Real-Time Transport Protocol
Management Information Base

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the
Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for
improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet
Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state
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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 defines objects for managing Real-Time Transport
Protocol (RTP) systems (RFC1889).

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1. The SNMP Management Framework

The SNMP Management Framework presently consists of five major components:

- An overall architecture, described in RFC 2571 [RFC2571].
- 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 STD 16, RFC 1155 [RFC1155], STD 16, RFC 1212 [RFC1212] and RFC 1215 [RFC1215]. The second version, called SMIV2, is described in STD 58, RFC 2578 [RFC2578], RFC 2579 [RFC2579] and RFC 2580 [RFC2580].
- Message protocols for transferring management information. The first version of the SNMP message protocol is called SNMPv1 and described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [RFC1157]. A second version of the SNMP message protocol, which is not an Internet standards track protocol, is called SNMPv2c and described in RFC 1901 [RFC1901] and RFC 1906 [RFC1906]. The third version of the message protocol is called SNMPv3 and described in RFC 1906 [RFC1906], RFC 2572 [RFC2572] and RFC 2574 [RFC2574].
- Protocol operations for accessing management information. The first set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in STD 15, RFC 1157 [RFC1157]. A second set of protocol operations and associated PDU formats is described in RFC 1905 [RFC1905].
- A set of fundamental applications described in RFC 2573 [RFC2573] and the view-based access control mechanism described in RFC 2575 [RFC2575].

A more detailed introduction to the current SNMP Management Framework can be found in RFC 2570 [RFC2570].

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.

2. Overview

An "RTP System" may be a host end-system that runs an application program that sends or receives RTP data packets, or it may be an intermediate-system that forwards RTP packets. RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) packets are sent by senders and receivers to convey information about RTP packet transmission and reception [RFC1889]. RTP monitors may collect RTCP information on senders and receivers to and from an RTP host or intermediate-system.

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

2.1 Components

The RTP MIB is structured around "Session," "Receiver" and "Sender" conceptual abstractions.

2.1.1 An "RTP Session" is the "...association of participants communicating with RTP. For each participant, the session is defined by a particular pair of destination transport addresses (one network address plus a port pair for RTP and RTCP). The destination transport addresses may be common for all participants, as in the case of IP multicast, or may be different for each, as in the case of individual unicast addresses plus a common port pair," as defined in section 3 of [RFC1889].

2.1.2 A "Sender" is identified within an RTP session by a 32-bit numeric "Synchronization Source," or "SSRC", value and is "...the source of a stream of RTP packets" as defined in section 3 of [RFC1889]. The sender is also a source of RTCP Sender Report packets as specified in section 6 of [RFC1889].

2.1.3 A "Receiver" of a "stream of RTP packets" can be a unicast or multicast Receiver as described in 2.1.1, above. An RTP Receiver has an SSRC value that is unique to the session. An RTP Receiver is a source of RTCP Receiver Reports as specified in section 6 of [RFC1889].
2.2 Applicability of the MIB to RTP System Implementations

The RTP MIB may be used in two types of RTP implementations, RTP Host Systems (end systems) and RTP Monitors, see section 3 of [RFC1889]. Use of the RTP MIB for RTP Translators and Mixers, as defined in section 7 of [RFC1889], is for further study.

2.2.1 RTP host Systems are end-systems that may use the RTP MIB to collect RTP session and stream data that the host is sending or receiving; these data may be used by a network manager to detect and diagnose faults that occur over the lifetime of an RTP session as in a "help-desk" scenario.

2.2.2 RTP Monitors of multicast RTP sessions may be third-party or may be located in the RTP host. RTP Monitors may use the RTP MIB to collect RTP session and stream statistical data; these data may be used by a network manager for capacity planning and other network-management purposes. An RTP Monitor may use the RTP MIB to collect data to permit a network manager to detect and diagnose faults in RTP sessions or to permit a network manger to configure its operation.

2.2.3 Many host systems will want to keep track of streams beyond what they are sending and receiving. In a host monitor system, a host agent would use RTP data from the host to maintain data about streams it is sending and receiving, and RTCP data to collect data about other hosts in the session. For example, an agent for an RTP host that is sending a stream would use data from its RTP system to maintain the rtpSenderTable, but it may want to maintain a rtpRcvrTable for endpoints that are receiving its stream. To do this the RTP agent will collect RTCP data from the receivers of its stream to build the rtpRcvrTable. A host monitor system MUST set the rtpSessionMonitor object to 'true(1)', but it does not have to accept management operations that create and destroy rows in its rtpSessionTable.

