

مشخصات فنی

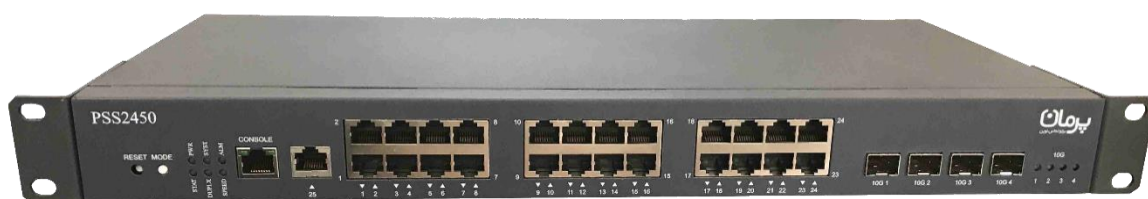
PSS2450

پرمان
پرتوتماس نوین



پرمان
پرتوتماس نوین

PSS2450 یک سوئیچ لایه دو اترنت است که می‌تواند در شبکه‌های سازمانی و حرفه‌ای برای ایجاد ارتباطات مورد نیاز دیتا استفاده شود. PSS2450 سیستمی انعطاف‌پذیر است و مجموعه وسیعی از پروتکل‌های مورد نیاز شبکه‌های سازمانی را پشتیبانی می‌کند. این سوئیچ دارای ۲۴ واسط گیگابیت اترنت و ۴ واسط ۱۰ گیگابیت اترنت است. این دستگاه دارای ارتفاع استاندارد 1U بوده و در راک‌های مخابراتی ۱۹ و ۲۱ اینچ قابل نصب است.



ویژگی‌ها:

- ✓ پشتیبانی از سوئیچینگ لایه دو
- ✓ پشتیبانی از پروتکل‌های شبکه
- ✓ پشتیبانی از فریم اترنت با طول ۹۶۰۰ بایت
- ✓ پشتیبانی از ویژگی‌های کیفیت سرویس QoS
- ✓ مجهز به سیستم خطایابی و گزارش عمل‌کرد
- ✓ پشتیبانی از VLAN
- ✓ پشتیبانی از سیاست‌های امنیتی
- ✓ پشتیبانی از SFP با طول موج و توان انتخابی
- ✓ گذردهی حداکثر ۱۲۸ گیگابیت بر ثانیه
- ✓ پشتیبانی از SNMPv3
- ✓ پشتیبانی از پروتکل‌های مدیریت گروهی
- ✓ پشتیبانی از IGMP / IGMP Snooping
- ✓ ارتفاع استاندارد 1U
- ✓ 802.1x / Port Security
- ✓ MSTP/RSTP/STP/UDLD/ACL/802.1X

Part No.	10GE (Optical)	GE (Optical)	GE (Electrical)
PSS2450-e	4	0	24
PSS2450-o	4	24	0

مشخصات فنی واسطها

IEEE 802.3	استاندارد		
10/100/1000 Mbps	الکتريکی	نرخ ارسال و دریافت	واسطهای اترنت
1 / 10 Gbps	نوری		
RJ-45	الکتريکی	نوع کانکتور	
LC	نوری		
UART	استاندارد		
9600 bps (default)	نرخ ارسال و دریافت		واسط مدیریت
RJ-45	نوع کانکتور		

توان مصرفی

۱۱۰ / ۲۲۰ ولت (متناوب)	ولتاژ نامی ورودی
۴۸ ولت مستقیم (با قابلیت افزونگی)	
۲۴۰ ~ ۹۰ ولت / ۷۲ ~ ۳۶ ولت	دامنه ولتاژ ورودی
۲۵ وات	حداکثر توان مصرفی

مشخصات مکانیکی

۴۸۰ میلی‌متر	عرض	ابعاد
۲۰۰ میلی‌متر	عمق	
۴۴ میلی‌متر (IU)	ارتفاع	

شرایط محیطی

صفر تا ۴۵ درجه سانتی‌گراد	محدوده دمای کار مجاز
صفر تا ۹۰ درصد	درصد رطوبت

Network Security

Threat Defense Features	Root Guard
	BPDU Guard
	Port Security
Port Security	Static MAC addressing for Ensuring Security
	Protected port option for restricting the forwarding of traffic to designated ports on the same switch
	Port security option for limiting and identifying MAC addresses of the stations allowed to access the port
Storm Control	Protocol storm protection to control the rate of incoming protocol traffic to a switch by dropping packets that exceed a specified ingress rate.
DHCP Snooping	DHCP snooping to filter untrusted DHCP messages between untrusted hosts and DHCP servers.
Access Control Lists (ACLs)	Standard and extended IP access control lists (ACLs) for defining inbound security policies on Layer 2 interfaces (port ACLs).
	Extended MAC access control lists for defining security policies in the inbound direction on Layer 2 interfaces.
	Source and destination MAC-based ACLs for filtering non-IP traffic.
Private VLAN Edge	To provide security and isolation between switch ports, which helps ensure that users cannot snoop on other users' traffic.
IGMP Filtering	To provide multicast authentication by filtering out nonsubscribers and to limit the number of concurrent multicast streams available per port.

