be
    configured on this type of device. This may be dependent on
    hardware capabilities, software capabilities. The following
    fields may be supported:
        interface:  SNMP ifIndex Value may be used to select
                     interception of all data crossing an
                     interface or set of interfaces.
        tapEnable:  set if table entries with
                     cTapStreamIpInterceptEnable set to 'false'
                     are used to pre-screen packets for intercept;
                     otherwise these entries are ignored.
        ipv4:       IPv4 Address or prefix may be used to select
                     traffic to be intercepted.
        ipv6:       IPv6 Address or prefix may be used to select
                     traffic to be intercepted.
        l4Port:     TCP/UDP Ports may be used to select traffic
                     to be intercepted.
        dscp:       DSCP may be used to select traffic to be
                     intercepted.
        dstMacAddr: Destination MAC Address may be used to select
                     traffic to be intercepted.
        srcMacAddr: Source MAC Address may be used to select
                     traffic to be intercepted.
        ethernetPid: Ethernet Protocol Identifier may be used to
                     select traffic to be intercepted.
        dstLlcSap:  IEEE 802.2 Destination SAP may be used to
                     select traffic to be intercepted.
        srcLlcSap:  IEEE 802.2 Source SAP may be used to select
                     traffic to be intercepted."
    ::= { cTapStreamGroup 1 }
--
-- The 'access list' for intercepting data at the IP network
-- layer
--
```

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**cTapStreamIpTable OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF CTapStreamIpEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The Intercept Stream IP Table lists the IPv4 and IPv6 streams to be intercepted. The same data stream may be required by multiple taps, and one might assume that often the intercepted stream is a small subset of the traffic that could be intercepted.

This essentially provides options for packet selection, only some of which might be used. For example, if all traffic to or from a given interface is to be intercepted, one would configure an entry which lists the interface, and wild-card everything else. If all traffic to or from a given IP Address is to be intercepted, one would configure two such entries listing the IP Address as source and destination respectively, and wild-card everything else. If a particular voice on a teleconference is to be intercepted, on the other hand, one would extract the multicast (destination) IP address, the source IP Address, the protocol (UDP), and the source and destination ports from the call control exchange and list all necessary information.

The first index indicates which Mediation Device the intercepted traffic will be diverted to. The second index permits multiple classifiers to be used together, such as having an IP address as source or destination. "

::= { cTapStreamGroup 2 }

**cTapStreamIpEntry OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX CTapStreamIpEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"A stream entry indicates a single data stream to be intercepted to a Mediation Device. Many selected data streams may go to the same application interface, and many application interfaces are supported."

INDEX { cTapMediationContentId, cTapStreamIpIndex }

::= { cTapStreamIpTable 1 }

**CTapStreamIpEntry ::= SEQUENCE {**

cTapStreamIpIndex	Integer32,
cTapStreamIpInterface	Integer32,
cTapStreamIpAddrType	InetAddressType,
cTapStreamIpDestinationAddress	InetAddress,



cTapStreamIpDestinationLength	InetAddressPrefixLength,
cTapStreamIpSourceAddress	InetAddress,
cTapStreamIpSourceLength	InetAddressPrefixLength,
cTapStreamIpTosByte	Integer32,
cTapStreamIpTosByteMask	Integer32,
cTapStreamIpFlowId	Integer32,
cTapStreamIpProtocol	Integer32,
cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMin	InetPortNumber,
cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMax	InetPortNumber,
cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMin	InetPortNumber,
cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMax	InetPortNumber,
cTapStreamIpInterceptEnable	TruthValue,
cTapStreamIpInterceptedPackets	Counter32,
cTapStreamIpInterceptDrops	Counter32,
cTapStreamIpStatus	RowStatus

}

## cTapStreamIpIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (1..2147483647)

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The index of the stream itself."

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 1 }

## cTapStreamIpInterface OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (-1 | 0 | 1..2147483647)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The ifIndex value of the interface over which traffic to be intercepted is received or transmitted. The interface may be physical or virtual. If this is the only parameter specified, and it is other than -1 or 0, all traffic on the selected interface will be chosen.

If the value is zero, matching traffic may be received or transmitted on any interface. Additional selection parameters must be selected to limit the scope of traffic intercepted. This is most useful on non-routing platforms or on intercepts placed elsewhere than a subscriber interface.

If the value is -1, one or both of cTapStreamIpDestinationAddress and cTapStreamIpSourceAddress must be specified with prefix length greater than zero. Matching traffic on the interface pointed to by ipRouteIfIndex or ipCidrRouteIfIndex values associated with those values is intercepted, whichever is specified to be more focused than a





default route. If routing changes, either by operator action or by routing protocol events, the interface will change with it. This is primarily intended for use on subscriber interfaces and other places where routing is guaranteed to be symmetrical.

In both of these cases, it is possible to have the same packet selected for intersection on both its ingress and egress interface. Nonetheless, only one instance of the packet is sent to the Mediation Device.

This value must be set when creating a stream entry, either to select an interface, to select all interfaces, or to select the interface that routing chooses. Some platforms may not implement the entire range of options."

REFERENCE ["RFC 1213, RFC 2096"](#)

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 2 }

cTapStreamIpAddrType OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetAddressType

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The type of address, used in packet selection."

DEFVAL { ipv4 }

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 3 }

cTapStreamIpDestinationAddress OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetAddress

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The Destination address or prefix used in packet selection.

This address will be of the type specified in

cTapStreamIpAddrType."

DEFVAL { '00000000'H } -- 0.0.0.0

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 4 }

cTapStreamIpDestinationLength OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetAddressPrefixLength

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The length of the Destination Prefix. A value of zero causes all addresses to match. This prefix length will be consistent with the type specified in cTapStreamIpAddrType."

DEFVAL { 0 } -- by default, any destination address

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 5 }



**cTapStreamIpSourceAddress OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX InetAddress

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The Source Address used in packet selection. This address will be of the type specified in cTapStreamIpAddrType."

DEFVAL { '00000000'H } -- 0.0.0.0

