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Conformance Statements  
for version 2 of the  
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)

Status of this Memo

This RFC specifies an IAB standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "IAB Official Protocol Standards" for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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## 1. Introduction

A network management system contains: several (potentially many) nodes, each with a processing entity, termed an agent, which has access to management instrumentation; at least one management station; and, a management protocol, used to convey management information between the agents and management stations. Operations of the protocol are carried out under an administrative framework which defines both authentication and authorization policies.

Network management stations execute management applications which monitor and control network elements. Network elements are devices such as hosts, routers, terminal servers, etc., which are monitored and controlled through access to their management information.

Management information is viewed as a collection of managed objects, residing in a virtual information store, termed the Management Information Base (MIB). Collections of related objects are defined in MIB modules. These modules are written using a subset of OSI's Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) [1], termed the Structure of Management Information (SMI) [2].

It may be useful to define the acceptable lower-bounds of implementation, along with the actual level of implementation achieved. It is the purpose of this document to define the notation used for these purposes.

### 1.1. A Note on Terminology

For the purpose of exposition, the original Internet-standard Network Management Framework, as described in RFCs 1155, 1157, and 1212, is termed the SNMP version 1 framework (SNMPv1). The current framework is termed the SNMP version 2 framework (SNMPv2).

## 2. Definitions

```
SNMPv2-CONF DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

-- definitions for conformance groups

OBJECT-GROUP MACRO ::=
BEGIN
    TYPE NOTATION ::=
        ObjectsPart
        "STATUS" Status
        "DESCRIPTION" Text
        ReferPart

    VALUE NOTATION ::=
        value(VALUE OBJECT IDENTIFIER)

    ObjectsPart ::=
        "OBJECTS" "{" Objects "}"
    Objects ::=
        Object
        | Objects "," Object
    Object ::=
        value(Name ObjectName)

    Status ::=
        "current"
        | "obsolete"

    ReferPart ::=
        "REFERENCE" Text
        | empty

    -- uses the NVT ASCII character set
    Text ::= "" string ""
END
```

```
-- definitions for compliance statements

MODULE-COMPLIANCE MACRO ::=
BEGIN
  TYPE NOTATION ::=
    "STATUS" Status
    "DESCRIPTION" Text
    ReferPart
    ModulePart

  VALUE NOTATION ::=
    value(VALUE OBJECT IDENTIFIER)

  Status ::=
    "current"
    | "obsolete"

  ReferPart ::=
    "REFERENCE" Text
    | empty

  ModulePart ::=
    Modules
    | empty
  Modules ::=
    Module
    | Modules Module
  Module ::=
    -- name of module --
    "MODULE" ModuleName
    MandatoryPart
    CompliancePart

  ModuleName ::=
    modulereference ModuleIdentifier
    -- must not be empty unless contained
    -- in MIB Module
    | empty
  ModuleIdentifier ::=
    value(ModuleID OBJECT IDENTIFIER)
    | empty

  MandatoryPart ::=
    "MANDATORY-GROUPS" "{" Groups "}"
    | empty
```

```
Groups ::=
    Group
  | Groups "," Group
Group ::=
    value(Group OBJECT IDENTIFIER)

CompliancePart ::=
    Compliances
  | empty

Compliances ::=
    Compliance
  | Compliances Compliance
Compliance ::=
    ComplianceGroup
  | Object

ComplianceGroup ::=
    "GROUP" value(Name OBJECT IDENTIFIER)
    "DESCRIPTION" Text

Object ::=
    "OBJECT" value(Name ObjectName)
    SyntaxPart
    WriteSyntaxPart
    AccessPart
    "DESCRIPTION" Text

-- must be a refinement for object's SYNTAX clause
SyntaxPart ::=
    "SYNTAX" type(SYNTAX)
  | empty

-- must be a refinement for object's SYNTAX clause
WriteSyntaxPart ::=
    "WRITE-SYNTAX" type(WriteSYNTAX)
  | empty

AccessPart ::=
    "MIN-ACCESS" Access
  | empty

Access ::=
    "not-accessible"
  | "read-only"
  | "read-write"
```

```
        | "read-create"  
  
        -- uses the NVT ASCII character set  
Text ::= "" string ""  
END
```

```
-- definitions for capabilities statements

AGENT-CAPABILITIES MACRO ::=
BEGIN
  TYPE NOTATION ::=
    "PRODUCT-RELEASE" Text
    "STATUS" Status
    "DESCRIPTION" Text
    ReferPart
    ModulePart

  VALUE NOTATION ::=
    -- agent's sysObjectID [3] or snmpORID [4]
    value(VALUE OBJECT IDENTIFIER)

  Status ::=
    "current"
    | "obsolete"

  ReferPart ::=
    "REFERENCE" Text
    | empty

  ModulePart ::=
    Modules
    | empty
  Modules ::=
    Module
    | Modules Module
  Module ::=
    -- name of module --
    "SUPPORTS" ModuleName
    "INCLUDES" "{" Groups "}"
    VariationPart

  ModuleName ::=
    identifier ModuleIdentifier
  ModuleIdentifier ::=
    value(ModuleID OBJECT IDENTIFIER)
    | empty

  Groups ::=
    Group
    | Groups "," Group
  Group ::=
```

```

                                value(Name OBJECT IDENTIFIER)

VariationPart ::=
    Variations
    | empty
Variations ::=
    Variation
    | Variations Variation

Variation ::=
    "VARIATION" value(Name ObjectName)
    SyntaxPart
    WriteSyntaxPart
    AccessPart
    CreationPart
    DefValPart
    "DESCRIPTION" Text

-- must be a refinement for object's SYNTAX clause
SyntaxPart ::=
    "SYNTAX" type(SYNTAX)
    | empty

-- must be a refinement for object's SYNTAX clause
WriteSyntaxPart ::=
    "WRITE-SYNTAX" type(WriteSYNTAX)
    | empty

AccessPart ::=
    "ACCESS" Access
    | empty

Access ::=
    "not-implemented"
    | "read-only"
    | "read-write"
    | "read-create"
    -- following is for backward-compatibility only
    | "write-only"

CreationPart ::=
    "CREATION-REQUIRES" "{" Cells "}"
    | empty

Cells ::=

