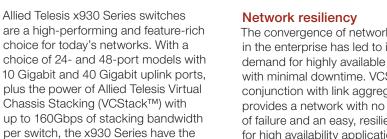
Allied Telesis"

x930 Series

Advanced Gigabit Layer 3 Stackable Switches with 10G and 40G Uplinks

The Allied Telesis x930 Series of stackable Gigabit Layer 3 switches provide resiliency, reliability and high performance, making them ideal for distribution and network core solutions.



Unified network management

flexibility and performance for key

network connectivity.

The x930 Series has the capability to manage large-scale wired and wireless networks on a single platform to reduce complexity and increase administrative consistency. The Allied Telesis Management Framework (AMF) is the key to unifying network management. It saves time and reduces cost by automating many every day network management tasks. AMF Guestnode allows third party devices, such as IP phones and security cameras, to be part of an AMF network.

Management of Allied Telesis TQ Series wireless access points is now possible directly from the x930 Series with the Wireless Manager. Provisioning, operation, administration, and maintenance for the entire enterprise wireless infrastructure, can be performed centrally thereby reducing TCO and improving the user experience.

For even more benefits, AMF can be combined with the Wireless Manager to reduce the burden of managing, upgrading, and troubleshooting both wired and wireless networks, which further reduces costs and improves service levels across the entire network. The convergence of network services in the enterprise has led to increasing demand for highly available networks with minimal downtime. VCStack, in conjunction with link aggregation, provides a network with no single point of failure and an easy, resilient solution for high availability applications.

The x930 Series can form a VCStack of up to eight units for enhanced resiliency and simplified device management. Stacks can be created over long distance fiber links with VCStack LD (Long Distance), making the x930 Series the perfect choice for distributed environments.

The addition of Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™) resilient ring protocol ensures distributed network segments have high-speed, resilient access to online resources and applications.

Reliable

The x930 Series was designed with reliability in mind, and guarantees continual delivery of essential services. With dual hot-swappable load-sharing power supplies and near-hitless online stack reconfiguration, maintenance may be performed without affecting network uptime.

Secure

Advanced security features protect the network from the edge to the core. The x930 Series offers powerful control over network traffic types, protection against network attacks, secure management options, loop quard to detect cabling mistakes, and tri-authentication for comprehensive end-point access control.









Future-proof

The x930 Series ensures a future proof network, with superior flexibility coupled with the ability to stack multiple units. All x930 Series models feature 10 Gigabit and the option of 40 Gigabit uplinks ports and a comprehensive IPv6 feature set, to ensure they are ready for future network traffic demands. All x930 Series switches are Software Defined Networking (SDN) ready and are able to support OpenFlow v1.3.

Environmentally friendly

The x930 Series supports Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE), automatically reducing the power consumed by the switch whenever there is no traffic on a port. This sophisticated feature can significantly reduce operating costs by reducing the power requirements of the switch and any associated cooling equipment.

New / Key Features

- ▶ 40G Ethernet uplinks and stacking ports
- ▶ 10G copper Ethernet expansion module
- ▶ AMF Guestnode
- Active Fiber Monitoring
- OpenFlow for SDN
- ▶ Microsoft Network Load Balancing (MS NLB) support
- ► VLAN Mirroring (RSPAN)









Key Features

Allied Telesis Management Framework (AMF)

- Allied Telesis Management Framework (AMF) is a sophisticated suite of management tools that provide a simplified approach to network management. Powerful features like centralized management, auto-backup, auto-upgrade, auto-provisioning and auto-recovery enable plug-and-play networking and zero-touch management.
- Any x930 Series switch can operate as the AMF network master, storing firmware and configuration backups for other network nodes. The AMF master enables auto-provisioning and auto-upgrade by providing appropriate files to new network members. New network devices can be pre-provisioned making installation easy because no on-site configuration is required.
- AMF Guestnode allows Allied Telesis wireless access points and further switching products, as well as third party devices such as IP phones and security cameras, to be part of an AMF network.

VCStack (Virtual Chassis Stacking)

Create a VCStack of up to eight units with 40Gbps (or 160Gbps with the AT-StackQS model) of stacking bandwidth on each unit. Stacking links are connected in a ring so each device has dual connections to further improve resiliency. VCStack provides a highly available system where network resources are spread out across stacked units, reducing the impact if one of the units fails. Aggregating switch ports on different units across the stack provides excellent network resiliency.

Long-distance Stacking

 Long-distance stacking allows a VCStack to be created over longer distances, perfect for a distributed network environment.

EPSRing (Ethernet Protection Switched Ring)

- EPSRing and 10 Gigabit Ethernet allow several switches to form high-speed protected rings capable of recovery within as little as 50ms. This feature is perfect for high performance and high availability at the core of enterprise or provider access networks.
- Superloop Protection enables a link between two EPSR nodes to be in separate EPSR domains, improving redundancy and network fault resiliency.

Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF Lite)

 VRF Lite provides Layer 3 network virtualization by dividing a single switch into multiple independent virtual routing domains. With independent routing domains, IP addresses can overlap without causing conflict, allowing multiple customers to have their own secure virtual network within the same physical infrastructure.

Optical DDM

Most modern optical SFP/SFP+/XFP transceivers support Digital Diagnostics Monitoring (DDM) functions according to the specification SFF-8472. This enables real time monitoring of the various parameters of the transceiver, such as optical output power, temperature, laser bias current and transceiver supply voltage. Easy access to this information simplifies diagnosing problems with optical modules and fiber connections.

