

Internet Draft

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Fibre-Channel Routing Information MIB
[draft-kzm-fc-rtm-mib-03.txt](#) (and T11/05-011v4)

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Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes managed objects for information related to routing within a Fibre Channel fabric which is independent of the usage of a particular routing protocol. At present, this memo is in development as part of the SM-RTM project of T11.5 (<http://www.t11.org>). The plan is that it will later become a work item of IETF's IMSS working group.

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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 describes managed objects for information related to the Fibre Channel network's Routing Table for routing within a Fabric. Managed objects specific to particular routing protocols, such as FSPF, are not specified in this MIB module.

1.1. Change Log

This section to be deleted when the document becomes approved.

1.1.1. Initial version:

Initial version was submitted to T11.5 as 04-747v0 on 13 November 2004.

1.1.2. Changes made in January/February 2005 version

The following changes were made for the version was submitted to T11.5 as: 05-011v0 (on 10 January), and to the IETF (on 7 February) as: [draft-kzm--fc-rtm-mib-00.txt](#).

- created the t11FcRouteFabricTable to hold t11FcRouteFabricLastChange (was previously a scalar).
- added t11FcRouteStorageType (see requirement for a StorageType object on page 22 of [draft-ietf-ops-mib-review-guidelines-03.txt](#)).

1.1.3. Changes made in March 2005 version

The following changes were made for the version was submitted to T11.5 (05-011v1) and the IETF ([draft-kzm-fc-rtm-mib-01.txt](#)).

- changed the name and syntax (but not the semantics) of t11FcRouteTemporary to be t11FcRouteIfDown, so as to avoid confusion with t11FcRouteStorageType.

1.1.4. Changes made in April 2005 version

The following changes were made for the version was submitted to T11.5 (05-011v2) and the IETF ([draft-kzm-fc-rtm-mib-02.txt](#)).

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- defined t11FcRouteSrcAddrId and t11FcRouteSrcMask as new objects, added them to the INDEX of the t11FcRouteTable, and indicated that support for the "zero" values of these objects is sufficient for compliance.

[1.1.5.](#) Changes made in 26 May 2005 version

The following changes were made for the version was submitted to T11.5 as 05-011v3.

- [Section 5.3](#) was clarified to indicate that the Fabric Index could be used to distinguish between multiple physical and/or virtual Fabrics.
- Defined the usage of the zero-length string as a value of t11FcRouteDestAddrId and t11FcRouteDestMask.
- Clarified several DESCRIPTIONs and fixed several typos.
- Updated the Normative Reference to be Revision 7.4 of FC-SW-4, and added a reference for FC-SW-3.

[1.1.6.](#) Changes made in 9 June 2005 version

The following changes were made for the version was submitted to T11.5 as 05-011v4 and to the IETF as [draft-kzm-fc-rtm-mib-03.txt](#).

- Added a description of route lookup and mask operation to the DESCRIPTION of the t11FcRouteTable.
- Added t11FCRouteInInterface as a new object in the t11FcRouteTable and in its INDEX clause, with syntax of InterfaceIndexorZero. Changed t11FCRouteInterface to be t11FCRouteOutInterface.

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

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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. Short Overview of Fibre Channel

The Fibre Channel (FC) is logically a bidirectional point-to-point serial data channel, structured for high performance. Fibre Channel provides a general transport vehicle for higher level protocols such as Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) command sets, the High-Performance Parallel Interface (HIPPI) data framing, IP (Internet Protocol), IEEE 802.2, and others.

Physically, Fibre Channel is an interconnection of multiple communication points, called N_Ports, interconnected either by a switching network, called a Fabric, or by a point-to-point link. A Fibre Channel "node" consists of one or more N_Ports. A Fabric may consist of multiple Interconnect Elements, some of which are switches. An N_Port connects to the Fabric via a port on a switch called an F_Port. When multiple FC nodes are connected to a single port on a switch via an "Arbitrated Loop" topology, the switch port is called an FL_Port, and the nodes' ports are called NL_Ports. The term Nx_Port is used to refer to either an N_Port or an NL_Port. The term Fx_Port is used to refer to either an F_Port or an FL_Port. A switch port, which is interconnected to another switch port via an Inter-Switch Link (ISL), is called an E_Port. A B_Port connects a bridge device with an E_Port on a switch; a B_Port provides a subset

of E_Port functionality.

