HP MSR2000 Router Series





Key features

- Up to 1 Mpps forwarding; converged high-performance routing, switching, security, voice, mobility
- Embedded security features with hardware-based encryption, firewall, NAT, and VPNs
- Industry-leading breadth of LAN and WAN connectivity options
- No additional licensing complexity; no cost for advanced features
- Zero-touch solution, with single pane-of-glass management

Product overview

The HP MSR2000 Router Series, the next generation of router from HP, is a component of the HP FlexBranch solution, which is a part of the comprehensive HP FlexNetwork architecture. These routers feature a modular design that delivers unmatched application services for small- to medium-sized branch offices. This gives your IT personnel the benefit of reduced complexity, and simplified configuration, deployment, and management.

The MSR2000 series provides an agile, flexible network infrastructure that enables you to quickly adapt to your 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 1 Mpps (672 Mb/s); meets the bandwidth-intensive application demands of enterprise businesses

• Powerful security capacity

includes an embedded hardware encryption accelerator to improve encryption performance; IPSec encryption throughput can be up to 400 Mb/s with a maximum of 1,000 IPSec VPN tunnels

Product architecture

Ideal multiservice platform

provides WAN router, Ethernet switch, wireless LAN, 3G/4G WAN, firewall, VPN, and SIP/voice gateway all in one device

Advanced hardware architecture

supports multicore processors, gigabit switching, and PCIE bus

New operation system version

ships with new Comware v7 operating system delivering the latest in virtualization and routing

Connectivity

High-density port connectivity

provides up to three interface module slots and up to 15 Fast Ethernet ports

Multiple WAN interfaces

provides a traditional link with E1, T1, Serial, and ISDN links; high-density Ethernet access with WAN Gigabit Ethernet and LAN 4and 9-port Fast Ethernet; and mobility access with 3G SIC module and 3G/4G USB modems

• 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 wireless access for primary or backup connectivity via a 3G 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 and 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 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 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 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 Multiprotocol 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, 6to4, and Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP) tunnels; is an important element for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6

Multiprotocol 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

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Layer 3 VPN

allows Layer 3 VPNs across a provider network; uses Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) to establish private routes for increased security; supports RFC 2547bis multiple autonomous system VPNs for added flexibility; supports IPv6 MPLS VPN

Multiprotocol 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 ACLs, IP prefix, AS paths, community lists, and aggregate policies

Layer 3 services

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)

Nested QoS

provides a built-in QoS engine that supports nested QoS (Same to hierarchical QoS) and can implement a hierarchical scheduling mechanism based on ports, user groups, users, and user services.

- Traffic policing supports Committed Access Rate (CAR) and line rate
- Congestion management supports FIFO, PQ, CQ, WFQ, CBQ, and RTPQ
- Weighted random early detection (WRED)/random early detection (RED)

delivers congestion avoidance capabilities through the use of queue management algorithms

• Other QoS technologies

supports traffic shaping, MPLS QoS, and MP QoS/LFI

Security

• Dynamic Virtual Private Network (DVPN)

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, DVPN technology is more flexible and has richer features, such as NAT traversal of DVPN packets, AAA identity authentication, IPSec protection of data packets, and multiple VPN domains

• IPSec VPN

supports DES, 3DES, and 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 utilizing a user/password authentication server

Network address translation (NAT)

supports one-to-one NAT, many-to-many NAT, and NAT control, enabling NAT-PT to support multiple connections; supports blacklist in NAT/NAT-PT, a limit on the number of connections, session logs, and multi-instances

Secure Shell (SSHv2)

uses external servers to securely log in into a remote device; with authentication and encryption, it protects against IP spoofing and plain text password interception; increases the security of 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 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

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

• HP 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 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

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

Investment protection

• Re-use of existing SIC modules supports existing SIC modules, transceivers, and cables for investment protection

Warranty and support

1-year Warranty 2.0

advance hardware replacement with next-business-day delivery (available in most countries)

 Electronic and telephone support (for Warranty 2.0) limited electronic and 24x7 telephone support is available from HP for the entire warranty period; to reach our support centers, refer to www.hp.com/networking/contact-support; for details on the duration of support provided with your product purchase, refer to www.hp.com/networking/warrantysummary

