## Allied Telesis

# x530L Series

## Stackable Intelligent Layer 3 Switches

The Allied Telesis x530L Series stackable Layer 3 switches feature high capacity, resiliency and easy management, making them the ideal choice for network access applications.







## Overview

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The Allied Telesis x530L Series are a high-performing and feature-rich choice for today's networks. A choice of 24 or 48 Gigabit ports and 4 x 10 Gigabit uplinks, combined with the ability to stack multiple units, make the x530L Series a versatile solution for enterprise applications.

Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+) models enable connecting and powering wireless access points, IP surveillance cameras, and other devices.

## Powerful network management

Allied Telesis Autonomous Management Framework<sup>™</sup> (AMF) automates many everyday tasks including configuration management, easing the workload of modern networks. The entire network can be managed as a single virtual device with powerful centralized features. Growing the network can be accomplished with plug-and-play simplicity, and network node recovery is fully zero-touch.

AMF secure mode increases network security with management traffic encryption, authorization and monitoring. AMF Guestnode allows third-party devices, such as IP phones and security cameras, to be part of the AMF network.

## Resilient

Today's converging online services mean there is increasing demand for highly-available networks with minimal downtime. Allied Telesis Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack™), in conjunction with link aggregation, provides a network with no single point of failure and application resiliency.

x530L Series switches can form a VCStack of up to 4 units for enhanced resiliency and simplified device management. Mixed stacking allows the x530L Series to stack with x530 Series Switches. Virtual Chassis Stacking over Long Distance (VCStack™ LD), which enables stacks to be created over long distance fiber links, makes the x530L Series the perfect choice for distributed environments too.

Allied Telesis Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™), and the standards-based G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection, ensure that distributed network segments have high-speed, resilient access to online resources and applications.

## Reliable

The x530L Series was designed with reliability in mind, and guarantees continual delivery of essential services. With dual built-in Power Supply Units (PSUs) and near-hitless online stack reconfiguration, maintenance can be performed without affecting network uptime.

## Secure

A secure network environment is guaranteed. The x530L Series offers powerful control over network traffic types, secure management options, loop quard to protect against cabling mistakes, and tri-authentication for comprehensive access control.

## **Future proof**

The x530L Series ensures a future-proof network, with superior flexibility and the ability to stack multiple units. All x530L models feature 10 Gigabit uplink ports and a comprehensive IPv6 feature set, to ensure they are ready for future network traffic demands.

## **Environmentally friendly**

The x530L 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 significantly lowers operating costs by reducing the power requirements of the switch and any associated cooling equipment.

## **Key Features**

- ▶ Autonomous Management Framework<sup>™</sup> (AMF)
- ▶ VCStack<sup>™</sup> up to 4 switches
- ▶ VCStack LD for distributed resilient backbones
- ► EPSR<sup>TM</sup> and G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection for resilient rings
- ▶ Up to 740W Power Over Ethernet (PoE+)
- ► Continuous PoE
- ► Active Fiber Monitoring (AFM)
- ▶ Dual fixed PSUs











## **Key Features**

## Autonomous Management Framework™ (AMF)

- 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, autoprovisioning and auto-recovery enable plug-andplay networking and zero-touch management.
- Any x530L 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 onsite configuration is required.
- AMF Guestnode allows Allied Telesis wireless APs and other switching products, as well as third-party devices such as IP phones and security cameras, to be part of an AMF network.

## Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack™)

- ➤ Create a VCStack of up to 4 units with 40 Gbps of stacking bandwidth for 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.
- Mixed stacking allows the x530L Series to stack with x530 Series switches, providing flexible deployment options.

## Long-Distance Stacking (VCStack™ LD)

 VCStack LD allows a VCStack to be created over longer distances, perfect for distributed network environments.

## Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™)

- ➤ EPSRing and 10 Gigabit Ethernet allow several x530L Series 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 in enterprise networks.
- Super-Loop Protection (SLP) enables a link between two EPSR nodes to be in separate EPSR domains, improving redundancy and network fault resiliency.

## G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection

- G.8032 provides standards-based high-speed ring protection, that can be deployed as standalone, or interoperate with Allied Telesis EPSR.
- Ethernet Connectivity Fault Monitoring (CFM) proactively monitors links and VLANs, and provides alerts when a fault is detected.

## 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 pan, tilt and zoom security cameras.
- The x530L Series allows the configuration of the overall power budget, as well as the power limit per port.

## **Active Fiber Monitoring (AFM)**

AFM 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.

## **Continuous PoE**

➤ Continuous PoE allows the switch to be restarted without affecting the supply of power to connected devices. Smart lighting, security cameras, and other PoE devices will continue to operate during a software upgrade on the switch.

## **High Reliability**

► The x530L Series feature front to back cooling and dual PSUs.

## Voice VLAN

Voice VLAN automatically separates voice and data traffic into two different VLANs. This automatic separation places delay-sensitive traffic into a voice-dedicated VLAN, which simplifies QoS configurations.

## 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 a real-time view of network traffic.

## VLAN Mirroring (RSPAN)

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

## **Optical DDM**

Most modern optical SFP/SFP+/QSFP transceivers support Digital Diagnostics Monitoring (DDM). This enables real-time monitoring of 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.

