Single PON Port GPON OLT WEB USER MANUAL

Version V1.1
Release Date 2024-9-30

CONTENTS

Chapter 1 System Description

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 OLT Introduction

The Web management user manual is for the OLT listed in Table 1-1. After you have completed installation, connection and commissioning of the equipment, you can start on configuring various services and functions for the equipment.

Table 1-1 OLT interfaces

Products		**Single PON port GPON OLT**
Chassis	Racks	1U
1G/10G Uplink Port	QTY	3
	Copper	2*100/1000M auto-negotiation
	SFP(Independent)	1*SFP+ (SFP+ is compatible with 10GE)
GPON Port	QTY	1
	Fiber Type	9/125μm SM
Management Mode		Console, WEB, Telnet and CLI

1.1.2 OS Requirement

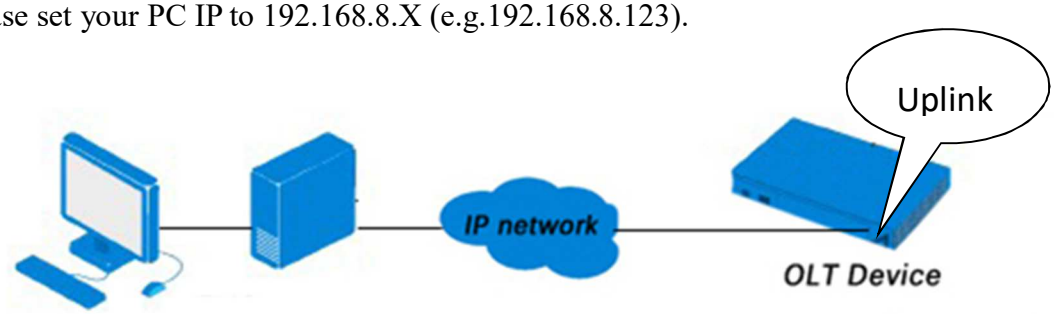
For OLT management, it supports or requires the following operation system.

Table 1-2 Operation System requirement

CPU	**Memory**	**DISK**	**Video Card**	**Operating System**
Frequency above 2GHz	2GB Or above	10GB Disk space	65000 color resolving capability 1024*768 and above	Windows2008 Windows XP Windows 7 Windows 8 Windows 10

1.2 Connection

Connect the OLT Uplink port to IP network. The OLT default management IP is 192.168.8.200.
Please set your PC IP to 192.168.8.X (e.g.192.168.8.123).



Chapter 2 OLT Information

2.1 Login

Follow the steps to login:
1. Conform “1.2 Connection” to connect;
2. The device default IP address is 192.168.8.200;
3. Open your web browser, type the device IP in the address bar;
4. Entry of the username and password will be prompted. Enter the default login User Name and Password.
The default username and password is "**admin/Xpon@Olt9417#**".

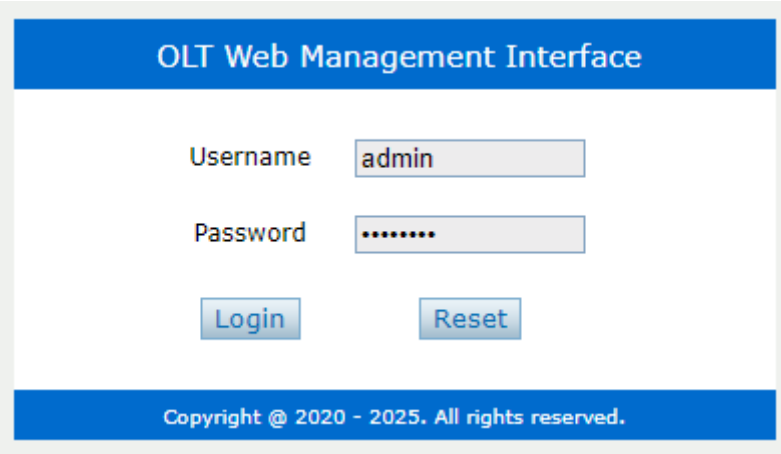


Figure 2-1-1: Login

2.2 Device Information

The OLT ports connection status are shown in the top of the interface, and about the OLT basic information.
OLT Information → Device Information
This part shows the OLT information such as system name, serial number, hardware version, firmware version, MAC address and system time. The system name can be modified in need.

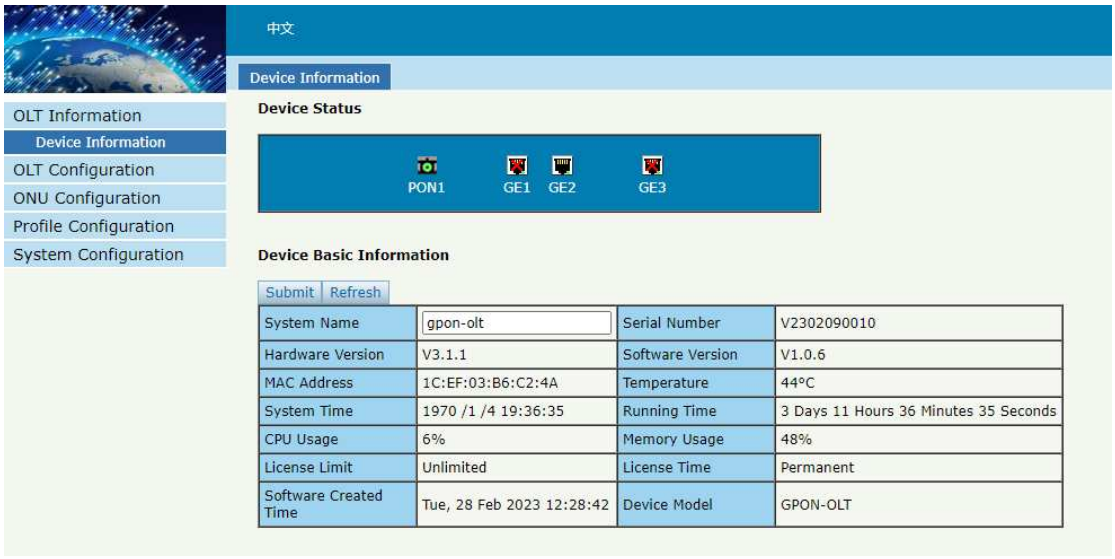


Figure 2-2-1: Device Information

Chapter 3 OLT Configuration

3.1 VLAN

OLT equipment switch engine is fully compliant with the IEEE802.1Q VLAN standard and has the following main features:

- Support Port-based VLAN and IEEE802.1Q VLAN.
- Support full 512 VLAN at the same time, VLAN range is 1~4094.

All switch ports, including uplink ports and downlink ports, support VLAN partition. VLAN 1 is the system reserved VLAN, it includes all switch ports which are untag mode.

3.1.1 Create VLAN

OLT Configuration → VLAN

In this user interface, you can create new VLAN.

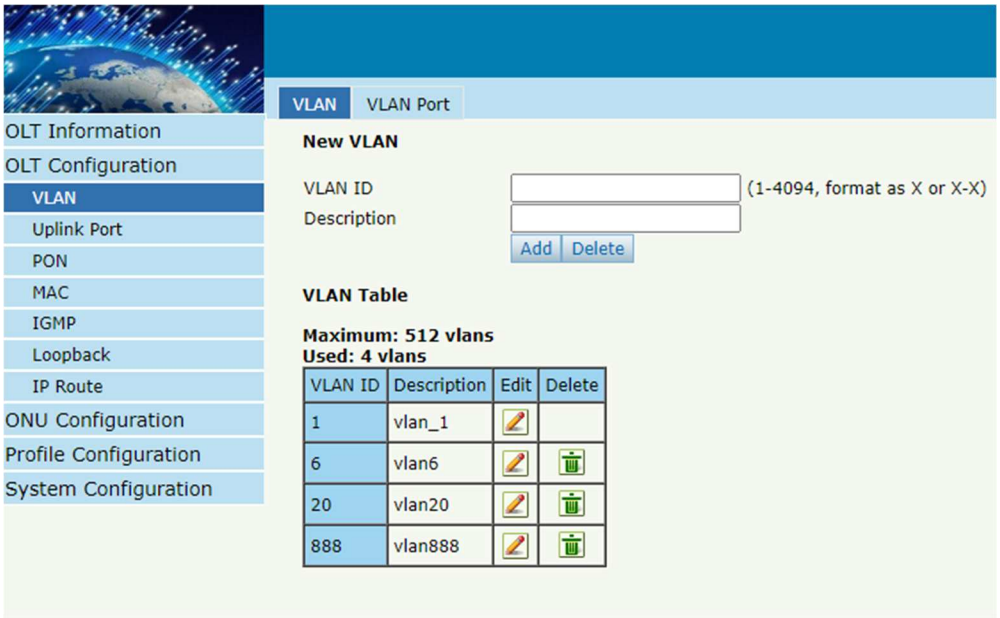


Figure 3-1-1: Create New VLAN

3.1.2 VLAN Port

OLT Configuration → VLAN → VALN Port

Assign the ports to the VLANs that have been created. You can choose the tag or untag VLAN mode.

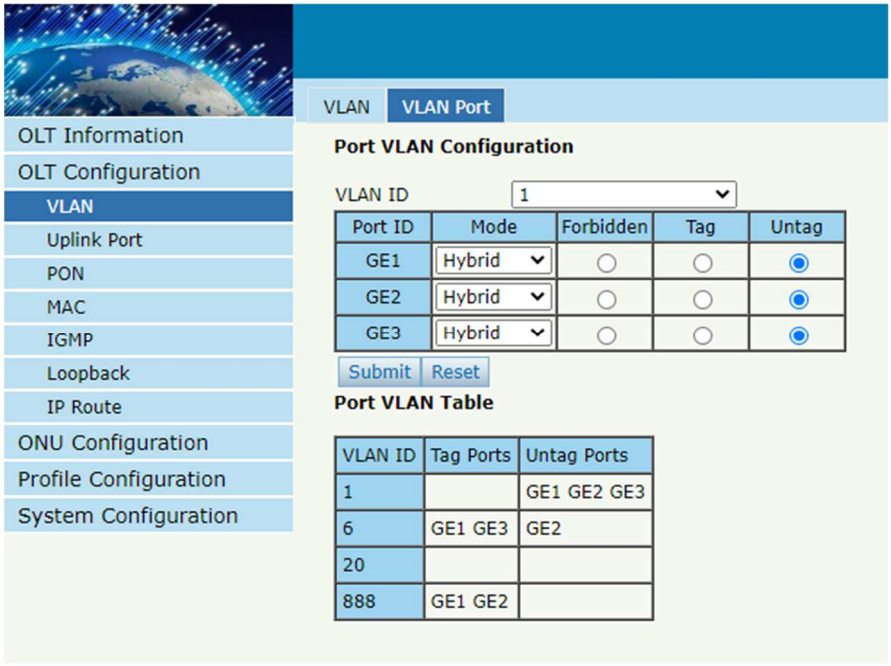


Figure 3-1-2: Add VLAN Port

3.1.3 QinQ/Translation

OLT Configuration → VLAN → QinQ/Translation

In this page, VLAN QinQ and VLAN translation can be configured. VLAN QinQ and translation are applied to the incoming direction of port traffic.

Figure 3-1-3: VLAN QinQ/Translation

3.1.4 P2P

OLT Configuration → VLAN → P2P

In this page, P2P functionality can be enabled based on VLAN.

Figure 3-1-4: P2P Function

3.1.5 DSCP

OLT Configuration → VLAN → DSCP

In this page, you can manually configure the DSCP value of IP packets, set the DSCP mapping to a new DSCP, and support the configuration of IP DSCP mapping VLAN priority.

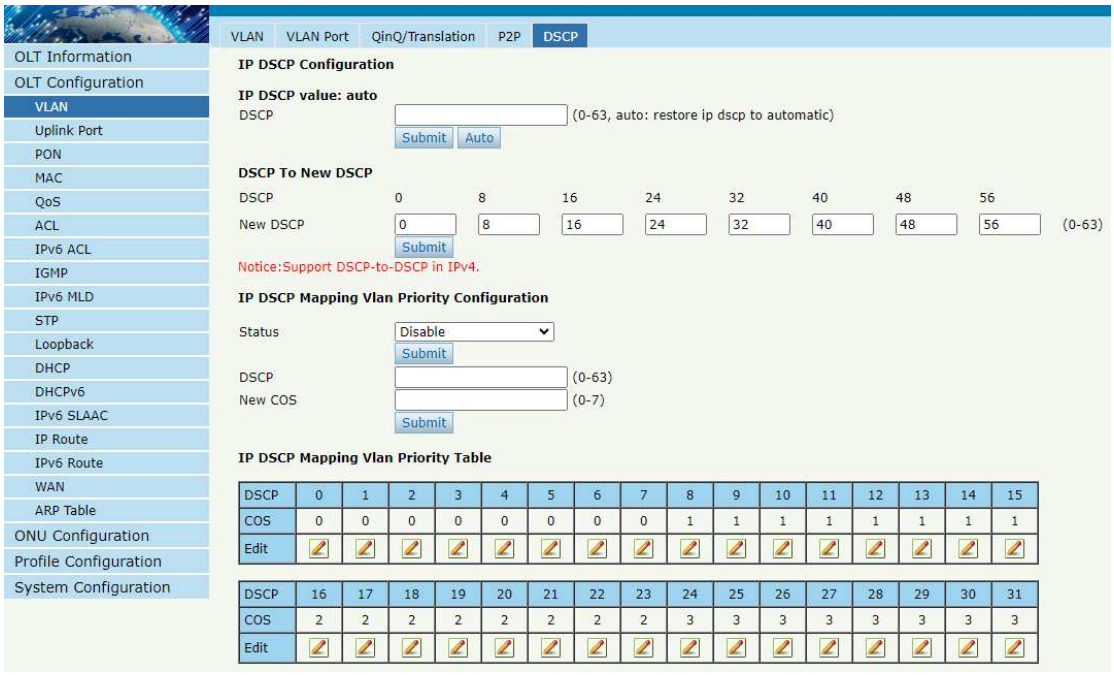


Figure 3-1-5: DSCP Configuration

3.2 Uplink Port

GE ports traffic statistics and basic configuration setting.

3.2.1 Information

OLT Configuration → Uplink Port → Information

This user interface displays traffic statistics of uplink ports.

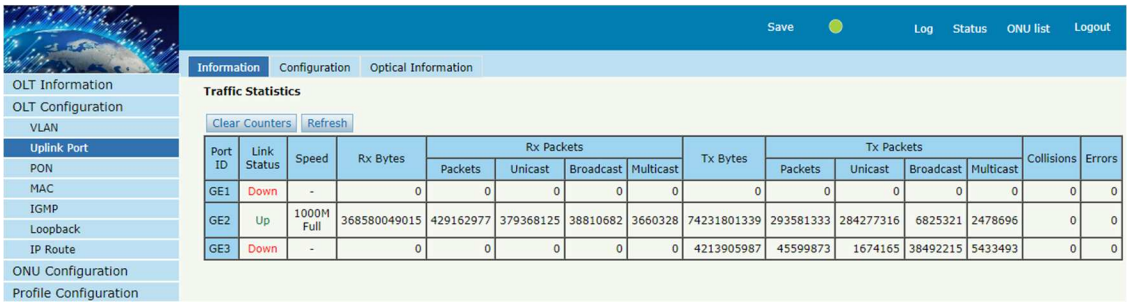


Figure 3-2-1: GE Traffic Statistics

3.2.2 Configuration

OLT Configuration → Uplink Port → Information

This user interface is used to configure port related functions and characteristic parameters of uplink port, such as port attributes, PVID, flow control, rate limit, storm suppression and so on.

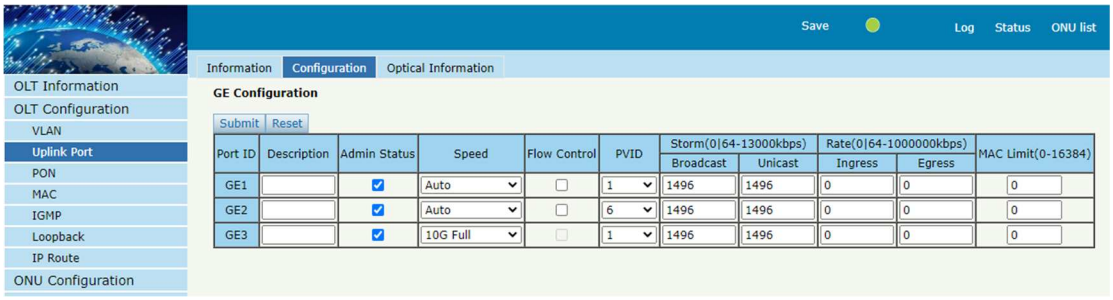


Figure 3-2-2: Uplink Ports Configuration

Illustrations of each parameter:

Parameters	Illustration
Port ID	GE port has two types, copper (GE1 to GE2) and fiber SFP (GE3).
Description	Descriptions or remarks of port.
Admin Status	Active or inactive status of port. It is enabled by default.
Speed	Configuring Port Rate.
Flow Control	Enable or disable flow control function of uplink port to control congestion. It is disabled by default.
PVID	Default VLAN ID of the port.
Broadcast	Broadcast storm suppression.
Unknown Unicast	Unknown unicast storm suppression.
Ingress Rate	Port ingress rate.

Egress Rate	Port egress rate.
MAC limit	Number of MAC address can be learnt in the port.

3.2.3 Optical Information

OLT Configuration → Uplink Port → Optical Information

This page can be used to view the optical port temperature, voltage, current, transmitted and received optical power and other parameters

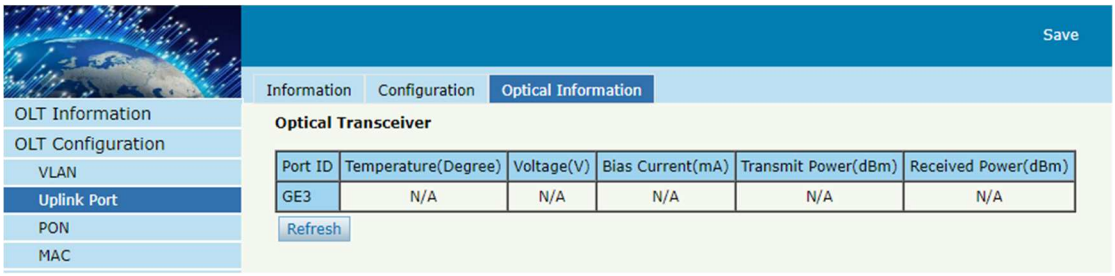


Figure 3-2-3: Optical Information

3.3 PON

3.3.1 Information

OLT Configuration → PON → Information

This user interface is used to displays parameters of PON port, such as PON module port current temperature, Voltage, current, transmit power.

