HPE MSR3000 Router Series

Key features

- Up to 5 Mpps forwarding performance; support for multiple concurrent services
- HPE Open Application Platform (OAP) for HPE AllianceOne applications
- Embedded security features with hardware-based encryption, stateful firewall, network address translation (NAT), and virtual private networks (VPNs)
- No additional licensing complexity; no cost for advanced features
- Zero-touch solution, with single-pane-of-glass management

Product overview

The HPE MSR3000 Router Series, the next generation of router from Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE), is a component of the HPE FlexBranch solution, which is a part of the comprehensive HPE FlexNetwork architecture. These routers feature a modular design that delivers unmatched application services for medium- to large-sized branch offices. This gives your IT personnel the benefit of reduced complexity, and simplified configuration, deployment, and management.

The MSR3000 routers use the latest multicore CPUs, offer Gigabit switching, provide an enhanced PCI bus, and ship with the latest version of HPE Comware software to help enable high performance with concurrent services. The MSR3000 series provides a full-featured, resilient routing platform, including IPv6 and Multi-Protocols Label Switching (MPLS), with up to 5 Mpps forwarding capacity and 3.3 Gb/s of IPsec VPN encrypted throughput. These routers also support HPE Open Application Platform (OAP) modules to deliver integrated industry-leading HPE AllianceOne partner applications such as virtualization, unified communications and collaboration (UC&C), and application optimization capabilities.

The MSR3000 series provides an agile, flexible network infrastructure that enables you to quickly adapt to changing business requirements while delivering integrated concurrent services on a single, easy-to-manage platform.
Features and benefits

Performance
• Excellent forwarding performance
  Provides forwarding performance up to 5 Mpps (3.3 Gb/s), meets the bandwidth-intensive application demands of enterprise businesses
• Powerful security capacity
  The MSR3000 series is available with standard or high encryption, an embedded hardware encryption accelerator to improve encryption performance; IPSec encryption throughput can be up to 3.3 Gb/s with a maximum of 4,000 IPSec VPN tunnels

Product architecture
• SDN/OpenFlow
  OpenFlow is the communications interface defined between the control and forwarding layers of a SDN (Software-Defined Networking) architecture. OpenFlow separates the data forwarding and routing decision functions. It keeps the flow-based forwarding function and employs a separate controller to make routing decisions. OpenFlow matches packets against one or more flow tables. MSR support OpenFlow 1.3.1
• Ideal multiservice platform
  Provides WAN router, Ethernet switch, 3G/4G WAN, stateful firewall, VPN, and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) or voice gateway on MSRs
• Advanced hardware architecture
  Provides multicore processors, Gigabit switching, and PCIe bus, external RPS or dual internal power supplies, and internal and external CF cards are offered; new high-performance MIM modules (HMIM) supported
• New operating system
  Ships with new Comware v7 Operating System delivering the latest in virtualization and routing
• Open Application Platform architecture
  Provides unmatched application and services flexibility, with the potential to deliver the functionality of multiple devices, creating capital and operational expense savings and lasting investment protection
• Field-programmable gate array (FPGA)
• Improves the bandwidth of I/O module slots from 100 Mb/s to 1000 Mb/s, and improves uplink performance from 1 Gb/s to 10 Gb/s
• Multi Gigabit Fabric (MGF)
  Eases utilization of the main processor by transmitting Layer 2 packets directly via the MGF

Connectivity
• Ethernet Virtual Interconnect (EVI)
  EVI is a MAC-in-IP technology that provides Layer 2 connectivity between distant Layer 2 network sites across an IP routed network. It is used for connecting geographically dispersed sites of a virtualized large-scale data center that requires Layer 2 adjacency.
• VXLAN (Virtual eXtensible LAN)
  VXLAN (Virtual eXtensible LAN, scalable virtual local area network) is an IP-based network, using the “MAC in UDP” package of Layer VPN technology. VXLAN can be based on an existing ISP or enterprise IP networks for decentralized physical site provides Layer 2 communication, and can provide service isolation for different tenants.
• Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS)
Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) delivers a point-to-multipoint L2VPN service over an MPLS or IP backbone. The backbone is transparent to the customer sites, which can communicate with each other as if they were on the same LAN. The following protocols support on MSRs, RFC 4447, RFC 4761, and RFC 4762. BFD detection in VPLS, Support hierarchical HOPE (H-VPLS), MAC address recovery in H-VPLS to speed up convergence.

• Network Mobility (NEMO)
Network mobility (NEMO) enables a node to retain the same IP address and maintain application connectivity when the node travels across networks. It allows location-independent routing of IP datagrams on the Internet.

• High-density port connectivity
Provides up to 10 interface module slots and up to three on-board Gigabit Ethernet ports, 8 or 24 ports GE supported on one HMIM module.

• Multiple WAN interfaces
Provides traditional links with E1, T1, Serial, ADSL over POTS, ADSL over ISDN, G.SHDSL, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), and ISDN links; high-density Ethernet access with WAN Gigabit Ethernet and LAN 4- and 9-port Fast/Giga Ethernet, PoE/PoE+, mobility access with 3G (WCDMA or HSPA) /4G LTE SIC modules, and 3G/4G USB modems, and high-speed E3/T3 and 155 Mb/s OC3 access options.

• Packet storm protection
Protects against broadcast, multicast, or unicast storms with user-defined thresholds.

• Loopback
Supports internal loopback testing for maintenance purposes and an increase in availability; loopback detection protects against incorrect cabling or network configurations and can be enabled on a per-port or per-VLAN basis for added flexibility.

• 3G/4G LTE access support
Provides 3G/4G LTE wireless access for primary or backup connectivity via a 3G/4G LTE SIC module certified on various cellular networks; optional carrier 3G/4G LTE USB modems are available.

• USB interface
Uses USB memory disk to download and upload configuration or OS image files; supports an external USB 3G/4G modem for a 3G/4G WAN uplink.

• Flexible port selection
Provides a combination of fiber and copper interface modules, 100/1000BASE-X support, and 10/100/1000BASE-T auto-speed detection plus auto duplex and MDI/MDI-X.

Layer 2 switching
• Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
Supports standard IEEE 802.1D STP, IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) for faster convergence, and IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP).

• Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) and Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) protocol snooping
Controls and manages the flooding of multicast packets in a Layer 2 network.

• Port mirroring
Duplicates port traffic (ingress and egress) to a local or remote monitoring port.
• VLANs
  Supports up to 4,094 VLANs or IEEE 802.1Q-based VLANs
• sFlow®
  Allows traffic sampling
• Define port as switched or routed
  Supports command switch to easily change switched ports to routed (maximum of four Fast Ethernet ports)

**Layer 3 routing**
• Static IPv4 routing
  Provides simple manually configured IPv4 routing
• Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
  Uses a distance vector algorithm with User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets for route determination, supports RIPv1 and RIPv2 routing, includes loop protection
• Open shortest path first (OSPF)
  Delivers faster convergence; uses this link-state routing Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), which supports ECMP, NSSA, and MD5 authentication for increased security and graceful restart for faster failure recovery
• Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)
  Delivers an implementation of the Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) utilizing path vectors; uses TCP for enhanced reliability for the route discovery process; reduces bandwidth consumption by advertising only incremental updates; supports extensive policies for increased flexibility; scales to very large networks
• Intermediate system to intermediate system (IS-IS)
  Uses a path vector Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), which is defined by the ISO organization for IS-IS routing and extended by IETF RFC 1195 to operate in both TCP/IP and the OSI reference model (Integrated IS-IS)
• Static IPv6 routing
  Provides simple manually configured IPv6 routing
• Dual IP stack
  Maintains separate stacks for IPv4 and IPv6 to ease the transition from an IPv4-only network to an IPv6-only network design
• Routing Information Protocol next generation (RIPng)
  Extends RIPv2 to support IPv6 addressing
• OSPFv3
  Provides OSPF support for IPv6
• BGP+
  Extends BGP-4 to support Multi-protocol BGP (MBGP), including support for IPv6 addressing
• IS-IS for IPv6
  Extends IS-IS to support IPv6 addressing
• IPv6 tunneling
  Allows IPv6 packets to traverse IPv4-only networks by encapsulating the IPv6 packet into a standard IPv4 packet; supports manually configured, 6 to 4, and Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) tunnels; is an important element for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

• Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS)
  Uses BGP to advertise routes across Label Switched Paths (LSPs), but uses simple labels to forward packets from any Layer 2 or Layer 3 protocol, which reduces complexity and increases performance; supports graceful restart for reduced failure impact; supports LSP tunneling and multilevel stacks

• Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Layer 3 VPN
  Allows Layer 3 VPNs across a provider network; uses Multi-protocol BGP (MBGP) to establish private routes for increased security; supports RFC 2547bis multiple autonomous system VPNs for added flexibility; supports IPv6 MPLS VPN

• Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Layer 2 VPN
  Establishes simple Layer 2 Point-to-Point VPNs across a provider network using only MPLS Label Distribution Protocol (LDP); requires no routing and therefore decreases complexity, increases performance, and allows VPNs of non-routable protocols; uses no routing information for increased security; supports Circuit Cross Connect (CCC), Static Virtual Circuits (SVCs), Martini draft, and Kompella-draft technologies

• Routing policy
  Allows custom filters for increased performance and security; supports access control lists (ACLs), IP prefix, AS paths, community lists, and aggregate policies

Layer 3 services

• NAT-PT
  Network Address Translation—Protocol Translation (NAT-PT) enables communication between IPv4 and IPv6 nodes by translating between IPv4 and IPv6 packets. It performs IP address translation, and according to different protocols, performs semantic translation for packets. This technology is only suitable for communication between a pure IPv4 node and a pure IPv6 node.

• WAN Optimization
  MSR performs optimization using TFO and a combination of DRE, Lempel-Ziv (LZ) compression to provide the bandwidth optimization for file service and Web applications. The policy engine module determines which traffic can be optimized and which optimization action should be taken. A pair of WAN optimization equipment can discover each other automatically and complete the negotiation to establish a TCP optimization session.

• Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
  Determines the MAC address of another IP host in the same subnet; supports static ARPs; gratuitous ARP allows detection of duplicate IP addresses; proxy ARP allows normal ARP operation between subnets or when subnets are separated by a Layer 2 network

• User Datagram Protocol (UDP) helper
  Redirects UDP broadcasts to specific IP subnets to prevent server spoofing

• Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
  Simplifies the management of large IP networks and supports client and server; DHCP Relay enables DHCP operation across subnets
Quality of Service (QoS)

- Traffic policing
  Supports Committed Access Rate (CAR) and line rate
- Congestion management
  Supports FIFO, PQ, CQ, WFO, CBQ, and RTPO
- Weighted random early detection (WRED) or random early detection (RED)
  Delivers congestion avoidance capabilities through the use of queue management algorithms
- Hierarchical quality of service (HQoS) or Nested QoS
  Manages traffic uniformly, and hierarchically schedules traffic by user, network service, and application; provides more granular traffic control and quality assurance services than traditional QoS
- Other QoS technologies
  Support traffic shaping, MPLS QoS, MP QoS or LFI, and Control Plane Policing (CoPP)

Security

- IPS
  Built-in Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) detects and protects the branch office from security threats. Optional HPE integration filters for client-side, branch protection from exploits and vulnerabilities
- Zone based firewall
  Zone-Based Policy Firewall changes the firewall configuration from the older interface-based model to a more flexible, more easily understood zone-based model. Interfaces are assigned to zones, and inspection policy is applied to traffic moving between the zones. Inter-zone policies offer considerable flexibility and granularity, so different inspection policies can be applied to multiple host groups connected to the same router interface.
- Enhanced stateful firewall
  Application layer protocol inspection, Transport layer protocol inspection, ICMP error message check, and TCP SYN check. Support more L4 and L7 protocols like TCP, UDP, UDP-Lite, ICMPv4v6, SCTP, DCCP, RAWIP, HTTP, FTP, SMTP, DNS, SIP, H.323, SCCP.
- Auto Discover VPN (ADVPN)
  Collects, maintains, and distributes dynamic public addresses through the VPN Address Management (VAM) protocol, making VPN establishment available between enterprise branches that use dynamic addresses to access the public network; compared to traditional VPN technologies, ADVPN technology is more flexible and has richer features, such as NAT traversal of ADVPN packets, AAA identity authentication, IPSec protection of data packets, and multiple VPN domains
- IPSec VPN
  Supports DES, Triple DES (3DES), and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) 128/192/256 encryption, and MD5 and SHA-1 authentication
- Access control list (ACL)
  Supports powerful ACLs for both IPv4 and IPv6; ACLs are used for filtering traffic to prevent unauthorized users from accessing the network, or for controlling network traffic to save resources; rules can either deny or permit traffic to be forwarded; rules can be based on a Layer 2 header or a Layer 3 protocol header; rules can be set to operate on specific dates or times
- Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System (TACACS+)
  Delivers an authentication tool using TCP with encryption of the full authentication request, providing additional security
• Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (URPF)
  Allows normal packets to be forwarded correctly, but discards the attaching packet due to lack of reverse path route or incorrect inbound interface; prevents source spoofing and distributed attacks

• Network login
  Allows authentication of multiple users per port

• RADIUS
  Eases security access administration by using a user or password authentication server

• Network address translation (NAT)
  Supports one-to-one NAT, many-to-many NAT, and NAT control, enabling NAPT to support multiple connections; supports blacklist in NAT, a limit on the number of connections, session logs, and multi-instances

• Secure Shell (SSHv2)
  Uses external servers to securely login to a remote device; with authentication and encryption, it protects against IP spoofing and plain text password interception; increases the security of Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) transfers

Convergence
• Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)
  Utilizes Any-Source Multicast (ASM) or Source-Specific Multicast (SSM) to manage IPv4 multicast networks; supports IGMPv1, v2, and v3

• Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)
  Defines modes of Internet IPv4 and IPv6 multicasting to allow one-to-many and many-to-many transmission of information; supports PIM Dense Mode (DM), Sparse Mode (SM), and Source-Specific Mode (SSM)

• Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)
  Allows multiple PIM-SM domains to interoperate; is used for inter-domain multicast applications

• Multicast Border Gateway Protocol (MBGP)
  Allows multicast traffic to be forwarded across BGP networks and kept separate from unicast traffic

Integration
• Embedded NetStream
  Improves traffic distribution using powerful scheduling algorithms, including Layer 4 to 7 services; monitors the health status of servers and firewalls

• Embedded VPN and stateful firewall
  Provides enhanced stateful packet inspection and filtering, delivers advanced VPN services with Triple DES (3DES) and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption at high performance and low latency, URL filtering, and application prioritization and enhancement

• SIP trunking
  Delivers multiple concurrent calls on one link; the carrier authenticates only the link, rather than carrying each SIP call on the link
Resiliency and high availability

- Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF)
  Intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF), allows the customer build an IRF stack, namely a logical device, by interconnecting multiple devices through stack ports. The customer can manage all the devices in the IRF stack by managing the logical device, which is cost-effective like a box-type device, and scalable and highly reliable like a chassis-type distributed device.

- Backup center
  Acts as a part of the management and backup function to provide backup for device interfaces; delivers reliability by switching traffic over to a backup interface when the primary one fails

- Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
  Allows groups of two routers to dynamically back each other up to create highly available routed environments; supports VRRP load balancing

- Embedded Automation Architecture (EAA)
  Monitors the internal event and status of system hardware and software, identifying potential problems as early as possible; collects field information and attempts to automatically repair the issues; based on the user configuration, onsite information will be sent to technical support

- Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
  Detects quickly the failures of the bidirectional forwarding paths between two devices for upper-layer protocols such as routing protocols and MPLS

Management

- HPE Intelligent Management Center (IMC)
  Integrates fault management, element configuration, and network monitoring from a central vantage point; built-in support for third-party devices enables network administrators to centrally manage all network elements with a variety of automated tasks, including discovery, categorization, baseline configurations, and software images; the software also provides configuration comparison tools, version tracking, change alerts, and more

- Industry-standard CLI with a hierarchical structure
  Reduces training time and expenses, and increases productivity in multivendor installations

- Management security
  Restricts access to critical configuration commands; offers multiple privilege levels with password protection; ACLs provide Telnet and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) access; local and remote syslog capabilities allow logging of all access