• Software releases

to find software for your product, refer to www.hp.com/networking/support; for details on the software releases available with your product purchase, refer to www.hp.com/networking/warrantysummary

HP MSR2000 Router Series

Specifications

	HP MSR2003 AC Router (JG411A)			
Ports	3 SIC slots or 1 DSIC slot and 1 SIC slot			
	2 RJ-45 1000BASE-T ports (IEEE 802.3ab Type 1000BASE-T)			
hysical characteristics				
	14.17(w) x 11.81(d) x 1.74(h) in (36 x 30 x 4.42 cm) (1U height)			
Veight	7.61 lb (3.45 kg)			
lemory and processor	RISC @ 800 MHz, 256 MB flash capacity, 1 GB DDR3 SDRAM			
lounting	Desktop or can be mounted in a EIA standard 19-inch telco rack when used with the rack-mount kit in the package.			
Performance				
Throughput	up to 1 Mons (64-bute parkets)			
Routing table size	up to 1 Mpps (64-byte packets)			
Forwarding table size	200000 entries (IPv4), 200000 entries (IPv6) 200000 entries (IPv4), 200000 entries (IPv6)			
	20000 entries (IPV4), 200000 entries (IPV0)			
Environment	2205 4 1 1 205 (005 4 1 4505)			
Operating temperature	32°F to 113°F (0°C to 45°C)			
perating relative humidity	5% to 90%, noncondensing			
lonoperating/Storage temperature	-40°F to 158°F (-40°C to 70°C)			
lonoperating/Storage relative humidity				
ltitude	up to 16,404 ft (5 km)			
lectrical characteristics				
laximum heat dissipation	78 BTU/hr (82.29 kJ/hr)			
oltage	100-120/200-240 VAC			
laximum power rating	54 W			
requency	50/60 Hz			
lotes	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				
1TBF (years)	92.73			
Safety	UL 60950-1; AS/NZ5 60950; EN 60825-1 Safety of Laser Products-Part 1; EN 60825-2 Safety of Laser Products-Part 2; IEC 60950-1; CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1-03; EN 60950-1/A11; FDA 21 CFR Subchapter J			
Emissions	EN 55022 Class A; ICES-003 Class A; ANSI C63.4 2003; ETSI EN 300 386 V1.3.3; AS/NZS CISPR 22 Class A; EN 61000-4-2; EN 61000-4-3; EN 61000-4-4; EN 61000-4-5; EN 61000-4-5; EN 61000-4-6; EN 61000-3-2:2006; EN 61000-3-3:1995 +A1:2001 +A2:2005; EMC Directive 2004/108/EC; FCC (CFR 47, Part 15) Class A; EN 55024:1998 + A1:2001 + A2:2003; 61000-4-11:2004; EN 61000-4-8:2001			
Telecom				
	FCC part 68; CS-03			
Management	IMC - Intelligent Management Center; command-line interface; limited command-line interface; configuration menu; out-of-band management (RJ-45 Ethernet); SNMP			
ervices	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 3-year, parts only, global next-day advance exchange (UW075E)			
	3-year, 4-hour onsite, 13x5 coverage for hardware (UW076E)			
	3-year, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware (UW006E)			
	3-year, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware, 24x7 SW phone support and SW updates (UW009E)			
	3-year, 24x7 SW phone support, software updates (UW012E)			
	1-year, post-warranty, 4-hour onsite, 13x5 coverage for hardware (HR554E)			
	1-year, post-warranty, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware (HR555E)			
	1-year, post-warranty, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware (mc555)			
	4-year, 4-hour onsite, 13x5 coverage for hardware (UW077E)			
	4-year, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware (UW007E)			
	4-year, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware, 24x7 software phone (UW010E)			
	4-year, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 Coverage for hardware, 24x7 software phone (UWO foe) 4-year, 24x7 SW phone support, software updates (UWO13E)			
	5-year, 4-hour onsite, 13x5 coverage for hardware (UW078E)			
	5-year, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware (UW008E)			
	5-year, 4-hour onsite, 24x7 coverage for hardware, 24x7 software phone (UW011E)			
	5-year, 24x7 SW phone support, software updates (UW014E)			
	3 Yr 6 hr Call-to-Repair Onsite (UW079E)			
	4 Yr 6 hr Call-to-Repair Onsite (UW080E)			