### **Tri-authentication**

▶ Authentication options on the x530L Series also include alternatives to IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication, such as web authentication to enable guest access and MAC authentication for endpoints that do not have an IEEE 802.1x supplicant. All three authentication methods—IEEE 802.1x, MAC-based and Web-based—can be enabled simultaneously on the same port for tri-authentication.

## TACACS+ Command Authorization

Centralized control over which commands may be issued by a specific AlliedWare Plus device users. TACACS+ command authorization complements authentication and accounting services for a complete AAA solution.

## **Premium Software License**

▶ By default, the x530L 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.

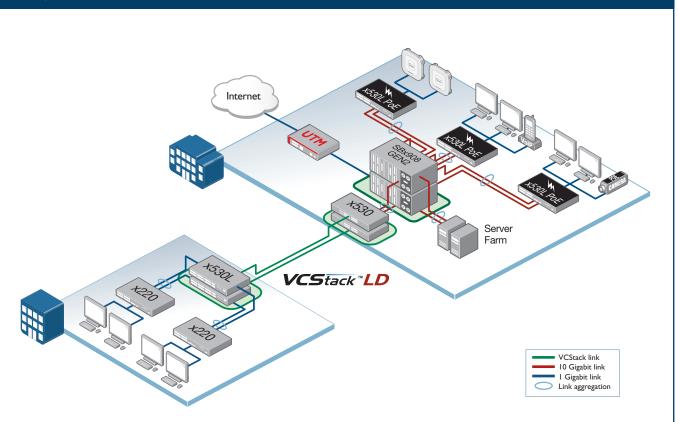
## **VLAN Access Control List (ACLs)**

 Simplify access and traffic control across entire segments of the network. ACLs can be applied to a VLAN as well as a specific port.

## 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.

## **Key Solutions**



## Resilient distribution switching

The x530L Series are ideal for distribution solutions, where resiliency and flexibility are required. In the above diagram, distribution switches utilize long-distance Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack LD) to create a single virtual unit out of multiple devices. By using fiber stacking connectivity, units can be kilometers apart—perfect for a distributed environment. Mixed stacking allows the x530L Series and x530 Series switches to be stacked together for even more deployment flexibility.

When combined with link aggregation, VCStack provides a solution with no single point of failure, which fully utilizes all network bandwidth.

The x530L Series supports Enterprises and their use of business-critical online resources and applications, with a resilient and reliable distribution solution.

## Power at the network edge

The PoE models can provide 740 Watts of power, making the full 30 Watts of PoE+ available to high-power endpoints. This flexible PoE solution can power today's most advanced devices, including PTZ cameras with heaters/blowers, enhanced lighting management, wireless access points and more.

Dual internal PSUs provide redundancy, while Continuous PoE ensures power delivery to endpoints even during a switch firmware upgrade.

With advanced security and access control features, and built-in resiliency, the x530L Series are the ideal choice for connecting and powering devices at the network edge.

## **Specifications**

#### **Performance**

- 40Gbps of stacking bandwidth using front panel 10G SFP+ ports
- ► Supports 10KB jumbo frames
- ▶ Wirespeed multicasting
- ▶ 4094 configurable VLANs
- ▶ 16K MAC addresses
- ▶ 1GB DDR3 SDRAM, 256MB NAND flash memory
- ► Packet buffer memory: 3MB

## Reliability

- ► Modular AlliedWare Plus operating system
- ► Full environmental monitoring of PSUs, fans, temperature and internal voltages. SNMP traps alert network managers in case of any failure

## Expandability

- ► Stack up to 4 units in a VCStack
- ▶ Versatile licensing options for additional features

## Flexibility and Compatibility

- ▶ 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 1G/10G Ethernet ports

## **Diagnostic Tools**

- ► Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) Continuity Check Protocol (CCP) for use with G.8032 ERPS
- ▶ Built-In Self Test (BIST)
- ▶ Ping polling and TraceRoute for IPv4 and IPv6
- ► Optical Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM)
- ► Find-me device locator
- ► Automatic link flap detection and port shutdown
- ► Cable fault locator (TDR)
- ► Uni-Directional Link Detection (UDLD)
- Active Fiber Monitoring detects tampering on optical links
- ► Port and VLAN mirroring (RSPAN)

## **IPv4 Features**

- ► Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP) routing
- ▶ Static unicast and multicast routing for IPv4
- ▶ UDP broadcast helper (IP helper)
- ► Directed broadcast forwarding
- ▶ Black hole routing
- ► DNS relay
- ► Policy-based routing
- ► Route redistribution (OSPF, RIP, and BGP)

## **IPv6 Features**

- ▶ Device management over IPv6 networks with SNMPv6, Telnetv6 and SSHv6
- ► IPv4 and IPv6 dual stack
- ► Log to IPv6 hosts with Syslog v6
- NTPv6 client and server

- ► DNSv6 client, DNSv6 relay
- ► DHCPv6 relay and client
- ► Static IPv6 unicast and multicast routing
- ► IPv6 aware storm protection and QoS
- ► IPv6 hardware ACLs