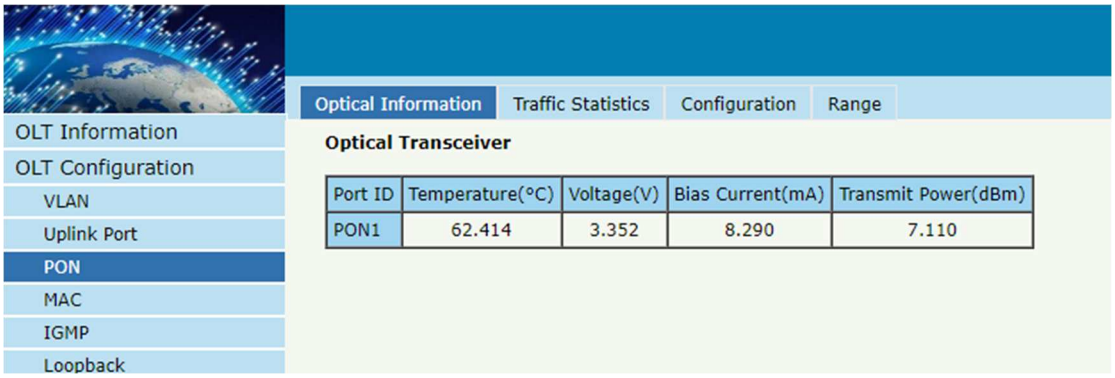


Figure 3-3-1: PON Information

3.3.2 Traffic Statistics

OLT Configuration → PON → Traffic Statistics

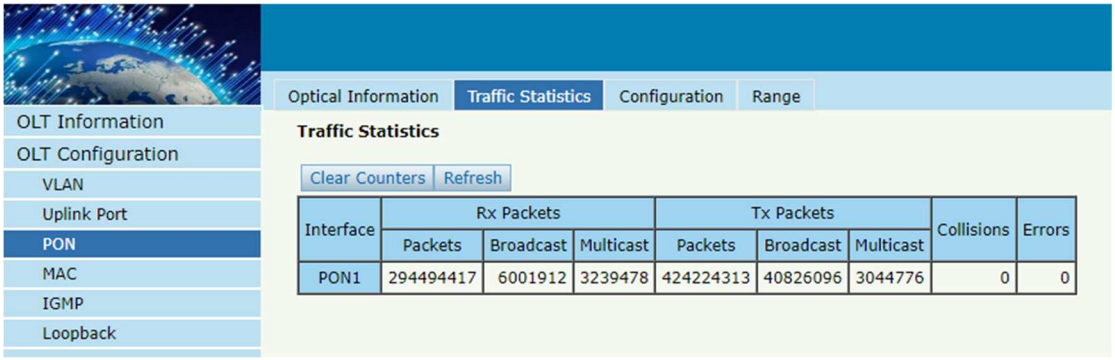


Figure 3-3-2: Traffic Statistics

3.3.3 Configuration

OLT Configuration → PON → Configuration

This page is used to configure functions and characteristic parameters of the PON port, such as port attributes, storm suppression, and rate limiting.

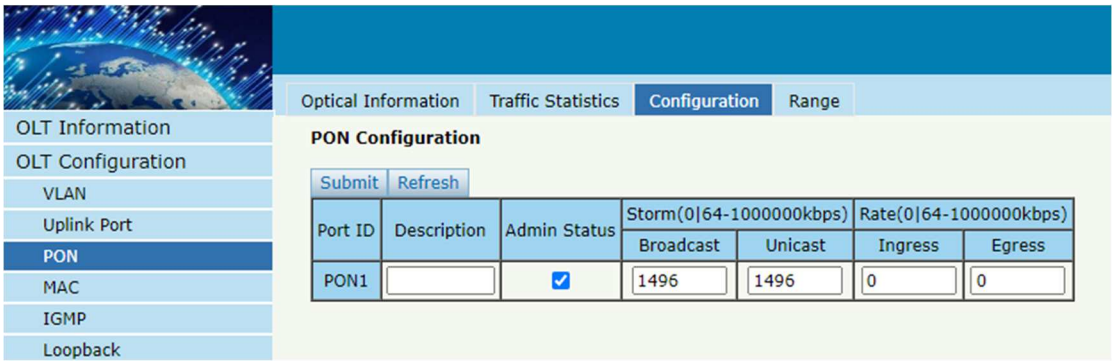


Figure 3-3-3: PON configuration

3.3.4 ALS Configuration

OLT Configuration → PON → Configuration

This page is used to configure port status. When the function is turned on and PONLOS is detected, the laser will be turned off. If the restart mode is auto, set the number of cycles to turn on the laser and the duration for how many seconds. If an ONU is found during the turning on of the laser, keep the laser on until the PONLOS signal is received again.

If it is in manual mode, after turning off the laser, it needs to be manually restarted using the no shutdown command.

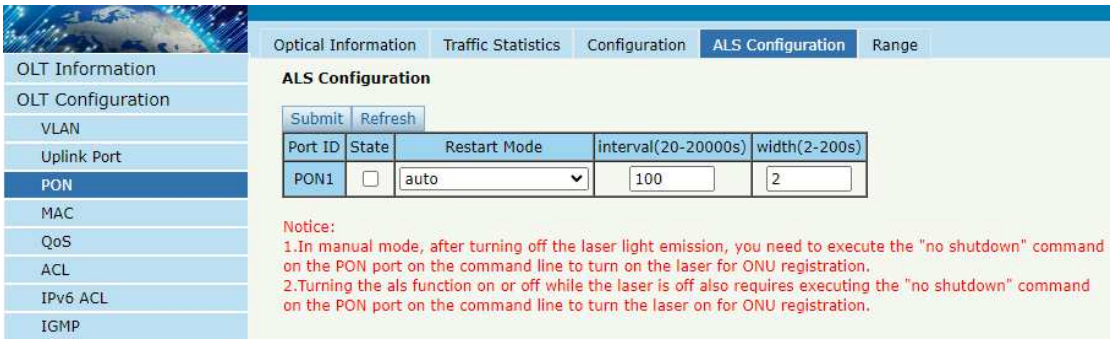


Figure 3-3-4: ALS Configuration

3.3.5 Range

OLT Configuration → PON → Range

When ONU is more than 20km away from OLT, you need to configure PON distance range. The difference between minimum and maximum should not be more than 20km. The unit is 100m.

For example, ONU is 25km away from OLT, the minimum is 50 and the maximum is 250.

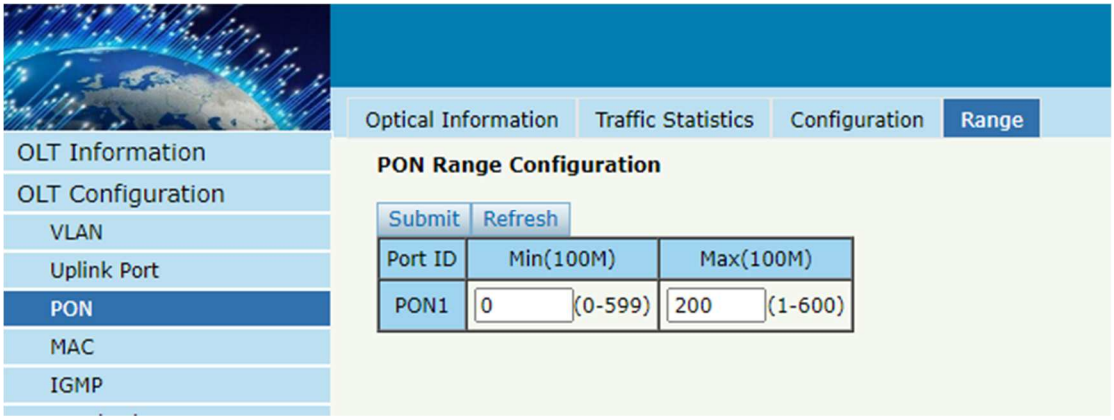


Figure 3-3-5: PON Range Configuration

3.4 MAC

In this section, you can check MAC address table of OLT, set MAC aging time and add MAC address manually.

3.4.1 MAC Table

OLT Configuration → MAC → MAC Table

This table displays MAC addresses that OLT has learned at PON ports and GE ports.

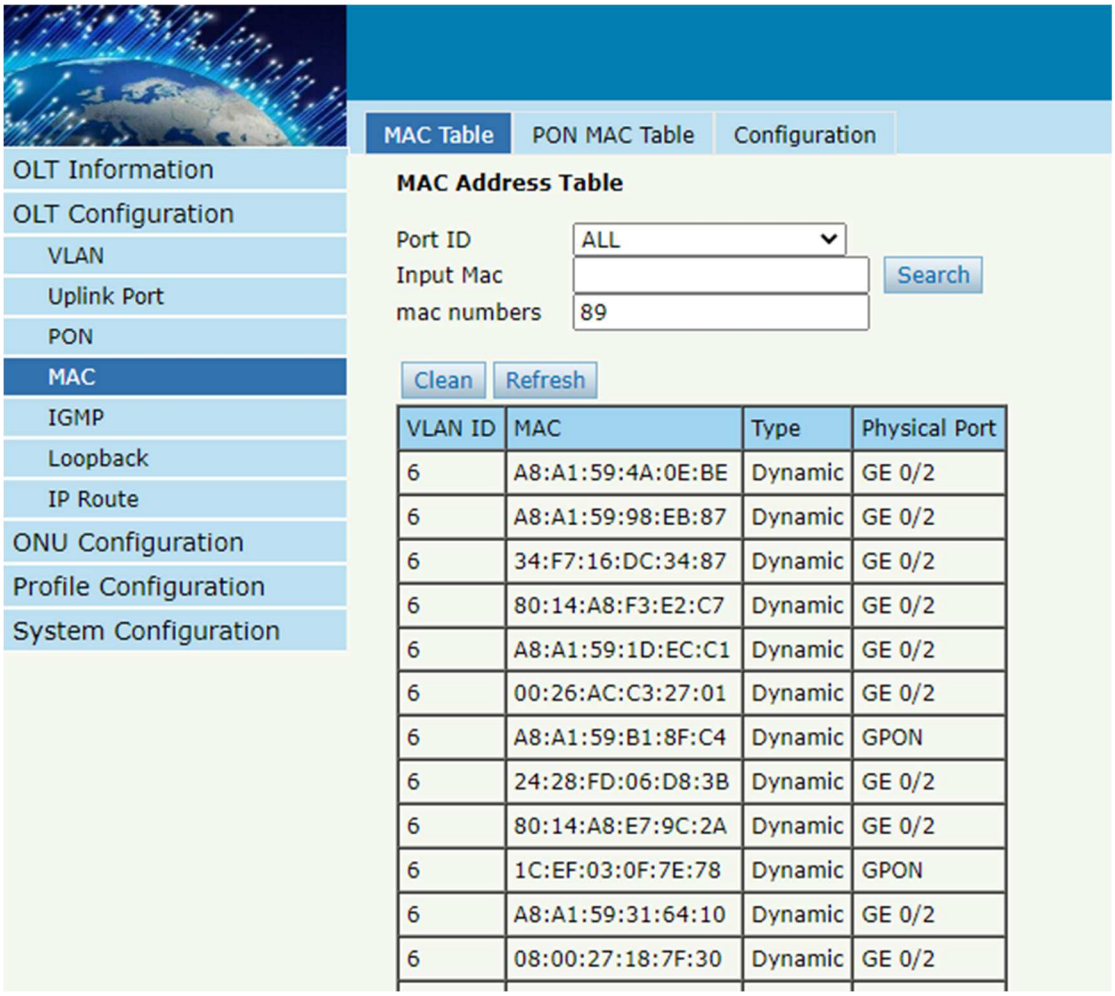
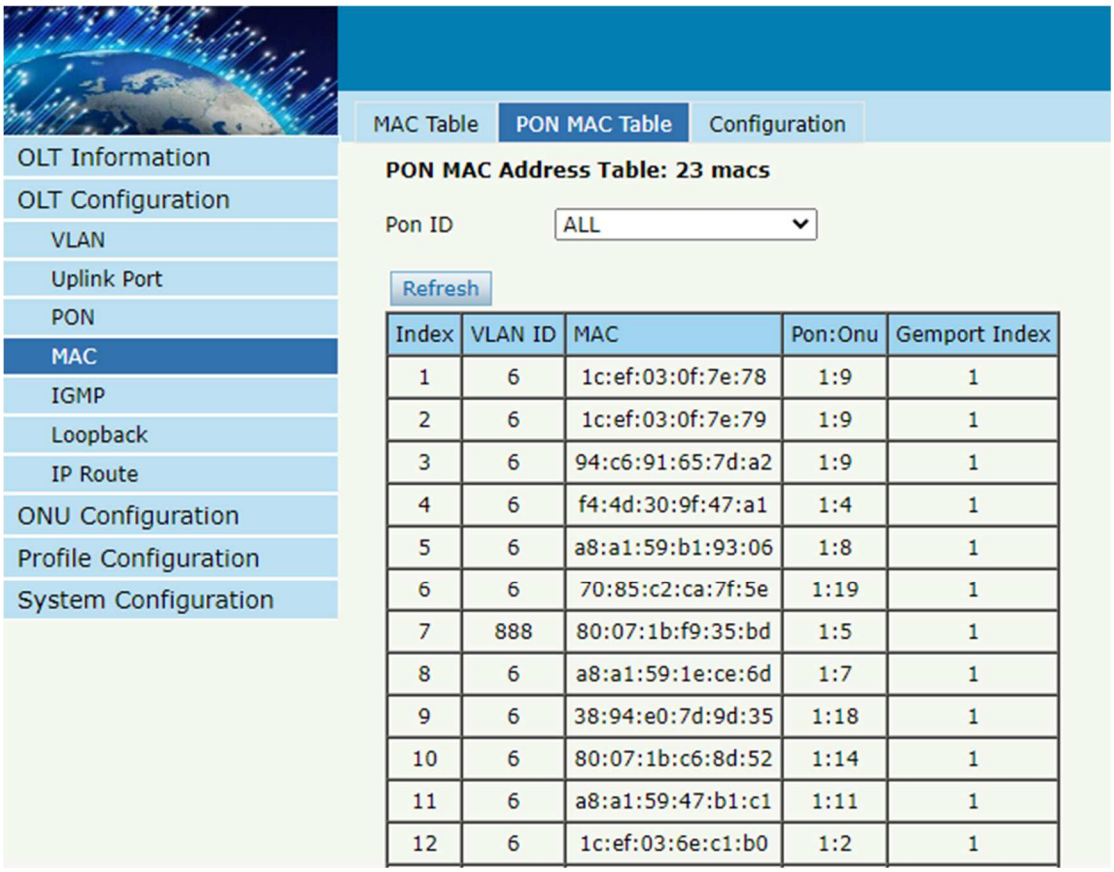


Figure 3-4-1: MAC Address Table

3.4.2 PON MAC Table

OLT Configuration → MAC → PON MAC Table

This table displays MAC addresses that OLT has learnt at PON ports.



Index	VLAN ID	MAC	Pon:Onu	Gemport Index
1	6	1c:ef:03:0f:7e:78	1:9	1
2	6	1c:ef:03:0f:7e:79	1:9	1
3	6	94:c6:91:65:7d:a2	1:9	1
4	6	f4:4d:30:9f:47:a1	1:4	1
5	6	a8:a1:59:b1:93:06	1:8	1
6	6	70:85:c2:ca:7f:5e	1:19	1
7	888	80:07:1b:f9:35:bd	1:5	1
8	6	a8:a1:59:1e:ce:6d	1:7	1
9	6	38:94:e0:7d:9d:35	1:18	1
10	6	80:07:1b:c6:8d:52	1:14	1
11	6	a8:a1:59:47:b1:c1	1:11	1
12	6	1c:ef:03:6e:c1:b0	1:2	1

Figure 3-4-2: PON MAC Table

3.4.3 Configuration

OLT Configuration → MAC → Configuration

The default MAC aging time of OLT is 300s, user can change the value between 10~1000000s. Also, user can add MAC address to the OLT manually.

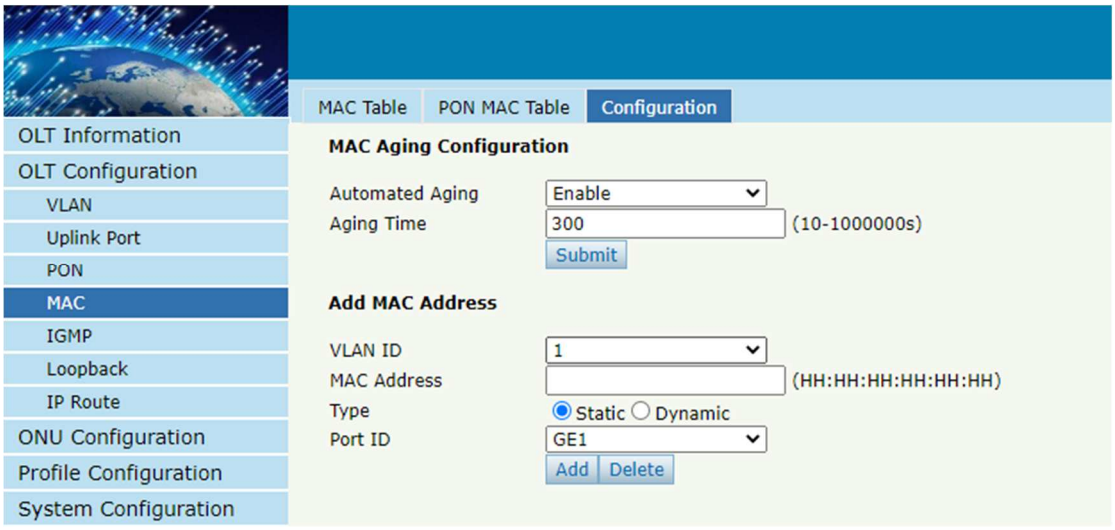


Figure 3-4-3: MAC Configuration

3.5 QoS

OLT Configuration → QoS → QoS

When bandwidth is insufficient or there is congestion in the network, queue scheduling can ensure that high priority data traffic passes through the device first. Traffic will be mapped to the queue based on its priority and transmitted within the queue.

OLT supports a total of 8 queues. The queue scheduling modes include strict priority (SP), weighted loop (WRR), and mixed mode (SP-WRR).

Strict priority scheduling ensures the bandwidth occupied by high priority traffic. Traffic with lower priority will only pass through when there is remaining bandwidth.

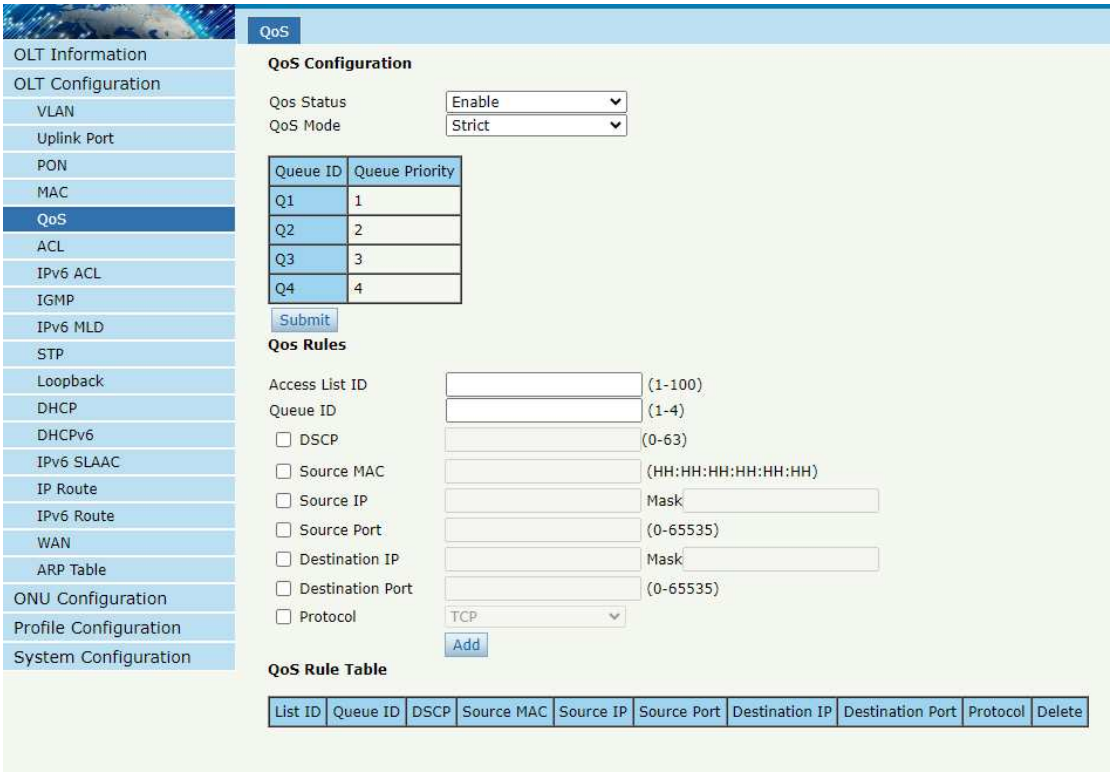


Figure 3-5-1: Qos Configuration

3.6 ACL

In order to filter packets, network devices need to set a series of rules to determine the content that needs to be filtered. These packets can only be filtered if they match the rules. Access control lists can achieve this function. The matching criteria for access control list rules can be source address, destination address, Ethernet type, VLAN, protocol port, etc. These access control list rules can also be used in other situations, such as the classification of flows in quality of service. Access control list rules can contain one or more sub rules with different matching conditions.

