

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.

Allied Telesis x930 Series switches are a high-performing and feature-rich choice for today's networks. With a choice of 24- and 48-port models with 10 Gigabit and 40 Gigabit uplink ports, plus the power of Allied Telesis Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStackTM) with up to 160Gbps of stacking bandwidth per switch, the x930 Series have the flexibility and performance for key network connectivity.

Network automation

Vista Manager™ EX bundled with Allied Telesis Autonomous Management Framework™ Plus (AMF Plus) meets the increasing management requirements of modern networks. While AMF Plus allows an entire network to be securely and easily managed as a single virtual device, Vista Manager EX provides an intuitive and powerful graphical tool for monitoring and managing AMF Plus wired and Autonomous Wave Control (AWC) wireless devices.

Device and network management

The Device GUI on the x930 Series enables graphical monitoring of key switch features to support easy management.

Integrated into the Device GUI, Vista Manager™ mini supports visibility and management of AMF Plus wired and AWC wireless network devices, making it ideal as a one-stop solution for small to medium-sized networks.

AWC is an intelligent, easy to use Wireless LAN controller that automatically maintains optimal wireless coverage. Vista Manager mini includes AWC floor and heat maps showing wireless coverage. It also supports AWC Channel Blanket hybrid operation, providing maximum performance and seamless roaming, as well as AWC Smart Connect for simplified deployment, and a resilient Wi-Fi network solution using wireless uplink connectivity.







Resilient

Allied Telesis Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™), G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection, and Media Redundancy Protocol (MRP) ensure that distributed ring-based network segments have resilient access to online resources.

Allied Telesis Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack™), in conjunction with link aggregation, provides a network with no single point of failure for high-availability applications. The x930 Series can stack up to eight¹ units for enhanced resiliency and simple device management. Plus, Long Distance Stacking (VCStack LD) allows stacks to be created over fiber links, making the x930 the perfect choice for distributed environments too.

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 guard to detect cabling mistakes, and tri-authentication for comprehensive end-point access control.

Future proof

The x930 Series ensures a futureproof network, with superior flexibility and ability to stack multiple units, plus 10 Gigabit and 40 Gigabit uplink ports. The x930 Series is Software Defined Networking (SDN) ready, supporting OpenFlow v1.3 and a comprehensive IPv6 feature set to ensure they are ready for future network traffic demands.

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—thus reducing operating costs.

Key Features

- ► Allied Telesis Autonomous Management Framework™ Plus (AMF Plus)
- ► AMF-Security compatible
- ▶ Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- ▶ VCStack[™] up to 8¹ switches
- VCStack LD for long distance stacking
- ▶ EPSR Master
- ▶ G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection
- ► Continuous PoE
- Precision Time Protocol (PTP) Transparent Mode
- ▶ 40G Ethernet uplink/stacking ports
- ► Active Fiber Monitoring (AFM) for fiber data and stacking links
- OpenFlow for SDN
- ▶ Upstream Forwarding Only (UFO)
- VLAN Translation
- Media Access Control Security (MACSec)
- ► Media Redundancy Protocol (MRP)
- ▶ Modbus support
- Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)
- ▶ Link Monitoring
- AT-Vista Manager mini enables:
 - Wired and wireless network visibility
 - ► AWC wireless network management
 - ► AWC-Smart Connect wireless uplinks
- ▶ NETCONF/RESTCONF with YANG data modelling

¹ Up to 4 units supported if using 1Gbps ports for stacking

Key Features

Vista Manager mini

▶ Integrated into the Device GUI, Vista Manager mini provides full network visibility of AMF Plus wired and AWC wireless devices. Manage and simplify wireless deployment with AWC-Smart Connect, and support optimal wireless performance from AWC hybrid operation with maximum throughput and a seamless Wi-Fi user experience.

Allied Telesis Autonomous Management Framework™ Plus (AMF Plus)

- AMF Plus 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 x930 Series switch can operate as the AMF Plus network master, storing firmware and configuration backups for other network nodes. The AMF Plus 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 Plus secure mode encrypts all AMF traffic, provides unit and user authorization, and monitors network access to greatly enhance network security.
- ► An AMF Plus license (from AW+ version 5.5.2-2 onwards) provides all standard AMF network management and automation features, and also enables the AMF Plus intent-based networking features menu in Vista Manager EX (from version 3.10.1 onwards)

AWC Wireless Management

- Optimize wireless network performance with the Autonomous Wave Controller (AWC), built-in to the x930 Series. AWC analyzes wireless traffic patterns and automatically reconfigures access points to meet demand.
- Wireless network operation in multi-channel, single-channel (Channel Blanket), and hybrid (multi-channel and Channel Blanket) modes, supports maximum data throughput and seamless roaming for the most flexible wireless solution available.
- AWC-Smart Connect (AWC-SC) enables plug-and play wireless network growth, as new APs only need a power connection, and will then automatically create resilient wireless uplink connections to other APs.

Virtual Chassis Stacking (VCStack™)

➤ Create a VCStack of up to eight¹ units with 40Gbps (or 160Gbps with the 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 (VCStack LD)

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

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)

▶ BFD enables fast detection of link failures, so recovery time is minimized. BFD works with static routes, and also alongside BGP and OSPF dynamic routing protocols supporting faster shutdown of neighbor connections if a peer session goes down. When using VRF-Lite, BFD is supported globally or within a domain.