Active Fiber Monitoring

 Active Fiber Monitoring prevents eavesdropping on fiber communications by monitoring received optical power. If an intrusion is detected, the link can be automatically shut down, or an operator alert can be sent

UniDirectional link Detection

UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) is useful for monitoring fiber-optic links between two switches that use two single-direction fibers to transmit and receive packets. UDLD prevents traffic from being sent across a bad link by blocking the ports at both ends of the link in the event that either the individual transmitter or receiver for that connection fails.

Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+)

With PoE, a separate power connection to media endpoints such as IP phones and wireless access points is not necessary. PoE+ reduces costs and provides even greater flexibility, providing the capability to connect devices requiring more power (up to 30 Watts) such as, tilt and zoom security cameras.

High Reliability

➤ The x930 series switches feature front to back cooling and dual power supply units (PSUs). The x930 features dual hot-swappable load sharing power supplies for maximum uptime, and the option of either front-to-back or back-to-front cooling. This makes it ideal for use as a top-of-rack data center switch.

VLAN Mirroring (RSPAN)

VLAN mirroring allows traffic from a port on a remote switch to be analysed locally. Traffic being transmitted or received on the port is duplicated and sent across the network on a special VLAN.

Microsoft Network Load Balancing (MS NLB) Support

 Support for MS NLB, which clusters identical servers together for increased performance through load-sharing.

sFlow

SFlow is an industry-standard technology for monitoring high-speed switched networks. It provides complete visibility into network use, enabling performance optimization, usage accounting/billing, and defense against security threats. Sampled packets sent to a collector ensure it always has a real-time view of network traffic

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Snooping

▶ DHCP servers allocate IP addresses to clients, and the switch keeps a record of addresses issued on each port. IP source guard checks against this DHCP snooping database to ensure only clients with specific IP and/or MAC address can access the network. DHCP snooping can be combined with other features, like dynamic ARP inspection, to increase security in Layer 2 switched environments, and also provides a traceable history, which meets the growing legal requirements placed on service providers.

Premium Software License

By default, the x930 Series offers a comprehensive Layer 2 and basic Layer 3 feature set that includes static routing and IPv6 management features. The feature set can easily be elevated to full Layer 3 by applying the premium software license. This adds dynamic routing protocols and Layer 3 multicasting capabilities.

Find Me

▶ In busy server rooms, comprised of a large number of equipment racks, it can be quite a job finding the correct switch quickly among many similar units. The "find me" feature is a simple visual way to quickly identify the desired physical switch for maintenance or other purposes, by causing its LEDs to flash in a specified pattern.

Wireless Manager

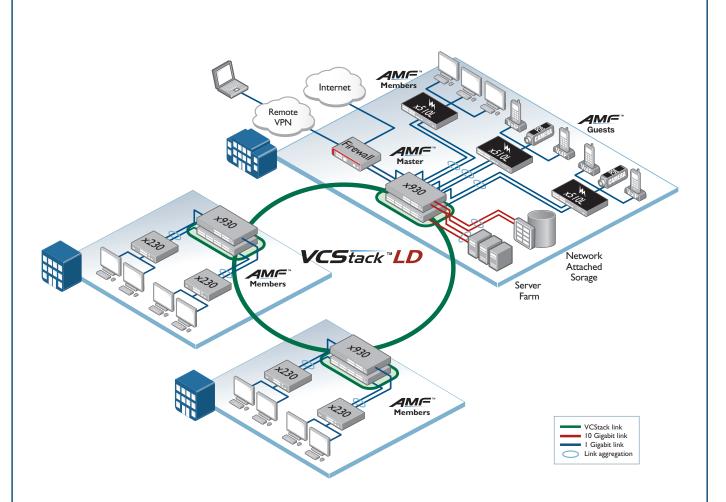
▶ The Allied Telesis Wireless Manager has been designed specifically to meet the requirements of enterprise organizations and addresses key concerns about mobility, security, and TCO. The Wireless Manager is embedded within the operating system of the switch so no separate server is required. It is able to control a number of Allied Telesis TQ Series wireless access points and can centralize the provisioning, operation, administration, and maintenance for the entire enterprise wireless infrastructure.

Software Defined Networking (SDN)

 OpenFlow is a key technology that enables the use of SDN to build smart applications that unlock value and reduce cost.



Key Solutions



Distributed Network Core

Allied Telesis x930 Series switches are ideal for core and distribution solutions, where resiliency and flexibility are required. In the above diagram, long distance Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack-LD) is used to create a single virtual unit out of multiple devices. The increased distance provided by fiber stacking connectivity means that members of the virtual chassis do not need to be colocated. Instead, they can be kilometers apart – perfect for a distributed network environment.

When combined with link aggregation to access switches, this provides a solution with no single point of failure that fully utilizes all network bandwidth, and ensures high availability of data for network users.

AMF allows this large distributed network to be managed as a single virtual entity, greatly reducing administration and automating many day to day tasks.

Allied Telesis x930 Series switches support enterprises and their use of business-critical online resources and applications, with a resilient and reliable solution.