## Management

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

#### **Quality of Service**

- ▶ IP precedence and DiffServ marking based on Layer 2, 3 and 4 headers
- Queue scheduling options for strict priority, weighted round robin or mixed scheduling
- ► Taildrop for queue congestion control
- Extensive remarking capabilities
- ► Policy-based QoS based on VLAN, port, MAC and general packet classifiers
- Limit bandwidth per port or per traffic class down to 64kbps
- 8 priority queues with a hierarchy of high priority queues for real time traffic, and mixed scheduling, for each switch port
- ► Policy-based storm protection
- Wirespeed traffic classification with low latency essential for VoIP and real-time streaming media applications

## **Resiliency Features**

- ► EPSRing (Ethernet Protection Switched Rings) with SuperLoop Protection (SLP) and enhanced recovery
- ► STP root guard
- ▶ Loop protection: thrash limiting and loop detection
- ► Dynamic link failover (host attach)
- Control Plane Prioritization (CPP) ensures the CPU always has sufficient bandwidth to process network control traffic
- ▶ PVST+ compatibility mode
- ▶ VCStack fast failover minimizes network disruption
- ➤ SFP+ stacking ports can be configured as 10G Ethernet ports
- ► Long-Distance VCStack with 10G SFP+ modules (VCStack LD)
- ▶ BPDU forwarding

## **Security Features**

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

## **Environmental Specifications**

- Operating temperature range: 0°C to 50°C (32°F to 122°F)
- ► 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: EN55032 class A, FCC class A, VCCl class A, ICES-003 class A
- ► Immunity: EN55024, EN61000-3-levels 2 (Harmonics), and 3 (Flicker) AC models 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

## **Product Specifications**

| PRODUCT      | 10/100/1000T (RJ-45)<br>COPPER PORTS | 1/10 GIGABIT<br>SFP+ PORTS | STACKING PORTS | POE+ ENABLED PORTS | SWITCHING FABRIC | FORWARDING RATE |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| x530L-28GTX  | 24                                   | 4                          | 2*             | -                  | 128Gbps          | 95.2Mpps        |
| x530L-28GPX1 | 24                                   | 4                          | 2*             | 24                 | 128Gbps          | 95.2Mpps        |
| x530L-52GTX  | 48                                   | 4                          | 2*             | -                  | 176Gbps          | 130.9Mpps       |
| x530L-52GPX  | 48                                   | 4                          | 2*             | 48                 | 176Gbps          | 130.9Mpps       |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The x530L-28GPX model available in 2020

## **Physical Specifications**

| PRODUCT      | WIDTH X DEPTH X HEIGHT                         | MOUNTING   | WEI                | PACKAGED DIMENSIONS |   |
|--------------|--|------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| THODOOT      | WIDTH A DEI TH A HEIGHT                        | MOONTING   | UNPACKAGED         | PACKAGED            | I AURAGED DIMENSIONS                            |
| x530L-28GTX  | 441 x 323 x 44 mm<br>(17.36 x 12.72 x 1.73 in) | Rack-mount | 4.4 kg (9.07 lbs)  | 6.3 kg (13.89 lbs)  | 577 x 440 x 153 mm<br>(22.72 x 17.32 x 6.02 in) |
| x530L-28GPX1 | 441 x 421 x 44 mm<br>(17.36 x 16.57 x 1.73 in) | Rack-mount | 6.2 kg (13.67 lbs) | 8.4 kg (18.52 lbs)  | 577 x 548 x 153 mm<br>(22.72 x 21.57 x 6.02 in) |
| x530L-52GTX  | 441 x 323 x 44 mm<br>(17.36 x 12.72 x 1.73 in) | Rack-mount | 5.2 kg (11.46 lbs) | 7.1 kg (15.65 lbs)  | 577 x 440 x 128 mm<br>(22.72 x 17.32 x 6.02 in) |
| x530L-52GPX  | 441 x 421 x 44 mm<br>(17.36 x 16.57 x 1.73 in) | Rack-mount | 6.7 kg (14.77 lbs) | 8.9 kg (19.62 lbs)  | 577 x 548 x 153 mm<br>(22.72 x 21.57 x 6.02 in) |

## Power and Noise Characteristics 100-240V AC, 47-63Hz

| 6.0A MAX PER INPUT (28GPX/52GPX), 1.0A MAX PER INPUT (28GTX/52GTX) |                                 |                                    |                |                                 |                                    |                |              |                    |                |              |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
|  | NO POE LOAD                     |                                    |                | FULL POE+ LOAD                  |                                    |                | MAX POE      | POE SOURCING PORTS |                |              |
| PRODUCT  | MAX POWER<br>CONSUMPTION<br>(W) | MAX HEAT<br>Dissipation<br>(BTU/H) | NOISE<br>(DBA) | MAX POWER<br>CONSUMPTION<br>(W) | MAX HEAT<br>Dissipation<br>(BTU/H) | NOISE<br>(DBA) | POWER<br>(W) | P0E<br>(7.5W)      | P0E<br>(15.4W) | P0E<br>(30W) |
| x530L-28GTX  | 39                              | 133                                | 42*            | -                               | -                                  | -              | -            | -                  | -              | -            |
| x530L-28GPX1   | 70                              | 239                                | 42*            | 890                             | 3037                               | 42*            | 740          | 24                 | 24             | 24           |
| x530L-52GTX  | 60                              | 205                                | 42*            | -                               | -                                  | -              | -            | -                  | -              | -            |
| x530L-52GPX  | 95                              | 324                                | 42*            | 950                             | 3242                               | 42*            | 740          | 48                 | 48             | 24           |