Ethernet Protection Switched Ring (EPSRing™)

- ► EPSRing and 10 Gigabit Ethernet allow several switches to form high-speed protected rings capable of recovery within as little as 50ms. The x930 Series switches can act as the EPSR Master.
- 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.

G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection

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

NETCONF/RESTCONF

 NETCONF/RESTCONF with YANG data modeling provides a standardized way to represent data and securely configure devices.

Media Recovery Protocol (MRP)

MRP enables high-availability automation networks, and is specified for rings with up to 50 devices, where it guarantees fully deterministic switchover behavior.

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. VRF-Lite supports IPv4 and IPv6 unicast and multicast traffic.
- ► The built-in DHCP Server on the x930 Series is VRF aware, enabling the supply of IP addresses to clients across multiple isolated networks.

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. Active Fiber Monitoring is supported on fiber data and fiber stacking links.

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 pan, tilt and zoom security cameras.

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.

Modbus

 Modbus enables communication with Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems for industrial automation.

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-ofrack 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.

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 (up to 5 collectors can be configured) ensure it always has a real-time view of network traffic.

Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

 PTP (IEEE 1588v2) sychronizes clocks throughout the network with micro-second accuracy, supporting industrial automation and control systems.

¹ Up to 4 units supported if using 1Gbps ports for stacking

Key Features

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.

AMF-Security and Application Proxy

► The AMF-Security (AMF-Sec) solution enables internal LAN threat detection and automatic end-point isolation to protect the network. The AMF Application Proxy enables the AMF-Sec controller to communicate with the AMF Plus master when a threat is detected, so the AMF Plus master can take action to block the threat at source by quarantining the infected end-point.

Upstream Forwarding Only (UFO)

 UFO lets you manage which ports in a VLAN can communicate with each other, and which only have upstream access to services, for secure multi-user deployment.

VLAN Translation

VLAN Translation allows traffic arriving on a VLAN to be mapped to a different VLAN on the outgoing paired interface.

- ▶ In Metro networks, it is common for a network Service Provider (SP) to give each customer their own unique VLAN, yet at the customer location give all customers the same VLAN-ID for tagged packets to use on the wire. SPs can use VLAN Translation to change the tagged packet's VLAN-ID at the customer location to the VLAN-ID for tagged packets to use within the SP's network.
- ➤ This feature is also useful in Enterprise environments where it can be used to merge two networks together, without manually reconfiguring the VLAN numbering scheme. This situation can occur if two companies have merged and the same VLAN-ID is used for two different purposes.

Media Access Control Security (MACSec)

▶ 802.1AE MACSec secures all traffic on point-topoint Ethernet links between directly connected nodes, ensuring protection against security threats such as denial of service, intrusion, man-in-the-middle, passive wiretapping, and playback attacks.

Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)

 MSDP enables two or more PIM-SM (Sparse Mode) domains to share information on active multicast sources, for more efficient forwarding of multicast traffic.

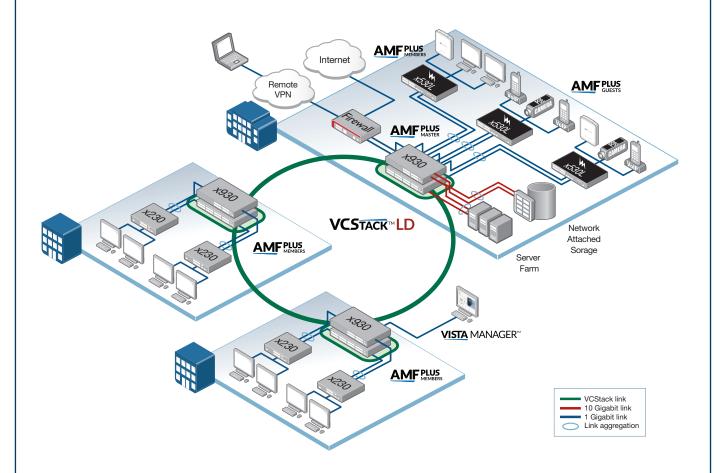
Link Monitoring (Linkmon)

Linkmon enables network health monitoring by regularly sending probes over key links to gather metrics comprising latency, jitter, and probe loss. This supports pro-active network management, and can also be used with triggers to automate a change to device or network configuration in response to the declining health of a monitored link



Key Solutions

Distributed Network Core



Distributed network core

Allied Telesis x930 Series switches are ideal for core and distributed 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.

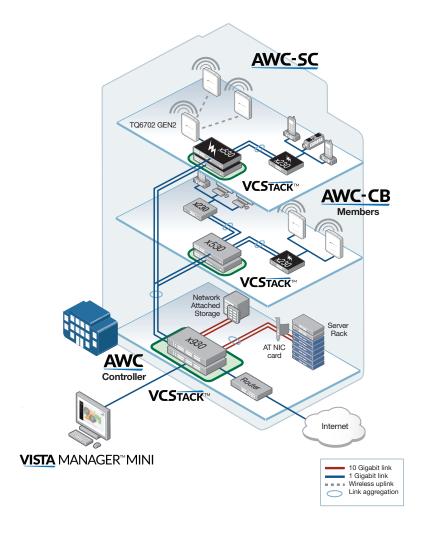
When combined with link aggregation to access switches, this provides a solution with no single point of failure that fully utilizes all network bandwidth, and ensures high availability of data for network users.