2.3 The Structure of the RTP MIB

There are six tables in the RTP MIB. The rtpSessionTable contains objects that describe active sessions at the host, or monitor. The rtpSenderTable contains information about senders to the RTP session. The rtpRcvrTable contains information about receivers of RTP session data. The rtpSessionInverseTable, rtpSenderInverseTable, and rtpRcvrInverseTable contain information to efficiently find indexes into the rtpSessionTable, rtpSenderTable, and rtpRcvrTable, respectively.
The reverse lookup tables (rtpSessionInverseTable, rtpSenderInverseTable, and rtpRcvrInverseTable) are optional tables to help management applications efficiently access conceptual rows in other tables. Implementors of this MIB SHOULD implement these tables for multicast RTP sessions when table indexes (rtpSessionIndex of rtpSessionTable, rtpSenderSSRC of rtpSenderTable, and the SSRC pair in the rtpRcvrTable) are not available from other MIBs. Otherwise, the management application may be forced to perform expensive tree walks through large numbers of sessions, senders, or receivers.

For any particular RTP session, the rtpSessionMonitor object indicates whether remote senders or receivers to the RTP session are to be monitored. If rtpSessionMonitor is true(1) then senders and receivers to the session MUST be monitored with entries in the rtpSenderTable and rtpRcvrTable. RTP sessions are monitored by the RTP agent that updates rtpSenderTable and rtpRcvrTable objects with information from RTCP reports from remote senders or remote receivers respectively.

rtpSessionNewIndex is a global object that permits a network-management application to obtain a unique index for conceptual row creation in the rtpSessionTable. In this way the SNMP Set operation MAY be used to configure a monitor.

3. Definitions

RTP-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
IMPORTS
    Counter32, Counter64, Gauge32, mib-2, Integer32,
    MODULE-IDENTITY,
    OBJECT-TYPE, Unsigned32                     FROM SNMPv2-SMI
    RowStatus, TAddress,
    TDomain, TestAndIncr,
    TimeStamp, TruthValue                       FROM SNMPv2-TC
    OBJECT-GROUP, MODULE-COMPLIANCE             FROM SNMPv2-CONF
    Utf8String                                  FROM SYSAPPL-MIB
    InterfaceIndex                              FROM IF-MIB;

rtpMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
    LAST-UPDATED "200010020000Z"   -- 2 October 2000
    ORGANIZATION
    "IETF AVT Working Group
    Email:   rem-conf@es.net"
    CONTACT-INFO
    "Mark Baugher
    Postal: Intel Corporation
    2111 NE 25th Avenue
    Hillsboro, OR   97124
DESCRIPTION
"The managed objects of RTP systems. The MIB is
structured around three types of information.
1. General information about RTP sessions such
   as the session address.
2. Information about RTP streams being sent to
   an RTP session by a particular sender.
3. Information about RTP streams received on an
   RTP session by a particular receiver from a
   particular sender.
There are two types of RTP Systems, RTP hosts and
RTP monitors. As described below, certain objects
are unique to a particular type of RTP System. An
RTP host may also function as an RTP monitor.
Refer to RFC 1889, 'RTP: A Transport Protocol for
Real-Time Applications,' section 3.0, for definitions."
REVISION  "200010020000Z" -- 2 October 2000
DESCRIPTION  "Initial version of this MIB.
Published as RFC 2959."

::= { mib-2 87 }

--

-- OBJECTS

rtpMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rtpMIB 1 }
rtpConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rtpMIB 2 }

--
-- SESSION NEW INDEX
--

rtpSessionNewIndex OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX TestAndIncr
MAX-ACCESS read-write
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"This object is used to assign values to rtpSessionIndex as described in ‘Textual Conventions for SMIV2’. For an RTP system that supports the creation of rows, the network manager would read the object, and then write the value back in the Set that creates a new instance of rtpSessionEntry. If the Set fails with the code ‘inconsistentValue,’ then the process must be repeated; If the Set succeeds, then the object is incremented, and the new instance is created according to the manager’s directions. However, if the RTP agent is not acting as a monitor, only the RTP agent may create conceptual rows in the RTP session table."
::= { rtpMIBObjects 1 }