Many Fibre Channel components, including the fabric, each node, and most ports, have globally-unique names. These globally-unique names are typically formatted as World Wide Names (WWNs). More information on WWNs can be found in [FC-FS]. WWNs are expected to be persistent across agent and unit resets.

Fibre Channel frames contain 24-bit address identifiers which identify the frame's source and destination ports. Each FC port has both an address identifier and a WWN. When a fabric is in use, the FC address identifiers are dynamic and are assigned by a switch. Each octet of a 24-bit address represents a level in an address hierarchy, with a Domain_ID being the highest level of the hierarchy.

The routing of frames within the Fabric is normally based on the standard routing protocol, called the Fabric Shortest Path First

(FSPF) protocol. The operation of FSPF (or any other routing protocol) allows a switch to generate and maintain its own routing table of how to forward frames it receives, i.e., a table in which to lookup the destination address of a received frame in order to determine the best link by which to forward that frame towards its destination.

4. Relationship to Other MIBs

The first standardized MIB for Fibre Channel [[RFC2837](#)] was focussed on Fibre Channel switches. It is being replaced by the more generic Fibre Channel Management MIB [[FC-MGMT](#)] which defines basic information for Fibre Channel hosts and switches, including extensions to the standard IF-MIB for Fibre Channel interfaces.

This MIB extends beyond [[FC-MGMT](#)] to cover the routing of traffic within a Fabric of a Fibre Channel network. The standard routing protocol for Fibre Channel is FSPF [[FC-SW-4](#)]. Another MIB [FC-FSM-MIB] specifies management information specific to FSPF. This MIB contains routing information which is independent of FSPF (i.e., it would still apply even if a routing protocol other than FSPF were in

use in the network).

This MIB imports some common Textual Conventions from T11-TC-MIB, defined in [\[FC-FAM-MIB\]](#).

[5.](#) MIB Overview

This MIB module provides the means for monitoring the operation of, and configuring some parameters of, one or more instances of the FSPF protocol. (Note that there are no definitions in this MIB module of "managed actions" which can be invoked via SNMP.)

[5.1.](#) Fibre Channel management instance

A Fibre Channel management instance is defined in [\[FC-MGMT\]](#) as a separable managed instance of Fibre Channel functionality. Fibre Channel functionality may be grouped into Fibre Channel management instances in whatever way is most convenient for the implementation(s). For example, one such grouping accommodates a single SNMP agent having multiple AgentX [\[RFC2741\]](#) sub-agents, with each sub-agent implementing a different Fibre Channel management instance.

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The object, fcmInstanceIndex, is IMPORTed from the FC-MGMT-MIB [\[FC-MGMT\]](#) as the index value to uniquely identify each Fibre Channel management instance within the same SNMP context ([\[RFC3411\]](#) [section 3.3.1](#)).

[5.2.](#) Switch Index

The FC-MGMT-MIB [\[FC-MGMT\]](#) defines the fcmSwitchTable as a table of information about Fibre Channel switches which are managed by Fibre Channel management instances. Each Fibre Channel management instance can manage one or more Fibre Channel switches. The Switch Index, fcmSwitchIndex, is IMPORTed from the FC-MGMT-MIB as the index value to uniquely identify a Fibre Channel switch amongst those (one or more) managed by the same Fibre Channel management instance.