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Specifications

PRODUCT	10/100/1000T (RJ-45) COPPER PORTS	100/1000X SFP PORTS	1/10 GIGABIT SFP+ PORTS	10 GIGABIT Stacking Ports	MODULE SLOTS	POE+ ENABLED PORTS	SWITCHING Fabric	FORWARDING Rate
AT-x930-28GTX	24	-	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	-	288Gbps	214.3Mpps
AT-x930-28GPX	24	-	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	24	288Gbps	214.3Mpps
AT-x930-28GSTX	24 (combo)	24 (combo)	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	-	288Gbps	214.3Mpps
AT-x930-52GTX	48	-	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	-	336Gbps	250Mpps
AT-x930-52GPX	48	-	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	48	336Gbps	250Mpps

^{*} Stacking ports can be configured as additional 1G/10G Ethernet ports when unit is not stacked, or if StackQS module is used

Performance

- ► 40Gbps of stacking bandwidth per switch using front panel 10G SFP+ ports
- ▶ 160Gbps of stacking bandwidth per switch using optional AT-StackQS expansion module
- ▶ Supports 13KB jumbo frames
- Wirespeed multicasting
- ▶ 4094 configurable VLANs
- ▶ Up to 64K MAC addresses
- ▶ Up to 16,000 OSPF routes
- ▶ Up to 2,000 IPv4 multicast entries
- ▶ Up to 2000 OpenFlow v1.3 entries
- ▶ 2GB DDR SDRAM, 256MB flash memory
- Packet buffer memory: AT-x930-28 2MB AT-x930-52 - 4MB

Reliability

- ▶ Modular AlliedWare Plus operating system
- ► Internal dual hot-swappable PSUs, providing uninterrupted power and extra reliability
- Full environmental monitoring of PSUs, fans, temperature and internal voltages. SNMP traps alert network managers in case of any failure

Expandability

- ▶ Stack up to eight units in a VCStack
- ▶ Versatile licensing options for additional features

Flexibility and Compatibility

- ► Gigabit SFP ports on x930-28GSTX will support any combination of Allied Telesis 100Mbps and 1000Mbps SFP modules listed in this document under Ordering Information
- ▶ 10G SFP+ ports will support any combination of Allied Telesis 1000Mbps SFP and 10GbE SFP+ modules and direct attach cables listed in this document under Ordering Information
- ► Port speed and duplex configuration can be set manually or by auto-negotiation
- ► Front-panel SFP+ stacking ports can be configured as additional 1G/10G Ethernet ports

Diagnostic Tools

- Active Fiber Monitoring detects tampering on optical links
- ▶ Built-In Self Test (BIST)
- ► Cable fault locator (TDR)
- UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD)
- Find-me device locator
- ► Hardware health monitoring
- Automatic link flap detection and port shutdown
- Optical Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM)
- ▶ Ping polling and TraceRoute for IPv4 and IPv6
- ► Port and VLAN mirroring (RSPAN)

IPv4 Features

- ▶ Black hole routing
- ▶ Directed broadcast forwarding
- DNS relav
- ► Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP) routing
- Policy-based routing
- ► Route maps and redistribution (OSPF, BGP, RIP)
- ▶ Static unicast and multicast routing for IPv4
- ► UDP broadcast helper (IP helper)
- ▶ Up to 64 Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF lite) domains (with license)

IPv6 Features

- DHCPv6 client and relay
- DNSv6 client and relay
- ▶ IPv4 and IPv6 dual stack
- ▶ IPv6 aware storm protection and QoS
- ▶ IPv6 hardware ACLs
- ▶ Device management over IPv6 networks with SNMPv6, Telnetv6 and SSHv6
- ▶ Log to IPv6 hosts with Syslog v6
- NTPv6 client and server
- ▶ Static unicast and multicast routing for IPv6

Management

- ▶ Front panel 7-segment LED provides at-a-glance status and fault information
- Allied Telesis Management Framework (AMF) enables powerful centralized management and zero-touch device installation and recovery
- Try AMF for free with the built-in AMF Starter license
- Console management port on the front panel for ease of access
- Eco-friendly mode allows ports and LEDs to be disabled to save power
- ▶ Web-based Graphical User Interface (GUI)
- ▶ Industry-standard CLI with context-sensitive help
- Out-of-band 10/100/1000T Ethernet management port
- ▶ Built-in text editor and powerful CLI scripting engine
- ► Comprehensive SNMP MIB support for standardsbased device management
- Event-based triggers allow user-defined scripts to be executed upon selected system events
- USB interface allows software release files, configurations and other files to be stored for backup and distribution to other devices
- Wireless Manager (UWC) enables visibility and control of TQ-series wireless access points (with license)

Quality of Service

 8 priority queues with a hierarchy of high priority queues for real time traffic, and mixed scheduling, for each switch port

- Limit bandwidth per port or per traffic class down to 64kbps
- Wirespeed traffic classification with low latency essential for VoIP and real-time streaming media applications
- ▶ IPv6 QoS support
- Policy-based QoS based on VLAN, port, MAC and general packet classifiers
- ► Policy-based storm protection
- ► Extensive remarking capabilities
- ► Taildrop for queue congestion control
- Strict priority, weighted round robin or mixed scheduling
- ► IP precedence and DiffServ marking based on layer 2, 3 and 4 headers

Resiliency Features

- Control Plane Prioritization (CPP) ensures the CPU always has sufficient bandwidth to process network control traffic.
- Dynamic link failover (host attach)
- EPSRing (Ethernet Protection Switched Rings) with SuperLoop Protection (SLP) and enhanced recovery for extra resiliency
- Long-Distance stacking (LD-VCStack) using SFP+ or QSFP+ modules
- ▶ Loop protection: loop detection and thrash limiting
- PVST+ compatibility mode
- ▶ STP root guard
- ► VCStack fast failover minimizes network disruption