This device supports the following types of access control lists.

3.6.1 IP/MAC Filter

OLT Configuration → ACL → IP/MAC Filter

The filter is mainly based on IP/MAC addresses, including source IP address and destination IP address, source MAC address and destination MAC address.

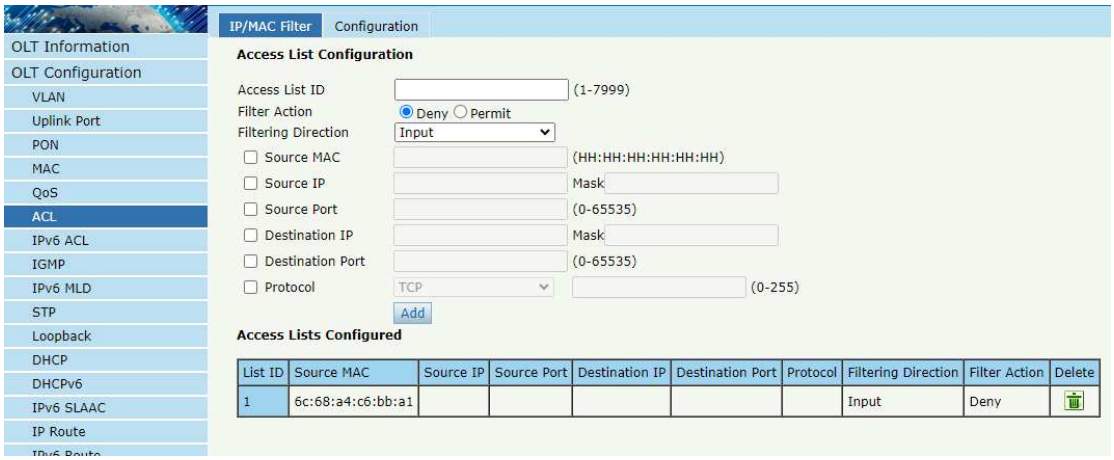


Figure 3-6-1: IP/MAC Filter

3.6.2 Configuration

OLT Configuration → ACL → Configuration

The main configuration controls the access list status and effective period.

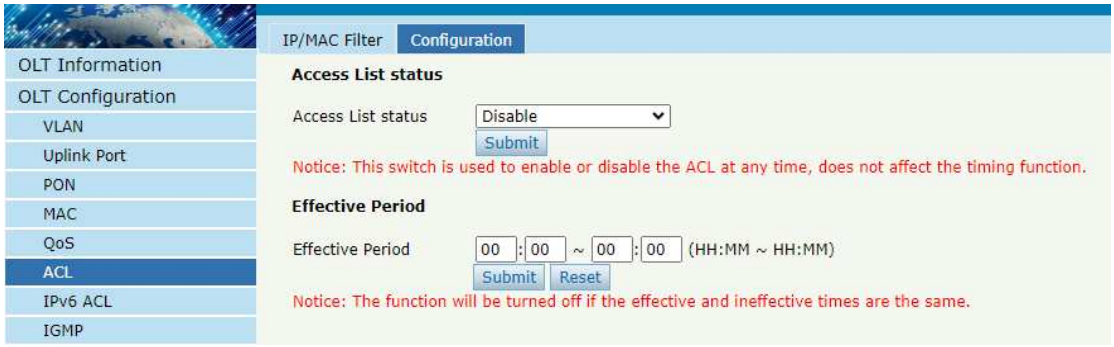


Figure 3-6-2: Configuration

3.7 IPv6 ACL

This section is about the IPv6 security configuration of OLT. IPv6 access control lists can allow or deny data transmission or access through IPv6 packets.

3.7.1 IPv6/MAC Filter

OLT Configuration → IPv6 ACL → IPv6/MAC Filter

The filter is mainly based on IPv6/MAC addresses, including source and destination IPv6 addresses, as well as source and destination MAC addresses.

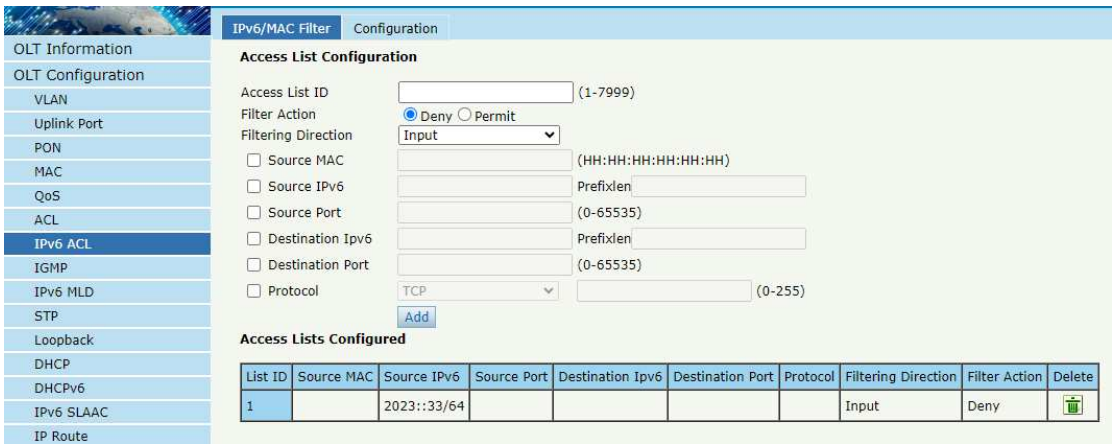


Figure 3-7-1: IPv6/MAC Filter

3.7.2 Configuration

OLT Configuration → IPv6 ACL → Configuration

The main configuration controls the access list status and effective period.

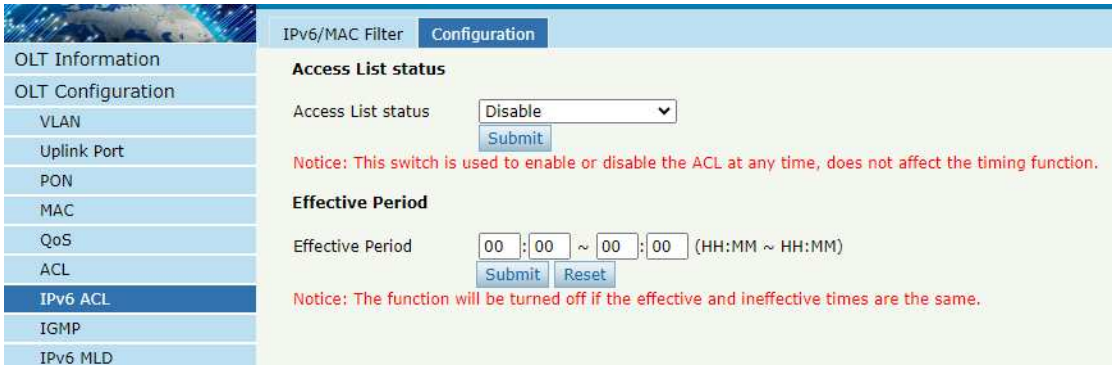


Figure 3-7-2: Configuration

3.8 IGMP

3.8.1 Group Member

OLT Configuration → IGMP → Group Member

When there is a multicast group produced, the group will display in this table.

Figure 3-8-1: Group Member

3.8.2 Global

OLT Configuration → IGMP → Global

IGMP basic configuration mainly contains parameters of query packet and member timeout. When IGMP status is enabled, OLT works at IGMP snooping mode. IGMP snooping is the process of listening to Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) network traffic. The feature allows a network switch to "listen in" on the IGMP conversation between hosts and routers. By listening to these conversations, the switch maintains a map of which devices need which IP multicast streams. Multicasts may be filtered from the ports which do not need them and thus controls which ports receive specific multicast traffic. When IGMP status is disabled, OLT works at transparent mode.

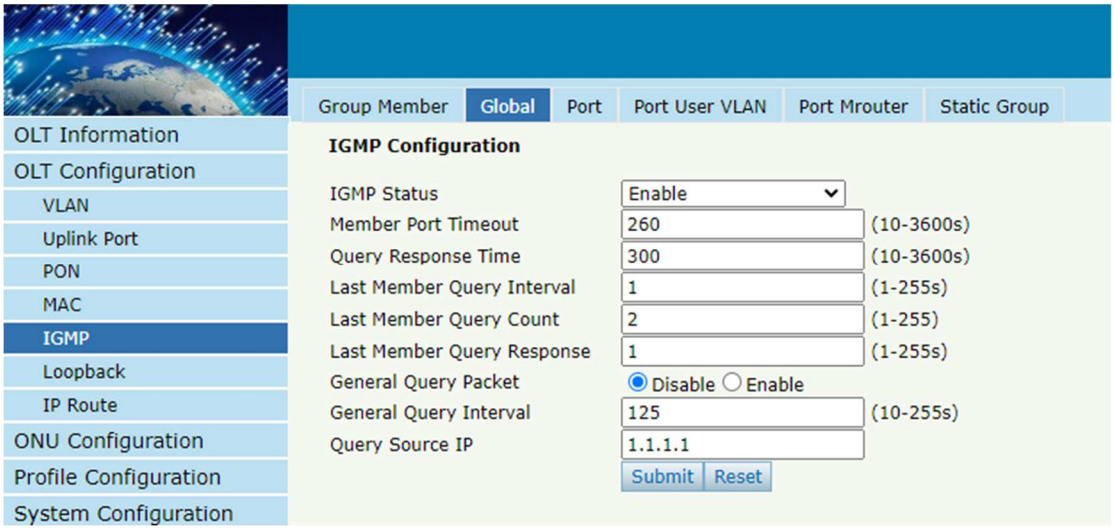


Figure 3-8-2: IGMP Global

3.8.3 Port

OLT Configuration → IGMP → Port

This configuration is used to set the maximum number of multicast groups, filter and fast leave mode.

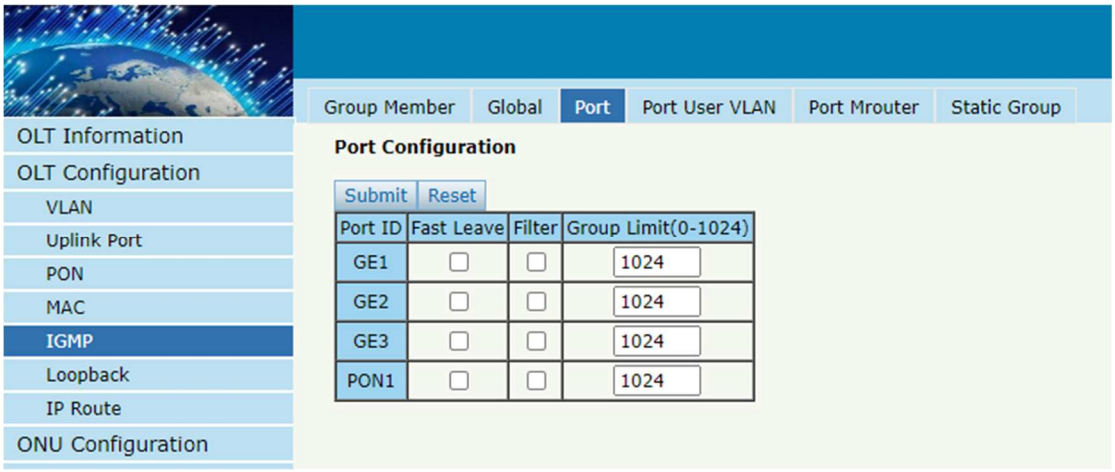


Figure 3-8-3: IGMP Port

3.8.4 Port User VLAN

OLT Configuration → IGMP → Port User VLAN

This configuration is used to configure IGMP VLAN for OLT. Generally, PON ports should be configured, and user VLAN and group VLAN are the same. If user VLAN and group VLAN are different, multicast VLAN will be translated.

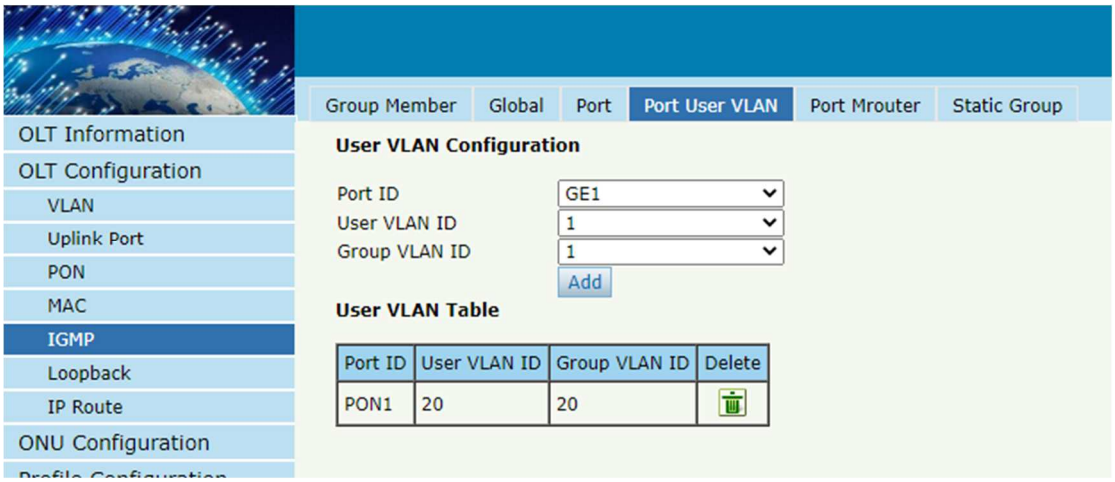


Figure 3-8-4: IGMP Port User VLAN

3.8.5 Port Mrouter

OLT Configuration → IGMP → Port Mrouter

Multicast router port is used to transmit IGMP signal messages. Generally, OLT uplink ports should be set as multicast router ports.

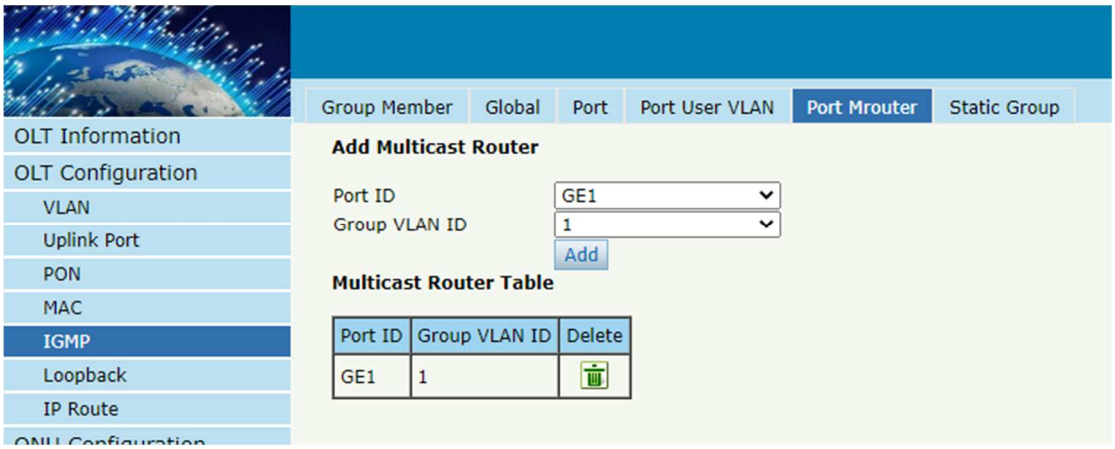


Figure 3-8-5: IGMP Port Mrouter

3.8.6 Static Group

OLT Configuration → IGMP → Static Group

This configuration is used to bind multicast IP address and VLAN ID.

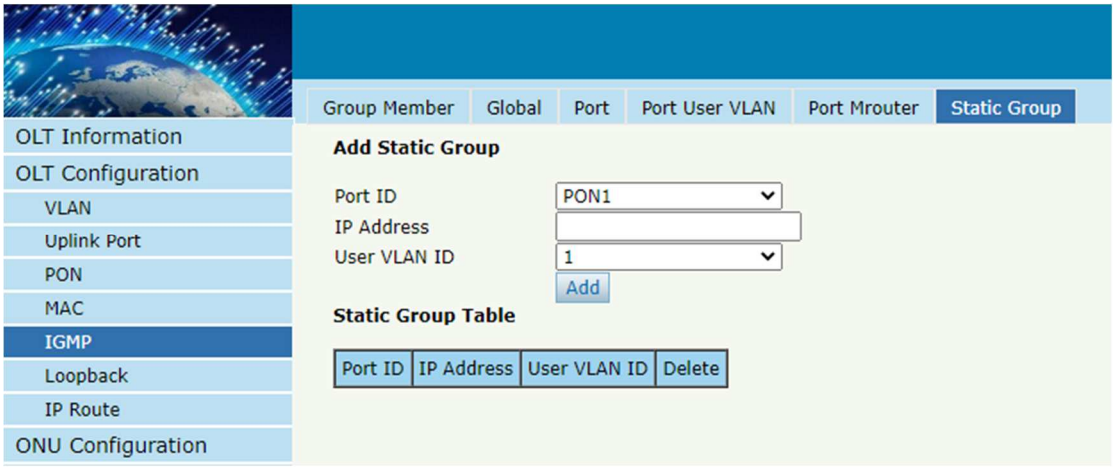


Figure 3-8-6: IGMP Static Group

3.9 IPv6 MLD

3.9.1 Group Member

OLT Configuration → IPv6 MLD → Group Member

When a MLD group is generated, it will be displayed in this table.

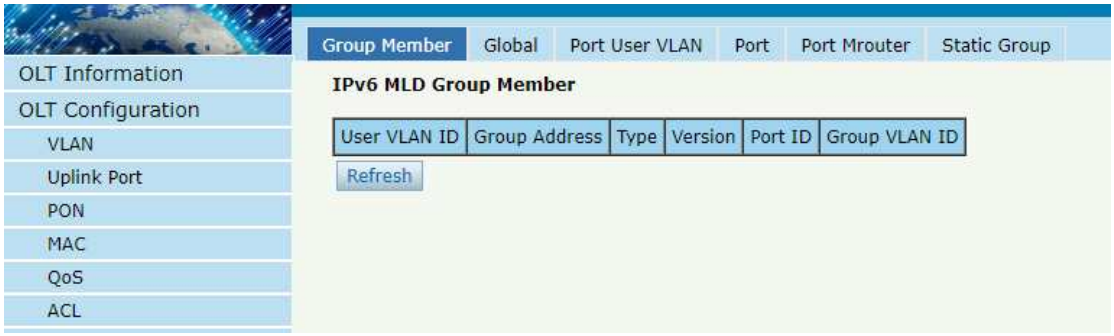


Figure 3-9-1: Group Member

3.9.2 Global

OLT Configuration → IPv6 MLD → Global

The basic configuration of MLD mainly includes query packet parameters and member timeout parameters. When MLD mode is enabled, OLT operates in MLD listening mode. MLD monitoring is the process of monitoring Internet group management protocol (MLD) network traffic. This feature allows network switches to "listen" to MLD conversations between hosts and routers. By monitoring these conversations, the switch maintains a mapping of which devices require which IP MLD streams. MLD can enter line filtering from ports that do not require them, thereby controlling which ports receive specific MLD traffic. When MLD status is disabled, OLT operates in transparent mode.