AMF Plus 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.

Key Solutions

Integrated wireless LAN management



Allied Telesis Autonomous Wave Controller (AWC) offers solutions for two of the most common problems with Wireless LANs: initial setup complexity and on-going performance degradation. Initial WLAN set-up usually requires a site survey to achieve the best coverage; and performance of WLANs can often change over time as external sources of radio interference reduce coverage and bandwidth. These issues can be time-consuming to identify and resolve.

AWC features an intelligent process that automatically recalibrates the signal strength and radio channel of each Access Point (AP) for optimal WLAN performance.

AWC Smart Connect (AWC-SC) uses wireless uplink connections between APs, so deployment is as easy as plugging in and powering on the new APs, which automatically extend the Wi-Fi network, creating a resilient solution.

Vista Manager mini is integrated into the Device Gui of the x930 Series and provides an ideal solution for modern enterprise networks, enabling management of both the wired (with AMF Plus) and wireless (with AWC) networks to be automated. This reduces both the time and cost of network administration, as well as maximizing network performance for a superior user experience.

Up to 5 TQ Series wireless APs can be managed for free, and up to a further 120 APs (max 125) with feature licenses, available separately.

On some AP models, hybrid channel blanket enables multichannel and single-channel WiFi operation simultaneously. This supports seamless roaming and maximum throughput. Channel Blanket licenses are available for up to 120 APs. For plug-and-play wireless deployment AWC-SC licenses are available for up to 120 APs.

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
x930-28GTX	24	-	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	-	288Gbps	214.3Mpps
x930-28GPX	24	-	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	24	288Gbps	214.3Mpps
x930-28GSTX	24 (combo)	24 (combo)	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	-	288Gbps	214.3Mpps
x930-52GTX	48	-	4 (2 if stacked)	2*	1	-	336Gbps	250Mpps
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
- ▶ 13KB L2 and 9KB L3 Jumbo frames
- Wirespeed multicasting
- ▶ 4094 configurable VLANs
- ▶ Up to 64K MAC addresses
- ▶ Up to 16,000 OSPF routes
- ▶ Up to 2K IPv4 multicast entries
- ▶ Up to 2000 OpenFlow v1.3 entries
- Up to 128 Link Aggregation Groups (LAGS) any combination of static and dynamic (LACP)
- ▶ 2GB DDR SDRAM, 256MB flash memory
- ▶ Packet buffer memory: x930-28 2MB, 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 eight¹ 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 (full duplex only) configuration can be set manually or by autonegotiation
- 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)
- ► Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) Continuity Check Protocol (CCP) for use with G.8032 ERPS
- ► Find-me device locator
- ► Hardware health monitoring
- ▶ Automatic link flap detection and port shutdown
- ► Optical Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM)
- $^{\rm 1}$ Up to 4 units supported if using 1Gbps ports for stacking

- ▶ Ping polling and TraceRoute for IPv4 and IPv6
- Port and VLAN mirroring (RSPAN)
- ▶ Uni-Directional Link Detection (UDLD)

IPv4 Features

- Black hole routing
- ▶ Directed broadcast forwarding
- DNS relay
- ► Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP) routing
- ▶ Policy-based routing
- Route maps and route 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 over IPv4 tunneling (manual configuration only)
- ▶ IPv6 aware storm protection, QoS and hardware ACLs
- Device management over IPv6 networks with SNMPv6, Telnetv6 and SSHv6
- NTPv6 client and server
- ▶ Static unicast and multicast routing for IPv6
- ▶ Log to IPv6 hosts with Syslog v6
- ▶ IPv6 Ready certified
- ▶ VRF-I ite

Management

- Front panel 7-segment LED provides at-a-glance status and fault information
- Allied Telesis Management Framework Plus (AMF Plus) enables powerful centralized management and zero-touch device installation and recovery
- Try AMF Plus for free with the built-in Starter license
- NETCONF/RESTCONF northbound interface with YANG data modelling
- 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
- Comprehensive SNMP MIB support for standardsbased device management
- Built-in text editor and powerful CLI scripting engine

- ► 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

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
- Queue scheduling options for strict priority, weighted round robin or mixed scheduling
- ▶ IP precedence and DiffServ marking based on layer 2, 3 and 4 headers

Resiliency Features

- ▶ BPDU forwarding
- ▶ 10G and 40G stacking ports can be configured as Ethernet ports
- Control Plane Prioritization (CPP) ensures the CPU always has sufficient bandwidth to process network control traffic
- ► EPSRing (Ethernet Protection Switched Rings) with SuperLoop Protection (SLP) and enhanced recovery for extra resiliency
- ▶ G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection
- ► Media Redundancy Protocol (MRP)
- ► Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
- Long-Distance VCStack (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
- ▶ Dynamic ACLs assigned via port authentication
- ► ACL Groups enable multiple hosts/ports to be included in a single ACL, reducing configuration
- ► 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
- ► Media Access Control Security (MACSec)
- Network Access and Control (NAC) features manage endpoint security
- ► Learn limits (intrusion detection) for single ports or LAGs
- Private VLANs provide security and port isolation for multiple customers using the same VLAN
- ► RADIUS group selection per VLAN or port
- ► Secure Copy (SCP) and Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) client
- Strong password security and encryption
- ► TACACS+ command authorisation
- ► Tri-authentication: MAC-based, web-based and IFFF 802.1x