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 6 }

**cTapStreamIpSourceLength OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX InetAddressPrefixLength

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The length of the Source Prefix. A value of zero causes all addresses to match. This prefix length will be consistent with the type specified in cTapStreamIpAddrType."

DEFVAL { 0 } -- by default, any source address

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 7 }

**cTapStreamIpTosByte OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Integer32 (0..255)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The value of the TOS byte, when masked with cTapStreamIpTosByteMask, of traffic to be intercepted. If cTapStreamIpTosByte & (~cTapStreamIpTosByteMask) != 0, configuration is rejected."

DEFVAL { 0 }

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 8 }

**cTapStreamIpTosByteMask OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Integer32 (0..255)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The value of the TOS byte in an IPv4 or IPv6 header is ANDed with cTapStreamIpTosByteMask and compared with cTapStreamIpTosByte.

If the values are equal, the comparison is equal. If the mask is zero and the TosByte value is zero, the result is to always accept."

DEFVAL { 0 } -- by default, any DSCP or other TOS byte value

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 9 }



**cTapStreamIpFlowId OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Integer32 (-1 | 0..1048575)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The flow identifier in an IPv6 header. -1 indicates that the Flow Id is unused."

DEFVAL { -1 } -- by default, any flow identifier value

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 10 }

**cTapStreamIpProtocol OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Integer32 (-1 | 0..255)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The IP protocol to match against the IPv4 protocol number or the IPv6 Next-Header number in the packet. -1 means 'any IP protocol'."

DEFVAL { -1 } -- by default, any IP protocol

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 11 }

**cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMin OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX InetPortNumber

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The minimum value that the layer-4 destination port number in the packet must have in order to match. This value must be equal to or less than the value specified for this entry in cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMax."

If both cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMin and cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMax are at their default values, the port number is effectively unused."

DEFVAL { 0 } -- by default, any transport layer port number

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 12 }

**cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMax OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX InetPortNumber

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The maximum value that the layer-4 destination port number in the packet must have in order to match this classifier entry. This value must be equal to or greater than the value specified for this entry in cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMin."

If both cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMin and cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMax

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are at their default values, the port number is effectively unused."

DEFVAL { 65535 } -- by default, any transport layer port number  
::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 13 }

cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMin OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetPortNumber

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The minimum value that the layer-4 destination port number in the packet must have in order to match. This value must be equal to or less than the value specified for this entry in cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMax.

If both cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMin and cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMax are at their default values, the port number is effectively unused."

DEFVAL { 0 } -- by default, any transport layer port number  
::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 14 }

cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMax OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InetPortNumber

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The maximum value that the layer-4 destination port number in the packet must have in order to match this classifier entry. This value must be equal to or greater than the value specified for this entry in cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMin.

If both cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMin and cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMax are at their default values, the port number is effectively unused."

DEFVAL { 65535 } -- by default, any transport layer port number  
::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 15 }

cTapStreamIpInterceptEnable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TruthValue

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"If 'true', the tap should intercept matching traffic.

If 'false', this entry is used to pre-screen packets for intercept."

DEFVAL { true }  
::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 16 }



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**cTapStreamIpInterceptedPackets OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The number of packets matching this data stream specification that have been intercepted."

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 17 }

**cTapStreamIpInterceptDrops OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX Counter32

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The number of packets matching this data stream specification that, having been intercepted, were dropped in the lawful intercept process."

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 18 }

**cTapStreamIpStatus OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX RowStatus

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The status of this conceptual row. This object manages creation, modification, and deletion of rows in this table. cTapStreamIpInterceptEnable may be modified any time even the value of this entry rowStatus object is 'active'. When other rows must be changed, cTapStreamIpStatus must be first set to 'notInService'."

::= { cTapStreamIpEntry 19 }

--

-- The "access list" for intercepting data at the IEEE 802

-- link layer

--

**cTapStream802Table OBJECT-TYPE**

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF CTapStream802Entry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

**DESCRIPTION**

"The Intercept Stream 802 Table lists the IEEE 802 data streams to be intercepted. The same data stream may be required by multiple taps, and one might assume that often the intercepted stream is a small subset of the traffic that could be intercepted."



This essentially provides options for packet selection, only some of which might be used. For example, if all traffic to or from a given interface is to be intercepted, one would configure an entry which lists the interface, and wild-card everything else. If all traffic to or from a given MAC Address is to be intercepted, one would configure two such entries listing the MAC Address as source and destination respectively, and wild-card everything else.

The first index indicates which Mediation Device the intercepted traffic will be diverted to. The second index permits multiple classifiers to be used together, such as having a MAC address as source or destination. "