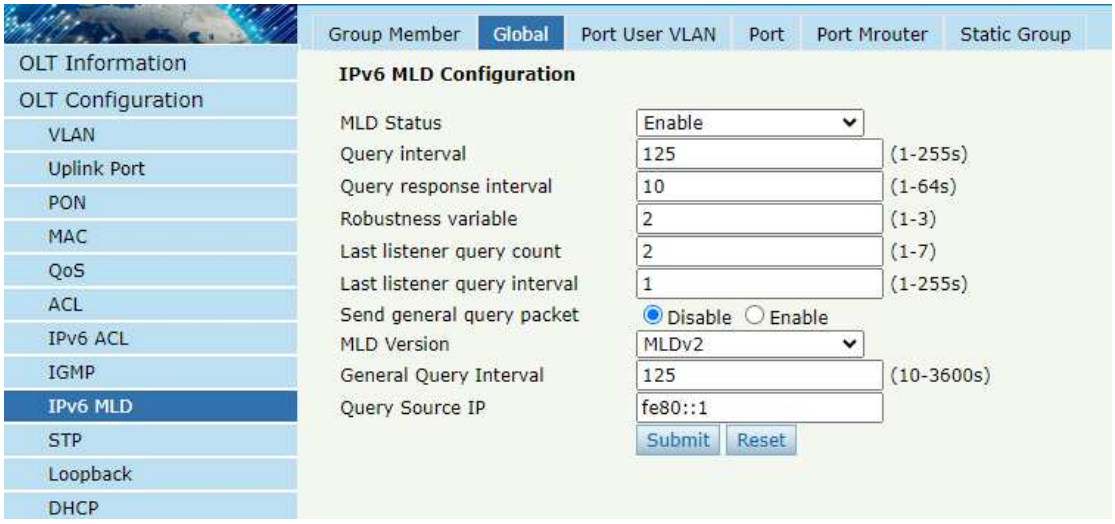


Figure 3-9-2: Global

3.9.3 Port User VLAN

OLT Configuration → IPv6 MLD → Port User VLAN

This configuration is used to configure MLD VLAN for OLT. Generally, PON ports should be configured, with the same user VLAN and group VLAN. If they are different, the MLD data VLAN will be converted and forwarded.

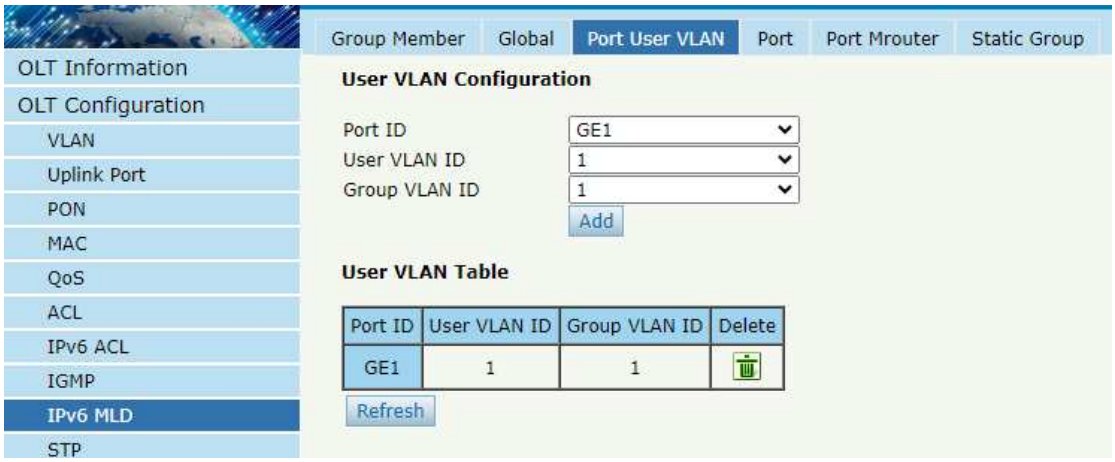


Figure 3-9-3: Port User VLAN

3.9.4 Port

OLT Configuration → IPv6 MLD → Port

This configuration is used to set the group limit, filtering, and fast departure mode for MLD ports.

Figure 3-9-4: Port

3.9.5 Port Mrouter

OLT Configuration → IPv6 MLD → Port Mrouter

The MLD router port is used to transmit MLD signal messages. Usually, the line port on the OLT should be set as a MLD router port.

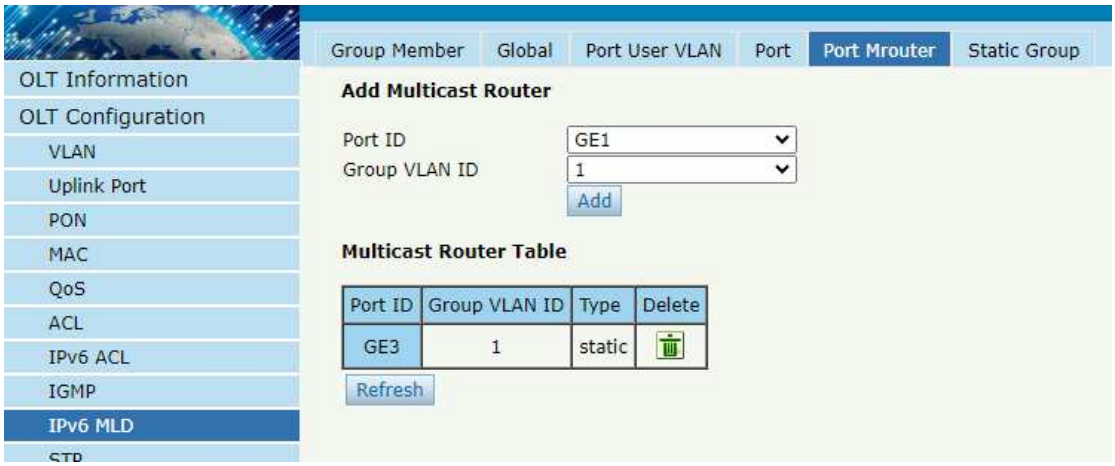


Figure 3-9-5: Port Mrouter

3.9.6 Static Group

OLT Configuration → IPv6 MLD → Static Group

This configuration is used to bind MLD IPv6 addresses and VLAN ID.

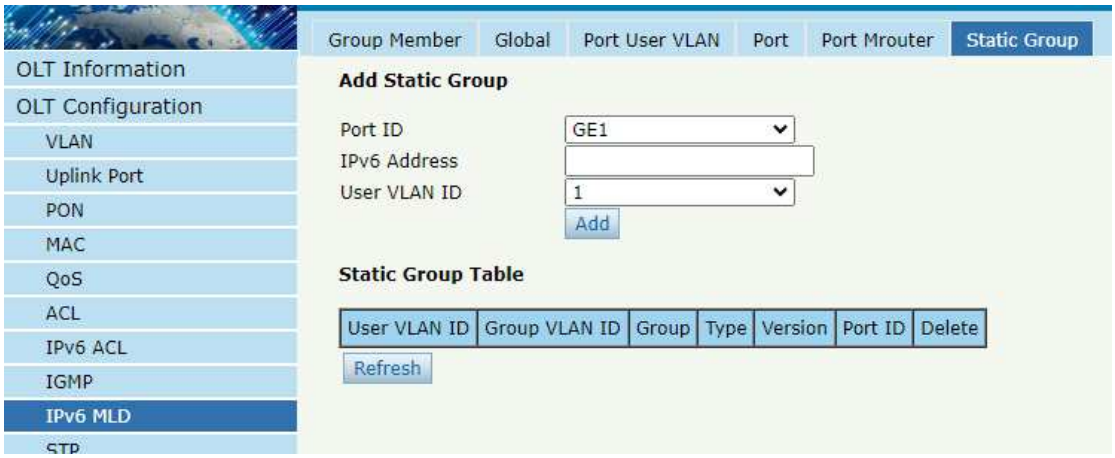


Figure 3-9-6: Static Group

3.10 STP

The spanning tree protocol is a second layer protocol that eliminates network loops by selectively blocking redundant network links. It also has the feature of link backup.

3.10.1 RSTP

The Fast Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) is defined by the IEEE 802.1w standard, which has been improved on the basis of STP to achieve fast convergence of network topology. Its "speed" is reflected in the fact that when a port is selected as the root port and designated port, the delay for it to enter forwarding state will be greatly

reduced, thereby shortening the time required for the network to ultimately reach topological stability.

3.10.1.1 Information

OLT Configuration → STP→ Information

The RSTP information mainly displays the spanning tree protocol parameters of the root bridge device.

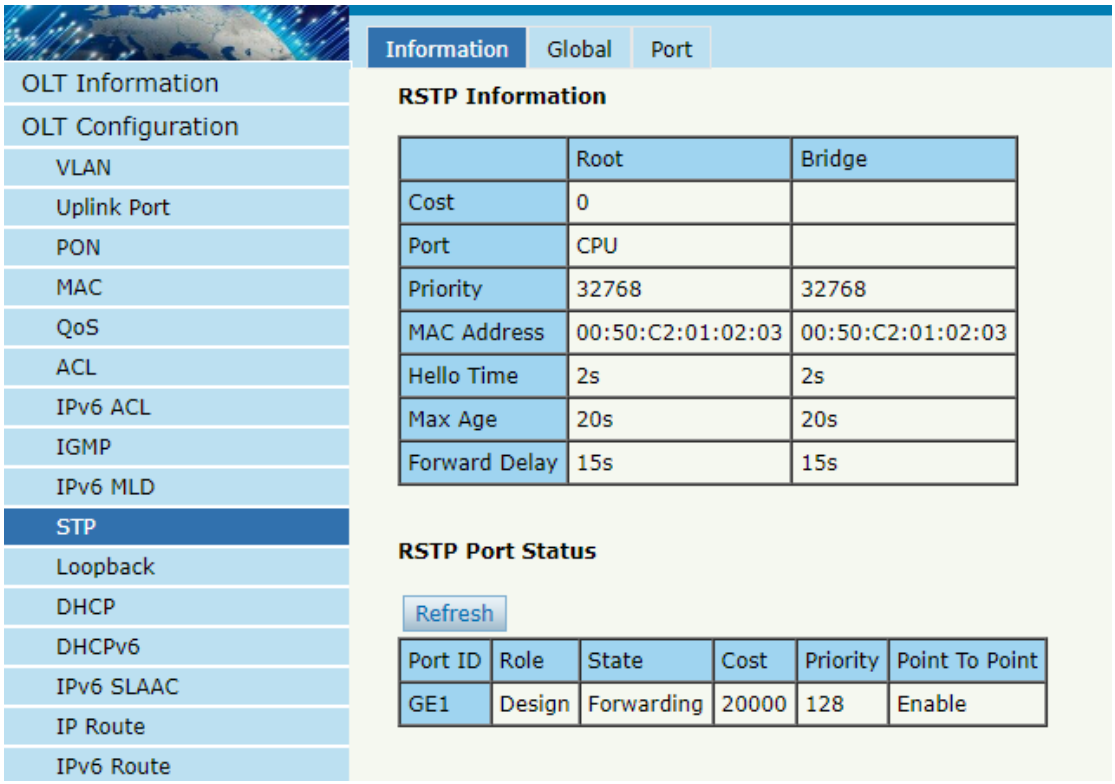


Figure 3-10-1: RSTP Information

3.10.1.2 Global

OLT Configuration → STP→ Global

This page is used to set the parameters of the device's spanning tree protocol, including spanning tree protocol switch, priority, hello time, maximum aging time, and forwarding delay.

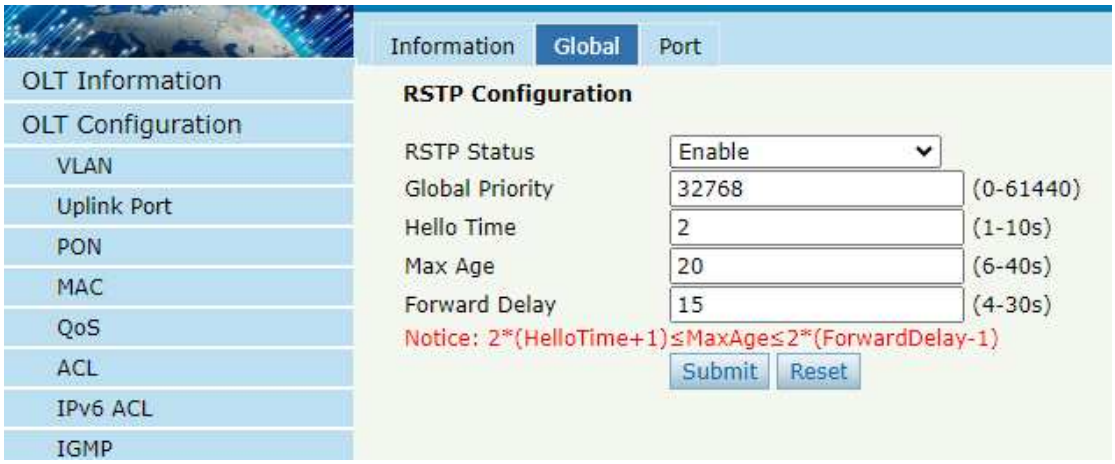


Figure 3-10-2: RSTP Global

3.10.1.3 Port

OLT Configuration → STP→ Port

This page is used to set port fast spanning tree protocol parameters, including spanning tree protocol switches, priority, cost, edge ports, and point-to-point.

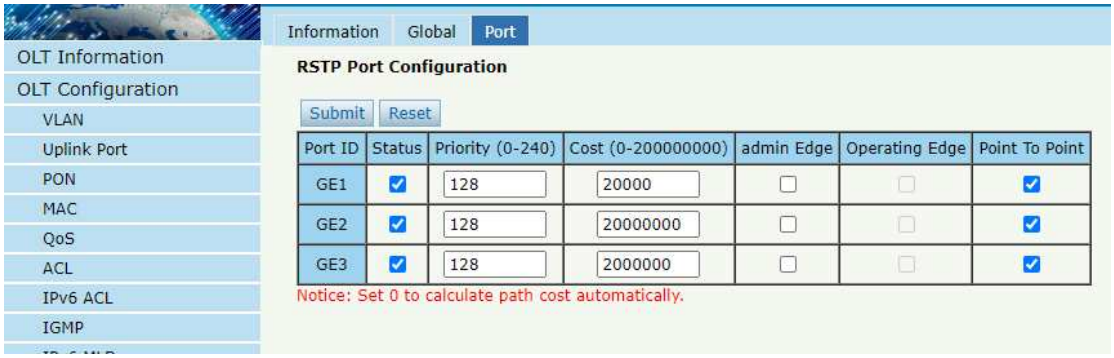


Figure 3-10-3: RSTP Port

3.11 Loopback

Loopback can detect loop ports and process loop ports.

3.11.1 Information

OLT Configuration → Loopback → Information

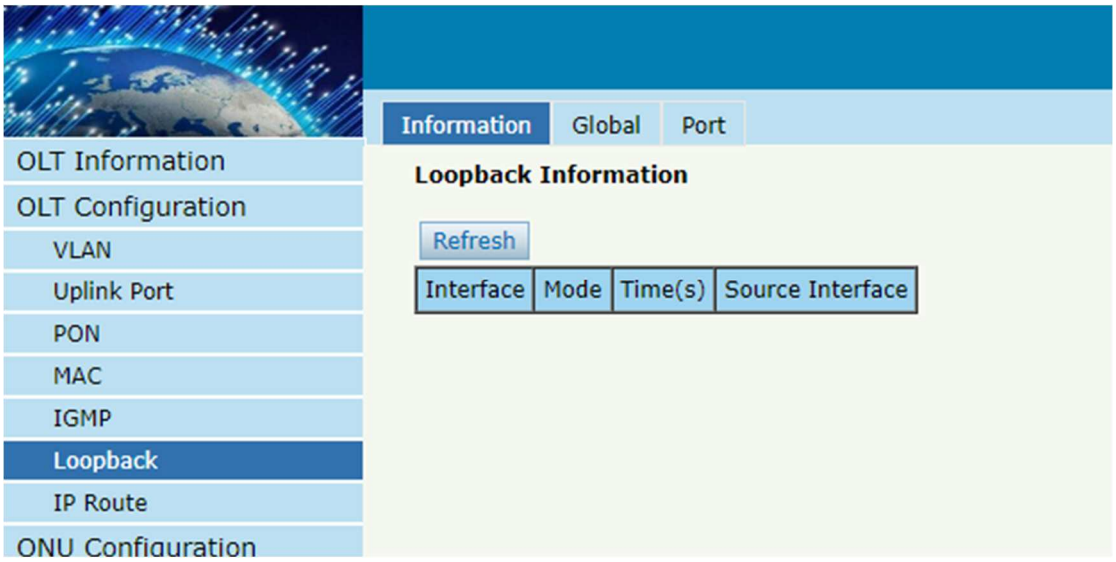


Figure 3-11-1: Loopback Information

3.11.2 Global

OLT Configuration → Loopback →Global

This page is used to enable or disable loopback detect, set the loopback range, mode, and aging time, loopback packet sending mode and packet sending interval.

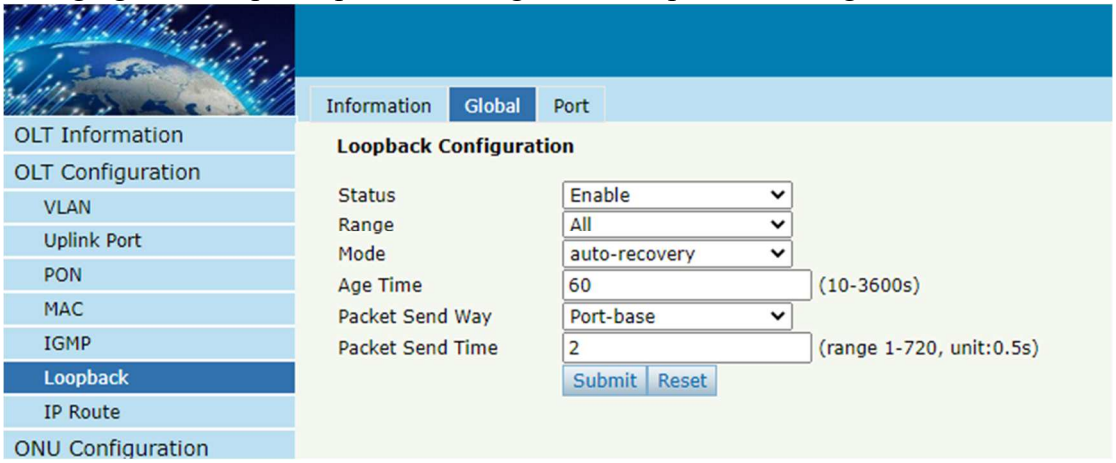


Figure 3-11-2: Loopback Global

3.11.3 Port

OLT Configuration → Loopback → Port

Loopback port configuration is used to specify the port range of loopback function. Loopback will take effect on the port when it is checked.