- SNMPv1, v2, and v3
  Provide complete support of SNMP; provide full support of industry-standard Management Information Base (MIB) plus private extensions; SNMPv3 supports increased security using encryption

- Remote monitoring (RMON)
  Uses standard SNMP to monitor essential network functions; supports events, alarm, history, and statistics group plus a private alarm extension group
• FTP, TFTP, and SFTP support
  Offers different mechanisms for configuration updates; FTP allows bidirectional transfers over a TCP/IP network; trivial FTP (TFTP) is a simpler method using User Datagram Protocol (UDP); Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) runs over an SSH tunnel to provide additional security
• Debug and sampler utility
  Supports ping and traceroute for both IPv4 and IPv6
• Network Time Protocol (NTP)
  Synchronizes timekeeping among distributed time servers and clients; keeps timekeeping consistent among all clock-dependent devices within the network so that the devices can provide diverse applications based on the consistent time
• Information center
  Provides a central repository for system and network information; aggregates all logs, traps, and debugging information generated by the system and maintains them in order of severity; outputs the network information to multiple channels based on user-defined rules
• Management interface control
  Provides management access through modem port and terminal interface, provides access through terminal interface, Telnet, or SSH
• Network Quality Analyzer (NQA)
  Analyzes network performance and service quality by sending test packets, and provides network performance and service quality parameters such as jitter, TCP, or FTP connection delays; allows network manager to determine overall network performance and diagnose and locate network congestion points or failures
• Role-based security
  Delivers role-based access control (RBAC); supports 16 user levels (0-15)
• Standards-based authentication support for LDAP
  Integrates seamlessly into existing authentication services

**Investment protection**
• Re-use of existing SIC and MIM modules
  Supports existing SIC and MIM modules, transceivers, and cables for investment protection

**Ease of deployment**
• Zero-touch deployment
  Supports both USB disk auto deployment and 3G SMS auto deployment
Additional information

• OPEX savings
  Simplifies and streamlines deployment, management, and training through the use of a common operating system, thereby cutting costs as well as reducing the risk of human errors associated with having to manage multiple operating systems across different platforms and network layers.

• Faster time to market
  Allows new and custom features to be brought rapidly to market through engineering efficiencies, delivering better initial and ongoing stability.

• Green initiative support
  Provides support for RoHS and WEEE regulations.

Warranty and support

• 1-year warranty
  See [hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary](http://hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary) for warranty and support information included with your product purchase.

• Software releases
  To find software for your product, refer to [hpe.com/networking/support](http://hpe.com/networking/support); for details on the software releases available with your product purchase, refer to [hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary](http://hpe.com/networking/warrantysummary).
### SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>HPE MSR3012 AC Router (JG409B)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3012 DC Router (JG410A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3024 AC Router (JG406A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I/O ports and slots</strong></td>
<td>1 HMIM slot</td>
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<td>2 HMIM slots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 SIC slots</td>
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<td>4 SIC slots, or 2 DSIC slots,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 RJ-45 1000BASE-T ports (IEEE 802.3ab Type 1000BASE-T)</td>
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<td>or a combination</td>
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<th><strong>Additional ports and slots</strong></th>
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| **Physical characteristics**  | 17.32 (w) x 18.9 (d) x 1.74 (h) in. | 17.32 (w) x 18.9 (d) x 1.74 (h) in. | 17.32 (w) x 18.9 (d) x 1.74 (h) in. |
|                              | (44 x 48 x 4.42 cm) (1U height)     | (4.4 x 48 x 4.42 cm) (1U height)   | (4.4 x 48 x 4.42 cm) (1U height)   |
| **Weight**                   | 15.76 lb (715 kg)                   | 14.68 lb (6.66 kg)                 | 17.42 lb (79 kg)                   |

| **Memory and processor**     | RISC, 4 cores @ 1 GHz, 256 MB flash capacity, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM | RISC, 4 cores @ 1 GHz, 256 MB flash capacity, 1 GB DDR3 SDRAM | RiSC, 4 cores @ 1 GHz, 256 MB flash capacity, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM |

| **Mounting and enclosure**   | Desktop or can be mounted in an EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package | Desktop or can be mounted in an EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package | Desktop or can be mounted in an EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package |

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<tr>
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<th>Routing table size</th>
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<td><strong>Throughput</strong></td>
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<th><strong>Environment</strong></th>
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<th>Altitude</th>
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<td><strong>Operating temperature</strong></td>
<td>32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>-40°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>Up to 16,404 ft (5 km)</td>
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### SPECIFICATIONS

#### HPE MSR3012 AC Router (JG409B)
- **Frequency**: 50/60 Hz
- **Maximum heat dissipation**: 127 BTU/hr (133.98 kJ/hr)
- **AC voltage**: 100–240 VAC
- **Maximum power rating**: 100 W

#### HPE MSR3012 DC Router (JG40A)
- **Frequency**: 50/60 Hz
- **Maximum heat dissipation**: 127 BTU/hr (133.98 kJ/hr)
- **DC voltage**: -36 to -75 VDC
- **Maximum power rating**: 100 W

#### HPE MSR3024 AC Router (JG406A)
- **Frequency**: 50/60 Hz
- **Maximum heat dissipation**: 168 BTU/hr (177.24 kJ/hr)
- **AC voltage**: 100–240 VAC
- **Maximum power rating**: 125 W

### Notes
- Maximum power rating and maximum heat dissipation are the worst-case theoretical maximum numbers provided for planning the infrastructure with fully loaded PoE (if equipped), 100% traffic, all ports plugged in, and all modules populated.

### Reliability
<table>
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<th>MTBF (years)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3012 AC Router (JG409B)</th>
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<td>52.56</td>
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<td>49.61</td>
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### Safety
- UL 60950-1; EN 60825-1: Safety of Laser Products-Part 1; EN 60825-2: Safety of Laser Products-Part 2; IEC 60950-1; EN 60950-1; CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1; FDA 21 CFR Subchapter J; AS/NZS 60950-1; GB 4943.1

### Emissions

### Telecom
- FCC part 68; CS-03

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<td>Management</td>
<td>IMC—Intelligent Management Center; command-line interface; limited command-line interface; configuration menu; out-of-band management (RJ-45 Ethernet); SNMP Manager; Telnet; RMON1; FTP; in-line and out-of-band; modem interface; out-of-band management (serial RS-232C or Micro USB); IEEE 802.3 Ethernet MIB.</td>
<td>IMC—Intelligent Management Center; command-line interface; limited command-line interface; configuration menu; out-of-band management (RJ-45 Ethernet); SNMP Manager; Telnet; RMON1; FTP; in-line and out-of-band; modem interface; out-of-band management (serial RS-232C or Micro USB); IEEE 802.3 Ethernet MIB.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Refer to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website at <a href="http://hpe.com/networking/services">hpe.com/networking/services</a> for details on the service-level descriptions and product numbers. For details about services, and response times in your area, please contact your local Hewlett Packard Enterprise sales office.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# HPE MSR3000 Router Series

## SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPE MSR3024 DC Router (JG407A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3024 PoE Router (JG408A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I/O ports and slots</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 HMIM slots</td>
<td>2 HMIM slots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 SIC slots, or 2 DSIC slots, or a combination</td>
<td>4 SIC slots, or 2 DSIC slots, or a combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 RJ-45 1000BASE-T ports (IEEE 802.3ab Type 1000BASE-T)</td>
<td>3 RJ-45 1000BASE-T ports (IEEE 802.3ab Type 1000BASE-T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 SFP fixed Gigabit Ethernet SFP port</td>
<td>1 SFP fixed Gigabit Ethernet SFP port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional ports and slots</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 VPM slot</td>
<td>1 VPM slot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Physical characteristics

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>17.32 (w) x 18.9 (d) x 1.74 (h) in. (44 x 48 x 4.42 cm) (1U height)</td>
<td>17.32 (w) x 18.9 (d) x 1.74 (h) in. (44 x 48 x 4.42 cm) (1U height)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight</strong></td>
<td>16.14 lb (7.32 kg)</td>
<td>17.57 lb (7.97 kg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Memory and processor

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RISC, 4 cores @ 1 GHz, 256 MB flash capacity,</strong></td>
<td>RISC, 4 cores @ 1 GHz, 256 MB flash capacity,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 GB DDR3 SDRAM</strong></td>
<td>2 GB DDR3 SDRAM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mounting and enclosure