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Specifications (continued)

HP MSR2003 AC Router (JG411A) 5 Yr 6 hr Call-to-Repair Onsite (UW081E) 1-year, 6 hour Call-To-Repair Onsite for hardware (HR558E) 1-year, 24x7 software phone support, software updates (HR557E) Refer to the HP website at **www.hp.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 HP sales office.

Standards and Protocols

(applies to all products in series)

BGP	RFC 1163 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)	RFC 1998 PPP Gandalf FZA Compression Protocol	RFC 4271 A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)
	RFC 1267 Border Gateway Protocol 3 (BGP-3)	RFC 2439 BGP Route Flap Damping	RFC 4273 Definitions of Managed Objects for BGP-4
	RFC 1657 Definitions of Managed Objects for BGPv4	RFC 2547 BGP/MPLS VPNs	RFC 4274 BGP-4 Protocol Analysis
	RFC 1771 BGPv4	RFC 2796 BGP Route Reflection	RFC 4275 BGP-4 MIB Implementation Survey
	RFC 1772 Application of the BGP	RFC 2842 Capability Advertisement with BGP-4	RFC 4276 BGP-4 Implementation Report
	RFC 1773 Experience with the BGP-4 Protocol	RFC 2858 BGP-4 Multi-Protocol Extensions	RFC 4277 Experience with the BGP-4 Protocol
	RFC 1774 BGP-4 Protocol Analysis	RFC 2918 Route Refresh Capability	RFC 4360 BGP Extended Communities Attribute
	RFC 1965 BGP-4 confederations	RFC 3065 Autonomous System Confederations for BGP	RFC 4456 BGP Route Reflection: An Alternative to Ful
	RFC 1997 BGP Communities Attribute	RFC 3107 Support BGP carry Label for MPLS	Mesh Internal BGP (IBGP) RFC 4724 Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP
		RFC 3392 Capabilities Advertisement with BGP-4	
enial of service protection		CPU DoS Protection	Rate Limiting by ACLs
evice management	RFC 1155 Structure and Mgmt Information (SMIv1)	RFC 1902 (SNMPv2)	RFC 2576 (Coexistence between SNMP V1, V2, V3)
	RFC 1157 SNMPv1/v2c	RFC 1908 (SNMP v1/2 Coexistence)	RFC 2578-2580 SMIv2
	RFC 1305 NTPv3	RFC 1945 Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP/1.0	RFC 2579 (SMIv2 Text Conventions)
	RFC 1591 DNS (client)	RFC 2271 Framework	RFC 2580 (SMIv2 Conformance)
		RFC 2573 (SNMPv3 Applications)	RFC 3416 (SNMP Protocol Operations v2)
eneral protocols	RFC 768 UDP	RFC 2993 Architectural Implications of NAT	RFC 4419 Diffie-Hellman Group Exchange for the Sec Shell (SSH) Transport Layer Protocol
	RFC 783 TFTP Protocol (revision 2)	RFC 3011 The IPv4 Subnet Selection Option for DHCP	RFC 4446 IANA Allocations for Pseudowire Edge to Ed
	RFC 791 IP	RFC 3022 Traditional IP Network Address Translator (Traditional NAT)	Emulation (PWE3)
	RFC 792 ICMP	RFC 3027 Protocol Complications with the IP Network	RFC 4447 Pseudowire Setup and Maintenance Using
	RFC 793 TCP RFC 826 ARP	Address Translator	Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)
	RFC 896 Congestion Control in IP/TCP Internetworks	RFC 3031 Multiprotocol Label Switching Architecture	RFC 4448 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Ethernet over MPLS Networks
	RFC 917 Internet Subnets	RFC 3032 MPLS Label Stack Encoding	RFC 4451 BGP MULTI_EXIT_DISC (MED) Consideration
	RFC 925 Multi-LAN Address Resolution	RFC 3036 LDP Specification	RFC 4486 Subcodes for BGP Cease Notification Mess
	RFC 950 Internet Standard Subnetting Procedure	RFC 3037 LDP (Label Distribution Protocol) Applicability	RFC 4541 Considerations for Internet Group
	RFC 951 BOOTP	RFC 3046 DHCP Relay Agent Information Option	Management Protocol (IGMP) and Multicast Listener
	RFC 959 File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	RFC 3063 MPLS Loop Prevention Mechanism	Discovery (MLD) Snooping Switches
	RFC 1027 Proxy ARP	RFC 3137 OSPF Stub Router Advertisement	RFC 4553 Structure-Agnostic Time Division Multiple> (TDM) over Packet (SAToP)
	RFC 1048 BOOTP (Bootstrap Protocol) vendor	RFC 3168 The Addition of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to IP	RFC 4562 MAC-Forced Forwarding: A Method for