```

```
        Cell
        | Cells "," Cell

Cell ::=
        value(Cell ObjectName)

DefValPart ::=
        "DEFVAL" "{" value(Defval ObjectSyntax) "}"
        | empty

-- uses the NVT ASCII character set
Text ::= "" string ""

END

END
```

### 3. Mapping of the OBJECT-GROUP macro

For conformance purposes, it is useful to define a collection of related managed objects. The OBJECT-GROUP macro is used to define each such collection of related objects. It should be noted that the expansion of the OBJECT-GROUP macro is something which conceptually happens during implementation and not during run-time.

To "implement" an object, a SNMPv2 entity acting in an agent role must return a reasonably accurate value for management protocol retrieval operations; similarly, if the object is writable, then in response to a management protocol set operation, a SNMPv2 entity must accordingly be able to reasonably influence the underlying managed entity. If a SNMPv2 entity acting in an agent role can not implement an object, the management protocol provides for the SNMPv2 entity to return an exception or error, e.g, noSuchObject [6]. Under no circumstances shall a SNMPv2 entity return a value for objects which it does not implement -- it must always return the appropriate exception or error, as described in the protocol specification [6].

#### 3.1. Mapping of the OBJECTS clause

The OBJECTS clause which must be present, is used to name each object contained in the conformance group. Each of the named objects must be defined in the same information module as the OBJECT-GROUP macro appears, and must have a MAX-ACCESS clause value of "read-only", "read-write", or "read-create".

#### 3.2. Mapping of the STATUS clause

The STATUS clause, which must be present, indicates whether this definition is current or historic.

The values "current", and "obsolete" are self-explanatory.

#### 3.3. Mapping of the DESCRIPTION clause

The DESCRIPTION clause, which must be present, contains a textual definition of that group, along with a description of

any relations to other groups. Note that generic compliance requirements should not be stated in this clause. However, implementation relationships between this group and other groups may be defined in this clause.

#### 3.4. Mapping of the REFERENCE clause

The REFERENCE clause, which need not be present, contains a textual cross-reference to a group defined in some other information module. This is useful when de-osifying a MIB module produced by some other organization.

#### 3.5. Mapping of the OBJECT-GROUP value

The value of an invocation of the OBJECT-GROUP macro is the name of the group, which is an OBJECT IDENTIFIER, an administratively assigned name.

### 3.6. Usage Example

Consider how the system group from MIB-II [3] might be described:

```
systemGroup OBJECT-GROUP
  OBJECTS      { sysDescr, sysObjectID, sysUpTime,
                 sysContact, sysName, sysLocation,
                 sysServices }
  STATUS      current
  DESCRIPTION
    "The system group defines objects which are common
     to all managed systems."
  ::= { mibIIGroups 1 }
```

According to this invocation, the conformance group named

```
{ mibIIGroups 1 }
```

contains 7 objects.