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Desktop or can be mounted in an EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package</strong></td>
<td>Desktop or can be mounted in an EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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### Performance

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Throughput</strong></td>
<td>Up to 2.6 Mpps (64-byte packets)</td>
<td>Up to 2.6 Mpps (64-byte packets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routing table size</strong></td>
<td>500000 entries (IPv4), 500000 entries (IPv6)</td>
<td>500000 entries (IPv4), 500000 entries (IPv6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forwarding table size</strong></td>
<td>500000 entries (IPv4), 500000 entries (IPv6)</td>
<td>500000 entries (IPv4), 500000 entries (IPv6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating temperature</strong></td>
<td>32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)</td>
<td>32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating relative humidity</strong></td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonoperating/Storage temperature</strong></td>
<td>-40°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)</td>
<td>-40°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonoperating/Storage relative humidity</strong></td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Altitude</strong></td>
<td>Up to 16,404 ft (5 km)</td>
<td>Up to 16,404 ft (5 km)</td>
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## Electrical characteristics

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HPE MSR3024 DC Router (JG407A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3024 PoE Router (JG408A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>50/60 Hz</td>
<td>168 BTU/hr (177.24 kJ/hr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum heat dissipation</td>
<td>168 BTU/hr (177.24 kJ/hr)</td>
<td>100–240 VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC voltage</td>
<td>-36 to -75 VDC</td>
<td>125 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC voltage</td>
<td>125 W</td>
<td>275 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum power rating</td>
<td>125 W</td>
<td>275 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoE power</td>
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### Notes

Maximum power rating and maximum heat dissipation are the worst-case theoretical maximum numbers provided for planning the infrastructure with fully loaded PoE (if equipped), 100% traffic, all ports plugged in, and all modules populated.

PoE Power is the power supplied by the internal power supply, it is dependent on the type and quantity of power supplies and may be supplemented with the use of an External Power Supply (EPS).

## Reliability

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<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTBF (years)</td>
<td>49.61</td>
<td>49.61</td>
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</table>

## Safety

UL 60950-1; EN 60825-1 Safety of Laser Products-Part 1; EN 60825-2 Safety of Laser Products-Part 2; IEC 60950-1; EN 60950-1; CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1; FDA 21 CFR Subchapter J; AS/NZS 60950-1; GB 4943.1

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## SPECIFICATIONS

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<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

## Telecom

| Telecom | FCC part 68; CS-03 | FCC part 68; CS-03 |

## Management

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Management</th>
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## Services

| Services | Refer to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website at [hpe.com/networking/services](http://hpe.com/networking/services) for details on the service-level descriptions and product numbers. For details about services, and response times in your area, please contact your local Hewlett Packard Enterprise sales office. | Refer to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website at [hpe.com/networking/services](http://hpe.com/networking/services) for details on the service-level descriptions and product numbers. For details about services, and response times in your area, please contact your local Hewlett Packard Enterprise sales office. |

**Note:** Service-level descriptions and product numbers can be found on the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website. For local sales office information, contact your local office.
### HPE MSR3000 Router Series

#### SPECIFICATIONS

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<th>HPE MSR3064 Router (JG404A)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4 HMIM slots</td>
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<td>3 RJ-45 1000BASE-T ports (IEEE 802.3ab Type 1000BASE-T)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Additional ports and slots</th>
<th>HPE MSR3044 Router (JG405A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3064 Router (JG404A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 VPM slots</td>
<td>2 VPM slots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Power Supply slots</td>
<td>2 Power Supply slots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical characteristics</th>
<th>HPE MSR3044 Router (JG405A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3064 Router (JG404A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>17.32 (w) x 18.9 (d) x 3.47 (h) in. (44 x 48 x 8.81 cm) (2U height)</td>
<td>17.32 (w) x 18.9 (d) x 5.31 (h) in. (44 x 48 x 13.5 cm) (3U height)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>27.45 lb (12.45 kg)</td>
<td>36.49 lb (16.55 kg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory and processor</th>
<th>HPE MSR3044 Router (JG405A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3064 Router (JG404A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RISC, 4 cores @ 1 GHz, 256 MB flash capacity, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM</td>
<td>RISC, 6 cores @ 1.3 GHz, 256 MB flash capacity, 2 GB DDR3 SDRAM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mounting and enclosure</th>
<th>HPE MSR3044 Router (JG405A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3064 Router (JG404A)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Desktop or can be mounted in an EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package</td>
<td>Desktop or can be mounted in an EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>HPE MSR3044 Router (JG405A)</th>
<th>HPE MSR3064 Router (JG404A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throughput</td>
<td>Up to 3.5 Mpps (64-byte packets)</td>
<td>5 Mpps (64-byte packets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routing table size</td>
<td>500000 entries (IPv4), 500000 entries (IPv6)</td>
<td>500000 entries (IPv4), 500000 entries (IPv6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding table size</td>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)</td>
<td>32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)</td>
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<td>Operating relative humidity</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonoperating/Storage temperature</td>
<td>-4°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)</td>
<td>-4°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonoperating/Storage relative humidity</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
<td>5% to 90%, noncondensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Up to 16,404 ft (5 km)</td>
<td>Up to 16,404 ft (5 km)</td>
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## SPECIFICATIONS

### Electrical characteristics

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency</strong></td>
<td>50/60 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum heat dissipation</strong></td>
<td>50/60 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AC voltage</strong></td>
<td>172 BTU/hr (381.46 kJ/hr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DC voltage</strong></td>
<td>218 BTU/hr (22999 kJ/hr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>100–240 VAC</strong></td>
<td>100–240 VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-36 to -75 VDC</strong></td>
<td>-36 to -75 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum power rating</strong></td>
<td>300 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>300 W PoE+</strong></td>
<td>300 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>450 W PoE+</strong></td>
<td>450 W PoE+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Maximum power rating and maximum heat dissipation are the worst-case theoretical maximum numbers provided for planning the infrastructure with fully loaded PoE (if equipped), 100% traffic, all ports plugged in, and all modules populated. PoE Power is the power supplied by the internal power supply, it is dependent on the type and quantity of power supplies and may be supplemented with the use of an External Power Supply (EPS). No default power supply is included in the chassis, a minimum of one maximum of four power supplies should be ordered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reliability

| MTBF (years) | 82.57 | 80.58 |

### Safety

- UL 60950-1; EN 60825-1 Safety of Laser Products-Part 1;
- EN 60825-2 Safety of Laser Products-Part 2; IEC 60950-1;
- EN 60950-1; CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1; FDA 21 CFR Subchapter J, AS/NZS 60950-1; GB 4943.1

### Emissions

- EN 61000-4-11:2004; ANSI C63.4-2009;
- IEC 61000-3-2 Ed3.0 (2009-02);
- IEC 61000-3-3 Ed2.0 (2008-06); VCCI V-4/2012.04;
- CISPR 24 Ed2.0 2010-08; EN 55024:2010;
- EN 61000-3-2:2006+A12009+A2:2009;
- EN 60100-4-2:2009; EN 61000-4-29:2000;
- EN 61000-4-3:2006, EN 61000-4-4:2012;
- EN 61000-4-5:2006, EN 61000-4-6:2009;
- EN 61000-4-8:2010; ETSI EN 300 386 V1.6.1 (2012-09);
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- CISPR 24 Ed2.0 2010-08; EN 55024:2010;
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- EN 60100-4-2:2009; EN 61000-4-29:2000;
- EN 61000-4-3:2006, EN 61000-4-4:2012;
- EN 61000-4-5:2006, EN 61000-4-6:2009;
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## STANDARDS AND PROTOCOLS