[5.3.](#) Fabric Index

The latest standard for an interconnecting Fabric containing multiple Fabric Switch elements is [[FC-SW-4](#)] (which replaces the previous revision [[FC-SW-3](#)]). [[FC-SW-4](#)] specifies the operation of both a single Fabric in a physical infrastructure, as well as the support of multiple Virtual Fabrics operating within one (or more) physical infrastructures. Whether operating on a physical Fabric (i.e., without Virtual Fabrics) or within a Virtual Fabric, the operation of FSPF within a Fabric is identical. Therefore, this MIB defines all Fabric-related information in tables which are INDEX-ed by an arbitrary integer, named a "Fabric Index", the syntax of which is IMPORTed from the T11-TC-MIB. When a device is connected to a single physical Fabric, without use of any virtual Fabrics, the value of this Fabric Index will always be 1. In an environment of multiple virtual and/or physical Fabrics, this index provides a means to distinguish one Fabric from another.

It is quite possible, and may even be likely, that a Fibre Channel switch will have ports connected to multiple virtual and/or physical Fabrics. Thus, in order to simplify a management protocol query concerning all the Fabrics to which a single switch is connected, fcmSwitchIndex will be listed before t11FcRouteFabricIndex when they both appear in the same INDEX clause.

[5.4.](#) The t11FcRouteGroup Group

This MIB contains one object group, the t11FcRouteGroup. This group contains objects to allow the displaying and the configuring of routes in the Fibre Channel Routing tables for the locally-managed

switches.

[6.](#) The T11-FC-ROUTE-MIB Module

```
T11-FC-ROUTE-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS
```

```
    MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE,
```


Unsigned32, mib-2	FROM SNMPv2-SMI	--	[RFC2578]
MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP	FROM SNMPv2-CONF	--	[RFC2580]
RowStatus, TimeStamp,			
StorageType	FROM SNMPv2-TC	--	[RFC2579]
InterfaceIndex	FROM IF-MIB	--	[RFC2863]
fcmInstanceIndex, fcmSwitchIndex,			
FcAddressIdOrZero, FcDomainIdOrZero	FROM FC-MGMT-MIB	--	[FC-MGMT]
T11FabricIndex	FROM T11-TC-MIB;	--	[FC-FAM-MIB]

t11FcRouteMIB MODULE-IDENTITY

LAST-UPDATED "200504140000Z"

ORGANIZATION "T11"

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DESCRIPTION

"The MIB module for configuring and displaying Fibre
Channel Route Information."

REVISION "200504140000Z"

DESCRIPTION

"Initial version of this MIB module."

::= { mib-2 nnn } -- to be determined later

t11FcRouteNotifications OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { t11FcRouteMIB 0 }

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t11FcRouteObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { t11FcRouteMIB 1 }

t11FcRouteConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { t11FcRouteMIB 2 }

--

```

-- Per-Fabric routing information
--
t11FcRouteFabricTable OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF T11FcRouteFabricEntry
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The table containing Fibre Channel Routing information
         which is specific to a Fabric."
    ::= { t11FcRouteObjects 1 }

t11FcRouteFabricEntry OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      T11FcRouteFabricEntry
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "Each entry contains routing information specific to a
         particular Fabric on a particular switch (identified by
         values of fcmInstanceId and fcmSwitchIndex)."
    INDEX       { fcmInstanceId, fcmSwitchIndex,
                  t11FcRouteFabricIndex }
    ::= { t11FcRouteFabricTable 1 }

T11FcRouteFabricEntry ::=
    SEQUENCE {
        t11FcRouteFabricIndex      T11FabricIndex,
        t11FcRouteFabricLastChange TimeStamp
    }

t11FcRouteFabricIndex OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      T11FabricIndex
    MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A unique index value which uniquely identifies a
         particular Fabric.

        In a Fabric conformant to FC-SW-3, only a single Fabric
        can operate within a physical infrastructure, and thus,
        the value of this Fabric Index will always be 1."

```

In a Fabric conformant to FC-SW-4, multiple Virtual Fabrics can operate within one (or more) physical infrastructures. In such a case, index value is used to uniquely identify a particular Fabric within a physical infrastructure."