#### 4. Mapping of the MODULE-COMPLIANCE macro

The MODULE-COMPLIANCE macro is used to convey a minimum set of requirements with respect to implementation of one or more MIB modules. It should be noted that the expansion of the MODULE-COMPLIANCE macro is something which conceptually happens during implementation and not during run-time.

A requirement on all "standard" MIB modules is that a corresponding MODULE-COMPLIANCE specification is also defined, either in the same information module or in a companion information module.

##### 4.1. Mapping of the STATUS clause

The STATUS clause, which must be present, indicates whether this definition is current or historic.

The values "current", and "obsolete" are self-explanatory. The "deprecated" value indicates that that object is obsolete, but that an implementor may wish to support that object to foster interoperability with older implementations.

##### 4.2. Mapping of the DESCRIPTION clause

The DESCRIPTION clause, which must be present, contains a textual definition of this compliance statement and should embody any information which would otherwise be communicated in any ASN.1 commentary annotations associated with the statement.

##### 4.3. Mapping of the REFERENCE clause

The REFERENCE clause, which need not be present, contains a textual cross-reference to a compliance statement defined in some other information module.

##### 4.4. Mapping of the MODULE clause

The MODULE clause, which must be present, is repeatedly used to name each MIB module for which compliance requirements are

being specified. Each MIB module is named by its module name, and optionally, by its associated OBJECT IDENTIFIER as well. The module name can be omitted when the MODULE-COMPLIANCE invocation occurs inside a MIB module, to refer to the encompassing MIB module.

#### 4.4.1. Mapping of the MANDATORY-GROUPS clause

The MANDATORY-GROUPS clause, which need not be present, names the one or more groups within the correspondent MIB module which are unconditionally mandatory for implementation. If a SNMPv2 entity acting in an agent role claims compliance to the MIB module, then it must implement each and every object within each conformance group listed. That is, if a SNMPv2 entity returns a noSuchObject exception in response to a management protocol get operation [5] for any object within any mandatory conformance group for every MIB view, then that SNMPv2 entity is not a conformant implementation of the MIB module.

#### 4.4.2. Mapping of the GROUP clause

The GROUP clause which need not be present, is repeatedly used to name each MIB group which is conditionally mandatory or unconditionally optional for compliance to the MIB module. A MIB group named in a GROUP clause must be absent from the correspondent MANDATORY-GROUPS clause.

Conditionally mandatory groups include those which are mandatory only if a particular protocol is implemented, or only if another group is implemented. A GROUP clause's DESCRIPTION specifies the conditions under which the group is conditionally mandatory.

A MIB group which is named in neither a MANDATORY-GROUPS clause nor a GROUP clause, is unconditionally optional for compliance to the MIB module.

#### 4.4.3. Mapping of the OBJECT clause

The OBJECT clause which need not be present, is repeatedly used to name each MIB object for which compliance has a

refined requirement with respect to the MIB module definition. The MIB object must be present in one of the conformance groups named in the correspondent MANDATORY-GROUPS clause or GROUP clauses.

#### 4.4.3.1. Mapping of the SYNTAX clause

The SYNTAX clause, which need not be present, is used to provide a refined SYNTAX for the object named in the correspondent OBJECT clause. Note that if this clause and a WRITE-SYNTAX clause are both present, then this clause only applies when instances of the object named in the correspondent OBJECT clause are read.

Consult Section 10 of [2] for more information on refined syntax.

#### 4.4.3.2. Mapping of the WRITE-SYNTAX clause

The WRITE-SYNTAX clause, which need not be present, is used to provide a refined SYNTAX for the object named in the correspondent OBJECT clause when instances of that object are written.

Consult Section 10 of [2] for more information on refined syntax.

#### 4.4.3.3. Mapping of the MIN-ACCESS clause

The MIN-ACCESS clause, which need not be present, is used to define the minimal level of access for the object named in the correspondent OBJECT clause. If this clause is absent, the minimal level of access is the same as the maximal level specified in the correspondent invocation of the OBJECT-TYPE macro. If present, this clause must not specify a greater level of access than is specified in the correspondent invocation of the OBJECT-TYPE macro.