```
::= { cTapStreamGroup 3 }
```

cTapStream802Entry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX CTapStream802Entry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"A stream entry indicates a single data stream to be intercepted to a Mediation Device. Many selected data streams may go to the same application interface, and many application interfaces are supported."

INDEX { cTapMediationContentId, cTapStream802Index }

```
::= { cTapStream802Table 1 }
```

CTapStream802Entry ::= SEQUENCE {

cTapStream802Index	Integer32,
cTapStream802Fields	BITS,
cTapStream802Interface	Integer32,
cTapStream802DestinationAddress	MacAddress,
cTapStream802SourceAddress	MacAddress,
cTapStream802EthernetPid	Integer32,
cTapStream802SourceLlcSap	Integer32,
cTapStream802DestinationLlcSap	Integer32,
cTapStream802InterceptEnable	TruthValue,
cTapStream802InterceptedPackets	Counter32,
cTapStream802InterceptDrops	Counter32,
cTapStream802Status	RowStatus

}

cTapStream802Index OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (1..2147483647)

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The index of the stream itself."



```
::= { cTapStream802Entry 1 }
```

```
cTapStream802Fields OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      BITS {  
                interface(0),  
                dstMacAddress(1),  
                srcMacAddress(2),  
                ethernetPid(3),  
                dstLlcSap(4),  
                srcLlcSap(5)  
            }
```

```
MAX-ACCESS read-create
```

```
STATUS      current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"This object displays what attributes must be tested to identify traffic which requires interception. The packet matches if all flagged fields match.

interface:	indicates that traffic on the stated interface is to be intercepted
dstMacAddress:	indicates that traffic destined to a given address should be intercepted
srcMacAddress:	indicates that traffic sourced from a given address should be intercepted
ethernetPid:	indicates that traffic with a stated Ethernet Protocol Identifier should be intercepted
dstLlcSap:	indicates that traffic with an certain 802.2 LLC Destination SAP should be intercepted
srcLlcSap:	indicates that traffic with an certain 802.2 LLC Source SAP should be intercepted