::= { t11FcRouteFabricEntry 1 }

t11FcRouteFabricLastChange OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX TimeStamp

MAX-ACCESS read-only

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of sysUpTime at the most recent time when any corresponding row in the t11FcRouteTable, was created, modified, or deleted. A corresponding row in the t11FcRouteTable is for the same management instance, the same switch and same Fabric as the row in this table.

If no change has occurred since the last restart of the management system, then the value of this object is 0."

::= { t11FcRouteFabricEntry 2 }

--

-- Fibre Channel Routing table

--

t11FcRouteTable OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF T11FcRouteEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The Fibre Channel Routing tables for the locally-managed switches. This table lists all the routes that are configured in and/or computed by any local switch for any Fabric.

Such routes are used by a switch to forward frames (of user data) on a Fabric. The conceptual process is based on extracting the Destination Fibre Channel Addresss Identifier (D_ID) out of a received frame (of user data), and comparing it to each entry of this table which is applicable to the given switch and Fabric. Such comparsion consists of first performing a logical-AND of the extracted D_ID with a mask (the value of t11FcRouteDestMask), and second comparing the result of that 'AND' operation to the value of t11FcRouteDestAddrId. A similar comparison is made of the Source Fibre Channel Addresss Identifier (D_ID) of a frame

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against the t11FcRouteSrcAddrId and t11FcRouteSrcMask values of an entry. If an entry's value of t11FcRouteInInterface is non-zero, then a further comparison determines if the frame was received on the appropriate interface. If all of these comparisons for a particular entry are successful, then that entry represents a potential route for forwarding the received frame.

For entries configured by a user, t11FcRouteProto has the value 'netmgmt'; only entries of this type can be deleted by the user."

```
::= { t11FcRouteObjects 2 }
```

t11FcRouteEntry OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX T11FcRouteEntry

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"Each entry contains a route to a particular destination, possibly from a particular subset of source addresses, on a particular Fabric via a particular output interface, and learned in a particular manner."

INDEX { fcmInstanceIndex, fcmSwitchIndex,
t11FcRouteFabricIndex,
t11FcRouteDestAddrId, t11FcRouteDestMask,
t11FcRouteSrcAddrId, t11FcRouteSrcMask,
t11FcRouteInInterface, t11FcRouteProto,
t11FcRouteOutInterface }

```
::= { t11FcRouteTable 1 }
```

T11FcRouteEntry ::=

SEQUENCE {

t11FcRouteDestAddrId	FcAddressIdOrZero,
t11FcRouteDestMask	FcAddressIdOrZero,
t11FcRouteSrcAddrId	FcAddressIdOrZero,
t11FcRouteSrcMask	FcAddressIdOrZero,
t11FcRouteInInterface	InterfaceIndexOrZero,
t11FcRouteProto	INTEGER,
t11FcRouteOutInterface	InterfaceIndex,
t11FcRouteDomainId	FcDomainIdOrZero,
t11FcRouteMetric	Unsigned32,
t11FcRouteType	INTEGER,
t11FcRouteIfDown	INTEGER,

t11FcRouteStorageType StorageType,
t11FcRouteRowStatus RowStatus

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}

t11FcRouteDestAddrId OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX FcAddressIdOrZero

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The destination Fibre Channel Address Identifier of this route. A zero-length string for this field is not allowed."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 1 }

t11FcRouteDestMask OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX FcAddressIdOrZero

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The mask to be logical-ANDed with a destination Fibre Channel Address Identifier before it is compared to the value in the t11FcRouteDestAddrId field.

Allowed values are 255.255.255, 255.255.0 or 255.0.0.

FSPF's definition generates routes to a Domain_ID, and

so the mask for all FSPF-generated routes is 255.0.0.