The level of access for certain types of objects is fixed according to their syntax definition. These types are: conceptual tables and rows, auxiliary objects, and objects with the syntax of Counter32, Counter64, or certain types of

textual conventions (e.g., RowStatus [6]). A MIN-ACCESS clause should not be present for such objects.

An implementation is compliant if the level of access it provides is greater or equal to the minimal level in the MODULE-COMPLIANCE macro and less or equal to the maximal level in the OBJECT-TYPE macro.

#### 4.4.3.4. Mapping of the DESCRIPTION clause

The DESCRIPTION clause must be present for each use of the GROUP or OBJECT clause. For an OBJECT clause, it contains a textual description of the refined compliance requirement. For a GROUP clause, it contains a textual description of the conditions under which the group is conditionally mandatory or unconditionally optional.

#### 4.5. Mapping of the MODULE-COMPLIANCE value

The value of an invocation of the MODULE-COMPLIANCE macro is an OBJECT IDENTIFIER. As such, this value may be authoritatively used when referring to the compliance statement embodied by that invocation of the macro.

## 4.6. Usage Example

Consider how a compliance statement might be included at the end of the MIB-II document [3], assuming that conformance groups were defined therein:

```
mibIICompliances
    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { mibiIConformance 1 }
mibIIGroups      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { mibiIConformance 2 }

mibiICompliance MODULE-COMPLIANCE
    STATUS current
    DESCRIPTION
        "The compliance statement for SNMPv2 entities
        residing on systems which implement the Internet
        suite of protocols."
    MODULE -- compliance to the containing MIB module
        MANDATORY-GROUPS { systemGroup, snmpGroup }

        GROUP          interfacesGroup
        DESCRIPTION
            "The interfaces group is mandatory for systems
            with network interfaces."

        GROUP          ipGroup
        DESCRIPTION
            "The ip group is mandatory for systems which
            implement IP."

        GROUP          icmpGroup
        DESCRIPTION
            "The icmp group is mandatory for systems which
            implement ICMP."

        GROUP          tcpGroup
        DESCRIPTION
            "The tcp group is mandatory for systems which
            implement TCP."
        OBJECT          tcpConnState
        MIN-ACCESS      read-only
        DESCRIPTION
            "A compliant system need not allow
            write-access to this object."

        GROUP          udpGroup
```

## DESCRIPTION

"The udp group is mandatory for systems which implement UDP."

GROUP           egpGroup

## DESCRIPTION

"The egp group is mandatory for systems which implement EGP."

::= { mibIICompliances 1 }

According to this invocation, to claim alignment with the compliance statement named

{ mibIICompliances 1 }

a system must implement RFC1213's systemGroup and snmpGroup conformance groups. If the system implements any network interfaces, then RFC1213's interfacesGroup conformance group must be implemented. Further, if the system implements any of the IP, ICMP, TCP, UDP, or EGP protocols, then the correspondent conformance group in RFC1213 must be implemented, if compliance is to be claimed. Finally, although RFC1213 specifies that it makes "protocol sense" for the tcpConnState object to be writable, this specification allows the system to permit only read-only access and still claim compliance.

## 5. Mapping of the AGENT-CAPABILITIES macro

The AGENT-CAPABILITIES macro is used to convey the capabilities present in a SNMPv2 entity acting in an agent role. It should be noted that the expansion of the AGENT-CAPABILITIES macro is something which conceptually happens during implementation and not during run-time.

When a MIB module is written, it is divided into units of conformance termed groups. If a SNMPv2 entity acting in an agent role claims to implement a group, then it must implement each and every object within that group. Of course, for whatever reason, a SNMPv2 entity might implement only a subset of the groups within a MIB module. In addition, the definition of some MIB objects leave some aspects of the definition to the discretion of an implementor.

Practical experience has demonstrated a need for concisely describing the capabilities of an agent with respect to one or more MIB modules. The AGENT-CAPABILITIES macro allows an agent implementor to describe the precise level of support which an agent claims in regards to a MIB group, and to bind that description to the value of sysObjectID [3] associated with the agent, or to the value of an instance of the snmpORID object in the snmpORTable [4]. In particular, some objects may have restricted or augmented syntax or access-levels.

If the AGENT-CAPABILITIES invocation is given to a management-station implementor, then that implementor can build management applications which optimize themselves when communicating with a particular agent. For example, the management-station can maintain a database of these invocations. When a management-station interacts with an agent, it retrieves the agent's sysObjectID [3]. Based on this, it consults the database. If an entry is found, then the management application can optimize its behavior accordingly.