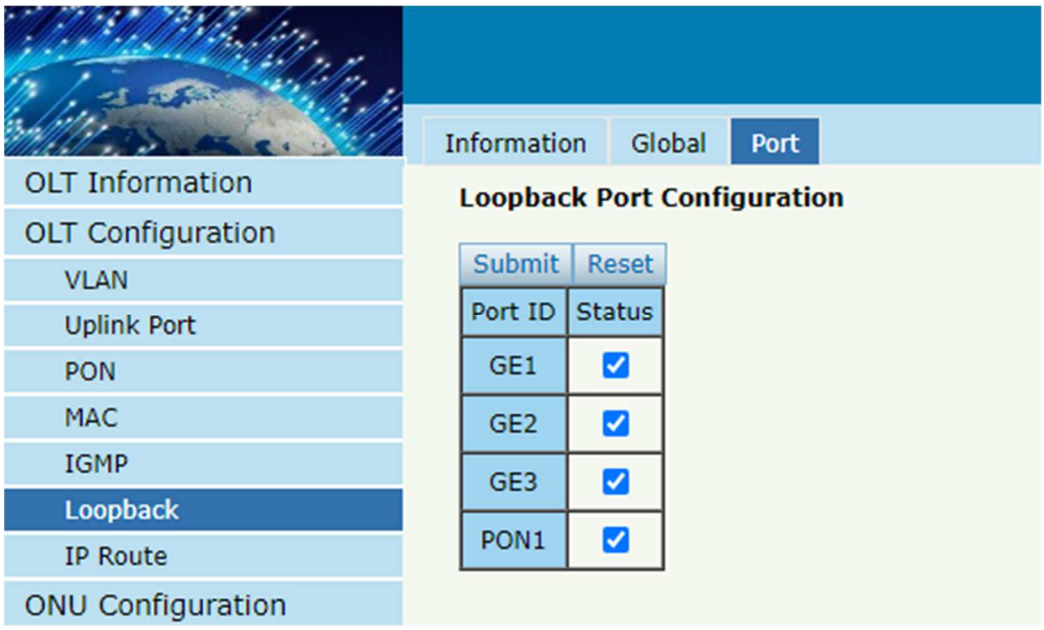


Figure 3-11-3: Loopback Port

3.12 DHCP

OLT can support the following DHCP functions.

- DHCP server
- DHCP proxy
- DHCP relay

3.12.1 DHCP Server

3.12.1.1 Lease

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Server → Lease

This table displays the MAC addresses, host names and IP addresses, and lease terms assigned to them.

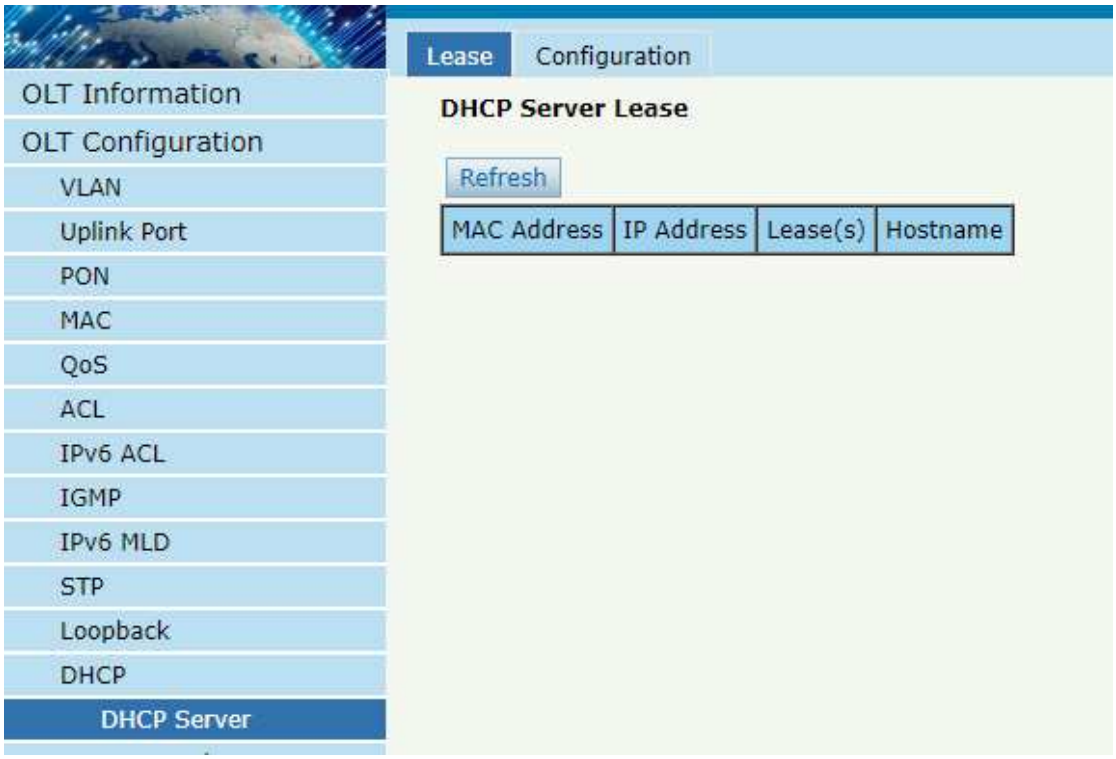


Figure 3-12-1: Lease

3.12.1.2 Configuration

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Server → Configuration

Sometimes devices require dynamic IP addresses, but there are no special DHCP servers in the network. These configurations can solve this problem. OLT will be a DHCP server in the network and allocate IP addresses to other devices.

Before enabling the DHCP server, you must configure an IP address for the VLAN.

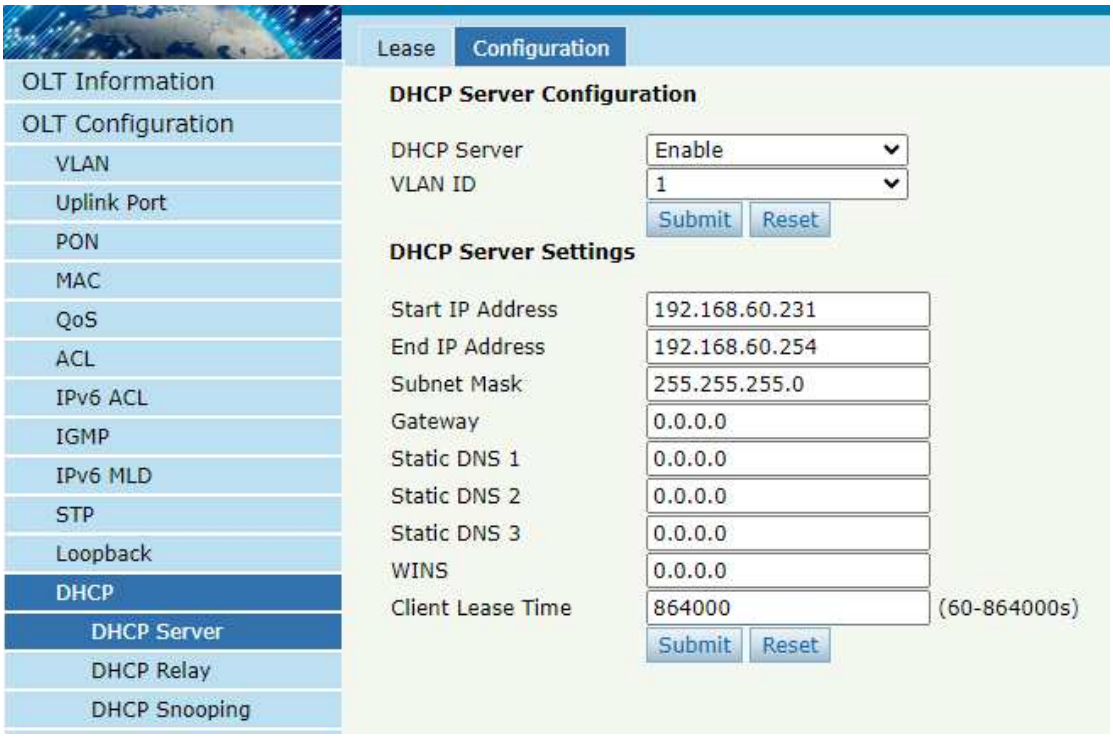


Figure 3-12-2: DHCP Server Configuration

3.12.2 DHCP Relay

Due to the DHCP process using broadcast to generate request messages, servers and clients usually need to be in the same network segment. DHCP relay can solve the problem that DHCP servers and clients do not exist in the same network.

3.12.2.1 Configuration

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Relay → Configuration
This page is used to configure the IP and working VLAN of DHCP relay servers.

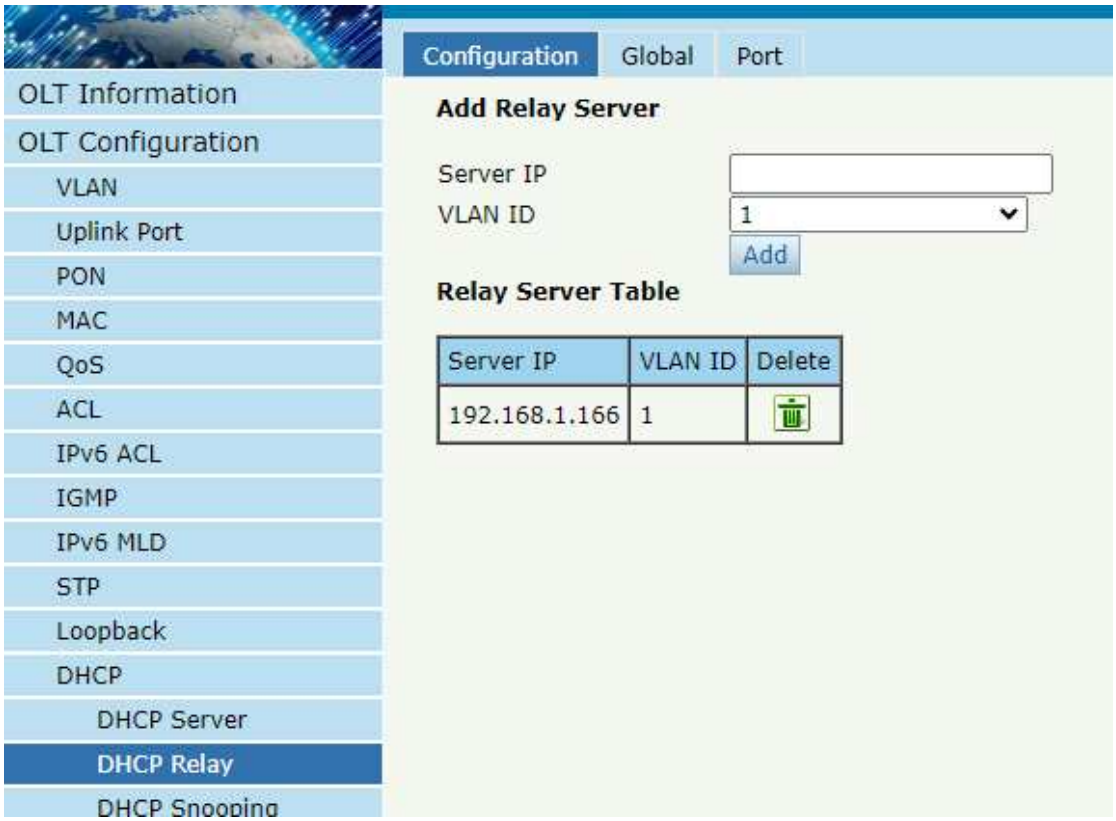


Figure 3-12-3: DHCP Relay Configuration

3.12.2.2 Global

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Relay → Global

This page is used to configure the Option 82 function of DHCP relay. After receiving the DHCP request message, the DHCP relay will process the message according to whether it contains Option 82 and the processing strategy and padding mode configured by the user, and forward the processed message to the DHCP server.

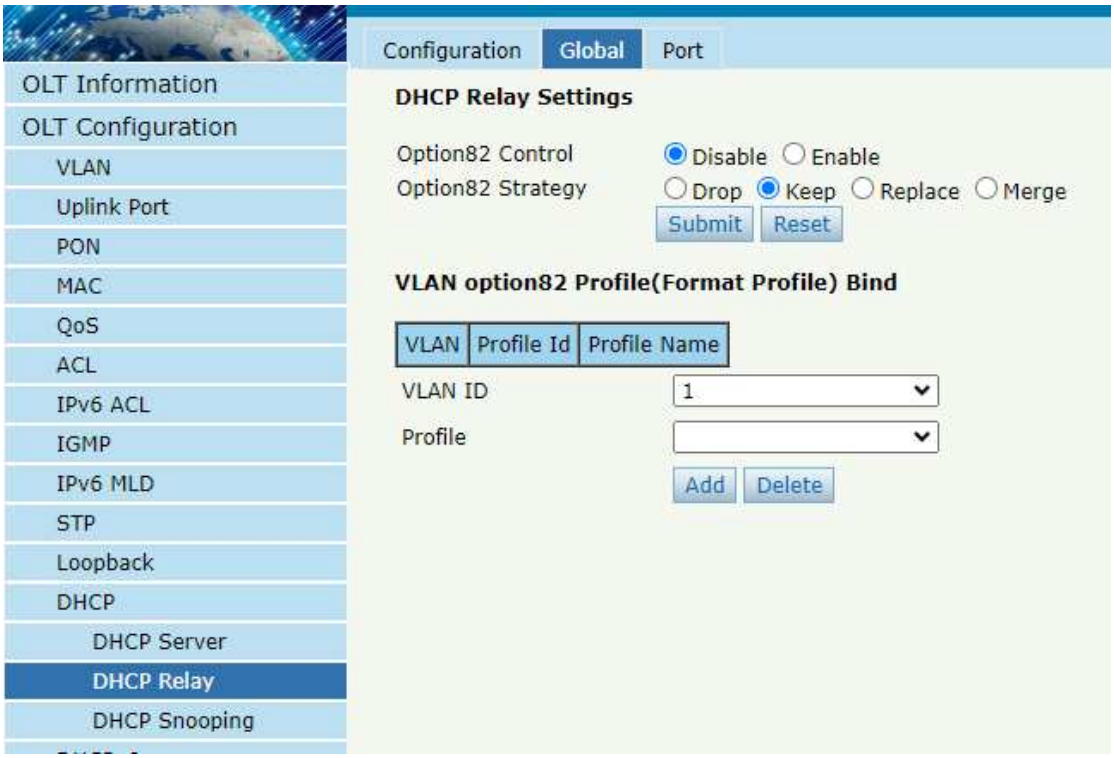


Figure 3-12-4: DHCP Relay Global

3.12.2.3 Port

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Relay → Port

This page is used to configure the Option 82 line ID and remote ID of the port.

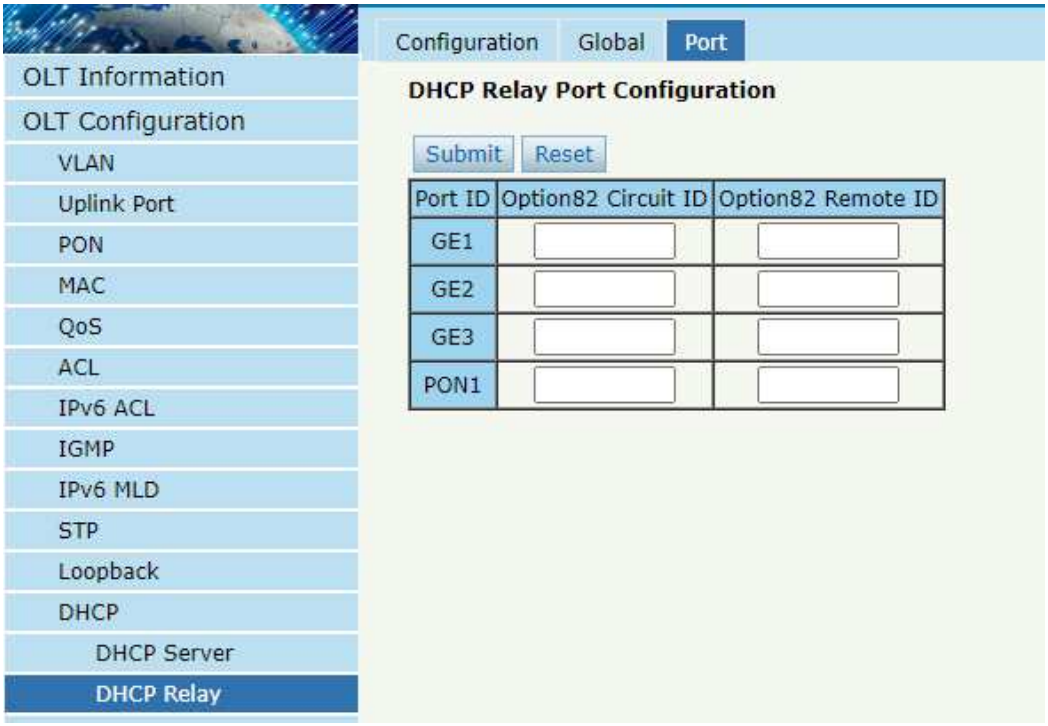


Figure 3-12-5: DHCP Relay Port

3.12.3 DHCP Snooping

DHCP Snooping is a security feature of DHCP that ensures that clients obtain IP addresses from legitimate servers and record the correspondence between DHCP client IP and MAC.

3.12.3.1 Bind List

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Snooping → Bind List

This page is used to display the correspondence information between DHCP client IP and MAC detected by DHCP.

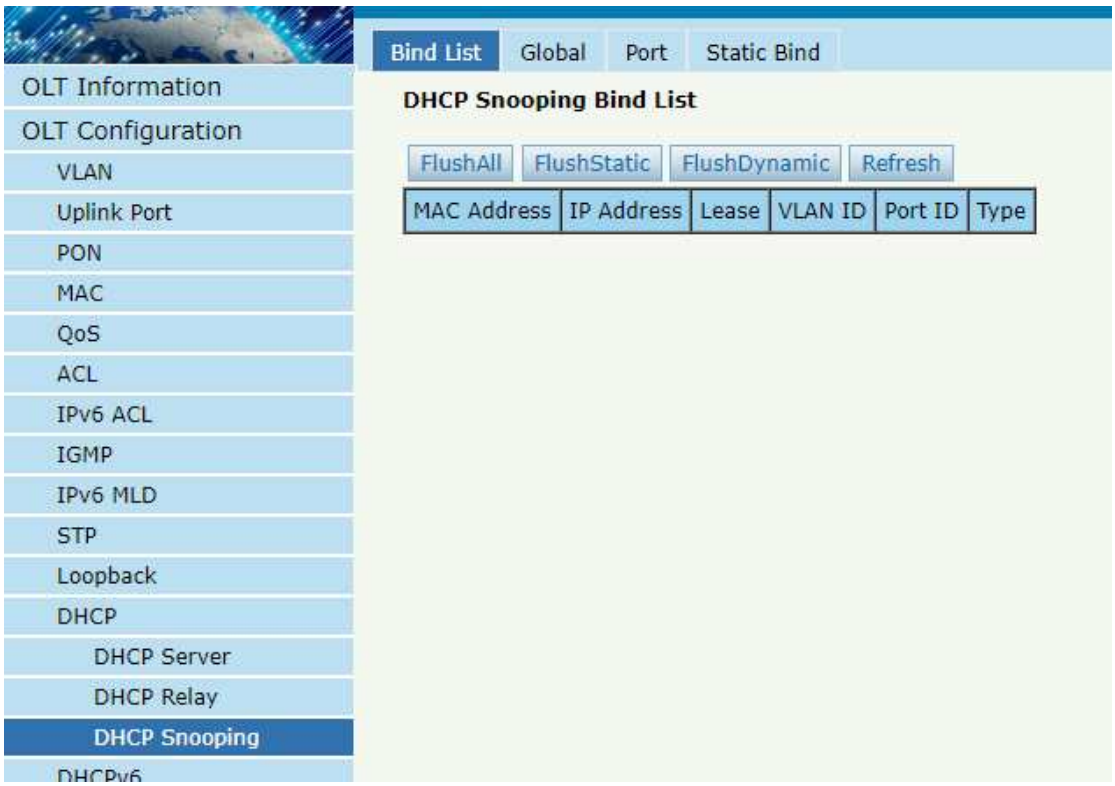


Figure 3-12-6: Bind List

3.12.3.2 Global

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Snooping → Global

The global configuration of DHCP Snooping mainly includes Option 82 global settings, listening VLAN configuration, and VLAN based Option 82 template (format template) binding.