At least one of the bits has to be set in order to activate an entry. If the bit is not on, the corresponding MIB object value has no effect, and need not be specified when creating the entry."

```
::= { cTapStream802Entry 2 }
```

```
cTapStream802Interface OBJECT-TYPE
```

```
SYNTAX      Integer32 (-1 | 0 | 1..2147483647)
```

```
MAX-ACCESS read-create
```

```
STATUS      current
```

```
DESCRIPTION
```

"The ifIndex value of the interface over which traffic to be intercepted is received or transmitted. The interface may be physical or virtual. If this is the only parameter specified,

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and it is other than -1 or 0, all traffic on the selected interface will be chosen.

If the value is zero, matching traffic may be received or transmitted on any interface. Additional selection parameters must be selected to limit the scope of traffic intercepted. This is most useful on non-routing platforms or on intercepts placed elsewhere than a subscriber interface.

If the value is -1, one or both of cTapStream802DestinationAddress and cTapStream802SourceAddress must be specified. Matching traffic on the interface pointed to by the dot1dTpFdbPort values associated with those values is intercepted, whichever is specified. If dot1dTpFdbPort changes, either by operator action or by protocol events, the interface will change with it. This is primarily intended for use on subscriber interfaces and other places where routing is guaranteed to be symmetrical.

In both of these cases, it is possible to have the same packet selected for intersection on both its ingress and egress interface. Nonetheless, only one instance of the packet is sent to the Mediation Device.

This value must be set when creating a stream entry, either to select an interface, to select all interfaces, or to select the interface that bridging learns. Some platforms may not implement the entire range of options."

REFERENCE "[RFC 1493](#)"

::= { cTapStream802Entry 3 }

cTapStream802DestinationAddress OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX        MacAddress

MAX-ACCESS   read-create

STATUS        current

DESCRIPTION

"The Destination address used in packet selection."

::= { cTapStream802Entry 4 }

cTapStream802SourceAddress OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX        MacAddress

MAX-ACCESS   read-create

STATUS        current

DESCRIPTION

"The Source Address used in packet selection."

::= { cTapStream802Entry 5 }

cTapStream802EthernetPid OBJECT-TYPE





SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"The value of the Ethernet Protocol Identifier, which may be  
found on Ethernet traffic or IEEE 802.2 SNAP traffic."  
::= { cTapStream802Entry 6 }

cTapStream802DestinationLlcSap OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"The value of the IEEE 802.2 Destination SAP."  
::= { cTapStream802Entry 7 }

cTapStream802SourceLlcSap OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Integer32 (0..65535)  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"The value of the IEEE 802.2 Source SAP."  
::= { cTapStream802Entry 8 }

cTapStream802InterceptEnable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TruthValue  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"If 'true', the tap enables interception of matching traffic.  
If cTapStreamCapabilities flag tapEnable is zero, this may not  
be set to 'false'.  
DEFVAL { true }  
::= { cTapStream802Entry 9 }

cTapStream802InterceptedPackets OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current  
DESCRIPTION  
"The number of packets matching this data stream specification  
that have been intercepted."  
::= { cTapStream802Entry 10 }

cTapStream802InterceptDrops OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Counter32  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS current

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## DESCRIPTION

"The number of packets matching this data stream specification that, having been intercepted, were dropped in the lawful intercept process."

::= { cTapStream802Entry 11 }

## cTapStream802Status OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX RowStatus  
MAX-ACCESS read-create  
STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"The status of this conceptual row. This object manages creation, modification, and deletion of rows in this table. cTapStream802InterceptEnable can be modified any time even the value of this entry rowStatus object is active. When other rows must be changed, cTapStream802Status must be first set to 'notInService'."

::= { cTapStream802Entry 12 }

--

-- The debug table

--

## cTapDebugTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF CTapDebugEntry  
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible  
STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"A table that contains Lawful Intercept debug information available on this device. This table is used to map an error code to a text message for further information."

::= { cTapDebugGroup 1 }

## cTapDebugEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX CTapDebugEntry  
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible  
STATUS current

## DESCRIPTION

"A list of the debug messages."

