RADIUS Accounting Client MIB

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Abstract

This memo defines a set of extensions which instrument RADIUS accounting client functions. These extensions represent a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. Using these extensions IP-based management stations can manage RADIUS accounting clients.

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 used for managing RADIUS accounting clients.

Today a wide range of network devices, including routers and NASes, act as RADIUS accounting clients in order to provide accounting services. As a result, the effective management of RADIUS accounting clients is of considerable importance.

2. The SNMP Management Framework

The SNMP Management Framework presently consists of five major components:

- An overall architecture, described in RFC 2571 [1].
- Mechanisms for describing and naming objects and events for the purpose of management. The first version of this Structure of Management Information (SMI) is called SMIv1 and described in
The second version, called SMIv2, is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [5], RFC 2579 [6] and RFC 2580 [7].

- Message protocols for transferring management information. The first version of the SNMP message protocol is called SNMPv1 and described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [8]. A second version of the SNMP message protocol, which is not an Internet standards track protocol, is called SNMPv2c and described in RFC 1901 [9] and RFC 1906 [10]. The third version of the message protocol is called SNMPv3 and described in RFC 1906 [10], RFC 2572 [11] and RFC 2574 [12].

- Protocol operations for accessing management information. The first set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [8]. A second set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in RFC 1905 [13].

- A set of fundamental applications described in RFC 2573 [14] and the view-based access control mechanism described in RFC 2575 [15].

Managed objects are accessed via a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base or MIB. Objects in the MIB are defined using the mechanisms defined in the SMI.

This memo specifies a MIB module that is compliant to the SMIv2. A MIB conforming to the SMIv1 can be produced through the appropriate translations. The resulting translated MIB must be semantically equivalent, except where objects or events are omitted because no translation is possible (use of Counter64). Some machine readable information in SMIv2 will be converted into textual descriptions in SMIv1 during the translation process. However, this loss of machine readable information is not considered to change the semantics of the MIB.

3. Overview

The RADIUS accounting protocol, described in [16], distinguishes between the client function and the server function. In RADIUS accounting, clients send Accounting-Requests, and servers reply with Accounting-Responses. Typically NAS devices implement the client function, and thus would be expected to implement the RADIUS accounting client MIB, while RADIUS accounting servers implement the server function, and thus would be expected to implement the RADIUS accounting server MIB.
However, it is possible for a RADIUS accounting entity to perform both client and server functions. For example, a RADIUS proxy may act as a server to one or more RADIUS accounting clients, while simultaneously acting as an accounting client to one or more accounting servers. In such situations, it is expected that RADIUS entities combining client and server functionality will support both the client and server MIBs.

3.1. Selected objects

This MIB module contains two scalars as well as a single table:

(1) the RADIUS Accounting Server Table contains one row for each RADIUS server that the client shares a secret with.

Each entry in the RADIUS Accounting Server Table includes thirteen columns presenting a view of the activity of the RADIUS client.

4. Definitions

RADIUS-ACC-CLIENT-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
    MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, OBJECT-IDENTITY,
    Counter32, Integer32, Gauge32,
    IpAddress, TimeTicks, mib-2 FROM SNMPv2-SMI
    SnmpAdminString FROM SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB
    MODULE-COMPLIANCE, OBJECT-GROUP FROM SNMPv2-CONF;

radiusAccClientMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
    LAST-UPDATED "9906110000Z" -- 11 Jun 1999
    ORGANIZATION "IETF RADIUS Working Group."
    CONTACT-INFO
        " Bernard Aboba
            Microsoft
            One Microsoft Way
            Redmond, WA  98052
            US
        