--

-- SESSION INVERSE TABLE
--

rtpSessionInverseTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF RtpSessionInverseEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Maps rtpSessionDomain, rtpSessionRemAddr, and rtpSessionLocAddr TAddress pairs to one or more rtpSessionIndex values, each describing a row in the rtpSessionTable. This makes it possible to retrieve the row(s) in the rtpSessionTable corresponding to a given session without having to walk the entire (potentially large) table."
::= { rtpMIBObjects 2 }

rtpSessionInverseEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX RtpSessionInverseEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Each entry corresponds to exactly one entry in the rtpSessionTable - the entry containing the tuple, rtpSessionDomain, rtpSessionRemAddr, rtpSessionLocAddr and rtpSessionIndex."
INDEX { rtpSessionDomain, rtpSessionRemAddr, rtpSessionLocAddr, rtpSessionIndex }
::= { rtpSessionInverseTable 1 }
RtpSessionInverseEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    rtpSessionInverseStartTime     TimeStamp
}

rtpSessionInverseStartTime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          TimeStamp
MAX-ACCESS      read-only
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
   "The value of SysUpTime at the time that this row was
    created."
 ::= { rtpSessionInverseEntry 1 }

--
-- SESSION TABLE
--

rtpSessionTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          SEQUENCE OF RtpSessionEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
   "There's one entry in rtpSessionTable for each RTP session
    on which packets are being sent, received, and/or
    monitored."
 ::= { rtpMIBObjects 3 }

rtpSessionEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          RtpSessionEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
   "Data in rtpSessionTable uniquely identify an RTP session. A
    host RTP agent MUST create a read-only row for each session to
    which packets are being sent or received. Rows MUST be created
    by the RTP Agent at the start of a session when one or more
    senders or receivers are observed. Rows created by an RTP agent
    MUST be deleted when the session is over and there are no
    rtpRcvrEntry and no rtpSenderEntry for this session. An RTP
    session SHOULD be monitored to create management information on
    all RTP streams being sent or received when the
    rtpSessionMonitor has the TruthValue of ‘true(1)’. An RTP
    monitor SHOULD permit row creation with the side effect of
    causing the RTP System to join the multicast session for the
    purposes of gathering management information (additional
    conceptual rows are created in the rtpRcvrTable and
    rtpSenderTable). Thus, rtpSessionTable rows SHOULD be created
    for RTP session monitoring purposes. Rows created by a
    management application SHOULD be deleted via SNMP operations by
Rows created by management operations are deleted by management operations by setting rtpSessionRowStatus to ‘destroy(6)’.

INDEX { rtpSessionIndex }
::= { rtpSessionTable 1 }

RtpSessionEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  rtpSessionIndex         Integer32,
  rtpSessionDomain        TDomain,
  rtpSessionRemAddr       TAddress,
  rtpSessionLocAddr       TAddress,
  rtpSessionIfIndex       InterfaceIndex,
  rtpSessionSenderJoins   Counter32,
  rtpSessionReceiverJoins Counter32,
  rtpSessionByes          Counter32,
  rtpSessionStartTime     TimeStamp,
  rtpSessionMonitor       TruthValue,
  rtpSessionRowStatus     RowStatus
}

rtpSessionIndex OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX           Integer32 (1..2147483647)
MAX-ACCESS       not-accessible
STATUS           current
DESCRIPTION
  "The index of the conceptual row which is for SNMP purposes only and has no relation to any protocol value. There is no requirement that these rows are created or maintained sequentially."
::= { rtpSessionEntry 1 }

rtpSessionDomain OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX           TDomain
MAX-ACCESS       read-create
STATUS           current
DESCRIPTION
  "The transport-layer protocol used for sending or receiving the stream of RTP data packets on this session. Cannot be changed if rtpSessionRowStatus is ‘active’.
::= { rtpSessionEntry 2 }

rtpSessionRemAddr OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX           TAddress
MAX-ACCESS       read-create
STATUS           current
DESCRIPTION
  "The address to which RTP packets are sent by the RTP system. In an IP multicast RTP session, this is the single address used
by all senders and receivers of RTP session data. In a unicast RTP session this is the unicast address of the remote RTP system. The destination address pair may be common for all participants, as in the case of IP multicast, or may be different for each, as in the case of individual unicast network address pairs.' See RFC 1889, 'RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications,' sec. 3. The transport service is identified by rtpSessionDomain. For snmpUDPDomain, this is an IP address and even-numbered UDP Port with the RTCP being sent on the next higher odd-numbered port, see RFC 1889, sec. 5."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 3 }

rtpSessionLocAddr OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          TAddress
MAX-ACCESS      read-only
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION "The local address used by the RTP system. In an IP multicast RTP session, rtpSessionRemAddr will be the same IP multicast address as rtpSessionLocAddr. In a unicast RTP session, rtpSessionRemAddr and rtpSessionLocAddr will have different unicast addresses. See RFC 1889, 'RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications,' sec. 3. The transport service is identified by rtpSessionDomain. For snmpUDPDomain, this is an IP address and even-numbered UDP Port with the RTCP being sent on the next higher odd-numbered port, see RFC 1889, sec. 5."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 4 }

