Abstract

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for Mapping of Address and Port with Encapsulation (MAP-E) for use with network management protocols.

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

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1. Introduction

Mapping of Address and Port with Encapsulation (MAP-E) [RFC7597] is a
stateless, automatic tunneling mechanism for providing an IPv4
connectivity service to end users over a service provider’s IPv6
network.

This document defines a portion of the Management Information Base
(MIB) for use with monitoring MAP-E devices.

2. The Internet-Standard Management Framework

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

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

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

4. Structure of the MIB Module

The IF-MIB [RFC2863] defines generic managed objects for managing interfaces. Each logical interface (physical or virtual) has an ifEntry. Tunnels are handled by creating a logical interface (ifEntry) for each tunnel. Each MAP-E tunnel endpoint also acts as a virtual interface that has a corresponding entry in the IF-MIB. Those corresponding entries are indexed by ifIndex. The MAP-E MIB is configurable on a per-interface basis, so it depends on several parts (ifEntry) of the IF-MIB [RFC2863].

4.1. The mapMIBObjects

4.1.1. The mapRule Subtree

The mapRule subtree describes managed objects used for managing the multiple mapping rules in MAP-E.

According to [RFC7597], the mapping rules are divided into two categories: Basic Mapping Rule (BMR) and Forwarding Mapping Rule (FMR). According to Section 4.1 of [RFC7598], an F-flag specifies whether the rule is to be used for forwarding (FMR). If set, this rule is used as an FMR; if not set, this rule is BMR only and MUST NOT be used for forwarding. A BMR can also be used as an FMR for forwarding if the F-flag is set. So, the RuleType definition in the MAP-E MIB (see Section 5) defines bmrAndfmr to specify this scenario.

4.1.2. The mapSecurityCheck Subtree

The mapSecurityCheck subtree provides statistics for the number of invalid packets that have been identified. [RFC7597] defines two kinds of invalid packets:

- The Border Relay (BR) will validate the received packet’s source IPv6 address against the configured MAP domain rule and the destination IPv6 address against the configured BR IPv6 address.

- The MAP node (Customer Edge (CE) and BR) will check that the received packet’s source IPv4 address and port are in the range derived from the matching MAP rule.
4.2. The mapMIBConformance Subtree

The mapMIBConformance subtree provides conformance information of MIB objects.

5. Definitions

The following MIB module imports definitions from [RFC2578], [RFC2579], [RFC2580], [RFC2863], and [RFC4001].

MAP-E-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
  MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, mib-2,
  Unsigned32, Counter64
  FROM SNMPv2-SMI
  TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
  FROM SNMPv2-TC
  ifIndex
  FROM IF-MIB
  InetAddressIPv6, InetAddressIPv4,
  InetAddressPrefixLength
  FROM INET-ADDRESS-MIB
  OBJECT-GROUP, MODULE-COMPLIANCE
  FROM SNMPv2-CONF;

mapMIB MODULE-IDENTITY
LAST-UPDATED "201811260000Z"
ORGANIZATION
  "IETF Softwire Working Group"
CONTACT-INFO
  "Yu Fu
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This MIB module is defined for management of objects for MAP-E BRs or CEs.

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::= { mib-2 242 }

mapMIBObjects OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapMIB 1}

mapRule OBJECT IDENTIFIER
  ::= { mapMIBObjects 1 }

mapSecurityCheck OBJECT IDENTIFIER
  ::= { mapMIBObjects 2 }

-- Textual Conventions Used in This MIB Module
-- -----------------------------------------------
RulePSID ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
   DISPLAY-HINT "0x:"
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
   "Indicates that the Port Set ID (PSID) is represented as
   hexadecimal for clarity."
   SYNTAX OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))

