

**General Information for the NINE TRAPS supported by
the IBM BladeCenter 4-Port Gb Ethernet Switch Module**

Note 1. The IBM BladeCenter 4-Port Gb Ethernet Switch Module supports SNMP Version 1 and returns SNMPv1 Traps.

1. Generic Traps for use with SNMP:	
coldStartTrap:	1.3.6.1.2.1.11.0.0
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).snmp(11).snmp-Traps(0).coldStartTrap(0)	
Module: RFC1213-MIB Parent: mib-2	
A coldStart trap signifies that the sending protocol entity is reinitializing itself such that the agent's configuration or the protocol entity implementation may be altered.	
warmStartTrap:	1.3.6.1.2.1.11.0.1
:iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).snmp(11).snmp-Traps(0).warmStartTrap(1)	
Module: RFC1213-MIB Parent: mib-2	
.A warmStart trap signifies that the sending protocol entity is reinitializing itself such that neither the agent configuration nor the protocol entity implementation is altered.	
linkDown :	1.3.6.1.2.1.11.0.2
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).snmp(11).snmp-Traps(0).linkDown(2)	
Module: RFC1213-MIB Parent: mib-2	Variables: {ifIndex}
A linkDown trap signifies that the sending protocol entity recognizes a failure in one of the communication links represented in the agent's configuration	
linkUp:	1.3.6.1.2.1.11.0.3
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).snmp(11).snmp-Traps(0).linkUp(3)	
Module: RFC1213-MIB Parent: mib-2	Variables: {ifIndex}
A linkup trap signifies that the sending protocol entity recognizes that one of the communication links represented in the agent's configuration has come up.	
authFailTrap:	1.3.6.1.2.1.11.0.4
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).snmp(11).snmp-Traps(0).authFailTrap(4)	
Module: RFC1213-MIB Parent: mib-2	Variables: {ifIndex}
An authenticationFailure trap signifies that the sending protocol entity is the addressee of a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. While implementations of the SNMP must be capable of generating this trap, they must also be capable of suppressing the emission of such traps via an implementation specific mechanism.	

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2. dot1d bridge traps:	
newRoot:	1.3.6.1.2.1.17.0.1
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).dot1dBridge(17).dot1dBridge-Traps(0).newRoot(1)	
Module: RFC1493-MIB Parent: bridge mib	
The newRoot trap indicates that the sending agent has become the new root of the Spanning Tree; the trap is sent by a bridge soon after its election as the new root, e.g., upon expiration of the Topology Change Timer immediately subsequent to its election. Implementation of this trap is optional.	
topologyChange:	1.3.6.1.2.1.17.0.2
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).dot1dBridge(17).dot1dBridge-Traps(0).topologyChange(2)	
Module: RFC1493-MIB Parent: bridge mib	
A topologyChange trap is sent by a bridge when any of its configured ports transitions from the Learning state to the Forwarding state, or from the Forwarding state to the Blocking state. The trap is not sent if a newRoot trap is sent for the same transition. Implementation of this trap is optional.	
3. RMON trap:	
risingAlarm:	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.0.1
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).rmon(16).rmon-Traps(0).risingAlarm(1)	
RFC2819 or RMON2-MIB	
The SNMP trap that is generated when an alarm entry crosses its rising threshold and generates an event that is configured for sending SNMP traps.	
fallingAlarm:	1.3.6.1.2.1.16.0.2
iso(1).org(3).dod(6).internet(1).mgmt(2).mib-2(1).rmon(16).rmon-Traps(0).fallingAlarm(2)	
RFC2819 or RMON2-MIB	
The SNMP trap that is generated when an alarm entry crosses its falling threshold and generates an event that is configured for sending SNMP traps.	
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Note 2. Blade ports are 1 - 14, the Management Module connections are ports 15 and 16, and the external ports are 17, 18, 19, and 20. SNMP users should not configure anything on 15 and 16.