INDEX { cTapDebugIndex }

::= { cTapDebugTable 1 }

CTapDebugEntry ::= SEQUENCE {  
    cTapDebugIndex Unsigned32,  
    cTapDebugMessage SnmpAdminString  
}



## cTapDebugIndex OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX           Unsigned32  
MAX-ACCESS       not-accessible  
STATUS           current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "Indicates an error code."  
 ::= { cTapDebugEntry 1 }

## cTapDebugMessage OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX           SnmpAdminString  
MAX-ACCESS       read-only  
STATUS           current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "A text string contains the description of an error code."  
 ::= { cTapDebugEntry 2 }

## -- notifications

## cTapMIBActive NOTIFICATION-TYPE

STATUS           current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "This Notification is sent when an intercepting router or switch is first capable of intercepting a packet corresponding to a configured data stream. If the configured data stream is an IP one, the value of the corresponding cTapStreamIpStatus is included in this notification. If the configured data stream is an IEEE 802 one, the value of the corresponding cTapStream802Status is included in this notification.

This notification may be generated in conjunction with the intercept application, which is designed to expect the notification to be sent as reliably as possible, e.g., through the use of a finite number of retransmissions until acknowledged, as and when such mechanisms are available; for example, with SNMPv3, this would be an InformRequest. Filter installation can take a long period of time, during which call progress may be delayed."

::= { cTapMIBNotifications 1 }

## cTapMediationTimedOut NOTIFICATION-TYPE

OBJECTS         { cTapMediationStatus }  
STATUS           current  
DESCRIPTION  
    "When an intercept is autonomously removed by an intercepting device, such as due to the time specified in



cTapMediationTimeout arriving, the device notifies the manager of the action."  
 ::= { cTapMIBNotifications 2 }

cTapMediationDebug NOTIFICATION-TYPE

OBJECTS { cTapMediationContentId, cTapDebugIndex }

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"When there is intervention needed due to some events related to entries configured in cTapMediationTable, the device notifies the manager of the event.

This notification may be generated in conjunction with the intercept application, which is designed to expect the notification to be sent as reliably as possible, e.g., through the use of a finite number of retransmissions until acknowledged, as and when such mechanisms are available; for example, with SNMPv3, this would be an InformRequest."

::= { cTapMIBNotifications 3 }

cTapStreamIpDebug NOTIFICATION-TYPE

OBJECTS { cTapMediationContentId, cTapStreamIpIndex,  
 cTapDebugIndex }

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"When there is intervention needed due to some events related to entries configured in cTapStreamIpTable, the device notifies the manager of the event.

This notification may be generated in conjunction with the intercept application, which is designed to expect the notification to be sent as reliably as possible, e.g., through the use of a finite number of retransmissions until acknowledged, as and when such mechanisms are available; for example, with SNMPv3, this would be an InformRequest."

::= { cTapMIBNotifications 4 }

-- conformance information

cTapMIBCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIBConformance 1 }

cTapMIBGroups OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { cTapMIBConformance 2 }

-- compliance statement

cTapMIBCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The compliance statement for entities which implement the





```
Cisco Intercept MIB"
MODULE      -- this module
  MANDATORY-GROUPS {
    cTapMediationComplianceGroup,
    cTapStreamComplianceGroup,
    cTapMediationCpbComplianceGroup,
    cTapNotificationGroup
  }
  ::= { cTapMIBCompliances 1 }

-- units of conformance

cTapMediationComplianceGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    cTapMediationNewIndex,
    cTapMediationDestAddressType,
    cTapMediationDestAddress,
    cTapMediationDestPort,
    cTapMediationSrcInterface,
    cTapMediationRtcpPort,
    cTapMediationDscp,
    cTapMediationDataType,
    cTapMediationRetransmitType,
    cTapMediationTimeout,
    cTapMediationTransport,
    cTapMediationNotificationEnable,
    cTapMediationStatus
  }
  STATUS      current
  DESCRIPTION
    "These objects are necessary for description of the data
    streams directed to a Mediation Device."
  ::= { cTapMIBGroups 1 }

cTapStreamComplianceGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    cTapStreamCapabilities
  }
  STATUS      current
  DESCRIPTION
    "These objects are necessary for a description of the packets
    to select for interception."
  ::= { cTapMIBGroups 2 }

cTapStreamIpComplianceGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    cTapStreamIpInterface,
    cTapStreamIpAddrType,
```