Software Defined Networking (SDN)

 OpenFlow v1.3 with support for encryption, connection interruption and inactivity probe

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, TUV

Restrictions on Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Compliance

- EU RoHS compliant
- ▶ China RoHS compliant

Physical Specifications

PRODUCT	WIDTH X DEPTH X HEIGHT	MOUNTING	WI	PACKAGED DIMENSIONS	
11100001	WIDTH A DEFTH A HEIGHT	WIOONTING	UNPACKAGED	PACKAGED	FACKAGED DIMENSIONS
x930-28GTX	440 x 420 x 44 mm (17.32 x 16.54 x 1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	56 x 53 x 15 cm (22.1 x 20.9 x 5.9 in)
x930-28GPX	440 x 420 x 44 mm (17.32 x 16.54 x 1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	56 x 53 x 15 cm (22.1 x 20.9 x 5.9 in)
x930-28GSTX	440 x 420 x 44 mm (17.32 x 16.54 x 1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	56 x 53 x 15 cm (22.1 x 20.9 x 5.9 in)
x930-52GTX	440 x 420 x 44 mm (17.32 x 16.54 x 1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.1 kg (11.2 lb)	7.1 kg (15.7 lb)	56 x 53 x 15 cm (22.1 x 20.9 x 5.9 in)
x930-52GPX	440 x 420 x 44 mm (17.32 x 16.54 x 1.73 in)	Rack-mount	5.2 kg (11.5 lb)	7.2 kg (15.9 lb)	56 x 53 x 15 cm (22.1 x 20.9 x 5.9 in)
StackQS	141 x 96.5 x 40.3 mm (5.56 x 3.80 x 1.59 in)	Module	0.2 kg (0.44 lb)	1.2 kg (2.65 lb)	40 x 25 x 10 cm (15.8 x 9.8 x 3.9 in)
x9EM/XT4	141 x 96.5 x 40.3 mm (5.56 x 3.80 x 1.59 in)	Module	0.2 kg (0.44 lb)	1.2 kg (2.65 lb)	40 x 25 x 13 cm (15.8 x 9.8 x 5.1 in)

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
x930-28GTX	84W	285 BTU/h	39.7 dBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
x930-28GPX	84W	286 BTU/h	44.7 dBA	564W	287 BTU/h	45.8 dBA	808W	301 BTU/h	56.0 dBA
x930-28GSTX	97W	329 BTU/h	39.7 dBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
x930-52GTX	95W	323 BTU/h	39.7 dBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
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

Power over Ethernet Power Supply Combinations

			-			
PSU	POE POWER	MAXIN	MAX			
INSTALLED	AVAILABLE	CLASS I (4.0W)	CLASS 2 (7.0W)	CLASS 3 (15.4.W)	CLASS 4 (30W)	REDUNDANT POE POWER
PWR800	380W	48	48	24	12	-
PWR800 v2	380W	48	48	24	12	-
PWR800 + PWR800	740W	48	48	48	24	380W
PWR800 v2 + PWR800 v2	740W	48	48	48	24	380W
PWR1200	740W	48	48	48	24	-
PWR1200 v2	740W	48	48	48	24	-
PWR1200 (v1 or v2) + PWR1200 (v1 or v2)	1440W	48	48	48	48	740W

Note: The x930 does not support mixed use of PWR800 and PWR800 v2

Latency (microseconds)