rtpSessionIfIndex OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          InterfaceIndex
MAX-ACCESS      read-create
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION "The ifIndex value is set to the corresponding value from IF-MIB (See RFC 2233, 'The Interfaces Group MIB using SMIv2'). This is the interface that the RTP stream is being sent to or received from, or in the case of an RTP Monitor the interface that RTCP packets will be received on. Cannot be changed if rtpSessionRowStatus is 'active'."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 5 }

rtpSessionSenderJoins OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          Counter32
MAX-ACCESS      read-only
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION "The number of senders that have been observed to have joined the session since this conceptual row was created"
(rtpSessionStartTime). A sender ‘joins’ an RTP session by sending to it. Senders that leave and then re-join following an RTCP BYE (see RFC 1889, ‘RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications,’ sec. 6.6) or session timeout may be counted twice. Every time a new RTP sender is detected either using RTP or RTCP, this counter is incremented."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 6 }

rtpSessionReceiverJoins OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of receivers that have been observed to have joined this session since this conceptual row was created (rtpSessionStartTime). A receiver ‘joins’ an RTP session by sending RTCP Receiver Reports to the session. Receivers that leave and then re-join following an RTCP BYE (see RFC 1889, ‘RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications,’ sec. 6.6) or session timeout may be counted twice."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 7 }

rtpSessionByes OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"A count of RTCP BYE (see RFC 1889, ‘RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications,’ sec. 6.6) messages received by this entity."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 8 }

rtpSessionStartTime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX TimeStamp
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The value of SysUpTime at the time that this row was created."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 9 }

rtpSessionMonitor OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX TruthValue
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Boolean, Set to ‘true(1)’ if remote senders or receivers in addition to the local RTP System are to be monitored using RTCP. RTP Monitors MUST initialize to ‘true(1)’ and RTP Hosts SHOULD initialize this ‘false(2)’. Note that because ‘host monitor’ systems are receiving RTCP from their remote participants they MUST set this value to 'true(1)'."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 10 

rtpSessionRowStatus OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          RowStatus
MAX-ACCESS      read-create
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
"Value of ‘active’ when RTP or RTCP messages are being sent or received by an RTP System. A newly-created conceptual row must have the all read-create objects initialized before becoming ‘active’. A conceptual row that is in the ‘notReady’ or ‘notInService’ state MAY be removed after 5 minutes."

::= { rtpSessionEntry 11 

--
-- SENDER INVERSE TABLE
--

rtpSenderInverseTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          SEQUENCE OF RtpSenderInverseEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
"Maps rtpSenderAddr, rtpSessionIndex, to the rtpSenderSSRC index of the rtpSenderTable. This table allows management applications to find entries sorted by rtpSenderAddr rather than sorted by rtpSessionIndex. Given the rtpSessionDomain and rtpSenderAddr, a set of rtpSessionIndex and rtpSenderSSRC values can be returned from a tree walk. When rtpSessionIndex is specified in the SNMP Get-Next operations, one or more rtpSenderSSRC values may be returned."

::= { rtpMIBObjects 4 

rtpSenderInverseEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          RtpSenderInverseEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
"Each entry corresponds to exactly one entry in the rtpSenderTable - the entry containing the index pair, rtpSessionIndex, rtpSenderSSRC."
INDEX { rtpSessionDomain, rtpSenderAddr, rtpSessionIndex,
rtpSenderSSRC )
::= { rtpSenderInverseTable 1 }

RtpSenderInverseEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
   rtpSenderInverseStartTime     TimeStamp
}

rtpSenderInverseStartTime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          TimeStamp
MAX-ACCESS      read-only
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION     "The value of SysUpTime at the time that this row was created."
::= { rtpSenderInverseEntry 1 }

--
--  SENDERS TABLE
--

rtpSenderTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          SEQUENCE OF RtpSenderEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION     "Table of information about a sender or senders to an RTP Session. RTP sending hosts MUST have an entry in this table for each stream being sent. RTP receiving hosts MAY have an entry in this table for each sending stream being received by this host. RTP monitors MUST create an entry for each observed sender to a multicast RTP Session as a side-effect when a conceptual row in the rtpSessionTable is made 'active' by a manager."
::= { rtpMIBObjects 5 }

rtpSenderEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          RtpSenderEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION     "Each entry contains information from a single RTP Sender Synchronization Source (SSRC, see RFC 1889 'RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications' sec.6). The session is identified to the the SNMP entity by rtpSessionIndex. Rows are removed by the RTP agent when a BYE is received from the sender or when the sender times out (see RFC 1889, Sec. 6.2.1) or when the rtpSessionEntry is deleted."
INDEX { rtpSessionIndex, rtpSenderSSRC }
::= { rtpSenderIdTable 1 }
RtpSenderEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    rtpSenderSSRC          Unsigned32,
    rtpSenderCNAME         Utf8String,
    rtpSenderAddr          TAddress,
    rtpSenderPackets       Counter64,
    rtpSenderOctets        Counter64,
    rtpSenderTool          Utf8String,
    rtpSenderSRs           Counter32,
    rtpSenderSRTTime       TimeStamp,
    rtpSenderPT            INTEGER,
    rtpSenderStartTime     TimeStamp
}

rtpSenderSSRC OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX        Unsigned32
MAX-ACCESS    not-accessible
STATUS        current
DESCRIPTION    
"The RTP SSRC, or synchronization source identifier of the sender. The RTP session address plus an SSRC uniquely identify a sender to an RTP session (see RFC 1889, ‘RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications’ sec.3)."
 ::= { rtpSenderEntry 1 }

rtpSenderCNAME OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX        Utf8String
MAX-ACCESS    read-only
STATUS        current
DESCRIPTION    
"The RTP canonical name of the sender."
 ::= { rtpSenderEntry 2 }

rtpSenderAddr OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX        TAddress
MAX-ACCESS    read-only
STATUS        current
DESCRIPTION    
"The unicast transport source address of the sender. In the case of an RTP Monitor this address is the address that the sender is using to send its RTCP Sender Reports."
 ::= { rtpSenderEntry 3 }

rtpSenderPackets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX        Counter64
MAX-ACCESS    read-only
STATUS        current
DESCRIPTION    
"Count of RTP packets sent by this sender, or observed by
an RTP monitor, since rtpSenderStartTime.
::= { rtpSenderEntry 4 }

rtpSenderOctets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter64
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Count of non-header RTP octets sent by this sender, or observed
by an RTP monitor, since rtpSenderStartTime."
::= { rtpSenderEntry 5 }

rtpSenderTool OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Utf8String (SIZE(0..127))
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Name of the application program source of the stream."
::= { rtpSenderEntry 6 }

rtpSenderSRs OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"A count of the number of RTCP Sender Reports that have
been sent from this sender, or observed if the RTP entity
is a monitor, since rtpSenderStartTime."
::= { rtpSenderEntry 7 }

rtpSenderSRTime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX TimeStamp
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"rtpSenderSRTime is the value of SysUpTime at the time that
the last SR was received from this sender, in the case of a
monitor or receiving host. Or sent by this sender, in the
case of a sending host."
::= { rtpSenderEntry 8 }

rtpSenderPT OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER (0..127)
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Payload type from the RTP header of the most recently received
RTP Packet (see RFC 1889, 'RTP: A Transport Protocol for

Baugher, et al. Standards Track [Page 15]
rtpSenderStartTime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          TimeStamp
MAX-ACCESS      read-only
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
    "The value of SysUpTime at the time that this row was
    created."
 ::= { rtpSenderEntry 10 }

--
-- RECEIVER INVERSE TABLE
--
rtpRcvrInverseTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          SEQUENCE OF RtpRcvrInverseEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
    "Maps rtpRcvrAddr and rtpSessionIndex to the rtpRcvrSRCSSRC and
    rtpRcvrSSRC indexes of the rtpRcvrTable.  This table allows
    management applications to find entries sorted by rtpRcvrAddr
    rather than by rtpSessionIndex.  Given rtpSessionDomain and
    rtpRcvrAddr, a set of rtpSessionIndex, rtpRcvrSRCSSRC, and
    rtpRcvrSSRC values can be returned from a tree walk.  When
    rtpSessionIndex is specified in SNMP Get-Next operations, one or
    more rtpRcvrSRCSSRC and rtpRcvrSSRC pairs may be returned."
 ::= { rtpMIBObjects 6 }

rtpRcvrInverseEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          RtpRcvrInverseEntry
MAX-ACCESS      not-accessible
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
    "Each entry corresponds to exactly one entry in the
    rtpRcvrTable - the entry containing the index pair,
    rtpSessionIndex, rtpRcvrSSRC."
INDEX { rtpSessionDomain, rtpRcvrAddr, rtpSessionIndex,
    rtpRcvrSRCSSRC, rtpRcvrSSRC }
 ::= { rtpRcvrInverseTable 1 }

RtpRcvrInverseEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    rtpRcvrInverseStartTime     TimeStamp
}

rtpRcvrInverseStartTime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX          TimeStamp
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The value of SysUpTime at the time that this row was created."
::= { rtpRcvrInverseEntry 1 }

--
-- RECEIVERS TABLE
--
rtpRcvrTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF RtpRcvrEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Table of information about a receiver or receivers of RTP session data. RTP hosts that receive RTP session packets MUST create an entry in this table for that receiver/sender pair. RTP hosts that send RTP session packets MAY create an entry in this table for each receiver to their stream using RTCP feedback from the RTP group. RTP monitors create an entry for each observed RTP session receiver as a side effect when a conceptual row in the rtpSessionTable is made 'active' by a manager."
::= { rtpMIBObjects 7 }

rtpRcvrEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX RtpRcvrEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Each entry contains information from a single RTP Synchronization Source that is receiving packets from the sender identified by rtpRcvrSRCSSRC (SSRC, see RFC 1889, ‘RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications’ sec.6). The session is identified to the the RTP Agent entity by rtpSessionIndex. Rows are removed by the RTP agent when a BYE is received from the sender or when the sender times out (see RFC 1889, Sec. 6.2.1) or when the rtpSessionEntry is deleted."
INDEX { rtpSessionIndex, rtpRcvrSRCSSRC, rtpRcvrSSRC }
::= { rtpRcvrTable 1 }

RtpRcvrEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    rtpRcvrSRCSSRC Unsigned32,
    rtpRcvrSSRC   Unsigned32,
    rtpRcvrCNAME  Utf8String,
    rtpRcvrAddr   TAddress,
}
rfpRcvrRTT          Gauge32,
rfpRcvrLostPackets  Counter64,
rfpRcvrJitter       Gauge32,
rfpRcvrTool         Utf8String,
rfpRcvrRRs          Counter32,
rfpRcvrRRTime       TimeStamp,
rfpRcvrPT           INTEGER,
rfpRcvrPackets      Counter64,
rfpRcvrOctets       Counter64,
rfpRcvrStartTime    TimeStamp
}

rfpRcvrSRCSSRC OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX       Unsigned32
MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
STATUS       current
DESCRIPTION
"The RTP SSRC, or synchronization source identifier of the
sender. The RTP session address plus an SSRC uniquely
identify a sender or receiver of an RTP stream (see RFC
Applications’ sec.3)."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 1 }

rfpRcvrSSRC OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX       Unsigned32
MAX-ACCESS   not-accessible
STATUS       current
DESCRIPTION
"The RTP SSRC, or synchronization source identifier of the
receiver. The RTP session address plus an SSRC uniquely
identify a receiver of an RTP stream (see RFC 1889, ‘RTP:
A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications’ sec.3)."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 2 }

rfpRcvrCNAME OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX       Utf8String
MAX-ACCESS   read-only
STATUS       current
DESCRIPTION
"The RTP canonical name of the receiver."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 3 }

rfpRcvrAddr OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX       TAddress
MAX-ACCESS   read-only
STATUS       current
DESCRIPTION
"The unicast transport address on which the receiver is receiving RTP packets and/or RTCP Receiver Reports."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 4 }

rtpRcvrRTT OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Gauge32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"The round trip time measurement taken by the source of the RTP stream based on the algorithm described on sec. 6 of RFC 1889, ‘RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications.’ This algorithm can produce meaningful results when the RTP agent has the same clock as the stream sender (when the RTP monitor is also the sending host for the particular receiver). Otherwise, the entity should return ‘noSuchInstance’ in response to queries against rtpRcvrRTT."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 5 }

rtpRcvrLostPackets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter64
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"A count of RTP packets lost as observed by this receiver since rtpRcvrStartTime."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 6 }

rtpRcvrJitter OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Gauge32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"An estimate of delay variation as observed by this receiver. (see RFC 1889, ‘RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications’ sec.6.3.1 and A.8)."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 7 }

rtpRcvrTool OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Utf8String (SIZE(0..127))
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Name of the application program source of the stream."
::= { rtpRcvrEntry 8 }

rtpRcvrRRs OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"A count of the number of RTCP Receiver Reports that have
been sent from this receiver, or observed if the RTP entity
is a monitor, since rtpRcvrStartTime."
 ::= { rtpRcvrEntry 9 }

rtpRcvrRRT ime OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX TimeStamp
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"rtpRcvrRRT ime is the value of SysUpTime at the time that the
last RTCP Receiver Report was received from this receiver, in
the case of a monitor or RR receiver (the RTP Sender). It is
the value of SysUpTime at the time that the last RR was sent by
this receiver in the case of an RTP receiver sending the RR."
 ::= { rtpRcvrEntry 10 }