RuleType ::= TEXTUAL-CONVENTION
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
   "Enumerates the type of the mapping rule. It
defines three types of mapping rules here:
bmr: Basic Mapping Rule (not Forwarding Mapping Rule)
fmr: Forwarding Mapping Rule (not Basic Mapping Rule)
bmrAndfmr: Basic and Forwarding Mapping Rule
The Basic Mapping Rule may also be a Forwarding Mapping
Rule for mesh mode."
   REFERENCE "bmr, fmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597.
bmrAndfmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597, Section 4.1
of RFC 7598."
   SYNTAX INTEGER {
       bmr(1),
       fmr(2),
       bmrAndfmr(3)
   }

mapRuleTable OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF MapRuleEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
   "The (conceptual) table containing rule information for
   a specific mapping rule. It can also be used for row
   creation."
   ::= { mapRule 1 }

mapRuleEntry OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX MapRuleEntry
   MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION
   "Each entry in this table contains the information on a
   particular mapping rule."
   INDEX { ifIndex,
             mapRuleID }
   ::= { mapRuleTable 1 }
MapRuleEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
mapRuleID Unsigned32,  
mapRuleIPv6Prefix InetAddressIPv6,  
mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen InetAddressPrefixLength,  
mapRuleIPv4Prefix InetAddressIPv4,  
mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen InetAddressPrefixLength,  
mapRuleBRIPv6Address InetAddressIPv6,  
mapRulePSID RulePSID,  
mapRulePSIDLen Unsigned32,  
mapRuleOffset Unsigned32,  
mapRuleEALen Unsigned32,  
mapRuleType RuleType
}

mapRuleID OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Unsigned32 (1..4294967295)
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "A unique identifier used to distinguish mapping rules."
::= { mapRuleEntry 1 }

-- The object mapRuleIPv6Prefix is IPv6 specific; hence, it does  
-- not use the version-agnostic InetAddress.

mapRuleIPv6Prefix OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX InetAddressIPv6
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The IPv6 prefix defined in the mapping rule that will be  
assigned to CEs."
::= { mapRuleEntry 2 }

mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX InetAddressPrefixLength
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The length of the IPv6 prefix defined in the mapping rule  
that will be assigned to CEs."
::= { mapRuleEntry 3 }

-- The object mapRuleIPv4Prefix is IPv4 specific; hence, it does  
-- not use the version-agnostic InetAddress.
mapRuleIPv4Prefix OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     InetAddressIPv4
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
   "The IPv4 prefix defined in the mapping rule that will be
   assigned to CEs."
::= { mapRuleEntry 4 }

mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     InetAddressPrefixLength
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
   "The length of the IPv4 prefix defined in the mapping
   rule that will be assigned to CEs."
::= { mapRuleEntry 5 }

-- The object mapRuleBRIPv6Address is IPv6 specific; hence, it does
-- not use the version-agnostic InetAddress.

mapRuleBRIPv6Address OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     InetAddressIPv6
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
   "The IPv6 address of the BR that will be conveyed to CEs.
   If the BR IPv6 address is anycast, the relay must use
   this anycast IPv6 address as the source address in
   packets relayed to CEs."
::= { mapRuleEntry 6 }

mapRulePSID  OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     RulePSID
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
   "The PSID value algorithmically identifies a set of
   ports assigned to a CE."
REFERENCE
   "PSID: Section 5.1 of RFC 7597."
::= { mapRuleEntry 7 }

mapRulePSIDLen  OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX     Unsigned32(0..16)
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS     current
DESCRIPTION
"The bit length value of the number of significant bits in
the PSID field. When it is set to 0, the PSID
field is to be ignored."
::= { mapRuleEntry 8 }

mapRuleOffset OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      Unsigned32(0..15)
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"The number of the mapRuleOffset is 6 by default to
exclude the system ports (0-1023). It is provided via
the Rule Port Mapping Parameters in the Basic Mapping
Rule."
DEFVAL {6}
::= { mapRuleEntry 9 }

mapRuleEALen OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      Unsigned32(0..48)
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"The length of the Embedded Address (EA) defined in
mapping rule that will be assigned to CEs."
REFERENCE
"EA: Section 3 of RFC 7597."
::= { mapRuleEntry 10 }