Security Features

- Access Control Lists (ACLs) based on layer 3 and 4 headers
- ► Configurable ACLs for management traffic
- ► Auth-fail and guest VLANs
- Authentication, Authorisation and Accounting (AAA)
- Bootloader can be password protected for device security
- ▶ BPDU protection
- DHCP snooping, IP source guard and Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI)
- ▶ DoS attack blocking and virus throttling
- ▶ Dynamic VLAN assignment
- ▶ MAC address filtering and MAC address lock-down
- Network Access and Control (NAC) features manage endpoint security
- ► Port-based learn limits (intrusion detection)
- Private VLANs provide security and port isolation for multiple customers using the same VLAN
- ► Secure Copy (SCP)
- Strong password security and encryption
- Tri-authentication: MAC-based, web-based and IEEE 802.1x
- ▶ RADIUS group selection per VLAN or port

Environmental Specifications

- ➤ Operating temperature range: 0°C to 50°C (32°F to 122°F) AT-x930-GTX models and AT-x930-28GSTX 0°C to 45°C (32°F to 113°F) AT-x930-GPX models Derated by 1°C per 305 meters (1,000 ft)
- Storage temperature range: -25°C to 70°C (-13°F to 158°F)
- Operating relative humidity range: 5% to 90% non-condensing
- Storage relative humidity range: 5% to 95% non-condensing
- Operating altitude: 3,048 meters maximum (10,000 ft)

Electrical Approvals and Compliances

- ► EMC: EN55022 class A, FCC class A, VCCI class A, ICES-003 class A
- ► Immunity: EN55024, EN61000-3-levels 2 (Harmonics), and 3 (Flicker) AC models only

Power Supply Requirements

- ► AC voltage: 90 to 260V (auto-ranging)
- ► Frequency: 47 to 63Hz
- DC voltage: 40 to 60VDC (for PWR250-80 PSU only)

Safety

- Standards: UL60950-1, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1-03, EN60950-1, EN60825-1, AS/NZS 60950.1
- ► Certification: UL, cUL

Restrictions on Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Compliance

- ▶ EU RoHS compliant
- China RoHS compliant

Country of Origin

Indonesia

Physical Specifications

PRODUCT	WIDTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT	MOUNTING	WEIGHT		
FRODUCI	WIDTH	DEFIN	HEIGHT	MOONTING	UNPACKAGED	PACKAGED	
AT-x930-28GTX	440 mm (17.32 in)	420 mm (16.54 in)	44 mm (1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	
AT-x930-28GPX	440 mm (17.32 in)	420 mm (16.54 in)	44 mm (1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	
AT-x930-28GSTX	440 mm (17.32 in)	420 mm (16.54 in)	44 mm (1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	
AT-x930-52GTX	440 mm (17.32 in)	420 mm (16.54 in)	44 mm (1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	
AT-x930-52GPX	440 mm (17.32 in)	420 mm (16.54 in)	44 mm (1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.2 kg (11.5 lb)	7.2 kg (15.9 lb)	
AT-StackQS	141 mm (5.56 in)	96.5 mm (3.80 in)	40.3 mm (1.59 in)	Module	0.2 kg (0.44 lb)	1.2 kg (2.65 lb)	
AT-x9EM/XT4	141 mm (5.56 in)	96.5 mm (3.80 in)	40.3 mm (1.59 in)	Module	0.2 kg (0.44 lb)	1.2 kg (2.65 lb)	

Power and Noise Characteristics

	NO POE LOAD			FULL POE+ LOAD (PWR800)			FULL POE+ LOAD (PWR1200)		
PRODUCT	MAX POWER CONSUMPTION	MAX HEAT DISSIPATION	NOISE	MAX POWER CONSUMPTION	MAX HEAT DISSIPATION	NOISE	MAX POWER CONSUMPTION	MAX HEAT DISSIPATION	NOISE
AT-x930-28GTX	84W	285 BTU/h	39.7 dBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT-x930-28GPX	84W	286 BTU/h	44.7 dBA	564W	287 BTU/h	45.8 dBA	808W	301 BTU/h	56.0 dBA
AT-x930-28GSTX	97W	329 BTU/h	39.7 dBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT-x930-52GTX	95W	323 BTU/h	39.7 dBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
AT-x930-52GPX	97W	330 BTU/h	44.7 dBA	577W	331 BTU/h	45.8 dBA	880W	341 BTU/h	56.0 dBA

Noise: tested to ISO7779; front bystander position

Latency (microseconds)

PRODUCT	PORT SPEED								
PRODUCI	10MBPS	100MBPS	1GBPS	10GBPS	40GBPS				
AT-x930-28GTX/GPX	47.4µs	7.9µs	3.7µs	2.6 μs	-				
AT-x930-28GSTX	47.4µs	7.6µs (Fiber)	3.6µs (Fiber)	2.6 µs	-				
AT-x930-52GTX/GPX	47.4µs	7.9µs	3.7 µs	2.6 µs	-				
AT-StackQS	-	-	-	-	2.5µs				
AT-x9EM/XT4	-	-	3.7 µs	2.6 µs	-				

Power over Ethernet Power Supply Combinations

	POE POWER	MAXIN	MAX REDUNDANT			
PSU INSTALLED	AVAILABLE	CLASS I (4.0W)	CLASS 2 (7.0W)	CLASS 3 (15.4.W)	CLASS 4 (30W)	POE POWER
PWR800	380W	48	48	24	12	-
PWR800 + PWR800	740W	48	48	48	24	380W
PWR1200	740W	48	48	48	24	-
PWR1200 + PWR1200	1440W	48	48	48	48	740W