rtpRcvrPT OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER (0..127)
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Static or dynamic payload type from the RTP header (see
Applications’ sec. 5)."
 ::= { rtpRcvrEntry 11 }

rtpRcvrPackets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter64
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Count of RTP packets received by this RTP host receiver
since rtpRcvrStartTime."
 ::= { rtpRcvrEntry 12 }

rtpRcvrOctets OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter64
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Count of non-header RTP octets received by this receiving RTP
host since rtpRcvrStartTime."
 ::= { rtpRcvrEntry 13 }
rtpRcvrStartTime OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX          TimeStamp
  MAX-ACCESS      read-only
  STATUS          current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The value of SysUpTime at the time that this row was
    created."
  ::= { rtpRcvrEntry 14 }

--
--  MODULE GROUPS
--
--  There are two types of RTP Systems, RTP hosts and RTP Monitors.
--  Thus there are three kinds of objects: 1) Objects common to both
--  kinds of systems, 2) Objects unique to RTP Hosts and 3) Objects
--  unique to RTP Monitors. There is a fourth group, 4) Objects that
--  SHOULD be implemented by Multicast hosts and RTP Monitors

rtpGroups OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rtpConformance 1 }
rtpSystemGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS         {
    rtpSessionDomain,
    rtpSessionRemAddr,
    rtpSessionIfIndex,
    rtpSessionSenderJoins,
    rtpSessionReceiverJoins,
    rtpSessionStartTime,
    rtpSessionByes,
    rtpSessionMonitor,
    rtpSenderCNAME,
    rtpSenderAddr,
    rtpSenderPackets,
    rtpSenderOctets,
    rtpSenderTool,
    rtpSenderSRs,
    rtpSenderSRTime,
    rtpSenderStartTime,
    rtpRcvrCNAME,
    rtpRcvrAddr,
    rtpRcvrLostPackets,
    rtpRcvrJitter,
    rtpRcvrTool,
    rtpRcvrRRs,
    rtpRcvrRRTime,
    rtpRcvrStartTime
  }
  STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
"Objects available to all RTP Systems."
::= { rtpGroups 1 }

rtpHostGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS
{ rtpSessionLocAddr,
rtpSenderPT,
rtpRcvrPT,
rtpRcvrRTT,
rtpRcvrOctets,
rtpRcvrPackets }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Objects that are available to RTP Host systems, but may not be available to RTP Monitor systems."
::= { rtpGroups 2 }

rtpMonitorGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS
{ rtpSessionNewIndex,
rtpSessionRowStatus }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Objects used to create rows in the RTP Session Table. These objects are not needed if the system does not create rows."
::= { rtpGroups 3 }

rtpInverseGroup OBJECT-GROUP
OBJECTS
{ rtpSessionInverseStartTime,
rtpSenderInverseStartTime,
rtpRcvrInverseStartTime }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Objects used in the Inverse Lookup Tables."
::= { rtpGroups 4 }

--
-- Compliance
--
rtpCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { rtpConformance 2 }

rtpHostCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Host implementations MUST comply."

MODULE RTP-MIB

MANDATORY-GROUPS {
  rtpSystemGroup,
  rtpHostGroup
}

GROUP rtpMonitorGroup
DESCRIPTION
"Host systems may optionally support row creation and deletion. This would allow an RTP Host system to act as an RTP Monitor."

GROUP rtpInverseGroup
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional tables."

OBJECT rtpSessionNewIndex
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"RTP system implementations support of row creation and deletion is OPTIONAL so implementation of this object is OPTIONAL."

OBJECT rtpSessionDomain
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
"RTP system implementation support of row creation and deletion is OPTIONAL. When it is not supported so write access is OPTIONAL."

OBJECT rtpSessionRemAddr
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
"Row creation and deletion is OPTIONAL so read-create access to this object is OPTIONAL."

OBJECT rtpSessionIfIndex
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
"Row creation and deletion is OPTIONAL so read-create access to this object is OPTIONAL."

OBJECT rtpSessionRowStatus
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"Row creation and deletion is OPTIONAL so read-create access to this object is OPTIONAL."