<sup>\*</sup> This figure is under 30 degree C ambient temperature

Noise: tested to ISO7779; front bystander position

## Latency (microseconds)

| PRODUCT      | PORT SPEED |         |        |        |  |  |  |
|--------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|--|--|--|
| PRODUCT      | 10MBPS     | 100MBPS | 1GBPS  | 10GBPS |  |  |  |
| x530L-28GTX  | 29.91µs    | 6.06µs  | 3.98µs | 1.63µs |  |  |  |
| x530L-28GPX1 | 29.91µs    | 6.06µs  | 3.98µs | 1.63µs |  |  |  |
| x530L-52GTX  | 30.98µs    | 8.34µs  | 5.27μs | 1.67µs |  |  |  |
| x530L-52GPX  | 30.98µs    | 8.34µs  | 5.27µs | 1.67µs |  |  |  |

<sup>1</sup> The x530L-28GPX model available in 2020

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  Stacking ports can be configured as additional 1G/10G Ethernet ports when the switch is not stacked

| Standa   | ards and Protocols  | RFC 1591  | Domain Name System (DNS)   | RFC 4022  | MIB for the Transmission Control Protocol  |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
|  |   | RFC 1812  | Requirements for IPv4 routers  | DEO 4110  | (TCP)  |
|  | are Plus Operating System   | RFC 1918<br>RFC 2581  | IP addressing TCP congestion control   | RFC 4113<br>RFC 4188  | MIB for the User Datagram Protocol (UDP)  Definitions of managed objects for bridges   |
| Version 5.4.   | 9-1   | 111 0 2301  | TOF Congestion Control   | RFC 4292  | IP forwarding table MIB  |
| A 4 la . a . a 4   |   | IPv6 Fe   | atures   | RFC 4293  | MIB for the Internet Protocol (IP)   |
| Authent  |   | RFC 1981  | Path MTU discovery for IPv6  | RFC 4318  | Definitions of managed objects for bridges   |
| RFC 1321<br>RFC 1828   | MD5 Message-Digest algorithm IP authentication using keyed MD5  | RFC 2460  | IPv6 specification   |   | with RSTP  |
| 111 0 1020   | ii dutilentication daing Reyed MD5  | RFC 2464  | Transmission of IPv6 packets over Ethernet   | RFC 4502  | RMON 2   |
| Border   | Gateway Protocol (BGP)  |   | networks   | RFC 4560  | Definitions of managed objects for remote  |
| BGP dynami   |   | RFC 2711  | IPv6 router alert option   | RFC 5424  | ping, traceroute and lookup operations The Syslog protocol   |
| BGP outbou   | and route filtering   | RFC 3484<br>RFC 3587  | Default address selection for IPv6 IPv6 global unicast address format  | RFC 6527  | Definitions of managed objects for VRRPv3  |
| RFC 1772   | Application of the Border Gateway Protocol  | RFC 3596  | DNS extensions to support IPv6   | 111 0 0027  | Definitions of managed objects for vitil vo  |
|  | (BGP) in the Internet   | RFC 4007  | IPv6 scoped address architecture   | Multica   | st Support   |
| RFC 1997   | BGP communities attribute   | RFC 4193  | Unique local IPv6 unicast addresses  |   | outer (BSR) mechanism for PIM-SM   |
| RFC 2385   | Protection of BGP sessions via the TCP MD5  | RFC 4213  | Transition mechanisms for IPv6 hosts and   | IGMP query  | solicitation   |
| RFC 2439   | signature option<br>BGP route flap damping  |   | routers  | IGMP snoop  | ing (IGMPv1, v2 and v3)  |
| RFC 2858   | Multiprotocol extensions for BGP-4  | RFC 4291  | IPv6 addressing architecture   |   | ing fast-leave   |
| RFC 2918   | Route refresh capability for BGP-4  | RFC 4443  | Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6)   |   | multicast forwarding (IGMP/MLD proxy)  |
| RFC 3392   | Capabilities advertisement with BGP-4   | RFC 4861  | Neighbor discovery for IPv6  |   | ng (MLDv1 and v2)  |
| RFC 3882   | Configuring BGP to block Denial-of-Service  | RFC 4862  | IPv6 Stateless Address Auto-Configuration  | RFC 1112  | A SSM for IPv6   |
|  | (DoS) attacks   | RFC 5014  | (SLAAC) IPv6 socket API for source address selection   | RFC 2236  | Host extensions for IP multicasting (IGMPv1) Internet Group Management Protocol v2   |
| RFC 4271   | Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)   | RFC 5095  | Deprecation of type 0 routing headers in IPv6  | 111 0 2230  | (IGMPv2)   |
| RFC 4360   | BGP extended communities  | RFC 5175  | IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) flags option  | RFC 2710  | Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6  |
| RFC 4456   | BGP route reflection - an alternative to full   | RFC 6105  | IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) guard   | RFC 2715  | Interoperability rules for multicast routing   |
| DEO 4704   | mesh iBGP   |   |  |   | protocols  |
| RFC 4724<br>RFC 4893   | BGP graceful restart  | Manage  | ement  | RFC 3306  | Unicast-prefix-based IPv6 multicast  |
| RFC 5065   | BGP support for four-octet AS number space<br>Autonomous system confederations  | AT Enterpris  | e MIB including AMF MIB and SNMP traps   |   | addresses  |
| 111 0 3003   | for BGP   | Optical DDN   | /I MIB   | RFC 3376  | IGMPv3   |
|  | ioi bai   | SNMPv1, v2  |  | RFC 3810  | Multicast Listener Discovery v2 (MLDv2) for  |
| Encrypt  | tion (management traffic only)  |   | ABLink Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)   | DEC COEC  | IPv6   |
|  | Secure Hash standard (SHA-1)  | RFC 1155  | Structure and identification of management   | RFC 3956  | Embedding the Rendezvous Point (RP) address in an IPv6 multicast address   |
| FIPS 186   | Digital signature standard (RSA)  | RFC 1157  | information for TCP/IP-based Internets   | RFC 3973  | PIM Dense Mode (DM)  |
| FIPS 46-3  | Data Encryption Standard (DES and 3DES)   | NFC 1137  | Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)  | RFC 4541  | IGMP and MLD snooping switches   |
|  |   | RFC 1212  | Concise MIB definitions  | RFC 4601  | Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse  |
|  | et Standards  | RFC 1213  | MIB for network management of TCP/   |   | Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification  |
|  | Logical Link Control (LLC)  |   | IP-based Internets: MIB-II   |   | (revised)  |
| IEEE 802.3   |   | RFC 1215  | Convention for defining traps for use with the   | RFC 4604  | Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-   |
|  | ab1000BASE-T<br>ae10 Gigabit Ethernet   |   | SNMP   |   | specific multicast   |
|  | af Power over Ethernet (PoE)  | RFC 1227  | SNMP MUX protocol and MIB  | RFC 4607  | Source-specific multicast for IP   |
|  | at Power over Ethernet up to 30W (PoE+)   | RFC 1239  | Standard MIB   | 0   | and and Dath First (OCDF)  |
|  | azEnergy Efficient Ethernet (EEE)   | RFC 1724  | RIPv2 MIB extension<br>Structure of Management Information v2  |   | nortest Path First (OSPF)  |