	information extensions	RFC 3215 LDP State Machine	Subscriber Separation on an Ethernet Access Networ
	RFC 1058 RIPv1	RFC 3246 Expedited Forwarding PHB	RFC 4576 Using a Link State Advertisement (LSA)
	RFC 1091 Telnet Terminal-Type Option	RFC 3268 Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)	Options Bit to Prevent Looping in BGP/MPLS IP Virtua Private Networks (VPNs)
	RFC 1093 NSFNET routing architecture	Ciphersuites for Transport Layer Security (TLS)	RFC 4577 OSPF as the Provider/Customer Edge Proto
	RFC 1141 Incremental updating of the Internet checksum	RFC 3277 IS-IS Transient Blackhole Avoidance	for BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)
	RFC 1142 OSI IS-IS Intra-domain Routing Protocol	RFC 3279 Algorithms and Identifiers for the Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and	RFC 4594 Configuration Guidelines for DiffServ Servic Classes
	RFC 1166 Internet address used by Internet Protocol (IP)	Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile	RFC 4601 Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse M
	RFC 1191 Path MTU discovery	RFC 3280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile	(PIM-SM): Protocol Specification (Revised)
	RFC 1195 OSI ISIS for IP and Dual Environments	RFC 3319 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	RFC 4618 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of PPP/High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) over MPLS
	RFC 1213 Management Information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based internets	(DHCPv6) Options for Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Servers	Networks
	RFC 1253 (OSPF v2)	RFC 3359 Reserved Type, Length and Value (TLV)	RFC 4619 Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Fr Relay over Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)
	RFC 1305 NTPv3 (IPv4 only)	Codepoints in Intermediate System to Intermediate	Networks
	RFC 1321 The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm	System	RFC 4632 Classless Inter-domain Routing (CIDR): The
	RFC 1323 TCP Extensions for High Performance	RFC 3392 Support BGP capabilities advertisement	Internet Address Assignment and Aggregation Plan
	RFC 1349 Type of Service	RFC 3443 Time To Live (TTL) Processing in Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Networks	RFC 4659 BGP-MPLS IP Virtual Private Network (VPN Extension for IPv6 VPN
	RFC 1350 TFTP Protocol (revision 2)	RFC 3478 Graceful Restart Mechanism for Label	RFC 4664 Framework for Layer 2 Virtual Private
	RFC 1449 Transport Mappings for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)	Distribution Protocol	Networks (L2VPNs)
	RFC 1519 CIDR	RFC 3479 Fault Tolerance for the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)	RFC 4665 Service Requirements for Layer 2 Provider-Provisioned Virtual Private Networks
	RFC 1542 BOOTP Extensions	RFC 3509 OSPF ABR Behavior	RFC 4741 NETCONF Configuration Protocol
	RFC 1542 Clarifications and Extensions for the Bootstrap	RFC 3526 More Modular Exponential (MODP)	RFC 4742 Using the NETCONF Configuration Protocol
	Protocol PEC 1624 Incremental Internet Checksum	Diffie-Hellman groups for Internet Key Exchange (IKE)	over Secure SHell (SSH)
	RFC 1624 Incremental Internet Checksum	RFC 3564 Requirements for Support of Differentiated Services-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering	RFC 4743 Using NETCONF over the Simple Object Acc Protocol (SOAP)
	RFC 1631 NAT	RFC 3567 Intermediate System to Intermediate System	RFC 4765 Service Requirements for Layer 2 Provider
	RFC 1701 Generic Routing Encapsulation RFC 1702 Generic Routing Encapsulation over IPv4	(IS-IS) Cryptographic Authentication	Provisioned Virtual Private Networks
	networks	RFC 3584 Coexistence between Version 1 and Version 2	RFC 4781 Graceful Restart Mechanism for BGP with
	RFC 1721 RIP-2 Analysis		