### BGP

- RFC 1163 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- RFC 1267 Border Gateway Protocol 3 (BGP-3)
- RFC 1657 Definitions of Managed Objects for BGPv4
- RFC 1771 BGPv4
- RFC 1772 Application of the BGP Protocol
- RFC 1773 Experience with the BGP-4 Protocol
- RFC 1774 BGP-4 Protocol Analysis
- RFC 1965 BGP-4 Confederations
- RFC 1997 BGP Communities Attribute
- RFC 2439 BGP Route Flap Damping
- RFC 2547 BGP/MPLS VPNs
- RFC 2796 BGP Route Reflection
- RFC 2842 Capability Advertisement with BGP-4
- RFC 2858 BGP-4 Multi-Protocol Extensions
- RFC 2918 Route Refresh Capability
- RFC 3065 Autonomous System Confederations for BGP
- RFC 3107 Support BGP carry Label for MPLS
- RFC 3392 Capabilities Advertisement with BGP-4
- RFC 4271 A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)
- RFC 4273 Definitions of Managed Objects for BGP-4
- RFC 4274 BGP-4 Protocol Analysis
- RFC 4275 BGP-4 MIB Implementation Survey
- RFC 4276 BGP-4 Implementation Report
- RFC 4277 Experience with the BGP-4 Protocol
- RFC 4360 BGP Extended Communities Attribute
- RFC 4456 BGP Route Reflection: An alternative to full mesh internal BGP (IBGP)
- RFC 4724 Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP
- RFC 4760 Multi-protocol Extensions for BGP-4
- RFC 1998 An Application of the BGP Community Attribute in Multi-Home Routing
- RFC 1918 An Application of the BGP Community Attribute in Multi-Home Routing
- RFC 1902 (SNMPv2c)
- RFC 1908 (SNMPv1/v2 Coexistence)
- RFC 1945 Hypertext Transfer Protocol—HTTP/1.0
- RFC 2271 Framework
- RFC 2537 (SNMPv3 Applications)
- RFC 2576 (Coexistence between (SNMPv1, v2, and v3))
- RFC 2578-2580 SMv2
- RFC 2579 (SMv2 Text Conventions)
- RFC 2580 (SMv2 Conformance)
- RFC 3416 SNMP Protocol Operations v2
- RFC 3417 (SNMP Transport Mappings)

### Denial of service protection

- CPU DoS Protection
- Rate Limiting by ACLs

### Device management

- RFC 1155 Structure and Mgmt Information (SMIV1)
- RFC 1157 SMIV1/v2c
- RFC 1305 NTPv3
- RFC 1591 DNS (client)
- RFC 1902 (SNMPv2c)
- RFC 1908 (SNMPv1/v2 Coexistence)
- RFC 1945 Hypertext Transfer Protocol—HTTP/1.0
- RFC 2271 Framework
- RFC 2537 (SNMPv3 Applications)
- RFC 2576 (Coexistence between (SNMPv1, v2, and v3))
- RFC 2578-2580 SMv2
- RFC 2579 (SMv2 Text Conventions)
- RFC 2580 (SMv2 Conformance)
- RFC 3416 SNMP Protocol Operations v2
- RFC 3417 (SNMP Transport Mappings)
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General protocols

- RFC 768 UDP
- RFC 760 DoD Standard Internet Protocol
- RFC 764 Telnet Protocol Specification
- RFC 777 Internet Control Message Protocol
- RFC 785 TFTP Protocol (revision 2)
- RFC 791 IP
- RFC 792 ICMP
- RFC 793 TCP
- RFC 815 Window and Acknowledgement Strategy in TCP
- RFC 818 IP datagram reassembly algorithms
- RFC 826 ARP
- RFC 854 Telnet Protocol Specification
- RFC 855 Telnet Option Specifications
- RFC 856 Telnet Binary Transmission
- RFC 857 Telnet Echo Option
- RFC 858 Telnet Suppress Go Ahead Option
- RFC 862 Echo Service (TCP Echo)
- RFC 879 TCP maximum segment size and related topics
- RFC 882 Domain names: Concepts and facilities
- RFC 883 Domain names: Implementation specification
- RFC 884 A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks
- RFC 886 Congestion Control in IP/TCP Internetworks
- RFC 906 Bootstrap loading using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)
- RFC 917 Internet Subnets
- RFC 919 Broadcasting Internet Datagrams
- RFC 922 Broadcasting Internet Datagrams in the Presence of Subnets (IP_BROAD)
- RFC 925 Multi-LAN Address Resolution
- RFC 926 Protocol for providing the connectionless mode network services
- RFC 950 Internet Standard Subnetting Procedure
- RFC 951 BOOTP
- RFC 958 Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- RFC 959 File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- RFC 973 Domain system changes and observations
- RFC 979 Host extensions for IP multicasting
- RFC 1027 Proxy ARP
- RFC 1034 Domain names—concepts and facilities
- RFC 1035 Domain names—implementation and specification
- RFC 1048 BOOTP (Bootstrap Protocol) vendor information extensions
- RFC 1054 Host extensions for IP multicasting
- RFC 1058 DHCPv6
- RFC 1059 Network Time Protocol (version 1) specification and implementation
- RFC 1060 Assigned Numbers
- RFC 1063 IP MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) discovery options
- RFC 1071 Computing the Internet checksum
- RFC 1072 TCP extensions for long-delay paths
- RFC 1079 Telnet terminal speed option
- RFC 1084 BOOTP (Bootstrap Protocol) vendor information extensions
- RFC 1091 Telnet Terminal-Type Option
- RFC 1093 NSFNET routing architecture
- RFC 1101 DNS encoding of network names and other types
- RFC 1119 Network Time Protocol (version 2) specification and implementation
- RFC 1122 Requirements for Internet Hosts—Communication Layers
- RFC 1141 Incremental updating of the Internet checksum
- RFC 1142 OSI IS-IS Intra-domain Routing Protocol
- RFC 1146 Application of the Border Gateway Protocol in the Internet
- RFC 1147 Internet address used by Internet Protocol (IP)
- RFC 1171 Point-to-Point Protocol for the transmission of multi-protocol datagrams over Point-to-Point links
- RFC 1172 Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) initial configuration options
- RFC 1175 TCP Extension for High-Speed Paths
- RFC 1179 Path MTU discovery
- RFC 1185 TCP Extension for High-Speed Interventions
- RFC 1192 Management Information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based internets
- RFC 1193 OSPFv2
- RFC 1194 BGP Protocol Analysis
- RFC 1195 BGP Experience with the BGP Protocol
- RFC 1196 Application of the Border Gateway Protocol in the Internet
- RFC 1271 Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base
- RFC 1284 Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-Like Interface Types
- RFC 1286 Definitions of Managed Objects for Bridges
- RFC 1294 Multi-protocol Interconnect over Frame Relay
- RFC 1305 NTPv3 (IPv4 only)
- RFC 1321 The MDS Message-Digest Algorithm
- RFC 1322 TCP Extensions for High Performance
- RFC 1331 The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) for the Transmission of Multi-protocol Datagrams over Point-to-Point Links
- RFC 1332 The PPP Internet Protocol Control Protocol (IPCP)
- RFC 1333 PPP Link Quality Monitoring
- RFC 1334 PPP Authentication Protocols
- RFC 1349 Type of Service
- RFC 1350 TFTP Protocol (revision 2)
- RFC 1364 BGP OSPF Interaction
- RFC 1370 Applicability Statement for OSPF
- RFC 1377 The PPP OSI Network Layer Control Protocol (OSINLP)
- RFC 1379 Traceroute Using an IP Option
- RFC 1386 BOOTP (Bootstrap Protocol) Vendor Information Extensions
- RFC 1398 Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-Like Interface Type
- RFC 1403 BGP OSPF Interaction
- RFC 1444 Conformance Statements for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)
- RFC 1449 Transport Mappings for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)
- RFC 1451 The Definitions of Managed Objects for the Link Control Protocol of the Point-to-Point Protocol
- RFC 1473 The Definitions of Managed Objects for the IP Network Control Protocol of the Point-to-Point Protocol
- RFC 1483 Multi-protocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5
- RFC 1490 Multi-protocol Interconnect over Frame Relay
- RFC 1497 BOOTP (Bootstrap Protocol) Vendor Information Extensions
- RFC 1519 CIDR
- RFC 1531 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- RFC 1542 Clarifications and Extensions for the Bootstrap Protocol
- RFC 1533 DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions
- RFC 1534 Interoperation Between DHCP and BOOTP
- RFC 1541 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- RFC 1542 BOOTP Extensions
- RFC 1542 Clarifications and Extensions for the Bootstrap Protocol
- RFC 1548 The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
- RFC 1549 PPP in HDLC Framing
- RFC 1570 PPP LCP (Point-to-Point Protocol Link Control Protocol) Extensions
- RFC 1577 Classical IP and ARP over ATM
- RFC 1597 Address Allocation for Private Internets
- RFC 1618 PPP over ISDN
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(applies to all products in series)