|  | ( ,   |   |  | OCDE link la  |  |
| IEEE 000 0   | u 100BASE-X   | RFC 2578  |  | OSPF link-lo  |  |
| IEEE 802.3)  | u 100BASE-X<br>x Flow control - full-duplex operation   |   | (SMIv2)  | OSPF MD5  | authentication   |
|  |   | RFC 2579  | (SMIv2)<br>Textual conventions for SMIv2   | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band   | authentication<br>LSDB resync  |
| IEEE 802.3z  | <ul> <li>Flow control - full-duplex operation</li> <li>1000BASE-X</li> </ul>  |   | (SMIv2)  | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band   | authentication   |
| IPv4 Fea   | <ul> <li>Flow control - full-duplex operation</li> <li>1000BASE-X</li> </ul> atures   | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580  | (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2   | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245   | authentication<br>LSDB resync<br>OSPF protocol analysis  |
| IPv4 Fea<br>RFC 768  | x Flow control - full-duplex operation<br>z 1000BASE-X<br>atures<br>User Datagram Protocol (UDP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580  | (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges  | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246   | authentication LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol  |
| IPv4 Fea<br>RFC 768<br>RFC 791   | x Flow control - full-duplex operation<br>z 1000BASE-X<br>atures<br>User Datagram Protocol (UDP)<br>Internet Protocol (IP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674  | (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  | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328   | authentication LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2   |
| IPv4 Fea<br>RFC 768<br>RFC 791<br>RFC 792  | x Flow control - full-duplex operation z 1000BASE-X  atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787  | (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  | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328<br>RFC 2370   | authentication LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option  |
| IPv4 Fea<br>RFC 768<br>RFC 791<br>RFC 792<br>RFC 793   | x Flow control - full-duplex operation z 1000BASE-X  atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819  | (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)  | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328<br>RFC 2370<br>RFC 2740   | authentication 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  |
| IPV4 Fea<br>RFC 768<br>RFC 791<br>RFC 792<br>RFC 793<br>RFC 826  | atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 2863  | (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   | OSPF MD5 :<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328<br>RFC 2370<br>RFC 2740<br>RFC 3101   | authentication 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  |
| IPv4 Fea<br>RFC 768<br>RFC 791<br>RFC 792<br>RFC 793   | x Flow control - full-duplex operation z 1000BASE-X  atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in   | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328<br>RFC 2370<br>RFC 2740   | authentication 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   |
| IPV4 Fea<br>RFC 768<br>RFC 791<br>RFC 792<br>RFC 793<br>RFC 826  | A Flow control - full-duplex operation Z 1000BASE-X  atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 2863<br>RFC 3176  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks  | OSPF MD5 :<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328<br>RFC 2370<br>RFC 2740<br>RFC 3101<br>RFC 3509   | authentication 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  |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 793  RFC 826  RFC 894  | A Flow control - full-duplex operation 2 1000BASE-X  atures  User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 2863  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in   | OSPF MD5 :<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328<br>RFC 2370<br>RFC 2740<br>RFC 3101   | authentication 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   |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 826  RFC 826  RFC 894  RFC 919  RFC 922  | A Flow control - full-duplex operation 2 1000BASE-X  atures  User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets   | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 2863<br>RFC 3176  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP  | OSPF MD5 a<br>Out-of-band<br>RFC 1245<br>RFC 1246<br>RFC 1370<br>RFC 1765<br>RFC 2328<br>RFC 2370<br>RFC 2740<br>RFC 3101<br>RFC 3509   | authentication 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  |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 826  RFC 894  RFC 919  RFC 922  RFC 932  | A Flow control - full-duplex operation Z 1000BASE-X  atures  User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 3813<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3411  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP  | OSPF MD5 a Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3623 RFC 3630   | authentication 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   |
| IEEE 802.32  IPv4 Fea RFC 768 RFC 791 RFC 792 RFC 793 RFC 826 RFC 894  RFC 919 RFC 922  RFC 932 RFC 950  | A Flow control - full-duplex operation z 1000BASE-X  atures  User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure   | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 3813<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3412  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications  | OSPF MD5 a Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3630 RFC 3630 RFC 4552  | authentication 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   |