OBJECT rtpSessionInverseStartTime
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional tables."
OBJECT  rtpSenderInverseStartTime
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional
tables."
OBJECT  rtpRcvrInverseStartTime
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional
tables."
::= { rtpCompliances 1 }

rtpMonitorCompliance  MODULE-COMPLIANCE
STATUS          current
DESCRIPTION
"Monitor implementations must comply. RTP Monitors are not
required to support creation or deletion."
MODULE           RTP-MIB
MANDATORY-GROUPS  
    rtpSystemGroup,
    rtpMonitorGroup
GROUP                rtpHostGroup
DESCRIPTION
"Monitor implementations may not have access to values in the
rtpHostGroup."
GROUP                rtpInverseGroup
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional
tables."
OBJECT  rtpSessionLocAddr
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"RTP monitor sourcing of RTP or RTCP data packets
is OPTIONAL and implementation of this object is
OPTIONAL."
OBJECT  rtpRcvrPT
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"RTP monitor systems may not support
retrieval of the RTP Payload Type from the RTP
header (and may receive RTCP messages only). When
queried for the payload type information"
OBJECT  rtpSenderPT
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"RTP monitor systems may not support
retrieval of the RTP Payload Type from the RTP
header (and may receive RTCP messages only). When queried for the payload type information."

OBJECT  rtpRcvrOctets
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"RTP monitor systems may receive only the RTCP messages and not the RTP messages that contain the octet count of the RTP message. Thus implementation of this object is OPTIONAL"

OBJECT  rtpRcvrPackets
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"RTP monitor systems may receive only the RTCP messages and not the RTP messages that contain the octet count of the RTP message. Thus implementation of this object is OPTIONAL."

OBJECT  rtpSessionIfIndex
MIN-ACCESS read-only
DESCRIPTION
"Row creation and deletion is OPTIONAL so read-create access to this object is OPTIONAL."

OBJECT  rtpSessionInverseStartTime
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional tables."

OBJECT  rtpSenderInverseStartTime
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional tables."

OBJECT  rtpRcvrInverseStartTime
MIN-ACCESS not-accessible
DESCRIPTION
"Multicast RTP Systems SHOULD implement the optional tables."

::= { rtpCompliances 2 }

END
4. Security Considerations

In most cases, MIBs are not themselves security risks; if SNMP security is operating as intended, the use of a MIB to view information about a system, or to change some parameter at the system, is a tool, not a threat. However, there are a number of management objects defined in this MIB that have 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.

None of the read-only objects in this MIB reports a password, though some SDES [RFC1889] items such as the CNAME [RFC1889], the canonical name, may be deemed sensitive depending on the security policies of a particular enterprise. If access to these objects is not limited by an appropriate access control policy, these objects can provide an attacker with information about a system’s configuration and the services that that system is providing. Some enterprises view their network and system configurations, as well as information about usage and performance, as corporate assets; such enterprises may wish to restrict SNMP access to most of the objects in the MIB. This MIB supports read-write operations against rtpSessionNewIndex which has the side effect of creating an entry in the rtpSessionTable when it is written to. Five objects in rtpSessionEntry have read-create access: rtpSessionDomain, rtpSessionRemAddr, rtpSessionIfIndex, rtpSessionRowStatus, and rtpSessionIfAddr identify an RTP session to be monitored on a particular interface. The values of these objects are not to be changed once created, and initialization of these objects affects only the monitoring of an RTP session and not the operation of an RTP session on any host end-system. Since write operations to rtpSessionNewIndex and the five objects in rtpSessionEntry affect the operation of the monitor, write access to these objects should be subject to the appropriate access control policy.

Confidentiality of RTP and RTCP data packets is defined in section 9 of the RTP specification [RFC1889]. Encryption may be performed on RTP packets, RTCP packets, or both. Encryption of RTCP packets may pose a problem for third-party monitors though "For RTCP, it is allowed to split a compound RTCP packet into two lower-layer packets, one to be encrypted and one to be sent in the clear. For example, SDES information might be encrypted while reception reports were sent in the clear to accommodate third-party monitors [RFC1889]."

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 [RFC2574] and the View-based Access Control Model RFC 2575 [RFC2575] is recommended. It is then a customer/user responsibility to ensure that the SNMP entity giving access to an instance of this MIB, 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.

5. Acknowledgements

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7. References


8. Authors’ Addresses

Mark Baugher
Intel Corporation
2111 N.E.25th Avenue
Hillsboro, Oregon 97124
U.S.A.
EMail: mbaugher@passedge.com

Bill Strahm
Intel Corporation
2111 N.E.25th Avenue
Hillsboro, Oregon 97124
U.S.A.
EMail: Bill.Strahm@intel.com

Irina Suconick
Ennovate Networks
60 Codman Hill Rd.,
Boxboro, Ma 01719
U.S.A.
EMail: irina@ennovatenetworks.com
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