Note that this binding to sysObjectID may not always suffice to define all MIB objects to which an agent can provide access. In particular, this situation occurs where the agent dynamically learns of the objects it supports. In these cases, the snmpORID column of snmpORTable [4] contains information which should be used in addition to sysObjectID.

Note that the AGENT-CAPABILITIES macro specifies refinements or variations with respect to OBJECT-TYPE macros in MIB modules, NOT with respect to MODULE-COMPLIANCE macros in compliance statements.

#### 5.1. Mapping of the PRODUCT-RELEASE clause

The PRODUCT-RELEASE clause, which must be present, contains a textual description of the product release which includes this agent.

#### 5.2. Mapping of the STATUS clause

The STATUS clause, which must be present, indicates whether this definition is current or historic.

The values "current", and "obsolete" are self-explanatory. The "deprecated" value indicates that that object is obsolete, but that an implementor may wish to support that object to foster interoperability with older implementations.

#### 5.3. Mapping of the DESCRIPTION clause

The DESCRIPTION clause, which must be present, contains a textual description of this agent.

#### 5.4. Mapping of the REFERENCE clause

The REFERENCE clause, which need not be present, contains a textual cross-reference to a capability statement defined in some other information module.

#### 5.5. Mapping of the SUPPORTS clause

The SUPPORTS clause, which need not be present, is repeatedly used to name each MIB module for which the agent claims a complete or partial implementation. Each MIB module is named by its module name, and optionally, by its associated OBJECT IDENTIFIER as well.

#### 5.5.1. Mapping of the INCLUDES clause

The INCLUDES clause, which must be present for each use of the SUPPORTS clause, is used to name each MIB group associated with the SUPPORT clause, which the agent claims to implement.

#### 5.5.2. Mapping of the VARIATION clause

The VARIATION clause, which need not be present, is repeatedly used to name each MIB object which the agent implements in some variant or refined fashion with respect to the correspondent invocation of the OBJECT-TYPE macro.

Note that the variation concept is meant for generic implementation restrictions, e.g., if the variation for an object depends on the values of other objects, then this should be noted in the appropriate DESCRIPTION clause.

##### 5.5.2.1. Mapping of the SYNTAX clause

The SYNTAX clause, which need not be present, is used to provide a refined SYNTAX for the object named in the correspondent VARIATION clause. Note that if this clause and a WRITE-SYNTAX clause are both present, then this clause only applies when instances of the object named in the correspondent VARIATION clause are read.

Consult Section 10 of [2] for more information on refined syntax.

##### 5.5.2.2. Mapping of the WRITE-SYNTAX clause

The WRITE-SYNTAX clause, which need not be present, is used to provide a refined SYNTAX for the object named in the correspondent VARIATION clause when instances of that object are written.

Consult Section 10 of [2] for more information on refined syntax.

#### 5.5.2.3. Mapping of the ACCESS clause

The ACCESS clause, which need not be present, is used to indicate the agent provides less than the maximal level of access to the object named in the correspondent VARIATION clause.

The value "not-implemented" indicates the agent does not implement the object, and in the ordering of possible values is equivalent to "not-accessible".

The value "write-only" is provided solely for backward compatibility, and shall not be used for newly-defined object types. In the ordering of possible values, "write-only" is less than "not-accessible".

#### 5.5.2.4. Mapping of the CREATION-REQUIRES clause

The CREATION-REQUIRES clause, which need not be present, is used to name the columnar objects of a conceptual row to which values must be explicitly assigned, by a management protocol set operation, before the agent will allow the instance of the status column of that row to be set to 'active'. (Consult the definition of RowStatus [6].)

If the conceptual row does not have a status column (i.e., the objects corresponding to the conceptual table were defined using the mechanisms in [7,8]), then the CREATION-REQUIRES clause, which need not be present, is used to name the columnar objects of a conceptual row to which values must be explicitly assigned, by a management protocol set operation, before the agent will create new instances of objects in that row.

This clause must not present unless the object named in the correspondent VARIATION clause is a conceptual row, i.e., has a syntax which resolves to a SEQUENCE containing columnar objects. The objects named in the value of this clause usually will refer to columnar objects in that row. However, objects unrelated to the conceptual row may also be specified.

All objects which are named in the CREATION-REQUIRES clause for a conceptual row, and which are columnar objects of that row, must have an access level of "read-create".