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

Standards and Protocols	RFC 791	Internet Protocol (IP)	RFC 3176	sFlow: a method for monitoring traffic in switched and routed networks
	RFC 792 RFC 793	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)	RFC 3411	An architecture for describing SNMP
AlliedWare Plus Operating System	RFC 826	Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)	111 0 0 111	management frameworks
Version 5.5.4-1	RFC 894	Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks	RFC 3412	Message processing and dispatching for the SNMP
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	RFC 919	Broadcasting Internet datagrams	RFC 3413	SNMP applications
BGP dynamic capability	RFC 922	Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the	RFC 3414	User-based Security Model (USM) for SNMPv3
BGP outbound route filtering	550 000	presence of subnets	RFC 3415	View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for
RFC 1772 Application of the Border Gateway Protocol	RFC 932	Subnetwork addressing scheme	DE0.0446	SNMP
(BGP) in the Internet	RFC 950	Internet standard subnetting procedure	RFC 3416	Version 2 of the protocol operations for the SNMP
RFC 1997 BGP communities attribute	RFC 951 RFC 1027	Bootstrap Protocol (BootP) Proxy ARP	RFC 3417	Transport mappings for the SNMP
RFC 2385 Protection of BGP sessions via the TCP MD5	RFC 1035	DNS client	RFC 3418	MIB for SNMP
signature option RFC 2439 BGP route flap damping	RFC 1042	Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams	RFC 3621	Power over Ethernet (PoE) MIB
RFC 2545 Use of BGP-4 multiprotocol extensions for	111 0 10 12	over IEEE 802 networks	RFC 3635	Definitions of managed objects for the
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	MIB for the Transmission Control Protocol
RFC 3392 Capabilities advertisement with BGP-4	RFC 1256	ICMP router discovery messages		(TCP)
RFC 3882 Configuring BGP to block Denial-of-Service	RFC 1518	An architecture for IP address allocation with	RFC 4113	MIB for the User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
(DoS) attacks	DE0 4540	CIDR	RFC 4188	Definitions of managed objects for bridges
RFC 4271 Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)	RFC 1519	Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)	RFC 4292 RFC 4293	IP forwarding table MIB MIB for the Internet Protocol (IP)
RFC 4360 BGP extended communities	RFC 1542 RFC 1591	Clarifications and extensions for BootP Domain Name System (DNS)	RFC 4293 RFC 4318	Definitions of managed objects for bridges
RFC 4456 BGP route reflection - an alternative to full mesh iBGP	RFC 1812	Requirements for IPv4 routers	111 0 40 10	with RSTP
RFC 4724 BGP graceful restart	RFC 1918	IP addressing	RFC 4560	Definitions of managed objects for remote ping
RFC 4893 BGP support for four-octet AS number space	RFC 2581	TCP congestion control	3 1000	traceroute and lookup operations
RFC 5065 Autonomous system confederations for BGP	0 2001		RFC 5424	Syslog protocol
The cooper Practice of Commodifications for Edit	IPv6 Fea	atures	RFC 6527	Definitions of managed objects for VRRPv3
Cryptographic Algorithms	RFC 1981	Path MTU discovery for IPv6		
FIPS Approved Algorithms (CAVP Certified*)	RFC 2460	IPv6 specification	Multica	st Support
Encryption (Block Ciphers):	RFC 2464	Transmission of IPv6 packets over Ethernet		outer (BSR) mechanism for PIM-SM
► AES (ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB Modes)		networks	IGMP query	
▶ 3DES (ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB Modes)	RFC 2711	IPv6 router alert option		ing (IGMPv1, v2 and v3)
Block Cipher Modes:	RFC 3484	Default address selection for IPv6		ing fast-leave
► CCM	RFC 3587	IPv6 global unicast address format		multicast forwarding (IGMP/MLD proxy)
	RFC 3596 RFC 4007	DNS extensions to support IPv6 IPv6 scoped address architecture		ng (MLDv1 and v2) I PIM-SSM for IPv6
► CMAC	RFC 4193	Unique local IPv6 unicast addresses	RFC 1112	Host extensions for IP multicasting (IGMPv1)
▶ GCM	RFC 4213	Transition mechanisms for IPv6 hosts and	RFC 2236	Internet Group Management Protocol v2
▶ XTS	0	routers		(IGMPv2)
Digital Signatures & Asymmetric Key Generation:	RFC 4291	IPv6 addressing architecture	RFC 2710	Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6
▶ DSA	RFC 4443	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6)	RFC 2715	Interoperability rules for multicast routing
► ECDSA	RFC 4861	Neighbor discovery for IPv6		protocols
	RFC 4862	IPv6 Stateless Address Auto-Configuration	RFC 3306	Unicast-prefix-based IPv6 multicast addresses
► RSA		(SLAAC)	RFC 3376	IGMPv3
Secure Hashing:	RFC 5014	IPv6 socket API for source address selection	RFC 3618	Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)
► SHA-1	RFC 5095		RFC 3810	Multicast Listener Discovery v2 (MLDv2) for IPv6
► SHA-2 (SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384. SHA-512)	RFC 5175 RFC 6105	IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) flags option IPv6 Router Advertisement (RA) guard	RFC 3956	Embedding the Rendezvous Point (RP) address
Message Authentication:	111 0 0103	ir vo nouter Auvertisement (nA) guaru	111 0 3330	in an IPv6 multicast address
10110 (0111 1 0111 0(001 050 001 510)	Manage	ment	RFC 3973	PIM Dense Mode (DM)
► HMAC (SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512)	wanage			` ,
► HMAC (SHA-1, SHA-2(224, 256, 384, 512) Random Number Generation:	AT Enterpris	se MIB including AME Plus MIB and SNMP trans	RFC 4541	IGMP and MLD snooping switches
Random Number Generation:		se MIB including AMF Plus MIB and SNMP traps M MIB		
	AT Enterpris Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2	И MIB	RFC 4541	
Random Number Generation:	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2	M MIB 2c and v3 AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)	RFC 4541	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific
Random Number Generation: ▶ DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter)	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2	M MIB 2c and v3 AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast
Random Number Generation: ► DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1A RFC 1155	M MIB 2c and v3 AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets	RFC 4541 RFC 4601	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific
Random Number Generation: ▶ DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256)	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1A	M MIB 2c and v3 AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157	M MIB 2c and v3 AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Structure and identification of management information for TCP/IP-based Internets Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet	Optical DDM SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212	M MIB 2c and v3 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 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec)	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157	M MIB 2c and v3 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 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) ical signaling authentication
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC)	Optical DDM SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.1/ RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212	M MIB 2c and v3 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 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213	M MIB 2c and v3 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 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lc OSPF MD5 Out-of-band	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication LSDB resync
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213	M MIB 2c and v3 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	RFC 4541 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5; Out-of-band RFC 1245	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication LSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213	M MIB 2c and v3 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	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF IMD5: Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication ILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet	Optical DDM SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724	M MIB 2c and v3 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	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF IMD5 Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication ILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ab 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet (PoE)	Optical DDM SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1227	M MIB 2c and v3 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 Structure of Management Information v2	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5: Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling authentication ILSDB resync OSPF protocol analysis Experience with the OSPF protocol Applicability statement for OSPF OSPF database overflow OSPFv2 OSPF opaque LSA option
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3a Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 70 Were over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae Tower over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE-X	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2578	M MIB 2c and v3 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 Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2)	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5: Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling 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
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ar 10GBASE-T IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE-X IEEE 802.3ba 100BASE-X	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1229 RFC 1724 RFC 2578	M MIB 2c and v3 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 Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5: Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling 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
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 7 Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3au 100BASE-T IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE-X IEEE 802.3ba 100BASE-X IEEE 802.3ba Flow control - full-duplex operation	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580	M MIB 2c and v3 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 Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5: Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling 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
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ar Power over Ethernet (EEE) IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE-X IEEE 802.3u 100BASE-X IEEE 802.3u 100BASE-X IEEE 802.3z Flow control - full-duplex operation IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-X	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1229 RFC 1724 RFC 2578	M MIB 2c and v3 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 Structure of Management Information v2 (SMIv2) Textual conventions for SMIv2 Conformance statements for SMIv2 Definitions of managed objects for bridges	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5: Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling 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
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3ae 7 Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ae 10 Gigabit Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3au 100BASE-T IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE-X IEEE 802.3ba 100BASE-X IEEE 802.3ba Flow control - full-duplex operation	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580	M MIB 2c and v3 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 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	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5 i Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3101 RFC 3509	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling 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
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ar Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE-X IEEE 802.3v 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3v 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3x Flow control - full-duplex operation IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3x Precision clock synchronization protocol v2	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2578 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580 RFC 2674	M MIB 2c and v3 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 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	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5 3 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	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) ical signaling 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
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ar Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3ar 10GBASE-T IEEE 802.3ar Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) IEEE 802.3br 40GBASE-X IEEE 802.3v 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3v Flow control - full-duplex operation IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3z Precision clock synchronization protocol v2 IPv4 Features	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2578 RFC 2579 RFC 2580	M MIB 2c and v3 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 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	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5 i Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1246 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3101 RFC 3509	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) cal signaling 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
Random Number Generation: DRBG (Hash, HMAC and Counter) Non FIPS Approved Algorithms RNG (AES128/192/256) DES MD5 Ethernet IEEE 802.1AE Media Access Control Security (MACSec) IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control (LLC) IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ar Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) IEEE 802.3ba 40GBASE-X IEEE 802.3v 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3v 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3x Flow control - full-duplex operation IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-X IEEE 802.3x Precision clock synchronization protocol v2	Optical DDN SNMPv1, v2 IEEE 802.14 RFC 1155 RFC 1157 RFC 1212 RFC 1213 RFC 1215 RFC 1227 RFC 1239 RFC 1724 RFC 2578 RFC 2578 RFC 2580 RFC 2674	M MIB 2c and v3 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 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	RFC 4541 RFC 4601 RFC 4604 RFC 4607 Open SI OSPF link-lo OSPF MD5: Out-of-band RFC 1245 RFC 1370 RFC 1765 RFC 2328 RFC 2370 RFC 2740 RFC 3101 RFC 3509 RFC 3630 RFC 3630 RFC 4552	Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM): protocol specification (revised) Using IGMPv3 and MLDv2 for source-specific multicast Source-specific multicast for IP nortest Path First (OSPF) ical signaling 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