| IEEE 802.32  IPv4 Fea RFC 768 RFC 791 RFC 792 RFC 793 RFC 826 RFC 894  RFC 919 RFC 922  RFC 932 RFC 950 RFC 951  | atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure Bootstrap Protocol (BootP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 3813<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3411  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SMMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications User-based Security Model (USM) for  | OSPF MD5 : Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3630 RFC 3630 RFC 4552 RFC 5329 RFC 5340   | authentication 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 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3 OSPFv3 for IPv6 (partial support)  |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 793  RFC 826  RFC 919  RFC 922  RFC 932  RFC 950  RFC 951  RFC 1027  | A Flow control - full-duplex operation 2 1000BASE-X  atures  User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure Bootstrap Protocol (BootP) Proxy ARP  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 3416<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3412<br>RFC 3413<br>RFC 3414                                | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMPv3   | OSPF MD5 a Out-of-band 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 RFC 5340  Quality   | authentication 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 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPF Authentication/confidentiality for OSPFv3 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3 OSPFv3 for IPv6 (partial support)   |
| IEEE 802.32  IPv4 Fea RFC 768 RFC 791 RFC 792 RFC 793 RFC 826 RFC 894  RFC 919 RFC 922  RFC 932 RFC 950 RFC 951  | atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure Bootstrap Protocol (BootP)  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 3813<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3412  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMPv3 View-based Access Control Model (VACM)  | OSPF MD5 a Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3623 RFC 3630 RFC 4552 RFC 5349 RFC 5340  Quality IEEE 802.1p  | authentication 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 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFA Authentication/confidentiality for OSPFv3 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3 OSPFv3 for IPv6 (partial support)  of Service (QoS) Priority tagging   |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 793  RFC 826  RFC 919  RFC 922  RFC 922  RFC 932  RFC 950  RFC 951  RFC 1027  RFC 1035   | A Flow control - full-duplex operation 2 1000BASE-X  atures  User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure Bootstrap Protocol (BootP) Proxy ARP DNS client   | RFC 2579 RFC 2580 RFC 2674  RFC 2741 RFC 2787 RFC 2819 RFC 3417 RFC 3411 RFC 3412 RFC 3413 RFC 3414 RFC 3415  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMPv3 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for SNMP   | OSPF MD5 a Out-of-band 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 RFC 5340  Quality   | authentication 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 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3 OSPFv3 for IPv6 (partial support)  of Service (QoS) Priority tagging Specification of the controlled-load network  |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 793  RFC 826  RFC 919  RFC 922  RFC 922  RFC 932  RFC 950  RFC 951  RFC 1027  RFC 1035   | A Flow control - full-duplex operation 2 1000BASE-X  atures  User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure Bootstrap Protocol (BootP) Proxy ARP DNS client Standard for the transmission of IP   | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2741<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 3416<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3412<br>RFC 3413<br>RFC 3414                                | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMPv3 View-based Access Control Model (VACM)  | OSPF MD5 and out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3623 RFC 3630 RFC 4552 RFC 5329 RFC 5340 Quality IEEE 802.1p RFC 2211  | authentication 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 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3 OSPFv3 for IPv6 (partial support)  of Service (QoS) Priority tagging Specification of the controlled-load network element service  |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 826  RFC 894  RFC 919  RFC 922  RFC 932  RFC 950  RFC 951  RFC 1027  RFC 1035  RFC 1042  RFC 1071  RFC 1122  | atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure Bootstrap Protocol (BootP) Proxy ARP DNS client Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over IEEE 802 networks Computing the Internet checksum Internet host requirements   | RFC 2579 RFC 2580 RFC 2674  RFC 2741 RFC 2787 RFC 2819 RFC 3417 RFC 3411 RFC 3412 RFC 3413 RFC 3414 RFC 3415  | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMPv3 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for SNMP   | OSPF MD5 a Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3623 RFC 3630 RFC 4552 RFC 5349 RFC 5340  Quality IEEE 802.1p  | authentication 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 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3 OSPFv3 for IPv6 (partial support)  of Service (QoS) Priority tagging Specification of the controlled-load network  |
| IEEE 802.3z  IPv4 Fea  RFC 768  RFC 791  RFC 792  RFC 826  RFC 894  RFC 919  RFC 922  RFC 950  RFC 951  RFC 1027  RFC 1035  RFC 1042  RFC 1071  RFC 1122  RFC 1191   | atures User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Internet Protocol (IP) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks Broadcasting Internet datagrams Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets Subnetwork addressing scheme Internet standard subnetting procedure Bootstrap Protocol (BootP) Proxy ARP DNS client Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over IEEE 802 networks Computing the Internet checksum Internet host requirements Path MTU discovery  | RFC 2579<br>RFC 2580<br>RFC 2674<br>RFC 2787<br>RFC 2819<br>RFC 2863<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3411<br>RFC 3413<br>RFC 3414<br>RFC 3415<br>RFC 3416                    | (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 sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks An architecture for describing SNMP management frameworks Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP SNMP applications User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMPv3 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for SNMMP Version 2 of the protocol operations for the SNMP  | OSPF MD5 a Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3623 RFC 3630 RFC 4552 RFC 5329 RFC 5340  Quality IEEE 802.1p RFC 2211   | authentication 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 Traffic engineering extensions to OSPFv3 OSPFv3 for IPv6 (partial support)  of Service (QoS) Priority tagging Specification of the controlled-load network element service DiffServ precedence for eight queues/port  |
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## **Resiliency Features**