#### 5.5.2.5. Mapping of the DEFVAL clause

The DEFVAL clause, which need not be present, is used to provide a refined DEFVAL value for the object named in the correspondent VARIATION clause. The semantics of this value are identical to those of the OBJECT-TYPE macro's DEFVAL clause.

#### 5.5.2.6. Mapping of the DESCRIPTION clause

The DESCRIPTION clause, which must be present for each use of the VARIATION clause, contains a textual description of the variant or refined implementation.

#### 5.6. Mapping of the AGENT-CAPABILITIES value

The value of an invocation of the AGENT-CAPABILITIES macro is an OBJECT IDENTIFIER, which names the value of sysObjectID [3] or snmpORID [4] for which this capabilities statement is valid.

## 5.7. Usage Example

Consider how a capabilities statement for an agent might be described:

```
exampleAgent AGENT-CAPABILITIES
  PRODUCT-RELEASE      "ACME Agent release 1.1 for 4BSD"
  STATUS               current
  DESCRIPTION          "ACME agent for 4BSD"

  SUPPORTS             RFC1213-MIB
    INCLUDES           { systemGroup, interfacesGroup,
                        atGroup, ipGroup, icmpGroup,
                        tcpGroup, udpGroup, snmpGroup }

  VARIATION            ifAdminStatus
    SYNTAX             INTEGER { up(1), down(2) }
    DESCRIPTION        "Unable to set test mode on 4BSD"

  VARIATION            ifOperStatus
    SYNTAX             INTEGER { up(1), down(2) }
    DESCRIPTION        "Information limited on 4BSD"

  VARIATION            atEntry
    CREATION-REQUIRES { atPhysAddress }
    DESCRIPTION        "Address mappings on 4BSD require
                        both protocol and media addresses"

  VARIATION            ipDefaultTTL
    SYNTAX             INTEGER (255..255)
    DESCRIPTION        "Hard-wired on 4BSD"

  VARIATION            ipInAddrErrors
    ACCESS             not-implemented
    DESCRIPTION        "Information not available on 4BSD"

  VARIATION            ipRouteType
    SYNTAX             INTEGER { direct(3), indirect(4) }
    WRITE-SYNTAX       INTEGER { invalid(2), direct(3),
                                indirect(4) }
    DESCRIPTION        "Information limited on 4BSD"

  VARIATION            tcpConnState
    ACCESS             read-only
    DESCRIPTION        "Unable to set this on 4BSD"
```

```
SUPPORTS          EVAL-MIB
  INCLUDES        { functionsGroup, expressionsGroup }
  VARIATION       exprEntry
  CREATION-REQUIRES { evalString }
  DESCRIPTION     "Conceptual row creation supported"

 ::= { acmeAgents 1 }
```

According to this invocation, an agent with a sysObjectID (or snmpORID) value of

```
{ acmeAgents 1 }
```

supports two MIB modules.

From MIB-II, all conformance groups except the egpGroup conformance group are supported. However, the object ipInAddrErrors is not implemented, whilst the objects

```
ifAdminStatus
ifOperStatus
ipDefaultTTL
ipRouteType
```

have a restricted syntax, and the object

```
tcpConnState
```

is available only for reading. Note that in the case of the object ipRouteType the set of values which may be read is different than the set of values which may be written. Finally, when creating a new instance in the atTable, the set-request must create an instance of atPhysAddress.

From the EVAL-MIB, all the objects contained in the functionsGroup and expressionsGroup conformance groups are supported, without variation. In addition, creation of new instances in the expr table is supported.

## 6. Extending an Information Module

As experience is gained with a published information module, it may be desirable to revise that information module.

Section 10 of [2] defines the rules for extending an information module. The remainder of this section defines how conformance groups, compliance statements, and capabilities statements may be extended.

### 6.1. Conformance Groups

If any non-editorial change is made to any clause of an object group then the OBJECT IDENTIFIER value associated with that object group must also be changed, along with its associated descriptor.

### 6.2. Compliance Definitions

If any non-editorial change is made to any clause of a compliance definition, then the OBJECT IDENTIFIER value associated with that compliance definition must also be changed, along with its associated descriptor.

### 6.3. Capabilities Definitions

If any non-editorial change is made to any clause of a capabilities definition, then the OBJECT IDENTIFIER value associated with that capabilities definition must also be changed, along with its associated descriptor.

## 7. Acknowledgements

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The section on capabilities statements is based, in part, on RFC 1303.

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## 9. Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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