The zero-length value has the same meaning as 0.0.0."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 2 }

t11FcRouteSrcAddrId OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX FcAddressIdOrZero

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The source Fibre Channel Address Identifier of this route. Note that if this object and the corresponding instance of t11FcRouteSrcMask both have a value of 0.0.0, then this route matches all source addresses. The zero-length value has the same meaning as 0.0.0."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 3 }

t11FcRouteSrcMask OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX FcAddressIdOrZero

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The mask to be logical-ANDed with a source
Fibre Channel Address Identifier before it is compared

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to the value in the t11FcRouteSrcAddrId field. Allowed
values are 255.255.255, 255.255.0, 255.0.0 or 0.0.0.

The zero-length value has the same meaning as 0.0.0."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 4 }

t11FcRouteInInterface OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InterfaceIndexOrZero

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"If the value of this object is non-zero, it is the
value of ifIndex which identifies the local
Fibre Channel interface through which a frame
must have been received in order to match with
this entry. If the value of this object is zero,
the matching does not require the frame to be
received on any specific interface."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 5 }

t11FcRouteProto OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER {
 other(1),
 local(2),
 netmgmt(3),
 fspf(4)
}

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The mechanism via which this route was learned:

other(1) - not specified
local(2) - local interface
netmgmt(3)- static route
fspf(4) - Fibre Shortest Path First.

"

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 6 }

t11FcRouteOutInterface OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX InterfaceIndex

MAX-ACCESS not-accessible

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The value of ifIndex which identifies the local
Fibre Channel interface through which the next hop

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of this route is to be reached."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 7 }

t11FcRouteDomainId OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX FcDomainIdOrZero

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The domain_ID of next hop switch.

This object can have a value of zero if the value
of t11FcRouteProto is 'local'."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 8 }

t11FcRouteMetric OBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX Unsigned32 (0..65536)

MAX-ACCESS read-create

STATUS current

DESCRIPTION

"The routing metric for this route.

The use of this object is dependent on
t11FcRouteProto."

::= { t11FcRouteEntry 9 }

t11FcRouteType OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                local(1),
                remote(2)
            }
MAX-ACCESS  read-create
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "The type of route.
     local(1): refers to a route for which the next Fibre
               Channel port is the final destination;
     remote(2): refers to a route for which the next Fibre
               Channel port is not the final destination."
DEFVAL {local}
 ::= { t11FcRouteEntry 10 }

```

t11FcRouteIfDown OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      INTEGER {
                remove(1),
                retain(2)
            }

```

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```

MAX-ACCESS  read-create
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
    "The value of this object indicates what happens to
     this route when the output interface (given by the
     corresponding value of t11FcRouteOutInterface) is
     operationally 'down'. If this object's value is 'retain',
     the route is to be retained in this table. If this
     object's value is 'remove', the route is to be removed
     from this table."
DEFVAL { retain }
 ::= { t11FcRouteEntry 11 }

```

t11FcRouteStorageType OBJECT-TYPE

```

SYNTAX      StorageType
MAX-ACCESS  read-create
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION

```

"The storage type for this conceptual row.


```
Conceptual rows having the value 'permanent' need not
allow write-access to any columnar objects in the row."
DEFVAL { nonVolatile }
::= { t11FcRouteEntry 12 }
```

```
t11FcRouteRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      RowStatus
    MAX-ACCESS  read-create
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The status of this conceptual row."
    ::= { t11FcRouteEntry 13 }
```

```
--
```

```
-- Conformance
```

```
--
```

```
t11FcRouteCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER
                        ::= { t11FcRouteConformance 1 }
t11FcRouteGroups      OBJECT IDENTIFIER
                        ::= { t11FcRouteConformance 2 }
```