RFC 1679 PPP over SONET/SDH
(Synchronous Optical Network/ Synchronous Digital Hierarchy)
RFC 1624 Incremental Internet Checksum
RFC 1631 NAT
RFC 1650 Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-Like Interface Types using SMiv2
RFC 1661 The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
RFC 1662 PPP in HDLC-Like Framing
RFC 1700 Assigned Numbers
RFC 1701 Generic Routing Encapsulation
RFC 1702 Generic Routing Encapsulation over IPv4 networks
RFC 1717 The PPP Multilink Protocol (MP)
RFC 1721 RIP-2 Analysis
RFC 1722 RIP-2 Applicability
RFC 1723 RIPv2
RFC 1724 RIP version 2 MB Extension
RFC 1757 Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base
RFC 1777 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
RFC 1812 IPv4 Routing
RFC 1825 Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol
RFC 1826 IP Authentication Header
RFC 1827 IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
RFC 1829 The ESP DES-CBC Transform
RFC 1877 PPP Internet Protocol Control Protocol Extensions for Name Server Addresses
RFC 1884 IP version 6 Addressing Architecture
RFC 1885 Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) for the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) Specification
RFC 1886 DNS Extensions to support IPv6 version 6
RFC 1933 Transition Mechanisms for IPv6 Hosts and Routers
RFC 1945 Hypertext Transfer Protocol—HTTP/1.0
RFC 1962 The PPP Compression Control Protocol (CCP)
RFC 1966 BGP Route Reflection An alternative to full mesh IBGP
RFC 1970 Neighbor Discovery for IPv6 version 6 (IPv6)
RFC 1971 IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
RFC 1972 A Method for the Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Ethernet Networks
RFC 1981 Path MTU Discovery for IPv4 version 6
RFC 1982 Serial Number Arithmetic
RFC 1989 PPP Link Quality Monitoring
RFC 1990 The PPP Multilink Protocol (MP)
RFC 1994 PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
RFC 2002 IP Mobility Support
RFC 2003 IP Encapsulation within IP
RFC 2011 SNMPv2 Management Information Base for the Internet Protocol using SMiv2
RFC 2012 SNMPv2 Management Information Base for the Transmission Control Protocol using SMiv2
RFC 2013 SNMPv2 Management Information Base for the User Datagram Protocol using SMiv2
RFC 2018 TCP Selective Acknowledgement Options
RFC 2021 Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base version 2 using SMiv2
RFC 2073 An IPv6 Provider-Based Unicast Address Format
RFC 2082 RIP-2 MDS Authentication
RFC 2091 Triggered Extensions to RIP to Support Demand Circuits
RFC 2104 HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication
RFC 2131 DHCP
RFC 2132 DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions
RFC 2136 Dynamic Updates in the Domain Name System (DNS UPDATE)
RFC 2138 Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)
RFC 2205 Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)—version 1 Functional Specification
RFC 2209 Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)—version 1 Message Processing Rules
RFC 2210 Use of RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol) in Integrated Services
RFC 2225 Classical IP and ARP over ATM
RFC 2236 IGMP Snooping
RFC 2246 The TLS Protocol version 1.0
RFC 2251 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3)
RFC 2283 MBGP
RFC 2292 Advanced Sockets API for IPv6
RFC 2309 Recommendations on queue management and congestion avoidance in the Internet
RFC 2327 SDP: Session Description Protocol
RFC 2338 Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types
RFC 2344 Reverse Tunneling for Mobile IP
RFC 2358 IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture
RFC 2374 An IPv6 Aggregatable Global Unicast Address Format
RFC 2375 IPv6 Multicast Address Assignments
RFC 2385 Protection of BGP Sessions via the TCP MDS Signature Option
RFC 2427 Multi-protocol interconnect over Frame Relay
RFC 2428 FTP Extensions for IPv6 and NATs
RFC 2433 Microsoft® PPP CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) Extensions
RFC 2451 The ESP CBC-Mode Cipher Algorithms
RFC 2452 IPv6 version 6 Management Information Base for the Transmission Control Protocol
RFC 2453 RIPv2
RFC 2454 IPv6 version 6 Management Information Base for the User Datagram Protocol
RFC 2461 Neighbor Discovery for IPv6 version 6 (IPv6)
RFC 2462 IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
RFC 2463 Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) for the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) Specification
RFC 2464 Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Ethernet Networks
RFC 2465 Management Information Base for IPv6 version 6: Textual Conventions and General Group
RFC 2466 Management Information Base for IPv6 version 6: ICMPv6 Group
RFC 2472 IPv6 version 6 over PPP
RFC 2474 Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers
RFC 2507 IP Header Compression
RFC 2508 Compressing IP/UDP/RTP Headers for Low-Speed Serial Links
RFC 2509 IP Header Compression over PPP
RFC 2510 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Management Protocols
RFC 2516 A Method for Transmitting PPP Over Ethernet (PPPoE)
RFC 2519 A Framework for Inter-Domain Route Aggregation
STANDARDS AND PROTOCOLS
(appplies to all products in series)

