

Implementação de MIB de ping

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[Introduction](#)

O grupo de ping faz parte do MIB proprietário da Cisco na filial de gerenciamento da Cisco (.1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.). O grupo de ping pode ser usado para configurar, executar e recuperar a atividade ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) entre dispositivos remotos de uma estação de gerenciamento.

[Prerequisites](#)

[Requirements](#)

Não existem requisitos específicos para este documento.

[Componentes Utilizados](#)

Este documento não se restringe a versões de software e hardware específicas.

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

[Conventions](#)

For more information on document conventions, refer to the [Cisco Technical Tips Conventions](#).

[Exemplo de script](#)

Você pode usar o exemplo de script para iniciar essa sequência no HP OpenView ou NetView. Você também pode inserir esses comandos como **snmpsets** e **snmpget**s usando as GUIs das

plataformas de gerenciamento de rede. Use um dos seguintes métodos para acessar a GUI:

- Na barra de menus, selecione **Ferramentas** e, em seguida, **Navegador MIB: SNMP**.
- Na linha de comando, digite **xnmbrowser**.

O script

```
Management_Station-----Router_Source-----Router_Dest
echo "##### Create the instance #####"

#####
# We've chosen 333 at random. 333 will be the row instance to use for this particular
# ping experiment. After the ping, the row will be deleted.
#####
# This keeps the table clean. Router_Source is the dns name of the device we are
# working with, and public is its RW community string. The values for
#####
# ciscoPingEntryStatus status are as follows (see Ping MIB): #####
# 1 - active #####
# 2 - notInService #####
# 3 - notReady #####
# 4 - createAndGo #####
# 5 - createAndWait #####
# 6 - destroy #####
# We will clear out any previous entries by setting ciscoPingEntryStatus = 6
# (destroy) snmpset -c public Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.16.333 integer 6 #####
# We start building the row by setting ciscoPingEntryStatus = 5 (createAndWait) echo snmpset -c
# public Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.1.16.333 integer 5 echo echo "##### Now let's set
# the characteristics of the ping ##### #####
# Only the first three sets below are REQUIRED.
# The rest have default ##### values.
# Set ciscoPingEntryOwner = any_name snmpset -c public
# Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.15.333 octetstring any_name
# Set ciscoPingProtocol = 1 = ip (Cisco-TC-V1SMI.mv CiscoNetworkProtocol) snmpset -c public Router_Source
# .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.2.333 integer 1
# Set ciscoPingAddress = #.#.#.--take Remote_Dest's ip
# & convert each octet to hex snmpset -c public Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.3.333
# octetstringhex "AB 44 76 67"
# Set the packet count to 20 (ciscoPingPacketCount) snmpset -c
# public Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.4.333 integer 20
# Set the packetsize to 100
# (ciscoPingPacketSize) snmpset -c public Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.5.333 integer
# 100
# echo echo "##### Now let's verify that the ping is ready to go and launch it #####"
# Get
# ciscoPingEntryStatus and make sure it is now equal to 2. This means # notInService which
# indicates that we're ready to go.
# snmpget -c public Router_Source
# .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.16.333
# Set ciscoPingEntryStatus = 1 to tell it to activate.
# snmpset -c public Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.16.333 integer 1
# echo echo "##### Let's look
# at the results. #####"
# snmpwalk -c public Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1
# echo echo "##### Now that we've gotten the results, let's destroy the row #####"
# snmpset -c public
# Router_Source .1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.16.1.1.1.16.333 integer 6
```

Informações Relacionadas

- [Suporte Técnico - Cisco Systems](#)