```
t11FcRouteCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS      current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for entities which
```

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```
        implement the T11-FC-ROUTE-MIB."
MODULE  -- this module
    MANDATORY-GROUPS { t11FcRouteGroup }

    OBJECT      t11FcRouteIfDown
    MIN-ACCESS  read-only
    DESCRIPTION
        "Write access is not required."

    OBJECT      t11FcRouteDomainId
    MIN-ACCESS  read-only
    DESCRIPTION
        "Write access is not required."
```

```

OBJECT      t11FcRouteMetric
MIN-ACCESS  read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required."

OBJECT      t11FcRouteType
MIN-ACCESS  read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required."

OBJECT      t11FcRouteStorageType
MIN-ACCESS  read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required."

OBJECT      t11FcRouteRowStatus
SYNTAX      INTEGER { active(1) }
MIN-ACCESS  read-only
DESCRIPTION
    "Write access is not required."
--
-- Note: the next two objects are auxiliary objects and the SMIV2
-- does not permit inclusion of objects that are not accessible in
-- an OBJECT clause (see sections 3.1 & 5.4.3 in STD 58, RFC 2580).
-- Thus, the following OBJECT clauses must be commented-out.
--
--      OBJECT      t11FcRouteSrcAddrId
--      SYNTAX      FcAddressIdOrZero (SIZE (0))
--      DESCRIPTION
--          "Support is not required for routes which
--          match only a subset of possible source

```

```

--          addresses."
--
--      OBJECT      t11FcRouteSrcMask
--      SYNTAX      FcAddressIdOrZero (SIZE (0))
--      DESCRIPTION
--          "Support is not required for routes which
--          match only a subset of possible source

```

```

--          addresses."
--
--      OBJECT      t11FcRouteDestMask
--      DESCRIPTION
--          "Support is mandatory only for FSPF-generated
--          routes. Since FSPF's definition generates
--          routes to a Domain_ID, the mask for all
--          FSPF-generated routes is 255.0.0. Thus,
--          support is only required for 255.0.0."
--
--      OBJECT      t11FcRouteInInterface
--      SYNTAX      InterfaceIndexOrZero (0)
--      DESCRIPTION
--          "Support for routes specific to particular
--          source interfaces is not required."
--
--
--      ::= { t11FcRouteCompliances 1 }
--
t11FcRouteGroup OBJECT-GROUP
    OBJECTS { t11FcRouteFabricLastChange,
              t11FcRouteDomainId,
              t11FcRouteMetric,
              t11FcRouteType,
              t11FcRouteIfDown,
              t11FcRouteStorageType,
              t11FcRouteRowStatus
            }
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "A collection of objects for displaying and configuring
        routes."
    ::= { t11FcRouteGroups 1 }
--
END

```

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[8.](#) Acknowledgements

This document is currently a work item of the INCITS Task Group T11.5.

[9.](#) Normative References

[RFC2578]

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[11.](#) IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to make the OID assignment for the MIB module under

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the appropriate subtree.

12. Security Considerations

There are several management objects defined in this MIB module with a MAX-ACCESS clause of read-write and/or read-create. Such objects may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. The support for SET operations in a non-secure environment without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations. These objects and their sensitivity/vulnerability are:

```
t11FcRouteDomainId, t11FcRouteMetric, t11FcRouteType,  
t11FcRouteIfDown, t11FcRouteRowStatus  
    -- configure new routes and/or modify existing routes.
```

Such objects may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. For example, the ability to change network topology or network speed may afford an attacker the ability to obtain better performance at the expense of other network users. The support for SET operations in a non-secure environment without proper protection can have a negative effect on network 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. The objects and their sensitivity/vulnerability are: the write-able objects listed above plus one other:

```
t11FcRouteLastChangeTime  
    -- the time of the last routing table change.
```

SNMP versions prior to SNMPv3 did not include adequate security. Even if the network itself is secure (for example by using IPSec), even then, there is no control as to who on the secure network is allowed to access and GET/SET (read/change/create/delete) the objects in this MIB module.

It is RECOMMENDED that implementors consider the security features as provided by the SNMPv3 framework (see [\[RFC3410\], section 8](#)), including full support for the SNMPv3 cryptographic mechanisms (for authentication and privacy).

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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.

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