SNMP Configuration Tasks

Access the SNMP configuration from the `Config>` prompt.
Syntax: **p snmp**
All commands are now entered from the `SNMP config>` prompt.

Creating an SNMP Community

Use the **add community** command to configure a router to be part of one or more SNMP communities.

Syntax: **a c** *community-name*

Use the **add address** command to add an address to the community or to add the IP address of an SNMP management device for the SNMP community.

Syntax: **a a** *community-name IP-address IP-mask*

Creating a View

Use the **add sub_tree** command to create a new view or add a portion of the MIB to a view. The default is the entire MIB.

Syntax: **a s <view name>**
<MIB OID name>

Use the **set community view** command to assign the view to one or more communities for it to be effective.

Syntax: **s** *community view com-name all*
Syntax **: s** *community view com-name view*

NOTE

This is a basic configuration. Depending on the type of network, additional configuration steps can be required.

For detailed information on how to access the configuration and monitoring prompts, see the back of this card.

SNMP Configuration Commands

This quick reference card summarizes the SNMP configuration and console commands. It also provides the initial steps to configure the SNMP protocol. The back panel tells you how to access the CONFIG process.

Enter these configuration commands after the `SNMP config>` prompt. To list the configuration commands and their options, enter a **?**.

Be aware that with the exceptions of the **disable**, **enable**, and **set trap_port** commands, you do not need to restart the router for the SNMP configuration commands to take effect.

add

a̲ddress *community-name net-addr*

> Adds a network address to an existing community. You must supply the name of the community and the network address (in the standard *a.b.c.d.* notation).

c̲ommunity *community-name*

> Adds a name to the list of SNMP communities currently configured in the router.

s̲ub_tree

> Adds a portion of the MIB to a view or creates a new view. The default is the entire MIB. Be aware that you must assign a view to one or more communities with the **set community view** command for it to take effect.

delete

a̲ddress *community-name net-addr*

> Deletes an address from a community. You must supply the name of the community and the network address (in the standard *a.b.c.d.* notation).

c̲ommunity *community-name*

> Deletes a name from the list of SNMP communities currently configured in the router.

s̲ub_tree *object-id*

> Removes a MIB or portion of the MIB from a view.

disable

snmp

> Disables the SNMP protocol on the router.

trap *trap-type community-name*

> Disables specified traps or all traps on the router.

Note: It is necessary to restart the router for this command to take effect.

enable

snmp

> Enables the SNMP protocol on the router.

trap *trap-type community-name*

> Enables specified traps or all traps on the router.

Note: It is necessary to restart the router for this command to take effect.

list

a̲ll

> Displays the current configuration of specified SNMP communities for access modes, traps, network address, and views.

c̲ommunity *option*

> Displays the current configuration of a specified SNMP community. Options are *access*, *traps*, *address*, and *view*. The default option is *access*.

v̲iews

> Displays the current view for a specified SNMP community.

set

community access *community-name option*

Assigns one of three access types to a community. Options are *read_trap*, *write_read_trap*, and *trap_only*. You must supply the name of the community.

community view *community-name option*

Assigns a MIB view to a named community. Options are *all* and *view*. The default option is *all*.

trap_port *udpport#*

Allows you to specify a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number to send traps to the trap port. The default is the standard UDP port (default # 162). **Note**: You must restart the router for this command modification to take effect.

exit

Returns to the previous prompt level.

SNMP Console Commands

Enter these commands after the SNMP> prompt. The back panel of this card tells you how to access the CGWCON process.

To list the SNMP console commands and their options, enter a **?** after the SNMP> prompt.

list

all

Displays the current configuration of SNMP communities, authentication types, access modes, traps, and network addresses.

summary

Displays the current configuration of SNMP communities, authentication types, access modes, and traps.

statistics

Displays the statistics about the number of defined variables and the size of the MIB. The statistics can change only when the load or hardware configuration changes.

exit

Returns to the previous prompt level.

Accessing the CONFIG Process

Use the CONFIG process to display and change the current configuration in static RAM (SRAM).
To display the CONFIG prompt (`Config>`):

1. After the router boots, the console displays the * prompt. Enter **status** to display the pid (process ID) of CONFIG.

2. Enter **talk** and the pid for CONFIG. This displays the following information:

   ```
   Gateway user configuration
   Config>
   ```

   If the `Config>` prompt does not appear, press **RETURN** again. You can now enter the configuration commands.

3. If you have modified the trap port number (see the **set trap_port** command) you must restart the router for the modification to take effect. The procedure is as follows:

   a. Press **CTRL-P** after the `Config>` prompt.

      ```
      Config> ^p
      *
      ```

   b. Enter **restart** after the * prompt.

   c. Respond **yes** to the following prompt:

      ```
      Are you sure you want to restart the gateway? (Yes
      or No): yes
      ```

      The new configuration is loaded when the console displays the following information:

      ```
      Copyright Notices:
      Copyright 1996 Digital Equipment Corp.
      Copyright 1985-1994 Proteon, Inc.
      Copyright 1984-1987, 1989 by J. Noel Chiappa

      MOS Operator Control
      *
      ```

Accessing the CGWCON Process

Use the CGWCON process to monitor protocols, network interfaces, and system messages. You cannot access the CGWCON process if the router is in configuration-only mode (the prompt is `Config>` only).
To display the GWCON prompt (+):

1. After the router boots, the console displays the * prompt. Enter **status** to display the pid (process ID) of CGWCON.

2. Enter **talk** and the pid for CGWCON. This displays the CGWCON prompt (+). You can now enter the monitoring commands.

   To return to the * prompt, press **CTRL-P**.

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