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```
    cTapStreamIpDestinationAddress,
    cTapStreamIpDestinationLength,
    cTapStreamIpSourceAddress,
    cTapStreamIpSourceLength,
    cTapStreamIpTosByte,
    cTapStreamIpTosByteMask,
    cTapStreamIpFlowId,
    cTapStreamIpProtocol,
    cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMin,
    cTapStreamIpDestL4PortMax,
    cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMin,
    cTapStreamIpSourceL4PortMax,
    cTapStreamIpInterceptEnable,
    cTapStreamIpInterceptedPackets,
    cTapStreamIpInterceptDrops,
    cTapStreamIpStatus
}
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "These objects are necessary for a description of IPv4 and IPv6
    packets to select for interception."
 ::= { cTapMIBGroups 3 }
```

#### cTapStream802ComplianceGroup OBJECT-GROUP

```
OBJECTS {
    cTapStream802Fields,
    cTapStream802Interface,
    cTapStream802DestinationAddress,
    cTapStream802SourceAddress,
    cTapStream802EthernetPid,
    cTapStream802SourceLlcSap,
    cTapStream802DestinationLlcSap,
    cTapStream802InterceptEnable,
    cTapStream802InterceptedPackets,
    cTapStream802InterceptDrops,
    cTapStream802Status
}
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "These objects are necessary for a description of IEEE 802
    packets to select for interception."
 ::= { cTapMIBGroups 4 }
```

#### cTapNotificationGroup NOTIFICATION-GROUP

```
NOTIFICATIONS {
    cTapMIBActive,
    cTapMediationTimedOut,
    cTapMediationDebug,
```

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```
        cTapStreamIpDebug
    }
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "These notifications are used to present status from the
        intercepting device to the Mediation Device."
    ::= { cTapMIBGroups 5 }

cTapMediationCpbComplianceGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
        cTapMediationCapabilities
    }
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "These objects are necessary for a description of the
        mediation device to select for Lawful Intercept."
    ::= { cTapMIBGroups 6 }

cTapDebugComplianceGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS {
        cTapDebugMessage
    }
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "These objects are necessary for debug information."
    ::= { cTapMIBGroups 7 }

END
```



#### **4. Security Considerations**

Lawful Intercept can be viewed as the direct violation of the privacy, and therefore of the security, of the party under surveillance. This is a legal matter, not a technical one; the laws of a country and a warrant issued by a duly appointed authority in that country cause the feature to be deployed and to be used.

The presence of the capability in a certain router or switch creates the possibility that it can be misused, either accidentally or on purpose. It may be misconfigured, causing unintended data to be intercepted, for example, or the target may come under a denial of service attack, resulting in an indirect denial of service attack on the Mediation Device. Intercepted data, if left in the clear, may betray information to an unintended party. As such, it is Cisco's position that appropriate security measures should be used by the agency deploying this feature. It should use appropriate configuration protocols, such as SNMPv3, and appropriate privacy management facilities, such as IPSEC ESP, on this data. It is also necessary to maintain close control of the visibility of the configuration, as this can have harmful effects both on the surveillance subject if leaked, and on the investigation if leaked to the subject.

The considerations of [RFC 2804](#) [4] are very important; it is for this reason that Cisco did not attempt to modify existing protocols, but created a separate feature for the interception of relevant information.





## **5. Acknowledgements**

The authors worked among a large team of contributors at Cisco, too many to name here. And they might not want us to...

## Normative References

- [1] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., Schoenwaelder, J., Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M. and S. Waldbusser, "Structure of Management Information Version 2 (SMIV2)", STD 58, [RFC 2578](#), April 1999.
- [2] McCloghrie, K., Perkins, D., Schoenwaelder, J., Case, J., McCloghrie, K., Rose, M. and S. Waldbusser, "Textual Conventions for SMIV2", STD 58, [RFC 2579](#), April 1999.
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#### Informative References

- [4] IAB and IESG, "IETF Policy on Wiretapping", [RFC 2804](#), May 2000.
- [5] Case, J., Mundy, R., Partain, D. and B. Stewart, "Introduction and Applicability Statements for Internet-Standard Management Framework", [RFC 3410](#), December 2002.

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