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	ards and Protocols	RFC 792	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)	RFC 3411	An architecture for describing SNMP
		RFC 793	Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)	RFC 3412	management frameworks
	are Plus Operating System	RFC 826	Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)	NFU 3412	Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP
Version 5.4	.6-1	RFC 894	Standard for the transmission of IP data	RFC 3413	SNMP applications
		RFC 919	grams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams	RFC 3414	User-based Security Model (USM) for
	Gateway Protocol (BGP)	RFC 922	Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the	0 0	SNMPv3
-	ic capability	111 0 322	presence of subnets	RFC 3415	View-based Access Control Model (VACM)
	and route filtering	RFC 932	Subnetwork addressing scheme		for SNMP
RFC 1772	Application of the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) in the Internet	RFC 950	Internet standard subnetting procedure	RFC 3416	Version 2 of the protocol operations for the
RFC 1997	BGP communities attribute	RFC 951	Bootstrap Protocol (BootP)		SNMP
RFC 2385	Protection of BGP sessions via the TCP MD5	RFC 1027	Proxy ARP	RFC 3417	Transport mappings for the SNMP
111 0 2000	signature option	RFC 1035	DNS client	RFC 3418	MIB for SNMP
RFC 2439	BGP route flap damping	RFC 1042	Standard for the transmission of IP data	RFC 3621	Power over Ethernet (PoE) MIB
RFC 2545	Use of BGP-4 multiprotocol extensions for		grams over IEEE 802 networks	RFC 3635	Definitions of managed objects for the
111 0 20 10	IPv6 inter-domain routing	RFC 1071	Computing the Internet checksum		Ethernet-like interface types
RFC 2858	Multiprotocol extensions for BGP-4	RFC 1122	Internet host requirements	RFC 3636	IEEE 802.3 MAU MIB
RFC 2918	Route refresh capability for BGP-4	RFC 1191	Path MTU discovery	RFC 4022	SNMPv2 MIB for TCP using SMIv2
RFC 3392	Capabilities advertisement with BGP-4	RFC 1256	ICMP router discovery messages	RFC 4113	SNMPv2 MIB for UDP using SMIv2
RFC 3882	Configuring BGP to block Denial-of-Service	RFC 1518	An architecture for IP address allocation with	RFC 4293	SNMPv2 MIB for IP using SMIv2
	(DoS) attacks	DE0 1510	CIDR	RFC 4188 RFC 4318	Definitions of managed objects for bridges Definitions of managed objects for bridges
RFC 4271	Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)	RFC 1519	Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)	NFU 4310	with RSTP
RFC 4360	BGP extended communities	RFC 1542	Clarifications and extensions for BootP	RFC 4560	Definitions of managed objects for remote
RFC 4456	BGP route reflection - an alternative to full	RFC 1591	Domain Name System (DNS)	111 0 4300	ping, traceroute and lookup operations
	mesh iBGP	RFC 1812	Requirements for IPv4 routers	RFC 6527	Definitions of managed objects for VRRPv3
RFC 4724	BGP graceful restart	RFC 1918	IP addressing	111 0 0327	Dominions of managed objects for VINEVS
RFC 4893	BGP support for four-octet AS number space	RFC 2581	TCP congestion control	Multica	st Support
RFC 5065	Autonomous system confederations for BGP	ID. C CA			outer (BSR) mechanism for PIM-SM
			andards Path MTU diagovary for IDv6	IGMP guery	, ,
Cryptog	graphic Algorithms	RFC 1981	Path MTU discovery for IPv6	' '	oing (IGMPv1, v2 and v3)
	oved Algorithms (CAVP Certified*)	RFC 2460 RFC 2464	IPv6 specification Transmission of IPv6 packets over Ethernet		oing fast-leave
Encryption	(Block Ciphers):	NFG 2404	networks		multicast forwarding (IGMP/MLD proxy)
► AES (EC	CB, CBC, CFB and OFB Modes)	RFC 3056	Connection of IPv6 domains via IPv4 clouds		ing (MLDv1 and v2)
▶ 3DES (E	ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB Modes)	RFC 3484	Default address selection for IPv6	•	d SSM for IPv6
Block Ciphe		RFC 3596	DNS extensions to support IPv6	RFC 1112	Host extensions for IP multicasting (IGMPv1
► CCM	Woods.	RFC 4007	IPv6 scoped address architecture	RFC 2236	Internet Group Management Protocol v2
		RFC 4193	Unique local IPv6 unicast addresses		(IGMPv2)
► CMAC		RFC 4291	IPv6 addressing architecture	RFC 2710	Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6
► GCM		RFC 4443	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6)	RFC 2715	Interoperability rules for multicast routing
▶ XTS		RFC 4861	Neighbor discovery for IPv6		protocols
	atures & Asymmetric Key Generation:	RFC 4862	IPv6 Stateless Address Auto-Configuration	RFC 3306	Unicast-prefix-based IPv6 multicast
► DSA	ataros a Asymmotrio Roy denoration.		(SLAAC)		addresses
		RFC 5014	IPv6 socket API for source address selection	RFC 3376	IGMPv3
► ECDSA		RFC 5095	Deprecation of type 0 routing headers in IPv6	RFC 3810	Multicast Listener Discovery v2 (MLDv2) for
► RSA		RFC 5175	IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) flags option		IPv6
Secure Has	hing:	RFC 6105	IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) guard	RFC 3956	Embedding the Rendezvous Point (RP)
► SHA-1				DE0 0070	address in an IPv6 multicast address
	(SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384. SHA-512)	Manage		RFC 3973	PIM Dense Mode (DM)
CHV-3	(011A-224, 011A-200, 011A-304, 011A-312)		se MIB including AMF MIB and SNMP traps	RFC 4541	IGMP and MLD snooping switches
	464141			RFC 4601	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse
Message A	uthentication:	Optical DDN			Made (DIM CM), protocal appointant
Message Ai	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512)	SNMPv1, v2			Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification
Message Ai HMAC		SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)	PEC 4604	(revised)
Message Ai HMAC Random Nu	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512)	SNMPv1, v2	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management	RFC 4604	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-
Message Ai HMAC Random Nu	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) imber Generation:	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1 <i>I</i> RFC 1155	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets		(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source- specific multicast
Message Ar HMAC Random Nu DRBG ((SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) imber Generation:	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol	RFC 4604 RFC 4607	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-
Message Ar HMAC Random Nu DRBG ((SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter)	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	RFC 4607	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source- specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP
Message AI ► HMAC (Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions	RFC 4607 Open Si	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source- specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF)
Message AI ► HMAC (Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/	RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling
Message Ai HMAC Random Nu DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES MD5	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256)	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/IP-based Internets: MIB-II	RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) bocal signaling authentication
Message Ai HMAC Random Nu DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES MD5	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the	Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restar	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling
Message Ai HMAC Random Nu DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES MD5	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256)	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP	Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restai Out-of-banc	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) boal signaling authentication rt signaling BLSDB resync
Message Ai ► HMAC Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.1A	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) et Standards	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB	Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restai Out-of-banc RFC 1245	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) bocal signaling authentication rt signaling ILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis
Message Ai ► HMAC Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.1 IEEE 802.2 IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pt Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1229	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB	Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restai Out-of-banc	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) boal signaling authentication rt signaling ILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.2 IEEE 802.3 IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pet Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension	Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restai Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) bocal signaling authentication rt signaling ILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.1/ IEEE 802.3 IEEE 802.3: IEEE 802.3:	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pt Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1229	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB	Open Si OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restar Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling bl LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3. IEEE 802.3. IEEE 802.3. IEEE 802.3. IEEE 802.3.	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Et Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae10 Gigabit Ethernet	SNMPV1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB	Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restal Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling d LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Et Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE)	SNMPV1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2	Open SI OSPF link-Ic OSPF MD5 OSPF restai Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling d LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Set Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+)	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1229 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2)	Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5 OSPF restar Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) boal signaling authentication rt signaling BLSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.1 IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pt Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+) azEnergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE)	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1229 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578 RFC 2579	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2	Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5 OSPF restar Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) coal signaling authentication It signaling SILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS A RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.2 IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pt Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+) azEnergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) ba40 Gigabit Ethernet	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2	Open SI OSPF Ink-Ic OSPF MD5 OSPF restai Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) boal signaling authentication It signaling SILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area border routers
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pet Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+) azEnergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) ba40 Gigabit Ethernet u 100BASE-X	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges	Open Si OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restar Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2370 RFC 2370 RFC 3101 RFC 3509	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling ILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area border routers Graceful OSPF restart
Message Ai ► HMAC Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Set Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet (PoE) ba40 Gigabit Ethernet u 100BASE-X x Flow control - full-duplex operation	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges with traffic classes, multicast filtering and	Open SI OSPF IInk-Ic OSPF MD5 OSPF resta Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3623 RFC 3630	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling of LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area border routers Graceful OSPF restart Traffic engineering extensions to OSPF
Message Ai ► HMAC Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pet Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+) azEnergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) ba40 Gigabit Ethernet u 100BASE-X	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580 RFC 2674	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges with traffic classes, multicast filtering and VLAN extensions	Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restai Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3623 RFC 3630 RFC 4552	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling d LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area border routers Graceful OSPF restart Traffic engineering extensions to OSPF Authentication/confidentiality for OSPFv3
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.1 IEEE 802.3	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Pt Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+) azenergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) ba40 Gigabit Ethernet u 100BASE-X x Flow control - full-duplex operation z 1000BASE-X	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580 RFC 2674 RFC 2741 RFC 2787 RFC 2819	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges with traffic classes, multicast filtering and VLAN extensions Agent extensibility (AgentX) protocol Definitions of managed objects for VRRP RMON MIB (groups 1,2,3 and 9)	Open SI OSPF IInk-Ic OSPF MD5 OSPF resta Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3623 RFC 3630	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling of LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area border routers Graceful OSPF restart Traffic engineering extensions to OSPF
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3:	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Et Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+) azEnergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) ba40 Gigabit Ethernet u 100BASE-X x Flow control - full-duplex operation z 1000BASE-X andards	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1239 RFC 1239 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580 RFC 2674 RFC 2741 RFC 2787 RFC 2819 RFC 2863	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges with traffic classes, multicast filtering and VLAN extensions Agent extensibility (AgentX) protocol Definitions of managed objects for VRRP RMON MIB (groups 1,2,3 and 9) Interfaces group MIB	RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restar Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3623 RFC 3630 RFC 4552 RFC 5329	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication rt signaling BLSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area border routers Graceful OSPF restart Traffic engineering extensions to OSPF Authentication/confidentiality for OSPFv3 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3
Message Ai ► HMAC I Random Nu ► DRBG (Non FIPS I RNG (AES1: DES MD5 Etherne IEEE 802.3:	(SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Imber Generation: Hash, HMAC and Counter) Approved Algorithms 28/192/256) Set Standards AX Link aggregation (static and LACP) Logical Link Control (LLC) Ethernet ab1000BASE-T adStatic and dynamic link aggregation ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet af Power over Ethernet (PoE) at Power over Ethernet plus (PoE+) azEnergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) ba40 Gigabit Ethernet u 100BASE-X x Flow control - full-duplex operation z 1000BASE-X andards User Datagram Protocol (UDP)	SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2096 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580 RFC 2674 RFC 2741 RFC 2787 RFC 2819 RFC 2863 RFC 3164	AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Concise MIB definitions MIB for network management of TCP/ IP-based Internets: MIB-II Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP SNMP MUX protocol and MIB Standard MIB RIPv2 MIB extension IP forwarding table MIB Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges with traffic classes, multicast filtering and VLAN extensions Agent extensibility (AgentX) protocol Definitions of managed objects for VRRP RMON MIB (groups 1,2,3 and 9) Interfaces group MIB Syslog protocol	RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 OSPF restar Out-of-banc RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3630 RFC 4552 RFC 5329 Quality	(revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP hortest Path First (OSPF) boal signaling authentication It signaling SLSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option OSPFv3 for IPv6 OSPF Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) option Alternative implementations of OSPF area border routers Graceful OSPF restart Traffic engineering extensions to OSPF Authentication/confidentiality for OSPFv3 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3
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RFC 2474	DiffServ precedence for eight queues/port
RFC 2475	DiffServ architecture
RFC 2597	DiffServ Assured Forwarding (AF)
RFC 2697	A single-rate three-color marker
RFC 2698	A two-rate three-color marker
RFC 3246	DiffServ Expedited Forwarding (EF)