RFC 2529 Transmission of IPv6 over IPv4 Domains without Explicit Tunnels
RFC 2543 SIP: Session Initiation Protocol
RFC 2548 (MS-RAS-Vendor only)
RFC 2553 Basic Socket Interface Extensions for IPv6
RFC 2570 Introduction to version 3 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework
RFC 2581 TCP Congestion Control
RFC 2597 Assured Forwarding PHB Group
RFC 2598 An Expedited Forwarding PHB
RFC 2615 PPP over SONET/SDH (Synchronous Optical Network/ Synchronous Digital Hierarchy)
RFC 2616 HTTP Compatibility v1.1
RFC 2617 HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication
RFC 2618 RADIUS Authentication Client MIB
RFC 2620 RADIUS Accounting Client MIB
RFC 2644 Changing the Default for Directed Broadcasts in Routers
RFC 2661 L2TP
RFC 2663 NAT Terminology and Considerations
RFC 2665 Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-Like Interface Types
RFC 2668 Definitions of Managed Objects for IEEE 802.3 Medium Attachment Units (MAUs)
RFC 2675 IPv6 Jumbograms
RFC 2684 Multi-protocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5
RFC 2685 Virtual Private Networks Identifier
RFC 2686 The Multi-Class Extension to Multi-Link PPP
RFC 2694 DNS extensions to Network Address Translators (DNS_ALG)
RFC 2698 A Two Rate Three Color Marker
RFC 2702 Requirements for Traffic Engineering Over MPLS
RFC 2711 IPv6 Router Alert Option
RFC 2716 PPP EAP TLS Authentication Protocol
RFC 2767 RSVP Cryptographic Authentication
RFC 2763 Dynamic Name-to-System ID mapping
RFC 2784 Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
RFC 2787 Definitions of Managed Objects for the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
RFC 2827 Network Ingress Filtering: Defeating Denial of Service Attacks Which Employ IP Source Address Spoofing
RFC 2833 RTP Payload for DTMF Digits, Telephone Tones and Telephone Signals
RFC 2865 Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)
RFC 2866 RADIUS Accounting
RFC 2868 RADIUS Attributes for Tunnel Protocol Support
RFC 2869 RADIUS Extensions
RFC 2884 Performance Evaluation of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in IP Networks
RFC 2894 Router Renumbering for IPv6
RFC 2917 A Core MPLS IP VPN Architecture
RFC 2925 Definitions of Managed Objects for Remote Ping, Traceroute, and Lookup Operations
RFC 2961 RSVP Refresh Overhead Reduction Extensions
RFC 2963 A Rate Adaptive Shaper for Differentiated Services
RFC 2965 HTTP State Management Mechanism
RFC 2966 Domain-wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS
RFC 2973 IS-IS Mesh Groups
RFC 2976 The SIP INFO Method
RFC 2993 Architectural Implications of NAT
RFC 3011 The IPv4 Subnet Selection Option for DHCP
RFC 3022 Traditional IP Network Address Translator (Traditional NAT)
RFC 3024 Reverse Tunneling for Mobile IP, revised
RFC 3025 Mobile IP Vendor/ Organization-Specific Extensions
RFC 3031 Multi-protocol Label Switching Architecture
RFC 3032 MPLS Label Stack Encoding
RFC 3036 LDP Specification
RFC 3037 LDP (Label Distribution Protocol) Applicability
RFC 3041 Privacy Extensions for Stateless Address Autoconfiguration in IPv6
RFC 3046 DHCP Relay Agent Information Option
RFC 3063 MPLS Loop Prevention Mechanism
RFC 3097 RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol) Cryptographic Authentication—Updated Message Type Value
RFC 3115 Mobile IP Vendor/ Organization-Specific Extensions
RFC 3137 OSPF Stub Router Advertisement
RFC 3168 The Addition of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to IP
RFC 3176 InMon Corporation’s sFlow: A Method for Monitoring Traffic in Switched and Routed Networks
RFC 3209 RSVP-TE: Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels
RFC 3210 Applicability Statement for Extensions to RSVP for LSP-Tunnels
RFC 3215 LDP State Machine
RFC 3220 IP Mobility Support for IPv4
RFC 3246 Expedited Forwarding PHB
RFC 3261 SIP: Session Initiation Protocol
RFC 3262 Reliability of Provisional Responses in Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
RFC 3263 Session Initiation Protocol (SIP): Locating SIP Servers
RFC 3265 Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)—Specific Event Notification
RFC 3268 Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Ciphersuites for Transport Layer Security (TLS)
RFC 3270 Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Support of Differentiated Services
RFC 3273 Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base for High Capacity Networks
RFC 3277 IS-IS Transient Blackhole Avoidance
RFC 3279 Algorithms and Identifiers for the Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile
RFC 3280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile
RFC 3306 Unicast-Preced-Base IPv6 Multicast Addresses
RFC 3307 Allocation Guidelines for IPv4 Multicast Addresses
RFC 3311 The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) UPDATE Method
RFC 3319 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv6) Options for Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Servers
RFC 3323 A Privacy Mechanism for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
RFC 3325 Private Extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for Asserted Identity within Trusted Networks
RFC 3326 The Reason Header Field for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
RFC 3344 IP Mobility Support for IPv4
RFC 3345 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Persistent Route Oscillation Condition
RFC 3359 Reserved Type, Length, and Value (TLV) Codepoints in Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Point-to-Point Adjacencies
RFC 3392 Support BGP capabilities advertisement
RFC 3410 Introduction to version 3 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework
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RFC 4214 Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP)
RFC 4221 Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Management Overview
RFC 4222 Prioritized Treatment of Specific OSPF version 2 Packets and Congestion Avoidance
RFC 4242 Information Refresh Time Option for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6)
RFC 4244 An Extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for Request History Information
RFC 4250 The Secure Shell (SSH) Protocol
RFC 4251 The Secure Shell (SSHv) Protocol Architecture
RFC 4252 The Secure Shell (SSH) Authentication Protocol
RFC 4253 The Secure Shell (SSH) Transport Layer Protocol
RFC 4254 The Secure Shell (SSH) Connection Protocol
RFC 4272 BGP Security Vulnerabilities Analysis
RFC 4291 IP version 6 Addressing Architecture
RFC 4292 IP Forwarding Table MIB
RFC 4293 Management Information Base for the Internet Protocol (IP)
RFC 4294 IPv6 Node Requirements
RFC 4305 Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation Requirements for Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) and Authentication Header (AH)
RFC 4306 Internet Key Exchange (IKEv2) Protocol
RFC 4308 Cryptographic Suites for IPsec
RFC 4365 Applicability Statement for BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)
RFC 4377 Operations and Management (OAM) Requirements for Multi-Protocol Label Switched (MPLS) Networks
RFC 4381 Analyses of the Security of BGP/MPLS IP VPNs
RFC 4382 MPLS/BGP Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (VPN) Management Information Base
RFC 4384 BGP Communities for Data Collection
RFC 4385 Pseudowire Emulation Edge to Edge (PWE3) Control Word for Use over an MPLS PSN
RFC 4419 Diffie-Hellman Group Exchange for the Secure Shell (SSH) Transport Layer Protocol
RFC 4443 Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) for the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) Specification
RFC 4444 Management Information Base for Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)
RFC 4446 IANA Allocations for Pseudowire Edge to Edge Emulation (PWE3)
RFC 4447 Pseudowire Setup and Maintenance Using the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)
RFC 4448 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Ethernet over MPLS Networks
RFC 4451 BGP MULTI_EXIT_DISC (MED) Considerations
RFC 4468 Subcodes for BGP Peering Notification Message
RFC 4502 Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base version 2
RFC 4541 Considerations for Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) and Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) Snooping Switches
RFC 4552 Authentication/Confidentiality for OSPFv3
RFC 4553 Structure-Agnostic Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) over Packet (SAToP)
RFC 4556 Definition of a Record Route Object (RRo) Node-ID-Sub-Objects
RFC 4566 Session Description Protocol (SDP) Security Descriptions for Media Streams
RFC 4576 Using a Link State Advertisement (LSA) Options Bit to Prevent Looping in BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)
RFC 4577 OSPF as the Provider/Customer Edge Protocol for BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)
RFC 4594 Configuration Guidelines for DiffServ Service Classes
RFC 4604 Using Internet Group Management Protocol version 3 (IGMPv3) and Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol version 2 (MLDv2) for Source-Specific Multicast
RFC 4605 Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)/Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD)—Based Multicast Forwarding (TGM/MLD Proxying)
RFC 4607 Source-Specific Multicast for IP
RFC 4608 Source-Specific Protocol Independent Multicast in 232/8
RFC 4610 Anycast-RP Using Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)
RFC 461B Encapsulation Methods for Transport of PPP/High-Level Data Link Control (HDLCC) over MPLS Networks
RFC 4619 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Frame Relay over Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Networks
RFC 4632 Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR). The Internet Address Assignment and Aggregation Plan
RFC 4649 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) Relay Agent Remote-ID Option
RFC 4659 BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Network (VPN) Extension for IPv6 VPN
RFC 4664 Framework for Layer 2 Virtual Private Networks (L2VPNs)
RFC 4665 Service Requirements for Layer 2 Provider-Provisioned Virtual Private Networks
RFC 4717 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) over MPLS Networks
RFC 4741 NETCONF Configuration Protocol
RFC 4742 Using the NETCONF Configuration Protocol over Secure shell (SSH)
RFC 4743 Using NETCONF over the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
RFC 4750 OSPF version 2 Management Information Base
RFC 4761 Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Using BGP for Auto-Discovery and Signaling
RFC 4765 Service Requirements for Layer 2 Provider Provisioned Virtual Private Networks
RFC 4781 Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP with MPLS
RFC 4787 Network Address Translation (NAT) Behavioral Requirements for Unicast UDP
RFC 4797 Use of Provider Edge to Provider Edge (PE-PE) Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) or IP in BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks
RFC 4798 Connecting IPv6 Islands over IPv4 MPLS Using IPv6 Provider Edge Routers (6PE)
RFC 4811 OSPF Out-of-Band Link State Database (LSDB) Resynchronization
RFC 4812 OSPF Restart Signaling
RFC 4813 OSPF Link-Local Signaling
RFC 4816 Pseudowire Emulation Edge to Edge (PWE3) Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Transparent Cell Transport Service
RFC 4818 RADIUS Delegated-IPv6-Prefix Attribute
RFC 4835 Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation Requirements for Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) and Authentication Header (AH)
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RFC 4861 Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)
RFC 4862 IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
RFC 4878 Definitions and Managed Objects for Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) Functions on RFC 4893 BGP Support for Four-octet AS Number Space
RFC 4940 IANA Considerations for OSPF
RFC 4941 Privacy Extensions for Stateless Address Autoconfiguration in IPv6
RFC 5004 Avoid BGP Best Path Transitions from One External to Another
RFC 5007 DHCPv6 Leasequery
RFC 5015 Bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast (BIDIR-PIM)
RFC 5036 LDP Specification
RFC 5060 Protocol Independent Multicast MIB
RFC 5065 Autonomous System Confederations for BGP
RFC 5072 IP version 6 over PPP
RFC 5082 The Generalized TTL Security Mechanism (GTSM)
RFC 5085 Pseudowire Virtual Circuit Connectivity Verification (VCCV): A Control Channel for Pseudowires
RFC 5086 Structure-Aware Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) Circuit Emulation Service over Packet Switched Network (CESoPSN)
RFC 5095 Deprecation of Type 0 Routing Headers in IPv6
RFC 5130 A Policy Control Mechanism in IS-IS Using Administrative Tags
RFC 5132 IP Multicast MIB
RFC 5167 OSPFv3 Graceful Restart
RFC 5214 Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP)
RFC 5240 Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) Bootstrap Router MIB
RFC 5254 Requirements for Multi-Segment Pseudowire Emulation Edge to Edge (PWE3)
RFC 5277 NETCONF Event Notifications
RFC 5280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile
RFC 5281 Extensible Authentication Protocol Tunnelled Transport Layer Security Authenticated Protocol version 0 (EAP-TTLSv0)
RFC 5286 Basic Specification for IP Fast Reroute: Loop-Free Alternates
RFC 5287 Control Protocol Extensions for the Setup of Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM) Pseudowires in MPLS Networks
RFC 5301 Dynamic Hostname Exchange Mechanism for IS-IS
RFC 5302 Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS
RFC 5303 Three-Way Handshake for IS-IS Point-to-Point Adjacencies
RFC 5304 Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Cryptographic Authentication
RFC 5305 IS-IS Extensions for Traffic Engineering
RFC 5306 Restart Signaling for IS-IS
RFC 5308 Routing IPv6 with IS-IS
RFC 5309 Point-to-Point Operation over LAN in Link State Routing Protocols
RFC 5310 IS-IS Generic Cryptographic Authentication
RFC 5359 Session Initiation Protocol Service Examples
RFC 5381 Experience of Implementing NETCONF over SOAP
RFC 5382 The IP Network Address Translator (NAT)
RFC 5398 Autonomous System (AS) Number Reservation for Documentation Use
RFC 5416 Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) Protocol Binding for IEEE 802.11
RFC 5443 LDP IGP Synchronization
RFC 5496 The Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) Vector TLV
RFC 5508 NAT Behavioral Requirements for ICMP
RFC 5539 NETCONF over Transport Layer Security (TLS)
RFC 5601 Pseudowire (PW) Management Information Base (MIB)
RFC 5602 Pseudowire (PW) over MPLS PSN Management Information Base (MIB)
RFC 5613 OSPF Link-Local Signaling
RFC 5659 An Architecture for Multi-Segment Pseudowire Emulation Edge to Edge
RFC 5681 TCP Congestion Control
RFC 5798 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) version 3 for IPv4 and IPv6
RFC 5833 Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) Protocol Base MIB
RFC 5834 Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP) Protocol Binding MIB for IEEE 802.11
RFC 5880 Bidirectional Forwarding Detection
RFC 5881 BFD for IPv4 and IPv6 (Single Hop)
RFC 5881 Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for IPv4 and IPv6 (Single Hop)
RFC 5882 Generic Application of BFD
RFC 5883 BFD for Multihop Paths
RFC 5906 IPv4 Rapid Deployment on IPv4 Infrastructures (6RD) — Protocol Specification
RFC 6037 Cisco Systems’ Solution for Multicast in MPLS/BGP IP VPNs
RFC 6054 Address Mapping of IPv4 Multicast Packets on Ethernet
## Standards and Protocols
*(applies to all products in series)*