        Phone: +1 425 936 6605
        EMail: bernarda@microsoft.com"
    DESCRIPTION
        "The MIB module for entities implementing the client side of the Remote Access Dialin User Service (RADIUS) accounting protocol."
    REVISION "9906110000Z" -- 11 Jun 1999
    DESCRIPTION "Initial version as published in RFC 2620"
    ::= { radiusAccounting 2 }
radiusMIB OBJECT-IDENTITY
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The OID assigned to RADIUS MIB work by the IANA."
  ::= { mib-2 67 }

radiusAccounting OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= (radiusMIB 2)

radiusAccClientMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {
  radiusAccClientMIB 1 }

radiusAccClient OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { radiusAccClientMIBObjects 1 }

radiusAccClientInvalidServerAddresses OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX Counter32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The number of RADIUS Accounting-Response packets
     received from unknown addresses."
  ::= { radiusAccClient 1 }

radiusAccClientIdentifier OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX SnmpAdminString
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The NAS-Identifier of the RADIUS accounting client. This
     is not necessarily the same as sysName in MIB II."
  ::= { radiusAccClient 2 }

radiusAccServerTable OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF RadiusAccServerEntry
  MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The (conceptual) table listing the RADIUS accounting
     servers with which the client shares a secret."
  ::= { radiusAccClient 3 }

radiusAccServerEntry OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX RadiusAccServerEntry
  MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
    "An entry (conceptual row) representing a RADIUS
     accounting server with which the client shares a secret."
  INDEX { radiusAccServerIndex }
::= { radiusAccServerTable 1 }

RadiusAccServerEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  radiusAccServerIndex                     Integer32,
  radiusAccServerAddress                   IpAddress,
  radiusAccClientServerPortNumber          Integer32,
  radiusAccClientRoundTripTime             TimeTicks,
  radiusAccClientRequests                  Counter32,
  radiusAccClientRetransmissions           Counter32,
  radiusAccClientResponses                 Counter32,
  radiusAccClientMalformedResponses        Counter32,
  radiusAccClientBadAuthenticators         Counter32,
  radiusAccClientPendingRequests           Gauge32,
  radiusAccClientTimeouts                  Counter32,
  radiusAccClientUnknownTypes              Counter32,
  radiusAccClientPacketsDropped            Counter32
}

radiusAccServerIndex OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          Integer32 (1..2147483647)
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION      "A number uniquely identifying each RADIUS Accounting server with which this client communicates."
::= { radiusAccServerEntry 1 }

radiusAccServerAddress OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          IpAddress
MAX-ACCESS      read-only
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION      "The IP address of the RADIUS accounting server referred to in this table entry."
::= { radiusAccServerEntry 2 }

radiusAccClientServerPortNumber OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          Integer32 (0..65535)
MAX-ACCESS      read-only
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION      "The UDP port the client is using to send requests to this server."
::= { radiusAccServerEntry 3 }

radiusAccClientRoundTripTime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          TimeTicks
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The time interval between the most recent
  Accounting-Response and the Accounting-Request that
  matched it from this RADIUS accounting server."
::= { radiusAccServerEntry 4 }

-- Request/Response statistics
-- Requests = Responses + PendingRequests + ClientTimeouts
-- Responses - MalformedResponses - BadAuthenticators -
-- UnknownTypes - PacketsDropped = Successfully received

radiusAccClientRequests OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX Counter32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
  "The number of RADIUS Accounting-Request packets
  sent. This does not include retransmissions."
  ::= { radiusAccServerEntry 5 }

radiusAccClientRetransmissions OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX Counter32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
  "The number of RADIUS Accounting-Request packets
  retransmitted to this RADIUS accounting server. Retransmissions include retries where the
  Identifier and Acct-Delay have been updated, as well as those in which they remain the same."
  ::= { radiusAccServerEntry 6 }

radiusAccClientResponses OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX Counter32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION
  "The number of RADIUS packets received on the
  accounting port from this server."
  ::= { radiusAccServerEntry 7 }

radiusAccClientMalformedResponses OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX Counter32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of malformed RADIUS Accounting-Response packets received from this server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators and unknown types are not included as malformed accounting responses."
 ::= { radiusAccServerEntry 8 }

radiusAccClientBadAuthenticators OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of RADIUS Accounting-Response packets which contained invalid authenticators received from this server."
 ::= { radiusAccServerEntry 9 }