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 * Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP) validated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Quality of Service (QoS)	TACACS+ A	ccounting, Authentication and Authorisation	Service	s
IEEE 802.1p Priority tagging		(AAA)	RFC 854	Telnet protocol specification
RFC 2211 Specification of the controlled-load network	IEEE 802.1X	Authentication protocols (TLS, TTLS, PEAP	RFC 855	Telnet option specifications
element service RFC 2474 DiffServ precedence for eight queues/port		and MD5)	RFC 857	Telnet echo option
RFC 2474 DITISERY precedence for eight queues/port RFC 2475 DiffSery architecture	IEEE 802.1X	Multi-supplicant authentication	RFC 858	Telnet suppress go ahead option
RFC 2597 DiffServ Assured Forwarding (AF)	IEEE 802.1X	Port-based network access control	RFC 1091	Telnet terminal-type option
RFC 2697 A single-rate three-color marker	RFC 2560	X.509 Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)	RFC 1350	Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
RFC 2698 A two-rate three-color marker	RFC 2818	HTTP over TLS ("HTTPS")	RFC 1985	SMTP service extension
RFC 3246 DiffServ Expedited Forwarding (EF)	RFC 2865	RADIUS authentication	RFC 2049	MIME
	RFC 2866	RADIUS accounting	RFC 2131	DHCPv4 (server, relay and client)
Resiliency Features	RFC 2868	RADIUS attributes for tunnel protocol support	RFC 2132	DHCP options and BootP vendor extensions
IEC 61439-2 Media Redundancy Protocol (MRP)	RFC 2986	PKCS #10: certification request syntax	RFC 2616	Hypertext Transfer Protocol - HTTP/1.1
ITU-T G.8032 / Y.1344 Ethernet Ring Protection		specification v1.7	RFC 2821	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
Switching (ERPS)	RFC 3546	Transport Layer Security (TLS) extensions	RFC 2822	Internet message format
IEEE 802.1ag CFM Continuity Check Protocol (CCP)	RFC 3579	RADIUS support for Extensible Authentication	RFC 3046	DHCP relay agent information option (DHCP
IEEE 802.1AX Link aggregation (static and LACP)		Protocol (EAP)		option 82)
IEEE 802.1D MAC bridges	RFC 3580	IEEE 802.1x RADIUS usage guidelines	RFC 3315	DHCPv6 (server, relay and client)
IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)	RFC 3748	PPP Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)	RFC 3633	IPv6 prefix options for DHCPv6
IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)	RFC 4251	Secure Shell (SSHv2) protocol architecture	RFC 3646	DNS configuration options for DHCPv6
IEEE 802.3adStatic and dynamic link aggregation	RFC 4252	Secure Shell (SSHv2) authentication protocol	RFC 3993	Subscriber-ID suboption for DHCP relay agent
RFC 5798 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3	RFC 4253	Secure Shell (SSHv2) transport layer protocol		option
(VRRPv3) for IPv4 and IPv6	RFC 4254	Secure Shell (SSHv2) connection protocol	RFC 4330	Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) version 4
RFC5880 Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)	RFC 5176	RADIUS CoA (Change of Authorization)	RFC 5905	Network Time Protocol (NTP) version 4
	RFC 5246	Transport Layer Security (TLS) v1.2		
Routing Information Protocol (RIP)	RFC 5280	X.509 certificate and Certificate Revocation	VLAN S	upport
RFC 1058 Routing Information Protocol (RIP)		List (CRL) profile	Generic VLA	AN Registration Protocol (GVRP)
RFC 2080 RIPng for IPv6	RFC 5425	Transport Layer Security (TLS) transport	IEEE 802.1a	ad Provider bridges (VLAN stacking, Q-in-Q)
RFC 2081 RIPng protocol applicability statement		mapping for Syslog	IEEE 802.10	Virtual LAN (VLAN) bridges
RFC 2082 RIP-2 MD5 authentication	RFC 5656	Elliptic curve algorithm integration for SSH	IEEE 802.1v	VLAN classification by protocol and port
RFC 2453 RIPv2	RFC 6125	Domain-based application service identity	IEEE 802.3a	acVLAN tagging
		within PKI using X.509 certificates with TLS		
Security Features	RFC 6614	Transport Layer Security (TLS) encryption	Voice or	ver IP (VoIP)
SSH remote login		for RADIUS		ANSI/TIA-1057
SSLv2 and SSLv3	RFC 6668	SHA-2 data integrity verification for SSH	Voice VLAN	
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Feature Licenses