Standards and Protocols (continued)

(applies to all products in series)

RFC 1722 RIP-2 Applicability

RFC 1723 RIP v2

RFC 1724 RIP Version 2 MIB Extension

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 1945 Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.0

RFC 1966 BGP Route Reflection An alternative to full mesh IBGP

RFC 1981 Path MTU Discovery for IP version 6

RFC 2003 IP Encapsulation within IP

RFC 2018 TCP Selective Acknowledgement Options

RFC 2082 RIP-2 MD5 Authentication

RFC 2104 HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message

Authentication RFC 2131 DHCP

KFC 2131 DIIC

RFC 2132 DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions RFC 2138 Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)

RFC 2236 IGMP Snooping

RFC 2246 The TLS Protocol Version 1.0

RFC 2251 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3) RFC 2252 Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3): Attribute Syntax Definitions

REC 2283 MBGP

RFC 2309 Recommendations on queue management and congestion avoidance in the Internet

RFC 2338 VRRP

RFC 2451 The ESP CBC-Mode Cipher Algorithms

RFC 2453 RIPv2

RFC 2474 Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers

RFC 2510 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Management Protocols

RFC 2519 A Framework for Inter-Domain Route Aggregation

RFC 2529 Transmission of IPv6 over IPv4 Domains without Explicit Tunnels

RFC 2548 (MS-RAS-Vendor only)

RFC 2581 TCP Congestion Control

RFC 2597 Assured Forwarding PHB Group

RFC 2598 An Expedited Forwarding PHB

RFC 2616 HTTP Compatibility v1.1

RFC 2661 L2TP

RFC 2663 NAT Terminology and Considerations RFC 2694 DNS extensions to Network Address

Translators (DNS_ALG) RFC 2698 A Two Rate Three Color Marker

RFC 2716 PPP EAP TLS Authentication Protocol

RFC 2747 RSVP Cryptographic Authentication

RFC 2763 Dynamic Name-to-System ID mapping

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RFC 3973 Protocol Independent Multicast - Dense Mode (PIM-DM): Protocol Specification (Revised)

RFC 3985 Pseudo Wire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) Architecture

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RFC 4062 OSPF Benchmarking Terminology and

RFC 4063 Considerations When Using Basic OSPF

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RFC 4222 Prioritized Treatment of Specific OSPF Version 2 Packets and Congestion Avoidance

RFC 4250 The Secure Shell (SSH) Protocol Assigned Numbers

RFC 4251 The Secure Shell (SSH) 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 4291 IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture

RFC 4305 Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation

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RFC 4787 Network Address Translation (NAT) Behavioral Requirements for Unicast UDP

RFC 4798 Connecting IPv6 Islands over IPv4 MPLS Using IPv6 Provider Edge Routers (6PE)

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RFC 4812 OSPF Restart Signaling

RFC 4813 OSPF Link-Local Signaling

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RFC 4835 Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation Requirements for Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) and Authentication Header (AH)

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 5065 Autonomous System Confederations for BGP

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RFC 5214 Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing

RFC 5280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure

RFC 5286 Basic Specification for IP Fast Reroute:

Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile

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Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM) Pseudowires in MPLS

RFC 5301 Dynamic Hostname Exchange Mechanism for

RFC 5304 Intermediate System to Intermediate System

RFC 5309 Point-to-Point Operation over LAN in Link

RFC 5381 Experience of Implementing NETCONF over

RFC 5382 The IP Network Address Translator (NAT)

