Preparing to Use SNMP

This chapter contains information about preparing to use SNMP with the ONS 15216 EDFA3 and has the following sections:

9.1 About SNMP and the ONS 15216 EDFA3

The ONS 15216 EDFA3 supports both SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c traps and requests. The Simple Network Time Protocol (SNMP) MIBs can be used to define alarms, traps, and status information.

Using SNMP, network management system (NMS) applications can query a management agent using a supported MIB. The functional entities include Ethernet switches and other multiplexers. See Chapter 10, "SNMP and the Management Information Base," for procedures to set up or change SNMP settings.

The SNMP agent can operate with various settings of the common SNMP agent. The following information will help you to set the SNMP manager.

9.2 Setting the SNMP Manager Community String

The ten SNMP manager community strings are set using the SNMP agent trap manager community string. SNMP uses any one of these ten community names to check the community name in order to accept SNMP REQUEST commands.

The operator must set at least one community name in order to start SNMP. To set the SNMP manager community string:

Step 1   Ping the SNMP agent from the command shell. Example 9-1 shows an example.

Example 9-1   Pinging the SNMP Agent

```
C:\ftp> ping 129.9.0.6
Pinging 129.9.0.6 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 129.9.0.6:bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
Reply from 129.9.0.6:bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
Reply from 129.9.0.6:bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
Reply from 129.9.0.6:bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
```

```
C:\ftp>
```

If the system cannot respond to the ping command, log in through an EIA/TIA-232 (RS-232) port and use TL1 to set up the SNMP agent IP address. To set the first community string, the operator needs to use the TL1 command ED-TRAPTABLE. The cerent15216EdfaGenericNotifDestn table community strings can be set only through TL1.

Step 2   To log in, type the following in a TL1 shell:

ACT-USER::EDFA3_USER:123::********;**

If an existing community string name is not known, you can retrieve the SNMP trap manager community string using the TL1 RTRV-TRAPTABLE command, described in the "8.4.42 RTRV-TRAPTABLE" section on page 8-47. To create a new community name, see the "8.4.17 ENT-TRAPTABLE" section on page 8-20.
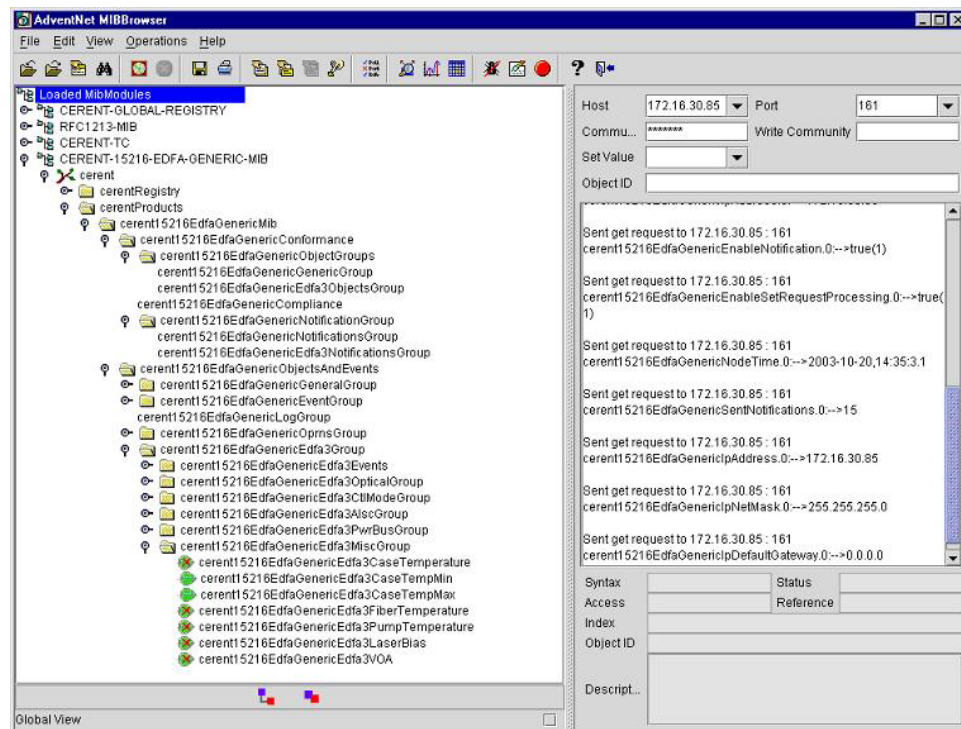
Example 9-2 shows an example of creating a public community.

Example 9-2   Creating a Public Community

ENT-TRAPTABLE::172.16.30.82:123::TRAPCOM=public,TRAPPORT=162;

Step 3   Start the MIB Browser. You can use any MIB browser, for example, SimpleTest for testing or another tool such as AdventNet MIB Browser (Figure 9-1).
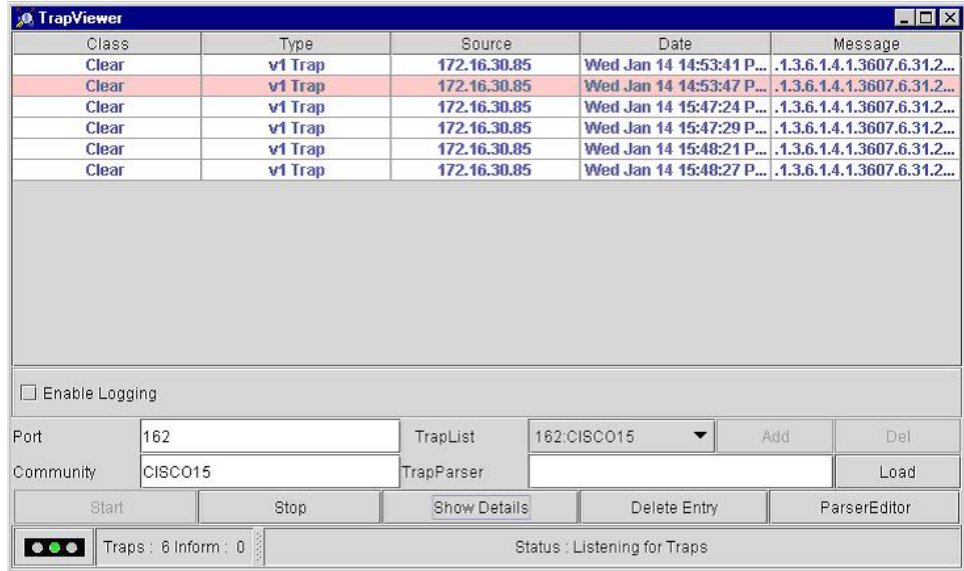
Figure 9-1   AdventNet MIB Browser

Step 4   Browse the MIBs.

Step 5   View the Traps. (See Figure 9-2 for an example.)

Figure 9-2   TrapViewer

Step 6   Select a trap and click the **View Details** button to view the details. (See Figure 9-3 for an example.)

Figure 9-3   Trap Details