mapRuleType OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      RuleType
MAX-ACCESS  read-only
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"Indicates the type of mapping rule.
'1' represents a BMR.
'2' represents an FMR.
'3' represents a BMR that is also an FMR for mesh mode."
REFERENCE
"bmr, fmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597.
bmrAndfmr: Section 5 of RFC 7597, Section 4.1 of
RFC 7598."
::= { mapRuleEntry 11 }

mapSecurityCheckTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX      SEQUENCE OF MapSecurityCheckEntry
MAX-ACCESS  not-accessible
STATUS      current
DESCRIPTION
"The (conceptual) table containing information on MAP security checks. This table can be used for statistics on the number of invalid packets that have been identified."
::= { mapSecurityCheck 1 }

mapSecurityCheckEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX MapSecurityCheckEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Each entry in this table contains information on a particular MAP security check."
INDEX { ifIndex }
::= { mapSecurityCheckTable 1 }

MapSecurityCheckEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    mapSecurityCheckInvalidv4       Counter64,
    mapSecurityCheckInvalidv6       Counter64
}

mapSecurityCheckInvalidv4 OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter64
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Indicates the number of received IPv4 packets that do not have a payload source IPv4 address or port within the range defined in the matching MAP rule. It corresponds to the second kind of invalid packet described in Section 4.1.2."
::= { mapSecurityCheckEntry 1 }

mapSecurityCheckInvalidv6 OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter64
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION
"Indicates the number of received IPv6 packets that do not have a source or destination IPv6 address matching a Basic Mapping Rule. It corresponds to the first kind of invalid packet described in Section 4.1.2."
::= { mapSecurityCheckEntry 2 }

-- Conformance Information

Fu, et al. Standards Track [Page 10]
mapMIBConformance OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapMIB 2}
mapMIBCompliances OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapMIBConformance 1}
mapMIBGroups OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {mapMIBConformance 2}

-- compliance statements
mapMIBCompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Describes the minimal requirements for conformance to the MAP-E MIB."
  MODULE -- this module
  MANDATORY-GROUPS {mapMIBRuleGroup, mapMIBSecurityGroup}
  ::= {mapMIBCompliances 1}

-- Units of Conformance
mapMIBRuleGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    mapRuleIPv6Prefix,
    mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen,
    mapRuleIPv4Prefix,
    mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen,
    mapRuleBRIPv6Address,
    mapRulePSID,
    mapRulePSIDLen,
    mapRuleOffset,
    mapRuleEALen,
    mapRuleType
  }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "The group of objects used to describe the MAP-E mapping rule."
  ::= {mapMIBGroups 1}

mapMIBSecurityGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS {
    mapSecurityCheckInvalidv4,
    mapSecurityCheckInvalidv6
  }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "The group of objects used to provide information on the MAP-E security checks."
  ::= {mapMIBGroups 2}

END
6. IANA Considerations

The MIB module in this document uses the following IANA-assigned
OBJECT IDENTIFIER values recorded in the SMI Numbers registry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptor</th>
<th>OBJECT IDENTIFIER value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAP-E-MIB</td>
<td>{ mib-2 242 }</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Security Considerations

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

Some of the objects in this MIB module may be considered sensitive or
vulnerable in some network environments. This includes INDEX objects
with a MAX-ACCESS of not-accessible, and any indices from other
modules exposed via AUGMENTS. It is thus important to control even
GET and/or NOTIFY access to these objects and possibly to even
encrypt the values of these objects when sending them over the
network via SNMP. These are the tables and objects and their
sensitivity/vulnerability:

mapRuleIPv6Prefix
mapRuleIPv6PrefixLen
mapRuleIPv4Prefix
mapRuleIPv4PrefixLen
mapRuleBRIPv6Address
mapRulePSID
mapRulePSIDLen
mapRuleOffset
mapRuleEALen
mapRuleType
Some of the MIB model’s objects are vulnerable because the information that they hold may be used for targeting an attack against a MAP node (CE or BR). For example, an intruder could use the information to help deduce the customer IPv4 and IPv6 topologies and address-sharing ratios in use by the ISP.

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

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

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

8. References

8.1. Normative References


8.2. Informative References


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