RFC 5492 Capabilities Advertisement with BGP-4

RFC 5508 NAT Behavioral Requirements for ICMP

RFC 5613 OSPF Link-Local Signaling

RFC 5398 Autonomous System (AS) Number Reservation

RFC 5539 NETCONF over Transport Layer Security (TLS)

RFC 5659 An Architecture for Multi-Segment Pseudowire

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RFC 5302 Domain-Wide Prefix Distribution with

(IS-IS) Cryptographic Authentication

RFC 5306 Restart Signaling for IS-IS

RFC 5308 Routing IPv6 with IS-IS

State Routing Protocols

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RFC 5254 Requirements for Multi-Segment Pseudowire

RFC 5095 Deprecation of Type 0 Routing Headers in IPv6

RFC 5007 DHCPv6 Leasequery RFC 5036 LDP Specification

RFC 5187 OSPFv3 Graceful Restart

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RFC 5277 NETCONF Event Notifications

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IS-IS

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	RFC 2869 RADIUS Extensions RFC 2884 Performance Evaluation of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) in IP Networks.	Requirements for Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) and Authentication Header (AH) RFC 4364 BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)	Emulation Edge-to-Edge RFC 5798 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) Version 3 for IPv4 and IPv6
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	RFC 2966 Domain-wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS	RFC 4381 Analyses of the Security of BGP/MPLS IP VPNs RFC 4382 MPLS/BGP Layer 3 Virtual Private Network	RFC 5882 Generic Application of BFD RFC 5883 BFD for Multihop Paths
	RFC 2973 IS-IS Mesh Groups	(VPN) Management Information Base RFC 4385 Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) Control Word for Use over an MPLS PSN	RFC 5905 Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification RFC 854 Telnet Protocol Specification RFC 856 Telnet Binary Transmission
IP multicast	RFC 1112 IGMP	RFC 2710 Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) for IPv6	RFC 3376 IGMPv3 (host joins only)
	RFC 2362 PIM Sparse Mode	RFC 2934 Protocol Independent Multicast MIB for IPv4 RFC 3376 IGMPv3	RFC 5059 Bootstrap Router (BSR) Mechanism for Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)
IPv6	RFC 2080 RIPng for IPv6	RFC 2529 Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IPv4	RFC 2893 Transition Mechanisms for IPv6 Hosts and Routers
	RFC 2460 IPv6 Specification RFC 2473 Generic Packet Tunneling in IPv6	RFC 2545 Use of MP-BGP-4 for IPv6 RFC 2553 Basic Socket Interface Extensions for IPv6	RFC 3056 Connection of IPv6 Domains via IPv4 Clouds
	RFC 2475 IPv6 DiffServ Architecture	RFC 2740 OSPFv3 for IPv6	RFC 3162 RADIUS and IPv6 RFC 3315 DHCPv6 (client and relay)
			RFC 5340 OSPF for IPv6
MIBs	RFC 1213 MIB II	RFC 2012 SNMPv2 MIB for TCP	RFC 2573 SNMP-Notification MIB
	RFC 1493 Bridge MIB	RFC 2013 SNMPv2 MIB for UDP	RFC 2574 SNMP USM MIB
		RFC 2096 IP Forwarding Table MIB	RFC 2674 802.1p and IEEE 802.1Q Bridge MIB
	RFC 1850 OSPFv2 MIB RFC 1907 SNMPv2 MIB	RFC 2233 Interfaces MIB RFC 2273 SNMP-NOTIFICATION-MIB	RFC 2737 Entity MIB (Version 2) RFC 2863 The Interfaces Group MIB
	RFC 2011 SNMPv2 MIB for IP	RFC 2571 SNMP Framework MIB	RFC 3813 MPLS LSR MIB
		RFC 2572 SNMP-MPD MIB	
Network management	IEEE 802.1D (STP)	RFC 1904 SNMPv2 Conformance	RFC 2272 SNMPv3 Management Protocol
	RFC 1098 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	RFC 1905 SNMPv2 Protocol Operations	RFC 2273 SNMPv3 Applications
	RFC 1158 Management Information Base for network management of TCP/IP-based internets: MIB-II	RFC 1906 SNMPv2 Transport Mappings	RFC 2274 USM for SNMPv3
	RFC 1212 Concise MIB definitions RFC 1215 Convention for defining traps for use with the	RFC 1908 Coexistence between Version 1 and Version 2 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework	RFC 2275 VACM for SNMPv3 RFC 2575 SNMPv3 View-based Access Control Model (VACM)