| ITU-T G.8023 / Y.1344 Ethernet Ring Protection |
|--|
| Switching (ERPS)                               |

IEEE 802.1ag CFM Continuity Check Protocol (CCP)

IEEE 802.1AXLink aggregation (static and LACP)

IEEE 802.1D MAC bridges

IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)

IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) IEEE 802.3adStatic and dynamic link aggregation

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3

(VRRPv3) for IPv4 and IPv6

## **Routing Information Protocol (RIP)**

| RFC 1058 | Routing Information Protocol (RIP) |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| DEC 2080 | DIDna for IDv6                     |

RIPng protocol applicability statement RFC 2081

RFC 2082 RIP-2 MD5 authentication

RFC 2453 RIPv2

## **Security Features**

SSH remote login

SSLv2 and SSLv3

TACACS+ accounting, authentication and authorisation (AAA)

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 2560 X.509 Online Certificate Status Protocol

(OCSP)

HTTP over TLS ("HTTPS") RFC 2818

RFC 2865 RADIUS authentication

RADIUS accounting RFC 2866

RFC 2868 RADIUS attributes for tunnel protocol support PKCS #10: certification request syntax RFC 2986

specification v1.7

Transport Layer Security (TLS) extensions RFC 3546

RFC 3579 RADIUS support for Extensible Authentication

Protocol (EAP)

IEEE 802.1x RADIUS usage guidelines RFC 3580

RFC 3748 PPP Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)

Secure Shell (SSHv2) protocol architecture RFC 4251

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

RFC 4254 Secure Shell (SSHv2) connection protocol

Transport Layer Security (TLS) v1.2 RFC 5246

X.509 certificate and Certificate Revocation RFC 5280

List (CRL) profile RFC 5425 Transport Layer Security (TLS) transport

mapping for Syslog Elliptic curve algorithm integration for SSH REC 5656

Domain-based application service identity RFC 6125

within PKI using X.509 certificates with TLS

RFC 6614 Transport Layer Security (TLS) encryption for

RADIUS

RFC 6668 SHA-2 data integrity verification for SSH

Telnet protocol specification

## Services RFC 854

| RFC 855  | Telnet option specifications             |
|----------|--|
| 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                                     |
| RFC 2131 | DHCPv4 (server, relay and client)        |
| RFC 2132 | DHCP options and BootP vendor extensions |
| RFC 2616 | Hypertext Transfer Protocol - HTTP/1.1   |
| RFC 2821 | Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)     |
| RFC 2822 | Internet message format                  |

| DHCP relay agent information option (DHCP option 82) |
|--|
|  |
| DHCPv6 (server, relay and client)                    |
| IPv6 prefix options for DHCPv6                       |
| DNS configuration options for DHCPv6                 |
| Subscriber-ID suboption for DHCP relay               |
| agent option   |
| Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)                  |
| version 4  |
| 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 802.3acVLAN tagging