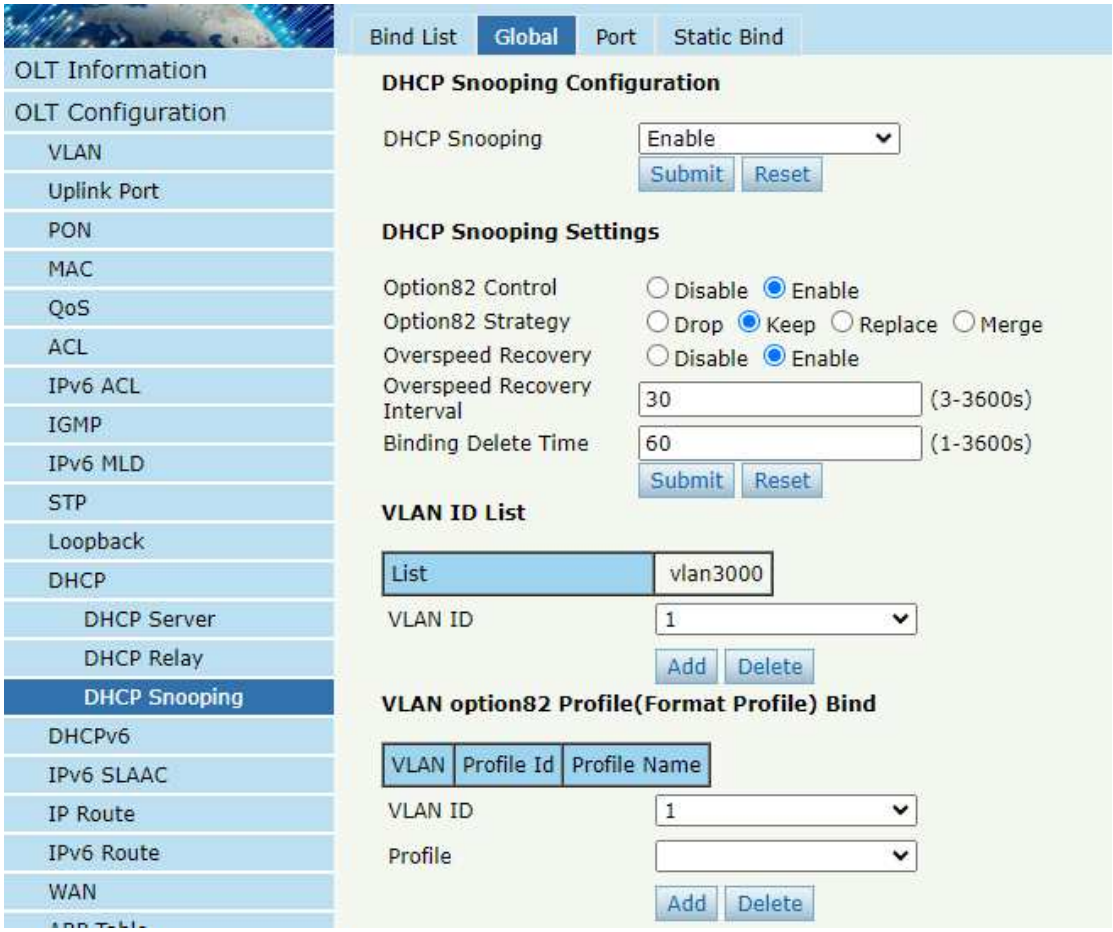


Figure 3-12-7: DHCP Snooping Global

3.12.3.3 Port

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Snooping → Port

This interface is used to configure DHCP Snooping parameters for ports that include port types, Option 82 parameters, and rate limits.

All ports default to untrusted ports. Option 82 parameters, 'Option 82 Circuit ID' and 'Option 82 Remote ID', are valid for untrusted ports. 'Restricted speed' refers to the maximum speed at which a port can receive DHCP packets.

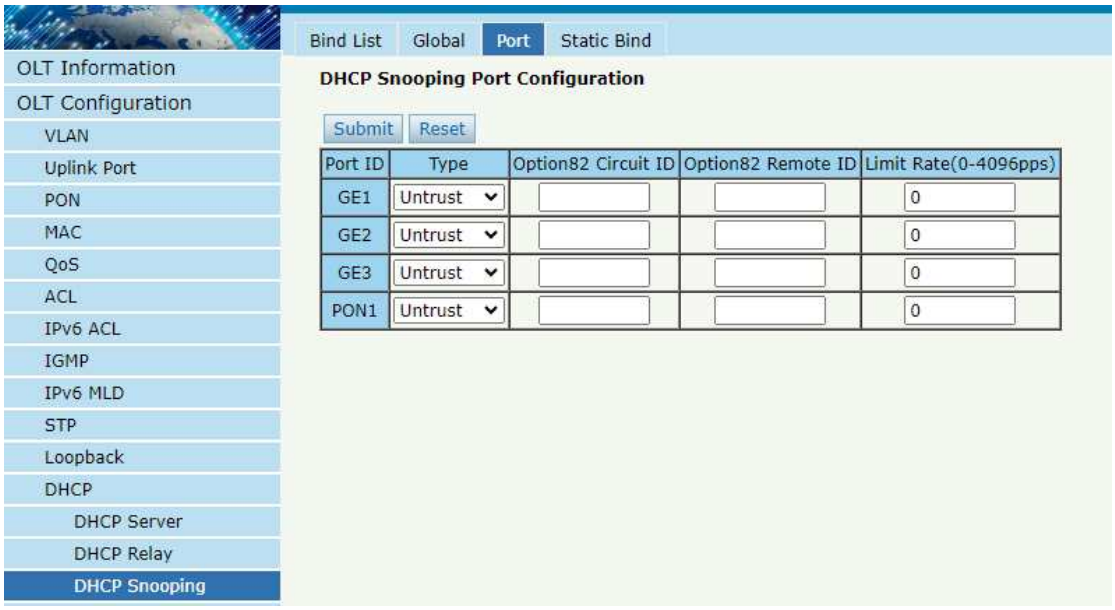


Figure 3-12-8: DHCP Snooping Port

3.12.3.4 Static Bind

OLT Configuration → DHCP→DHCP Snooping → Static Bind

When a host needs a fixed IP address allocated by a DHCP server from a specific port, DHCP listening for static binding is very useful.

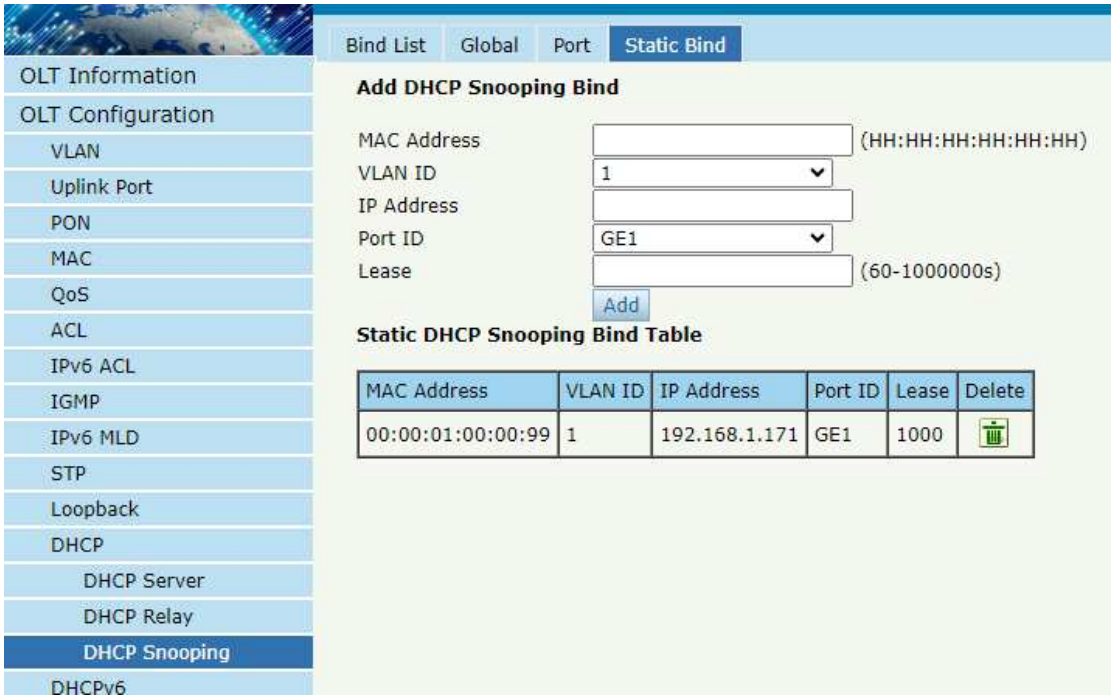


Figure 3-12-9: Static Bind

3.13 DHCPv6

DHCPv6 is a network protocol used to configure IPv6 addresses, IPv6 prefixes, DNS, domains, and other network parameters for hosts running on IPv6 networks.

3.13.1 DHCPv6 Server

3.13.1.1 DHCPv6 Bind Information

OLT Configuration → DHCPv6→DHCPv6 Server → DHCPv6 Bind Information

The DHCPv6 binding information displays the IPv6 address assigned to the host.

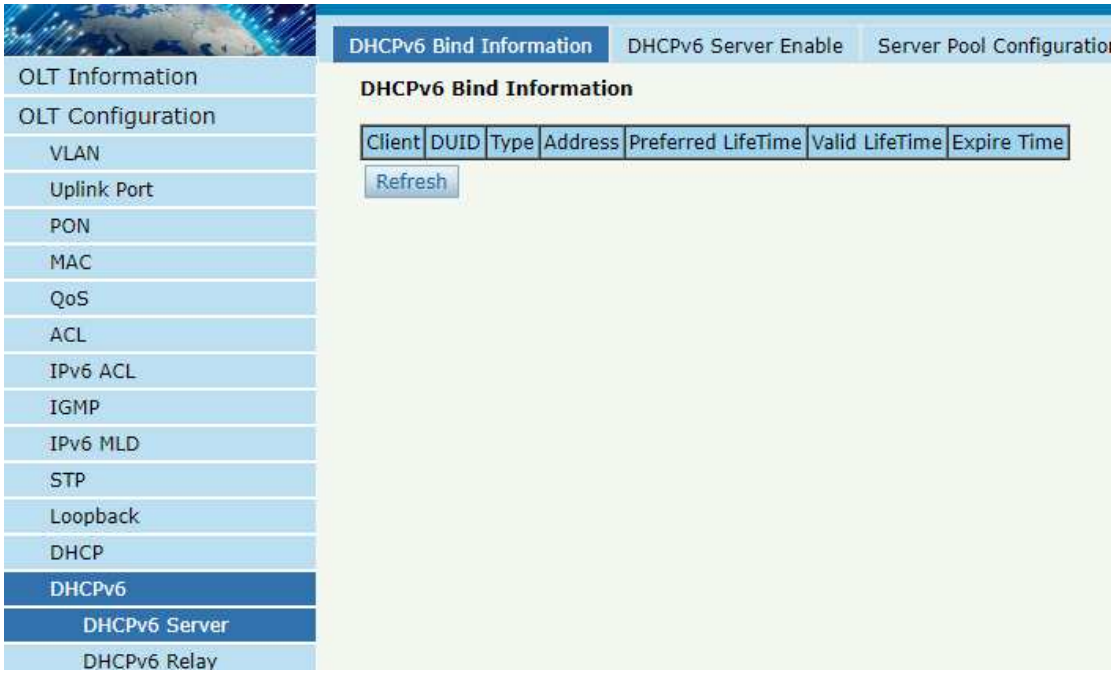


Figure 3-13-1: DHCPv6 Bind Information

3.13.1.2 DHCPv6 Server Enable

OLT Configuration → DHCPv6→DHCPv6 Server → DHCPv6 Server Enable

Select VLAN, fill in the DHCPv6 pool name, enable the DHCPv6 service, and then add the VLAN to the table. Before enabling the DHCPv6 service, it is necessary to complete the configuration of VLAN IPv6 address and server address pool information.

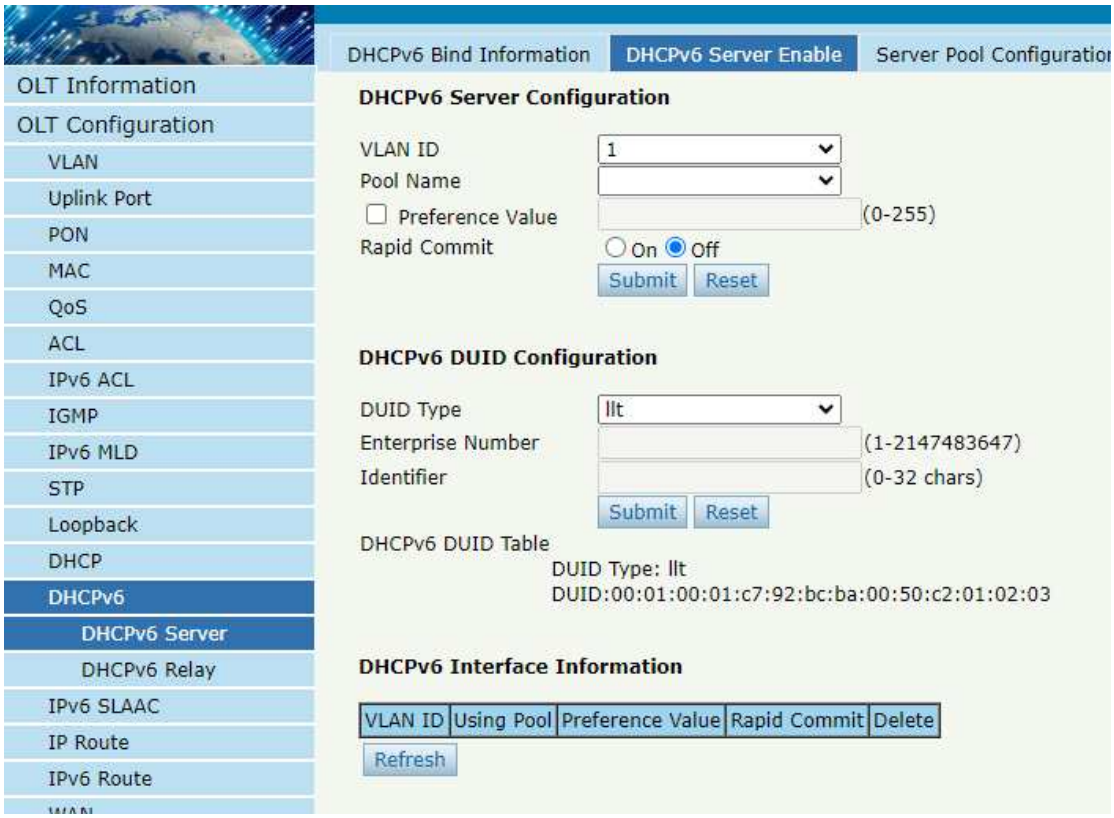


Figure 3-13-2: DHCPv6 Server Enable

3.13.1.3 Server Pool Configuration

OLT Configuration → DHCPv6→DHCPv6 Server → Server Pool Configuration

DHCPv6 address pool specifies the range of IPv6 addresses. Here, you can also provide the effective time, preferred time, DNS, and domain for DHCPv6 clients.

Figure 3-13-3: Server Pool Configuration

3.13.1.4 Prefix Delegation Configuration

OLT Configuration → DHCPv6→DHCPv6 Server → Prefix Delegation Configuration

This page supports configuring DHCPv6 prefix proxy, which can configure the prefix information, address prefix validity time, and preferred time allocated by the DHCPv6 service.

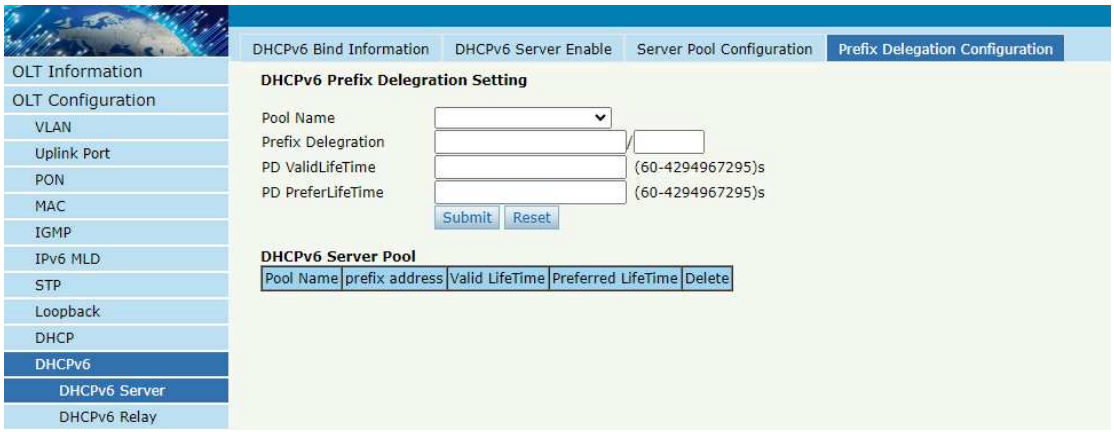


Figure 3-13-4: Prefix Delegation Configuration

3.13.2 DHCPv6 Relay

OLT Configuration → DHCPv6→DHCPv6 Relay → Configuration

This page supports dynamically obtaining network configuration parameters such as IPv6 address/prefix through DHCPv6 relay, and supports Option 37 and Option 38 functions.

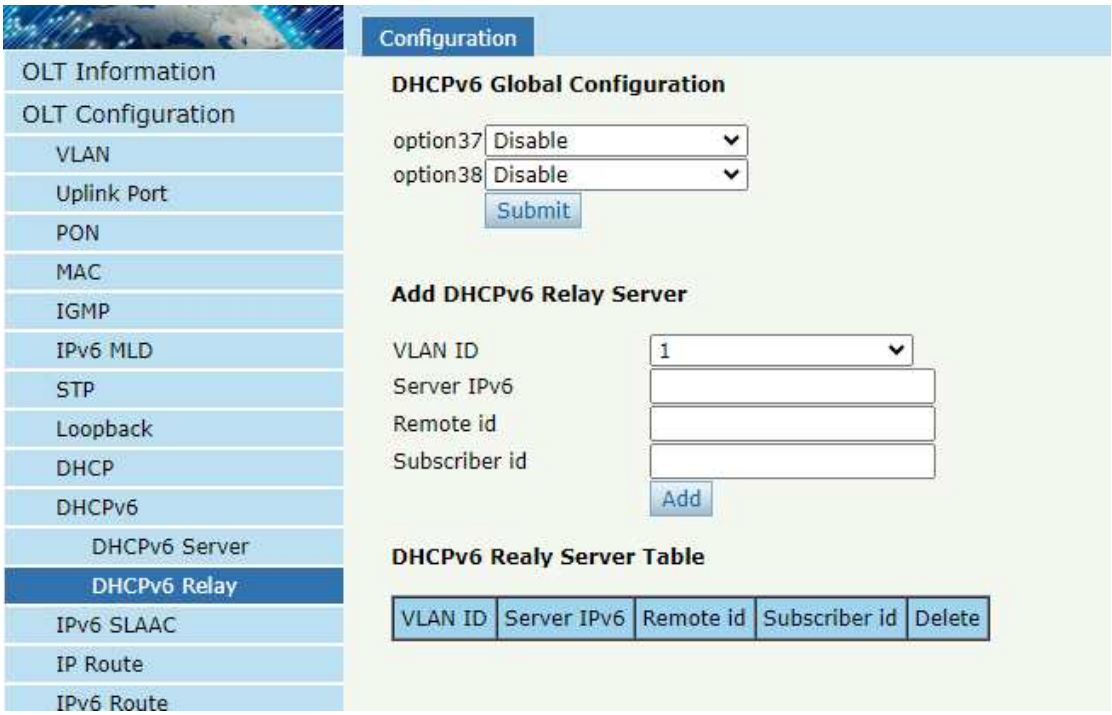


Figure 3-13-5: DHCPv6 Relay Configuration

3.14 IPv6 SLAAC

IPv6 networks use the ICMPv6 routing discovery protocol. When an IPv6 host connects to the network for the first time, it automatically configures based on the information obtained from route discovery/prefix discovery. Route discovery/prefix discovery refers to the ability of a host to discover local routers and obtain configuration parameters such as neighbor information and current network prefix from RA packets when connected to an IPv6 network.