NAME	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDES	STACK LICENSING
AT-FL-x930-01	x930 premium license	 ▶ OSPF4² (16,000 routes) ▶ BGP4² (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 ▶ PIM-SMv6/SSMv6 (1,000 entries) ▶ VRF-Lite (64 domains) ▶ RADIUS Full ▶ UDLD ▶ PTP Transparent Mode 	▶ One license per stack member
AT-SW-APM10-1YR ^{3, 4}	Cumulative AMF Plus Master license	► AMF Plus Master license for up to 10 nodes for 1 year	► One license per stack
AT-SW-APM10-5YR ^{3, 4}	Cumulative AMF Plus Master license	▶ AMF Plus Master license for up to 10 nodes for 5 years	► One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-0F13-1YR	OpenFlow license	▶ OpenFlow v1.3 for 1 year	Not supported on a stack
AT-FL-x930-0F13-5YR	OpenFlow license	▶ OpenFlow v1.3 for 5 years	► Not supported on a stack
AT-FL-x930-AAP-1YR	AMF Application Proxy license	► License that enables communication with an AMF-Security server for 1 year	➤ One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-AAP-5YR	AMF Application Proxy license	► License that enables communication with an AMF-Security server for 5 years	➤ One license per stack
AT-FL-x930-8032	ITU-T G.8032 license	► G.8032 ring protection Fthernet CFM	One license per stack member
AT-FL-x930-CP0E	Continuous PoE license	► Continuous PoE power for GPX models only	► One license per stack member

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ The standard switch software supports 64 OSPF and BGP routes $^{\rm 2}$

³ From AW+ version 5.5.2-2 onwards, AMF Plus licenses provide all standard AMF network management and automation features. They also enable the AMF Plus intent-based networking features menu in Vista Manager EX (from version 3.10.1 nowards)

⁽from version 3.10.1 onwards)

⁴ Purchase one license per 10 nodes (up to 120 nodes maximum)