## Voice over IP (VoIP)

LLDP-MED ANSI/TIA-1057

Voice VLAN

## **Ordering Information**

#### **Feature Licenses**

| NAME                | DESCRIPTION               | INCLUDES  | STACK LICENSING                                      |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| AT-FL-x530L-01      | x530L premium<br>license  | <ul> <li>▶ OSPFv2 (256 routes)</li> <li>▶ BGP4 (256 routes)</li> <li>▶ PIMv4-SM, DM and SSM v4</li> <li>▶ VLAN double tagging (Q-in-Q)</li> <li>▶ RIPng (256 routes)</li> <li>▶ OSPFv3 (256 routes)</li> <li>▶ MLDv1/v2</li> <li>▶ PIM-SMv6/SSMv6</li> <li>▶ RADIUS-Full</li> <li>▶ UDLD</li> </ul> | ▶ One license per stack<br>member                    |
| AT-FL-x530-AM20-1YR | AMF Master license        | ► AMF Master 20 nodes for 1 year  | ► One license per stack                              |
| AT-FL-x530-AM20-5YR | AMF Master license        | ► AMF Master 20 nodes for 5 years   | ► One license per stack                              |
| AT-FL-x530L-8032    | ITU-T G.8032 license      | <ul><li>G.8032 ring protection</li><li>Ethernet CFM</li></ul>   | <ul> <li>One license per stack<br/>member</li> </ul> |
| AT-FL-x530L-CP0E    | Continuous PoE<br>license | ► Continuous PoE power  | One license per stack<br>member                      |
| AT-FL-x53L-MSTK     | Mixed Stacking<br>license | ➤ Stack x530L with x530 Series switches   | <ul> <li>One license per stack<br/>member</li> </ul> |

# \*\*\*\*\*







## **Switches**

19 inch rack-mount brackets included

## AT-x530L-28GTX-xx

24-port 10/100/1000T stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and 2 fixed power supplies

## AT-x530L-28GPX-xx1

24-port 10/100/1000T PoE+ stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and 2 fixed power supplies

## AT-x530L-52GTX-xx

48-port 10/100/1000T stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and 2 fixed power supplies

## AT-x530L-52GPX-xx

48-port 10/100/1000T PoE+ stackable switch with 4 SFP+ ports and 2 fixed power supplies

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The x530L-28GPX model available in 2020

#### 10G SFP+ Modules

Any 10G SFP+ module or cable 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-SP10T 2, 3

10GBase-T 20 m copper

## AT-SP10BD10/I-12

10G Bi-Di, 1270 nm TX/1330 nm RX, 10km, industrial temperature, TAA<sup>4</sup>

## AT-SP10BD10/I-13

10G Bi-Di, 1330 nm TX/1270 nm RX, 10km, industrial temperature, TAA<sup>4</sup>

## AT-SP10BD20-12

10G Bi-Di, 1270 nm TX/1330 nm RX, 20km, TAA4

## AT-SP10BD20-13

10G Bi-Di, 1330 nm TX/1270 nm RX, 20km, TAA4

## AT-SP10BD40/I-12

10G Bi-Di, 1270 nm TX/1330 nm RX, 40km, industrial temperature,  $TAA^4$ 

#### AT-SP10BD40/I-13

10G Bi-Di, 1330 nm TX/1270 nm RX, 40km, industrial temperature,  $TAA^4$ 

#### AT-SP10TW1

1 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

## AT-SP10TW3

3 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

#### 1000Mbps SFP Modules

## AT-SPTX

10/100/1000T 100 m copper

#### AT-SPTX/

100 m, 10/100/1000T SFP, RJ-45 industrial temperature

#### AT-SPSX

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

#### AT-SPSX/I

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

#### AT-SPE

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-SPBD20-13/I

1000BX GbE Bi-Di (1310 nm Tx, 1550 nm Rx) fiber up to 20 km  $\,$ 

## AT-SPBD20-14/I

1000BX GbE Bi-Di (1490 nm Tx, 1310 nm Rx) fiber up to 20 km

#### AT-SPLX40

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

## AT-SPBD40-13/I

1000LX GbE single-mode Bi-Di (1310 nm Tx, 1490 nm Rx) fiber up to 40 km, industrial temperature

## AT-SPBD40-14/I

1000LX GbE single-mode Bi-Di (1490 nm Tx, 1310 nm Rx) fiber up to 40 km, industrial temperature

## AT-SPZX80

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

## AT-SPZX120/I

1000ZX GbE single-mode 1550 nm fiber up to 120 km

<sup>2</sup> Using Cat 6a/7 cabling
 <sup>3</sup> Up to 100 m running at 1G
 <sup>4</sup> Trade Act Agreemnet Compliant



**NETWORK SMARTER** 

North America Headquarters | 19800 North Creek Parkway | Suite 100 | Bothell | WA 98011 | USA | T: +1 800 424 4284 | F: +1 425 481 3895 Asia-Pacific Headquarters | 11 Tai Seng Link | Singapore | 534182 | T: +65 6383 3832 | F: +65 6383 3830 EMEA & CSA Operations | Incheonweg 7 | 1437 EK Rozenburg | The Netherlands | T: +31 20 7950020 | F: +31 20 7950021