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# Real-Time Transport Protocol Management Information Base

## Status of this Memo



## Copyright Notice



## 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).

## Table of Contents

## 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
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```

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        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
```

```
       management applications.  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 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 }
    ::= { rtpSenderTable 1 }
```

```
RtpSenderEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
        rtpSenderSSRC           Unsigned32,
        rtpSenderCNAME          Utf8String,
        rtpSenderAddr           TAddress,
        rtpSenderPackets        Counter64,
        rtpSenderOctets         Counter64,
        rtpSenderTool           Utf8String,
        rtpSenderSRs            Counter32,
        rtpSenderSRTime         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
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```
       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
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       Real-Time Applications' sec. 5)."
    ::= { rtpSenderEntry 9 }

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,
```

```
        rtpRcvrRTT            Gauge32,
        rtpRcvrLostPackets    Counter64,
        rtpRcvrJitter         Gauge32,
        rtpRcvrTool           Utf8String,
        rtpRcvrRRs            Counter32,
        rtpRcvrRRTime         TimeStamp,
        rtpRcvrPT             INTEGER,
        rtpRcvrPackets        Counter64,
        rtpRcvrOctets         Counter64,
        rtpRcvrStartTime      TimeStamp
        }

rtpRcvrSRCSSRC 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
       1889, 'RTP:  A Transport Protocol for Real-Time
       Applications' sec.3)."
    ::= { rtpRcvrEntry 1 }

rtpRcvrSSRC 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 }

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

rtpRcvrAddr 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 }

rtpRcvrRRTime OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX         TimeStamp
    MAX-ACCESS     read-only
    STATUS         current
    DESCRIPTION
      "rtpRcvrRRTime 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
       RFC 1889, 'RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time
       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 my 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

The authors wish to thank Bert Wijnen and the participants from the ITU SG-16 management effort for their helpful comments. Alan Batie and Bill Lewis from Intel also contributed greatly to the RTP MIB through their review of various drafts of the MIB and their work on the implementation of an SNMP RTP Monitor. Stan Naudus from 3Com and John Du from Intel contributed to the original RTP MIB design and co-authored the original RTP MIB draft documents; much of their work remains in the current RTP MIB. Bill Fenner provided solid feedback that improved the quality of the final document.

## 6. Intellectual Property

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