Resiliency

IEEE OUZ.ID	MAC bridges
IEEE 802.1s	Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)
IEEE 802.1w	Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)
RFC 5798	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3
	(VRRPv3) for IPv4 and IPv6

Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

111 0 1000	nouting information riotocol (nir)
RFC 2080	RIPng for IPv6
RFC 2081	RIPng protocol applicability statement
RFC 2082	RIP-2 MD5 authentication
RFC 2453	RIPv2

Security

SSH remote login SSLv2 and SSLv3

TACACS+ accounting and authentication

IEEE 802.1X authentication protocols (TLS, TTLS, PEAP

and MD5)

IEEE 802.1X multi-supplicant authentication
IEEE 802.1X port-based network access control
RFC 2818 HTTP over TLS ("HTTPS")

RFC 2865 RADIUS

RFC 2866 RADIUS accounting

RFC 2868 RADIUS attributes for tunnel protocol support Internet X.509 PKI Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) profile

RFC 3546 Transport Layer Security (TLS) extensions

RFC 3579 RADIUS support for Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) RFC 3580 IEEE 802.1x RADIUS usage qui

RFC 3580 IEEE 802.1x RADIUS usage guidelines
RFC 3748 PPP Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
RFC 4251 Secure Shell (SSHv2) protocol architecture

RFC 4252 Secure Shell (SSHv2) authentication protocol
RFC 4253 Secure Shell (SSHv2) transport layer protocol
RFC 4254 Secure Shell (SSHv2) connection protocol

Telnet protocol specification

Telnet option specifications

RFC 5246 TLS v1.2

Services RFC 854

RFC 855

RFC 857 Telnet echo option RFC 858 Telnet suppress go ahead option RFC 1091 Telnet terminal-type option RFC 1350 Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) RFC 1985 SMTP service extension RFC 2049 MIME DHCPv4 (server, relay and client) RFC 2131 RFC 2132 DHCP options and BootP vendor extensions RFC 2616 Hypertext Transfer Protocol - HTTP/1.1 Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) RFC 2821 RFC 2822 Internet message format DHCP relay agent information option (DHCP RFC 3046

option 82)

RFC 3315 DHCPv6 (server, relay and client)
RFC 3633 IPv6 prefix options for DHCPv6
RFC 3646 DNS configuration options for DHCPv6
RFC 3993 Subscriber-ID suboption for DHCP relay

agent option
RFC 4330 Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)

version 4

RFC 5905 Network Time Protocol (NTP) version 4

VLAN Support

Generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP)
IEEE 802.1ad Provider bridges (VLAN stacking, Q-in-Q)

IEEE 802.1Q Virtual LAN (VLAN) bridges
IEEE 802.1v VLAN classification by protocol and port

IEEE 802.3ac VLAN tagging

Voice over IP (VoIP)

LLDP-MED ANSI/TIA-1057 Voice VLAN

Ordering Information

Switches

AT-x930-28GTX-00

24-port 10/100/1000T stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and dual hotswap PSU bays

AT-x930-28GPX-00

24-port 10/100/1000T PoE+ stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and dual hotswap PSU bays

AT-x930-28GSTX-00

24-port 10/100/1000T and 100/1000 SFP stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and dual hotswap PSU bays

AT-x930-52GTX-00

48-port 10/100/1000T stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and dual hotswap PSU bays

AT-x930-52GPX-00

48-port 10/100/1000T PoE+ stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and dual hotswap PSU bays

AT-RKMT-SL01

Sliding rack mount kit

Expansion Module

AT-StackQS

2 x QSFP+ expansion module

AT-x9EM/XT4

4 x 10GBASE-T expansion module

Power Supplies (for all models)