### IPv4
- RFC 1112 IGMP
- RFC 2366 PIM Sparse Mode
- RFC 2710 Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6

### IPv6
- RFC 2545 Use of MP-BGP-4 for IPv6
- RFC 2553 Basic Socket Interface Extensions
- RFC 2740 OSPFv3 for IPv6
- RFC 2893 Transition Mechanisms for IPv6 Hosts and Routers

### MIBs
- RFC 1213 MIB II
- RFC 1493 Bridge MIB
- RFC 1724 RIPv2 MIB
- RFC 1850 OSPFv2 MIB
- RFC 2011 SNMPv2 MIB for IP
- RFC 2012 SNMPv2 MIB for TCP

### Network Management
- RFC 1098 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- RFC 1158 Management Information Base for network management of TCP/IP-based Internets: MIB-II
- RFC 1212 Concise MIB definitions
- RFC 1213 Convention for defining traps for use with the SNMP
- RFC 1389 RIP-2 MIB Extension
- RFC 1500 Management Information Base (MIB) for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)
- RFC 1902 Structure of Management Information for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)
- RFC 1903 SNMPv2 Textual Conventions
- RFC 1904 SNMPv2 Conformance
- RFC 1905 SNMPv2 Protocol Operations
- RFC 1906 SNMPv2 Transport Mappings
- RFC 1908 Coexistence between version 1 and version 2 of the Internet-Standard Network Management Framework
- RFC 1918 Private Internet Address Allocation RFC 2037 Entity MIB using SMIv2
- RFC 2261 An Architecture for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks
- RFC 2262 Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- RFC 2263 SNMPv3 Applications
- RFC 2264 User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)
- RFC 2265 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)
- RFC 2272 SNMPv3 Management Protocol
- RFC 2273 SNMPv3 Applications
- RFC 2274 USM for SNMPv3
- RFC 2275 VACM for SNMPv3
- RFC 2575 SNMPv3 View-Based Access Control Model (VACM)
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## HPE MSR3000 Router Series accessories

### Transceivers
- HPE X110 100M SFP LC FX Transceiver (JD102B)
- HPE X110 100M SFP LC LX Transceiver (JD120B)
- HPE X110 100M SFP LC LH40 Transceiver (JD090A)
- HPE X110 100M SFP LC LH80 Transceiver (JD091A)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC SX Transceiver (JD118B)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC LX Transceiver (JD119B)
- HPE X125 1G SFP LC LH40 1310nm Transceiver (JD061A)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC LH40 1550nm Transceiver (JD062A)
- HPE X125 1G SFP LC LH70 Transceiver (JD063B)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC LH100 Transceiver (JD103A)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-U Transceiver (JD098B)
- HPE X120 1G SFP LC BX 10-D Transceiver (JD099B)

### Cables
- HPE X200 V.24 DTE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD519A)
- HPE X200 V.24 DCE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD521A)
- HPE X200 V.35 DTE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD523A)
- HPE X200 V.35 DCE 3m Serial Port Cable (JD525A)
- HPE X260 RS449 3m DTE Serial Port Cable (JF825A)
- HPE X260 RS449 3m DCE Serial Port Cable (JF826A)
- HPE X260 RS530 3m DTE Serial Port Cable (JF827A)
- HPE X260 RS530 3m DCE Serial Port Cable (JF828A)
- HPE X260 Auxiliary Router Cable (JD508A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 3m Router Cable (JD509A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 20m Router Cable (JD517A)
- HPE X260 E1 (2) BNC 75 ohm 3m Router Cable (JD175A)
- HPE X260 E1 BNC 20m Router Cable (JD514A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 BNC 75-120 ohm Conversion Router Cable (JD511A)
- HPE X260 E1 BNC 3m Router Cable (JD643A)
- HPE X260 E81 BNC 75 ohm 3m Router Cable (JD512A)
- HPE X260 T1 Router Cable (JD518A)
- HPE X260 SIC-8AS RJ45 0.28m Router Cable (JD642A)
- HPE X260 mini D-28 to 4-RJ45 0.3m Router Cable (JD635A)
- HPE X260 T3/E3 Router Cable (JD531A)
- HPE X260 E1 RJ45 to 2xBNC 75 ohm 3m Router Cable (JH294A)
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- HPE X260 T1 Router Cable (JD518A)

### Power supply
- HPE X351 300W 100-240VAC to 12VDC Power Supply (JG527A)
- HPE X351 300W -48/-60VDC to 12VDC Power Supply (JG528A)
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- HPE IPS Activation for MSR3000 E-LTU (JH224AAE)
- HPE DV Essential IPS Filter Service for MSR3000 1yr E-LTU (JH228AAE)

### Power cords

- HPE X290 MSR30 1m RPS Cable (JD637A)

### Memory

- HPE X600 1G Compact Flash Card (JC686A)
- HPE X600 512M Compact Flash Card (JC685A)
- HPE X600 256M Compact Flash Card (JC684A)
- HPE X610 4GB DDR3 SDRAM UDIMM Memory (JG530A)

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