Feature Licenses continued

NAME	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDES	STACK LICENSING
AT-FL-x930-MSEC ⁵	MACSec license	▶ Media Access Control Security	One license per stack member
AT-FL-x930-MODB	Modbus license	▶ Modbus for industrial applications	► One license per stack member
AT-FL-x930-MRP	MRP license	▶ Media Redundancy Protocol	► One license per stack member
AT-SW-AWC10-1YR ⁶	Cumulative AWC license	▶ Autonomous Wave Control (AWC) license for up to 10 access points for 1 year	► One license per stack
AT-SW-AWC10-5YR ⁶	Cumulative AWC license	▶ Autonomous Wave Control (AWC) license for up to 10 access points for 5 years	► One license per stack
AT-SW-CB10-1YR-2022 ⁷	Cumulative AWC-CB and AWC-SC license	▶ AWC Channel Blanket and AWC Smart Connect license for up to 10 access points for 1 year	► One license per stack
AT-SW-CB10-5YR-2022 ⁷	Cumulative AWC-CB license	▶ AWC Channel Blanket and AWC Smart Connect license for up to 10 access points for 5 years	► One license per stack

 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ MACSec is only supported on 1GbE downlink ports

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 24-port 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-x930-28GTX-J90*

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

AT-x930-28GPX-J90*

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

AT-x930-28GSTX-J90*

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

AT-x930-52GTX-J90*

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

AT-x930-52GPX-J90*

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

* JITC approved models only available in North America.
Please contact your sales representative

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-xx8

150W system power supply

AT-PWR250 v2-xx8,9

250W system power supply

AT-PWR250-808

250W DC system power supply

AT-PWR800-xx8, 10

800W PoE+ power supply

AT-PWR800v2-xx8, 10

800W PoE+ power supply

AT-PWR1200-xx8

1200W PoE+ power supply

AT-PWR1200v2-xx8

1200W PoE+ power supply

Fan accessories

AT-FAN09

Spare x930 fan module

AT-FAN09ADP

Spare x930 fan adaptor board

40G QSFP+ Modules For use with AT-StackQS module

AT-QSFP1CU

1 meter QSFP+ direct attach stacking cable

AT-QSFPSR4

40GSR4 850 nm short-haul up to 150 m with MMF

AT-QSFPLR4

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

AT-QSFPER4

40GER4 1310 nm long-haul, 40 km with SMF

AT-QSFPSR

40GSR 850 nm 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

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

⁶ 5 APs can be managed for free. Purchase one license per 10 additional APs (up to 120 APs maximum)

⁷ Channel Blanket and Smart Connect are not available as free services. Both an AWC-CB license and an AWC license are required for Channel Blanket and/or Smart Connect to operate. Purchase one AWC-CB license per 10 APs (up to 120 APs maximum). Channel Blanket is supported on TQ6602, TQ5403, and TQ5403e access points. Smart Connect is supported on TQ5403, and TQ5403e access points

⁸ Power supplies must be ordered separately

⁹ Available Q3/4 2024 (in APAC region only)

 $^{^{\}rm 10}\,\text{The}\ x930$ does not support mixed use of PWR800 and PWR800 v2

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-SP10LRa/I

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

AT-SP10ER40/I

10GER 1550 nm long-haul, 40 km with SMF industrial temperature

AT-SP10ZR80/I

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

AT-SP10BD10/I-12

10 GbE Bi-Di (1270 nm Tx, 1330 nm Rx) fiber up to 10 km industrial temperature, TAA 11

AT-SP10BD10/I-13

10 GbE Bi-Di (1330 nm Tx, 1270 nm Rx) fiber up to 10 km industrial temperature, TAA^{11}

AT-SP10BD20-12

10 GbE Bi-Di (1270 nm Tx, 1330 nm Rx) fiber up to 20 km, TAA 11

AT-SP10BD20-13

10 GbE Bi-Di (1330 nm Tx, 1270 nm Rx) fiber up to 20 km, TAA 11

AT-SP10BD40/I-12

10 GbE Bi-Di (1270 nm Tx, 1330 nm Rx) fiber up to 40 km industrial temperature, TAA^{11}

AT-SP10BD40/I-13

10 GbE Bi-Di (1330 nm Tx, 1270 nm Rx) fiber up to 40 km industrial temperature, TAA¹¹

AT-SP10TM

1G/2.5G/5G/10G, 100m copper, TAA11

AT-SP10TW1

1 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

AT-SP10TW3

3 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

AT-SP10TW7

7 meter SFP+ direct attach cable

1000Mbps SFP Modules

AT-SPTX

1000T 100 m copper

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

AT-SPBD10-14

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

AT-SPBD20-13/I

1000LX (SC) GbE Bi-Di (1310 nm Tx, 1490 nm Rx) fiber up to 20 km industrial temperature

AT-SPBD20-14/I

1000LX (SC) GbE Bi-Di (1490 nm Tx, 1310 nm Rx) fiber up to 20 km industrial temperature

AT-SPBD40-13/I

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

AT-SPBD40-14/I

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

AT-SPLX40

1000EX (LC) GbE single-mode 1310 nm fiber up to 40 km $\,$

AT-SPZX120/I

1000ZX (LC) GbE single-mode 1550 nm fiber up to 120 km, industrial temperature

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, 1310 nm Rx) fiber up to 10 km



¹¹ Trade Act Agreement compliant