3.14.1 IPv6 SLAAC

OLT Configuration → IPv6 SLAAC→IPv6 SLAAC

When an IPv6 host uses stateless address configuration (stateless address auto configuration), the OLT will send it an RA packet. This page is used to configure the parameters of RA messages.

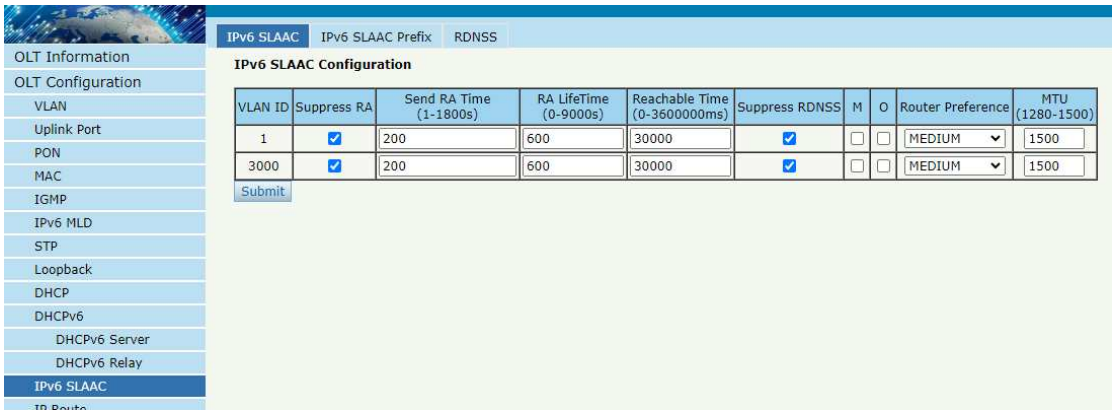


Figure 3-14-1: IPv6 SLAAC

3.14.2 IPv6 SLAAC Prefix

OLT Configuration → IPv6 SLAAC→IPv6 SLAAC Prefix

When IPv6 hosts use stateless address auto configuration, OLT can provide IPv6 prefix. The host will generate an IPv6 address with a prefix.

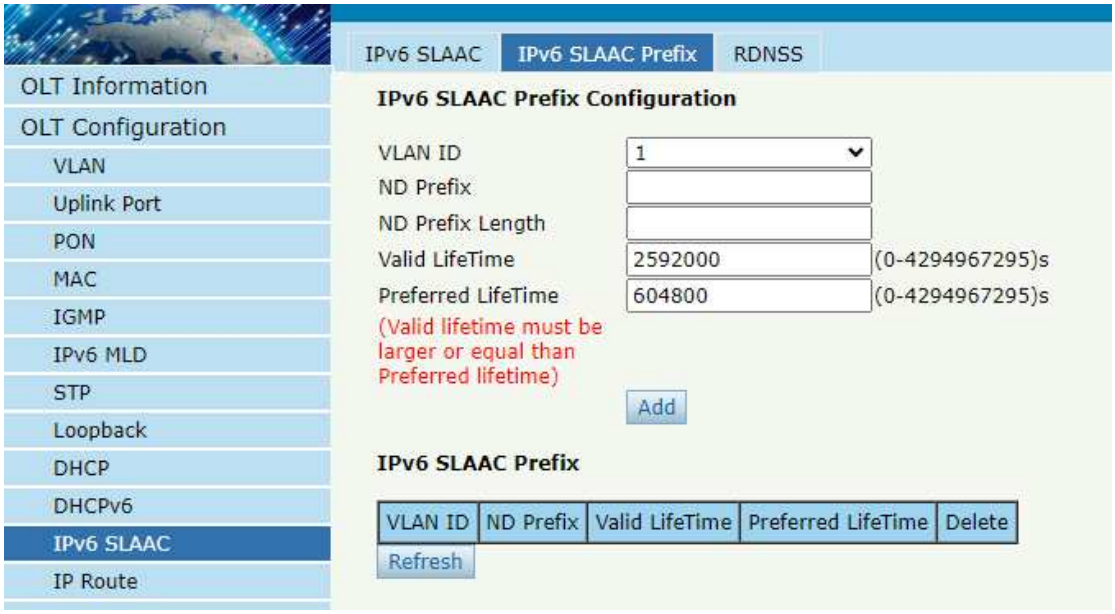


Figure 3-14-2: IPv6 SLAAC Prefix

3.14.3 RDNSS

OLT Configuration → IPv6 SLAAC→RDNSS

Recursive DNS Server (RDNSS) is a DNS server in the IPv6 network protocol. This interface supports configuring RA messages to carry recursive DNS server information.

Figure 3-14-3: RDNSS

3.15 IP Route

3.15.1 VLAN IP

OLT Configuration → IP Route → VLAN IP

This configuration is used to configure IP address for VLAN. When the VLAN is added to a port, you can access OLT by the IP address from the port.

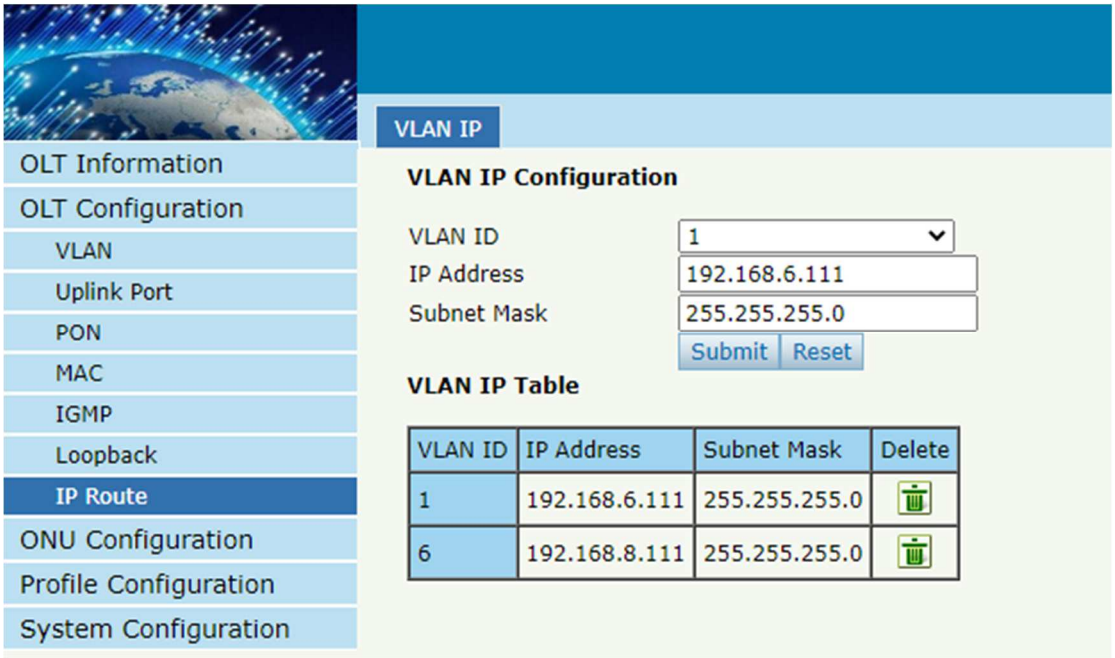


Figure 3-15-1: VLAN IP

3.15.2 Static Route

OLT Configuration → IP Route → Static Route

Static routing is a form of routing where routers use manually configured routing items. In many cases, static routing is manually configured by network administrators. Unlike dynamic routing, static routing is fixed and will not change even if the network environment is changed or reconfigured.

After configuring the VLAN IP address, adding static routing can enable communication between networks on different network segments.

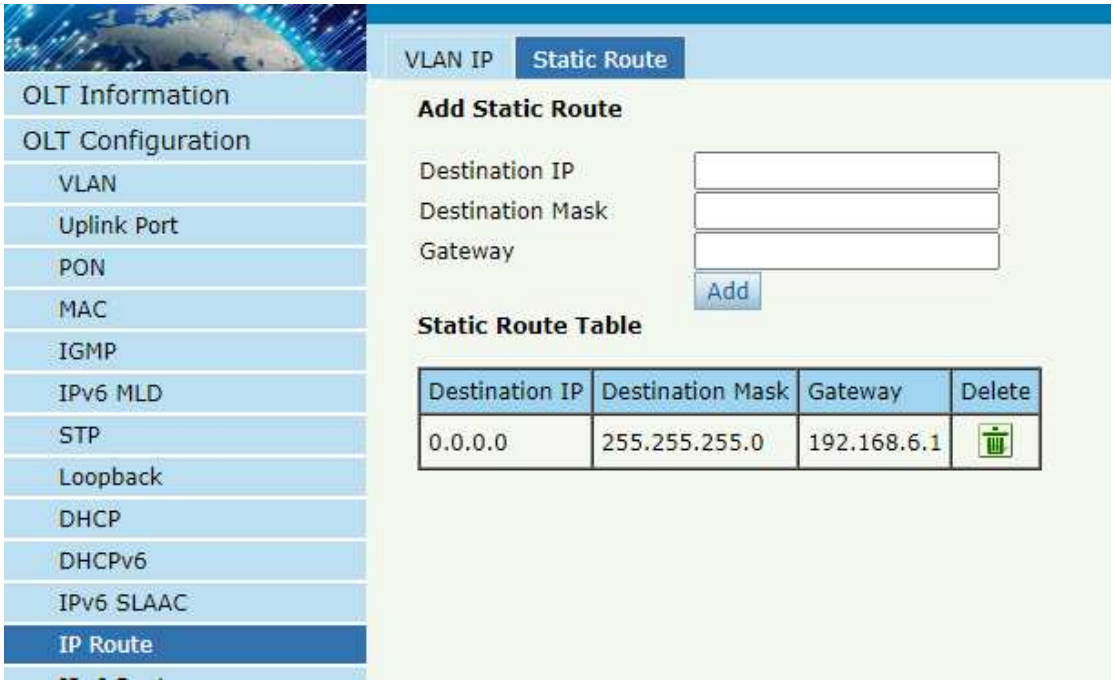


Figure 3-15-2: Static Route

3.16 IPv6 Route

3.16.1 VLAN IPv6

OLT Configuration → IPv6 Route → VLAN IPv6

Configure IPv6 addresses for the created VLAN.

Figure 3-16-1: VLAN IPv6

3.16.2 IPv6 Static Route

OLT Configuration → IPv6 Route → IPv6 Static Route

This page is used to manually add IPv6 static routing. Even if the network topology has changed, static routing will not alter the configuration.

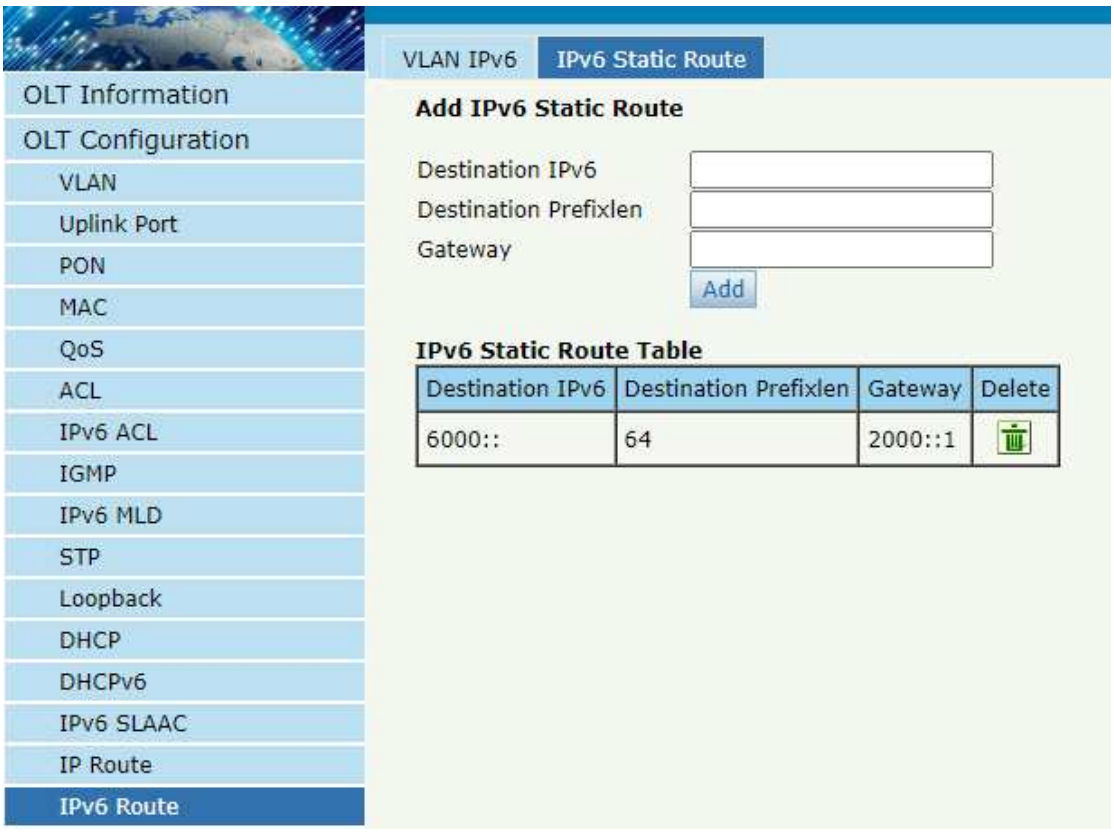


Figure 3-16-2: IPv6 Static Route

3.17 WAN

This function is used to set the OLT working mode to three layers, which can be used as a router, with GE3 as the WAN side, PON, GE1, and GE2 as the LAN side. The OLT can perform DHCP, PPPOE, and static IP upstream for internet access.

3.17.1 WAN

OLT Configuration → WAN → WAN

This page is used to configure WAN and display WAN business status.

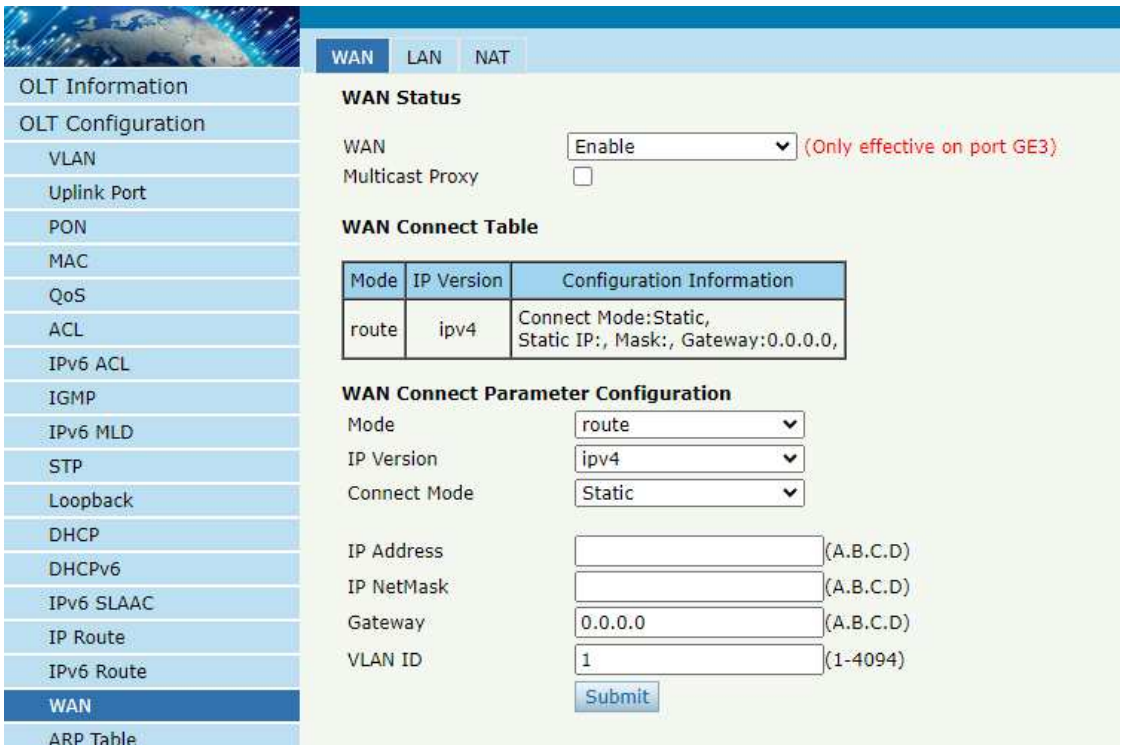


Figure 3-17-1: WAN Status

3.17.2 LAN

OLT Configuration → WAN → LAN

This page is configured with LAN side IP address and DHCP server.

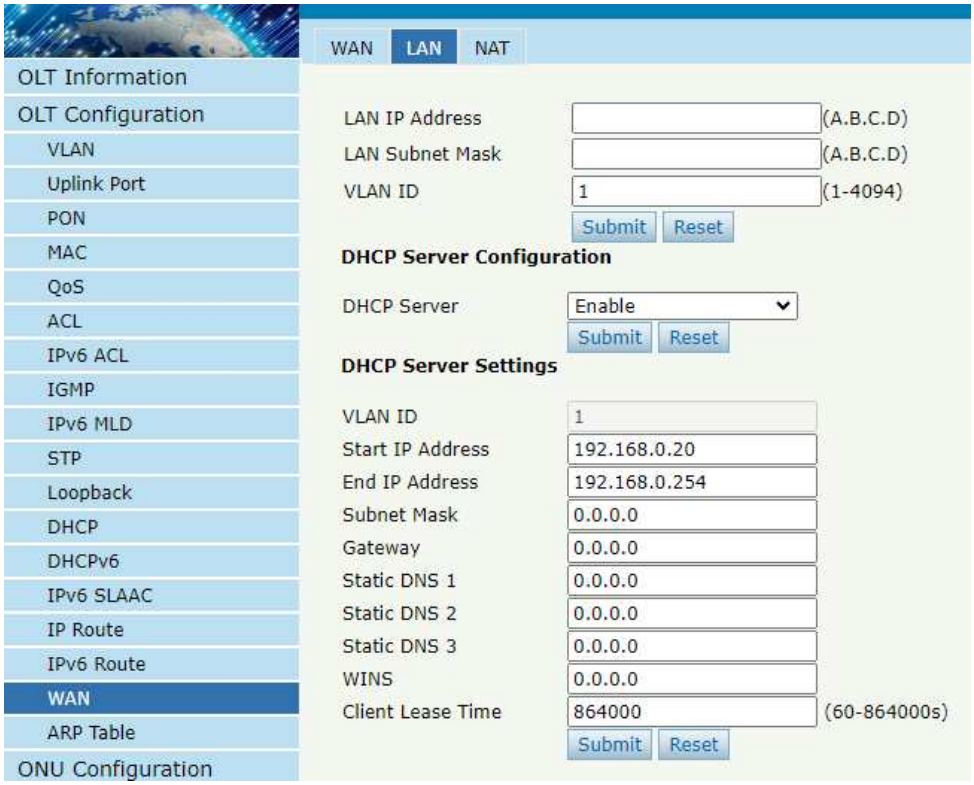


Figure 3-17-2: LAN

3.17.3 NAT

OLT Configuration → WAN → NAT
This page is used to configure the routing NAT mode for DMZ hosts.