radiusAccClientPendingRequests OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Gauge32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of RADIUS Accounting-Request packets sent to this server that have not yet timed out or received a response. This variable is incremented when an Accounting-Request is sent and decremented due to receipt of an Accounting-Response, a timeout or a retransmission."
 ::= { radiusAccServerEntry 10 }

radiusAccClientTimeouts OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of accounting timeouts to this server. After a timeout the client may retry to the same server, send to a different server, or give up. A retry to the same server is counted as a retransmit as well as a timeout. A send to a different server is counted as an Accounting-Request as well as a timeout."
 ::= { radiusAccServerEntry 11 }

radiusAccClientUnknownTypes OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of RADIUS packets of unknown type which
were received from this server on the accounting port."
::= { radiusAccServerEntry 12 }

radiusAccClientPacketsDropped OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of RADIUS packets which were received from
this server on the accounting port and dropped for some
other reason."
::= { radiusAccServerEntry 13 }

-- conformance information

radiusAccClientMIBConformance
OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { radiusAccClientMIB 2 }
radiusAccClientMIBCompliances
OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { radiusAccClientMIBConformance 1 }
radiusAccClientMIBGroups
OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { radiusAccClientMIBConformance 2 }

-- compliance statements

radiusAccClientMIBCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The compliance statement for accounting clients
implementing the RADIUS Accounting Client MIB."
MODULE -- this module
MANDATORY-GROUPS { radiusAccClientMIBGroup }
::= { radiusAccClientMIBCompliances 1 }

-- units of conformance

radiusAccClientMIBGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS { radiusAccClientIdentifier,
radiusAccClientInvalidServerAddresses,
radiusAccServerAddress,
radiusAccClientServerPortNumber,
radiusAccClientRoundTripTime,
radiusAccClientRequests,}
radiusAccClientRetransmissions,
radiusAccClientResponses,
radiusAccClientMalformedResponses,
radiusAccClientBadAuthenticators,
radiusAccClientPendingRequests,
radiusAccClientTimeouts,
radiusAccClientUnknownTypes,
radiusAccClientPacketsDropped
}

STATUS    current
DESCRIPTION
"The basic collection of objects providing management of
RADIUS Accounting Clients."
::= { radiusAccClientMIBGroups 1 }

END

5. References

   for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks", RFC 2571, April
   1999.

   Management Information for TCP/IP-based Internets", STD 16, RFC
   1155, May 1990.


   M. and S. Waldbusser, "Structure of Management Information
   Version 2 (SMIv2)", STD 58, RFC 2578, April 1999.

   M. and S. Waldbusser, "Textual Conventions for SMIv2", STD 58,
   RFC 2579, April 1999.

   M. and S. Waldbusser, "Conformance Statements for SMIv2", STD
   58, RFC 2580, April 1999.

6. Security Considerations

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

There are a number of managed objects in this MIB that may contain sensitive information. These are:
radiusAccServerAddress
This can be used to determine the address of the RADIUS accounting server with which the client is communicating. This information could be useful in mounting an attack on the accounting server, which may contain sensitive financial data.

radiusAccClientServerPortNumber
This can be used to determine the port number on which the RADIUS accounting client is sending. This information could be useful in impersonating the client in order to send fraudulent data to the accounting server.

It is thus important to control even GET access to these objects and possibly to even encrypt the values of these object when sending them over the network via SNMP. Not all versions of SNMP provide features for such a secure environment.

SNMPv1 by itself is not a secure environment. 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.

It is recommended that the implementers consider the security features as provided by the SNMPv3 framework. Specifically, the use of the User-based Security Model RFC 2574 [12] and the View-based Access Control Model RFC 2575 [15] is recommended. Using these security features, customer/users can give access to the objects only to those principals (users) that have legitimate rights to GET or SET (change/create/delete) them.

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8. Authors’ Addresses

Bernard Aboba
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
Phone: 425-936-6605
EMail: bernarda@microsoft.com

Glen Zorn
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
Phone: 425-703-1559
EMail: glennz@microsoft.com
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