Network Security

Features to control access to the network.

Comprehensive 802.1x

Guest VLAN to provide limited services to non-802.1x-compliant users.

Restricted VLAN to provide limited services to users who are 802.1x compliant, but do not have the credentials to authenticate via the standard 802.1x processes.

SSH & SNMPv3

Providing network security by encrypting administrator traffic during Telnet and SNMP sessions. SSH version 2 (SSHv2) is available on PSS2440.

SNMP V1/V2C/V3

Support for 3DES and AES with version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)

Enhanced QoS

Eight egress queues

Up to eight egress queues per port and strict priority queuing so that the highest-priority packets are serviced ahead of all other traffic.

Shaped Round Robin (SRR)

Shaped Round Robin (SRR) scheduling and Weighted Tail Drop (WTD) congestion avoidance.

802.1p Class of Service (CoS)

Redundancy & Resiliency

EtherChannel

Is a port link aggregation technology or port-channel architecture used primarily on PSS2440 switches. It allows grouping of several physical Ethernet links to create one logical Ethernet link for the purpose of providing fault-tolerance and high-speed links between switches, routers and servers.

IEEE 802.1s/w RSTP

Provide rapid spanning-tree convergence independent of spanning-tree timers and also offer the benefit of Layer 2 load balancing and distributed processing. Stacked units behave as a single spanning-tree node.

MSTP

The Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol and algorithm, provides both simple and full connectivity assigned to any given Virtual LAN throughout a Bridged Local Area Network.

Switch-Port Auto-Recovery (Error Disable)

Automatically attempts to reactivate a link that is disabled because of a network error.

Operational Simplicity

VTP

VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) reduces administration in a switched network. When you configure a new VLAN on one VTP server, the VLAN is distributed through all switches in the domain. This reduces the need to configure the same VLAN everywhere.

DHCP

Auto configuration of multiple switches through a boot server eases switch deployment.

Auto-Negotiation

On all ports automatically selects half- or full-duplex transmission mode to optimize bandwidth.

Operational Simplicity

Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)	Facilitates dynamic trunk configuration across all switch ports.
Automatic Media-Dependent Interface Crossover (MDIX)	Automatically adjusts transmit and receive pairs if an incorrect cable type (crossover or straight-through) is installed.
Unidirectional Link Detection Protocol (UDLD)	Aggressive UDLD allow unidirectional links caused by incorrect fiber-optic wiring or port faults to be detected and disabled on fiber-optic interfaces.
IGMP Snooping	Provide fast client joins and leaves of multicast streams and limit bandwidth-intensive video traffic to only the requesters.
Voice VLAN	Simplifies telephony installations by keeping voice traffic on a separate VLAN for easier administration and troubleshooting.
Remote Monitoring (RMON)	For enhanced traffic management, monitoring, and analysis, the embedded Remote Monitoring (RMON) software agent supports four RMON groups (history, statistics, alarms, and events).
Layer 2 trace route	Eases troubleshooting by identifying the physical path that a packet takes from source to destination.
Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)	Reduces the cost of administering software upgrades by downloading from a centralized location.
Network Time Protocol (NTP)	Provides an accurate and consistent timestamp to all intranet switches.
Service Password Encryption	

Other Features

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)	The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a vendor-neutral link layer protocol used by network devices for advertising their identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network based on IEEE 802 technology, principally wired Ethernet.
Archive	Is Supported.
Logging	Login log (on-failure, on-success) History (size = 500) Increase syslog message on console
Performance and scalability	Forwarding bandwidth: 52 Gbps
	Switching capacity: 38 Mpps
	Maximum active VLANs: 255 (Compatible with IEEE 802.1q)
	VLAN IDs available: 4094 (Compatible with IEEE 802.1q)
Management	Jumbo frame - Ethernet frame: 9600
	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
	Command Line(CLI)
	Telnet
Flow Control	SSH
	FTP/TFTP
	IEEE 802.3x
Flash	64 MB
DRAM	128 MB
Max Mac Address Entries	8 k