AT-PWR150-xx*

150W system power supply

AT-PWR250-xx*

250W system power supply

AT-PWR250-80*

250W DC system power supply

AT-PWR800-xx*

800W PoE+ power supply

AT-PWR1200-xx*

1200W PoE+ power supply

Fan accessories

AT-FAN09

Spare x930 fan module

AT-FAN09ADP

Spare x930 fan adaptor board











StackQS module

Where xx = 10 for US power cord 20 for no power cord 30 for UK power cord 40 for Australian power cord 50 for European power cord

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^{*} Power supplies must be ordered separately

40G QSFP+ Modules

AT-QSFP1CU (use with AT-StackQS module)

1 meter QSFP+ direct attach stacking cable

AT-QSFPLR4

40GLR4 1310 nm medium-haul, 10 km with SMF

AT-QSFPSR

40GSR 850nm short-haul up to 150 m with MMF

AT-MTP12-1

1 meter MTP optical cable for AT-QSFPSR

AT-MTP12-5

5 meter MTP optical cable for AT-QSFPSR

Breakout Cables For 4 x 10G connections

AT-QSFP-4SFP10G-3CU

QSFP to 4 x SFP+ breakout direct attach cable (3 m)

AT-QSFP-4SFP10G-5CU

QSFP to 4 x SFP+ breakout direct attach cable (5 m)

10G SFP+ Modules

(Note that any Allied Telesis 10G SFP+ module can be used for stacking with the front panel 10G ports)

AT-SP10SR*

10GSR 850 nm short-haul, 300 m with MMF

AT-SP10SR/I

10GSR 850 nm short-haul, 300 m with MMF industrial temperature

AT-SP10LRM

10GLRM 1310 nm short-haul, 220 m with MMF

AT-SP10LR*

10GLR 1310 nm medium-haul, 10 km with SMF

AT-SP10LR/I

10GLR 1310 nm medium-haul, 10 km with SMF industrial temperature

AT-SP10LR20/I

10GER 1310nm long-haul, 20 km with SMF industrial temperature

AT-SP10ER40/I*

10GER 1310nm long-haul, 40 km with SMF industrial temperature

AT-SP10ZR80/I*

10GER 1550nm long-haul, 80 km with SMF industrial temperature

AT-SP10TW1

1 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

AT-SP10TW3

3 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

AT-SP10TW7

7 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

100Mbps SFP Modules

100Mbps SFP modules are only compatible with the SFP ports on the AT-x930-28GSTX switch)

AT-SPFX/2

100FX multi-mode 1310 nm fiber up to 2 km

AT-SPFX/15

100FX single-mode 1310 nm fiber up to 15 km

AT-SPFXBD-LC-13

100BX Bi-Di (1310 nm Tx, 1550 nm Rx) fiber up to 10 km $\,$

AT-SPFXBD-LC-15

100BX Bi-Di (1550 nm Tx, 1310nm Rx) fiber up to 10 km $\,$

1000Mbps SFP Modules

AT-SPTX

1000T 100 m copper

AT-SPSX

1000SX GbE multi-mode 850 nm fiber up to 550 m

AT-SPEX

1000X GbE multi-mode 1310 nm fiber up to 2 km

AT-SPLX10

1000LX GbE single-mode 1310 nm fiber up to 10 km

AT-SPLX10/I

1000LX $\,$ GbE single-mode 1310 nm fiber up to 10 km industrial temperature

AT-SPBD10-13

1000LX $\,$ GbE Bi-Di (1310 nm Tx, 1490 nm Rx) fiber up to 10 km $\,$

AT-SPBD10-14

1000LX GbE Bi-Di (1490 nm Tx, 1310 nm Rx) fiber up to 10 km $\,$

AT-SPLX40

1000LX $\,$ GbE single-mode 1310 nm fiber up to 40 km $\,$

AT-SPZX80

1000ZX $\,$ GbE single-mode 1550 nm fiber up to 80 km $\,$

Feature Licenses

NAME	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDES	STACK LICENSING
AT-FL-x930-01	x930 premium license	 ▶ OSPF¹ (16,000 routes) ▶ BGP4 (5,000 routes) ▶ PIMv4-SM, DM and SSM (2,000 entries) ▶ VLAN double tagging (Q-in-Q) ▶ RIPng (5,000 routes) ▶ OSPFv3 (8,000 routes) ▶ BGP4+ (5,000 routes) ▶ MLDv1 and v2 ▶ PIMv6-SM and SSM (1,000 entries) ▶ VRF lite (64 domains) ▶ RADIUS Full ▶ UDLD 	➤ One license per stack member
AT-FL-x930-WM20	Wireless Manager license	 Manage up to 20 TQ-series wireless access points 	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-WM40	Wireless Manager license	 Manage up to 40 TQ-series wireless access points 	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-AM40-1YR	AMF Master license	► AMF Master 40 nodes for 1 year	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-AM40-5YR	AMF Master license	► AMF Master 40 nodes for 5 years	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-AM80-1YR	AMF Master license	► AMF Master 80 nodes for 1 year	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-AM80-5YR	AMF Master license	► AMF Master 80 nodes for 5 years	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-AM120-1YR	AMF Master license	➤ AMF Master 120 nodes for 1 year	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-AM120-5YR	AMF Master license	► AMF Master 120 nodes for 5 years	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-OPEN	OpenFlow license	➤ OpenFlow v1.3 (2,000 entries)	Not supported on a stack

Allied Telesis

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^{*} These modules support dual-rate 1G/10G operation

¹ The standard switch software supports 64 OSPF routes