	SNMP	RFC 1918 Private Internet Address Allocation	RFC 3164 BSD syslog Protocol
	RFC 1389 RIPv2 MIB Extension	RFC 2037 Entity MIB using SMIv2	RFC 3411 An Architecture for Describing Simple Netwo
	RFC 1448 Protocol Operations for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv2)	RFC 2261 An Architecture for Describing SNMP Management Frameworks	Management Protocol (SNMP) Management Framewon RFC 3412 Message Processing and Dispatching for the
	RFC 1450 Management Information Base (MIB) for version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol	RFC 2262 Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) RFC 3413 Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
	(SNMPv2)	RFC 2263 SNMPv3 Applications	Applications
	RFC 1902 Structure of Management Information for Version 2 of the Simple Network Management Protocol	RFC 2264 User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)	RFC 3414 SNMPv3 User-based Security Model (USM)
	(SNMPv2) RFC 1903 SNMPv2 Textual Conventions	RFC 2265 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)	RFC 3415 View-based Access Control Model (VACM) f the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
OSPF	RFC 1245 OSPF protocol analysis RFC 1246 Experience with OSPF	RFC 1583 OSPFv2	RFC 1850 OSPFv2 Management Information Base (MIB traps
	תרכ ובאס בגעפוופוונפ שונוו עסאד	RFC 1587 OSPF NSSA RFC 1765 OSPF Database Overflow	RFC 2328 OSPFv2
		Ric 1705 0511 Balabase overhow	RFC 2370 OSPF Opaque LSA Option
QoS/CoS	IEEE 802.1P (CoS)	RFC 2597 DiffServ Assured Forwarding (AF)	RFC 3168 The Addition of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to IP
	RFC 2474 DS Field in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers RFC 2475 DiffServ Architecture	RFC 2598 DiffServ Expedited Forwarding (EF) RFC 2697 A Single Rate Three Color Marker	RFC 3247 Supplemental Information for the New Definition of the EF PHB (Expedited Forwarding Per-Ho Behavior)
Security	IEEE 802.1X Port Based Network Access Control	RFC 2408 Internet Security Association and Key	RFC 2865 RADIUS Authentication
	RFC 2082 RIP-2 MD5 Authentication	Management Protocol (ISAKMP) RFC 2409 The Internet Key Exchange (IKE)	RFC 2866 RADIUS Accounting
	RFC 2104 Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication RFC 2138 RADIUS Authentication	RFC 2409 The Internet Key Exchange (IKE) RFC 2412 The OAKLEY Key Determination Protocol	RFC 3579 RADIUS Support For Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
	RFC 2139 RADIUS Accounting	RFC 2459 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and CRL Profile RFC 2818 HTTP Over TLS	RFC 3580 IEEE 802.1X Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) Usage Guidelines

Standards and Protocols (continued)

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VPN

RFC 1828 IP Authentication using Keyed MD5
RFC 1853 IP in IP Tunneling

RFC 2401 Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol

RFC 2402 IP Authentication Header

RFC 2403 The Use of HMAC-MD5-96 within ESP and AH

RFC 2404 The Use of HMAC-SHA-1-96 within ESP and AH

Explicit IV RFC 2406 IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) RFC 2407 The Internet IP Security Domain of Interpretation for ISAKMP

RFC 2405 The ESP DES-CBC Cipher Algorithm With

RFC 2410 The NULL Encryption Algorithm and Its Use

With IPSec

RFC 2411 IP Security Document Roadmap

RFC 3948 - UDP Encapsulation of IPSec ESP Packets RFC 4301 - Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol

RFC 4302 - IP Authentication Header (AH)

RFC 4303 - IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

RFC 4305 - Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation Requirements for ESP and AH

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