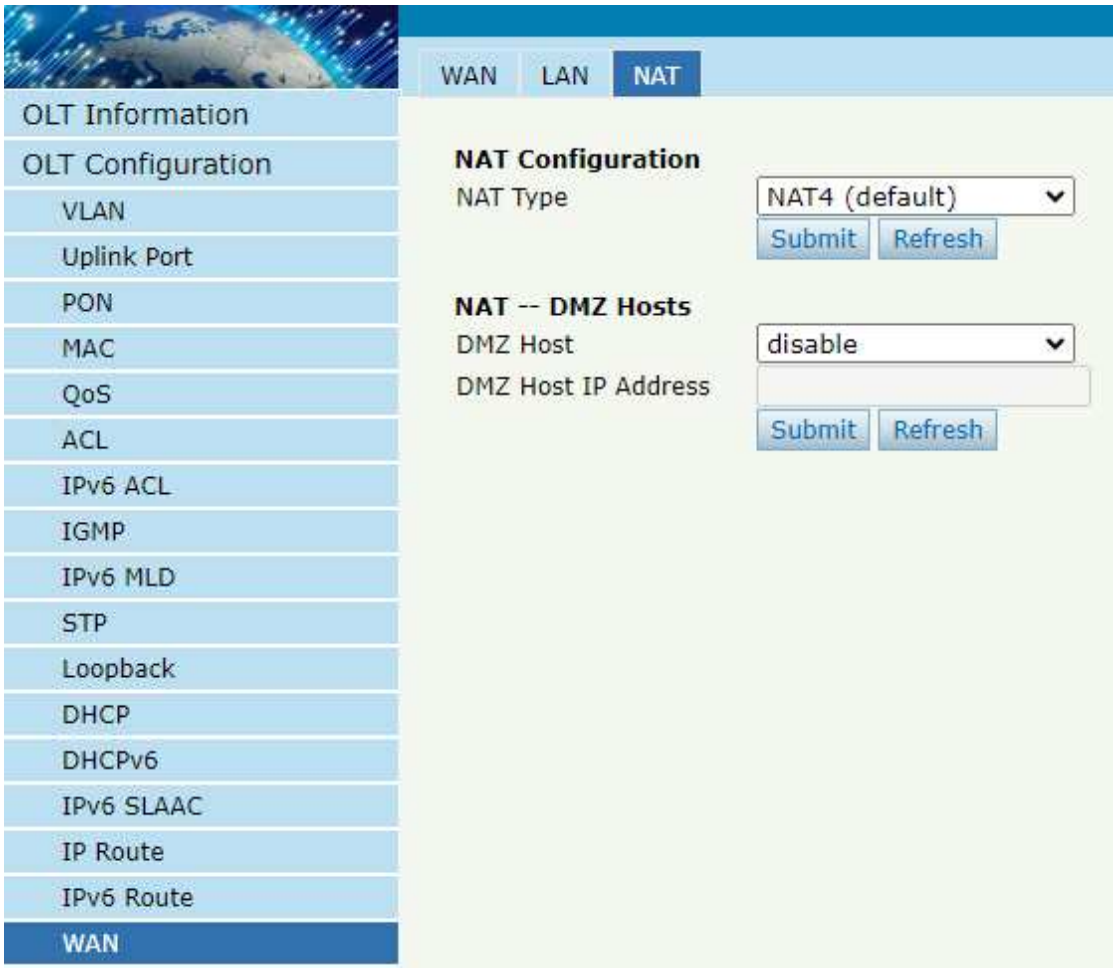


Figure 3-17-3: NAT

3.18 ARP Table

Mainly displays OLT ARP table and ARP restriction function.

3.18.1 ARP Table

OLT Configuration → ARP Table → ARP Table
This page displays the OLT ARP table and allows manual addition of MAC.

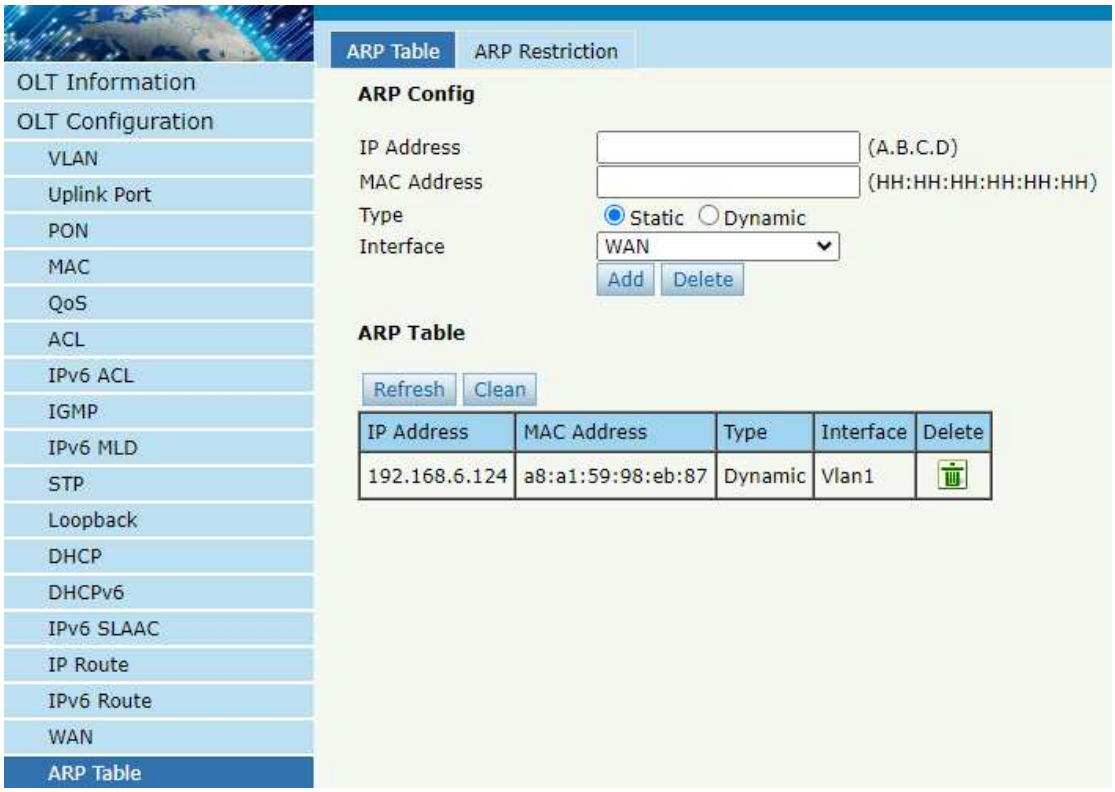


Figure 3-18-1: ARP Table

3.18.2 ARP Restriction

OLT Configuration → ARP Table → ARP Restriction

This page mainly configures the ARP learning rate and ARP restriction rules.

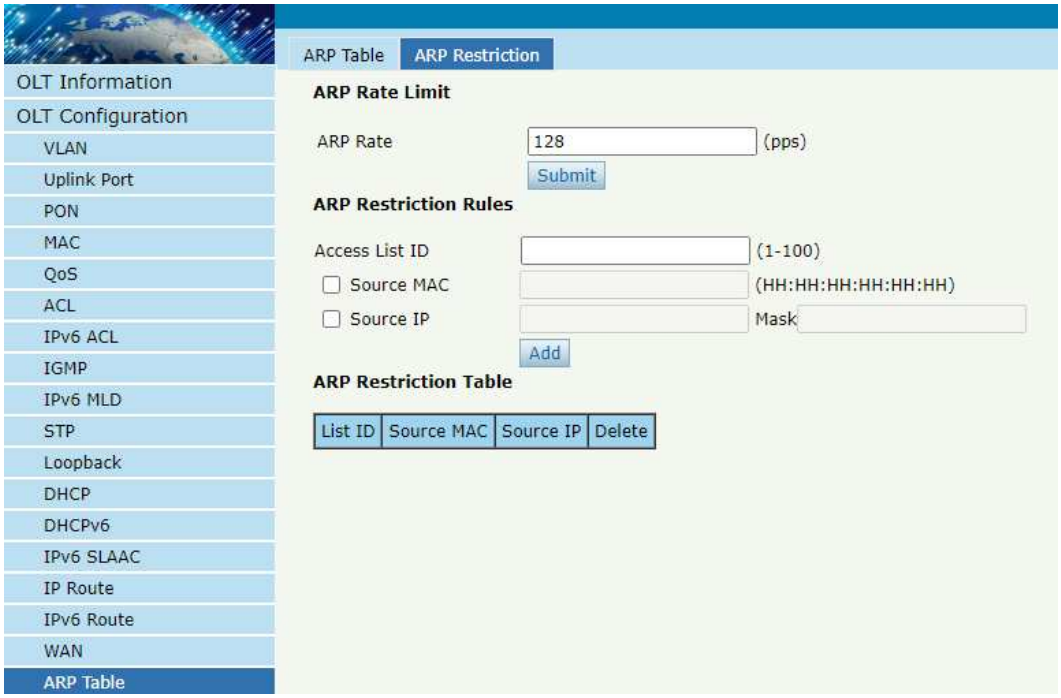


Figure 3-18-2: ARP Restriction

Chapter 4 ONU Configuration

This chapter is about the ONU management by OLT.

4.1 ONU AuthList

4.1.1 ONU List

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List
All registered ONUs will be displayed in this interface. You can check ONU using profile, Registration mode and do some operations on every ONU.

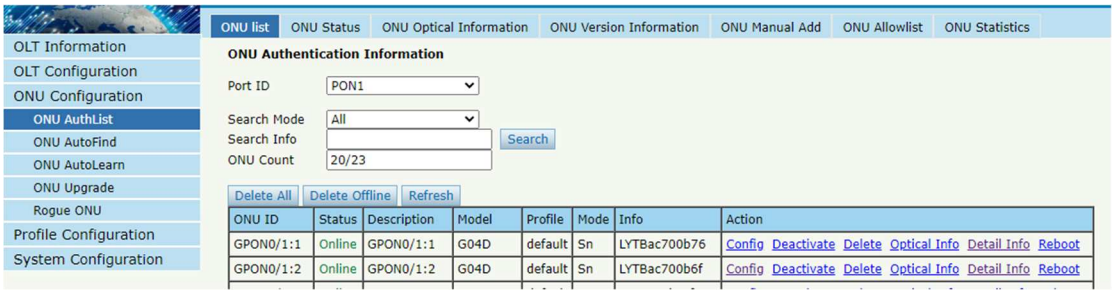


Figure 4-1-1: ONU List

4.1.1.1 Config

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config
Configure ONU parameter information which you selected.

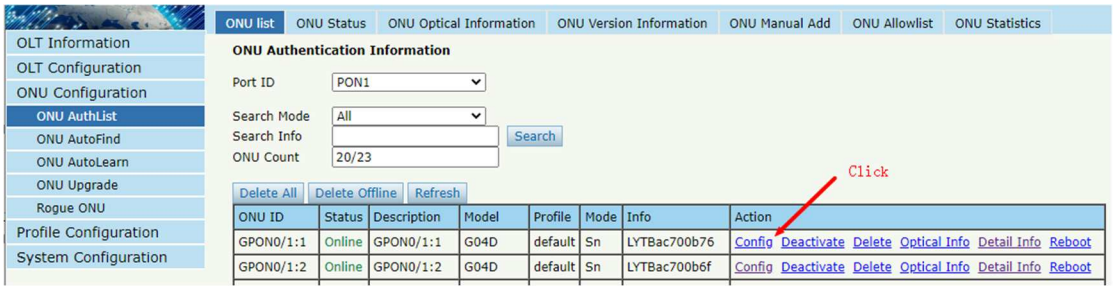


Figure 4-1-2: Configure ONU

4.1.1.1.1 Tcont

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Tcont
Create tcont ID and bind DBA profile. Tcont name is optional.

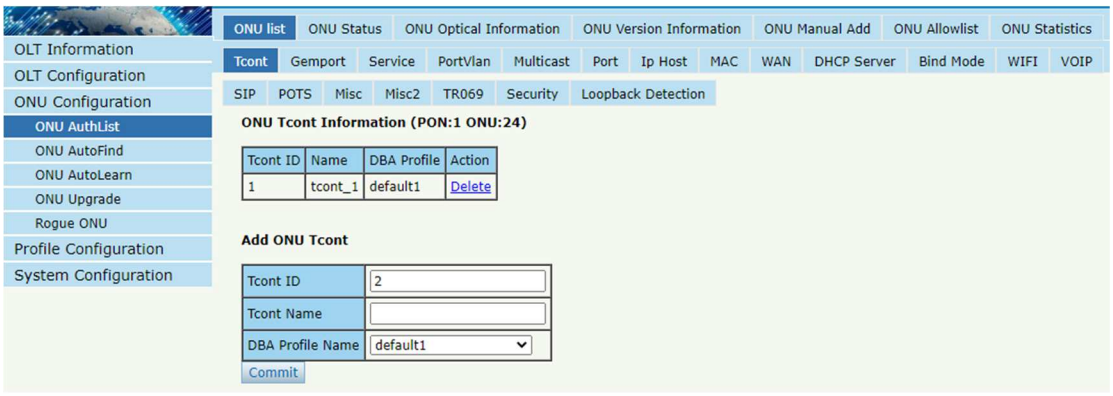


Figure 4-1-3: Create Tcont

4.1.1.1.2 Gemport

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Gemport
Create gemport ID and bind tcont ID.

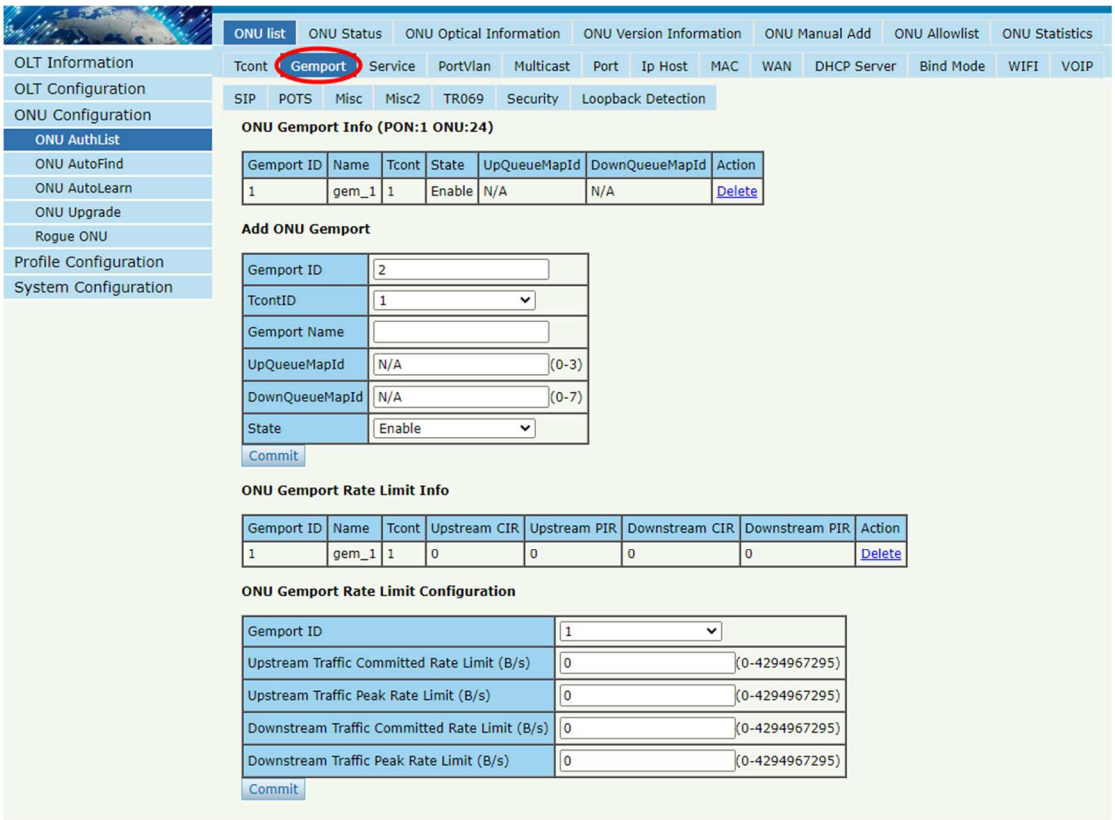


Figure 4-1-4: Create gemport

4.1.1.1.3 Service

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Service
Create a service, set the VLAN and VLAN mode and bind one gemport ID.

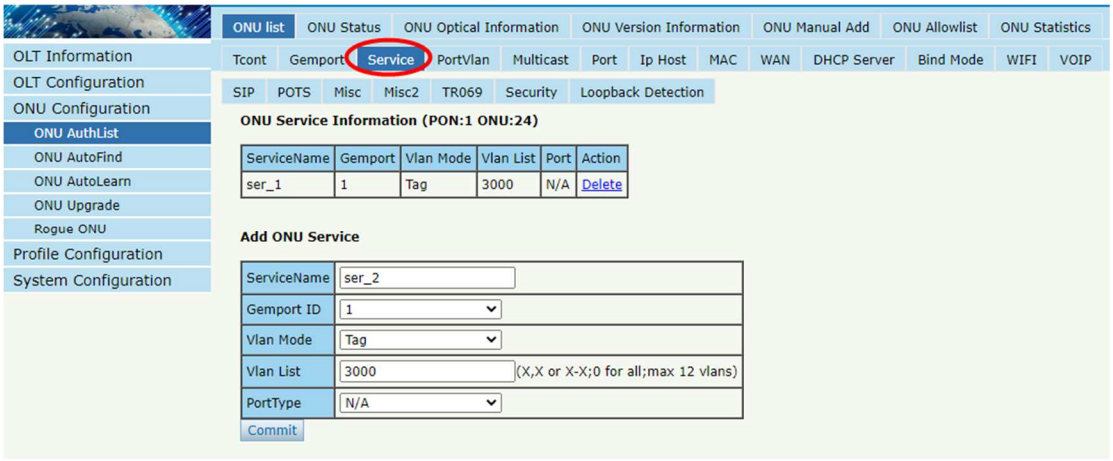


Figure 4-1-5: Create service

4.1.1.1.4 PortVlan

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → PortVlan

Set the VLAN mode of the ONU's port. For HGU, need to configure veip 1 transparent; for SFU, configure Ethernet port directly.

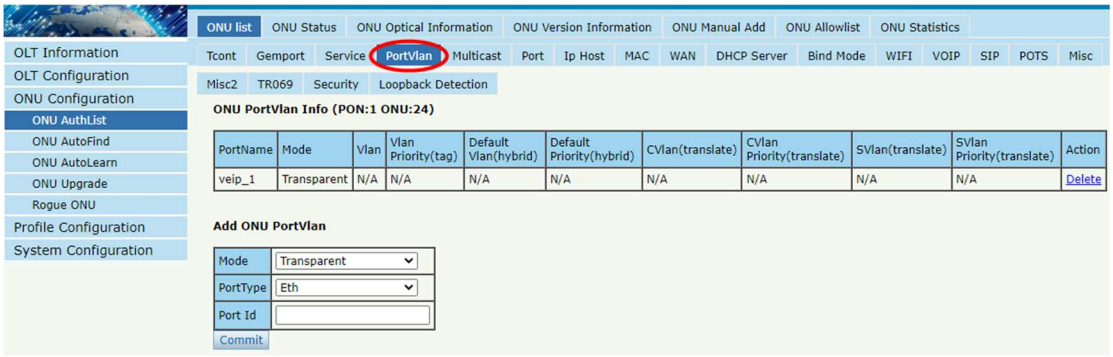


Figure 4-1-6: Configure port VLAN mode

4.1.1.1.5 Multicast

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Multicast

Set the Multicast VLAN of ONU and the Multicast VLAN mode of ONU's port.

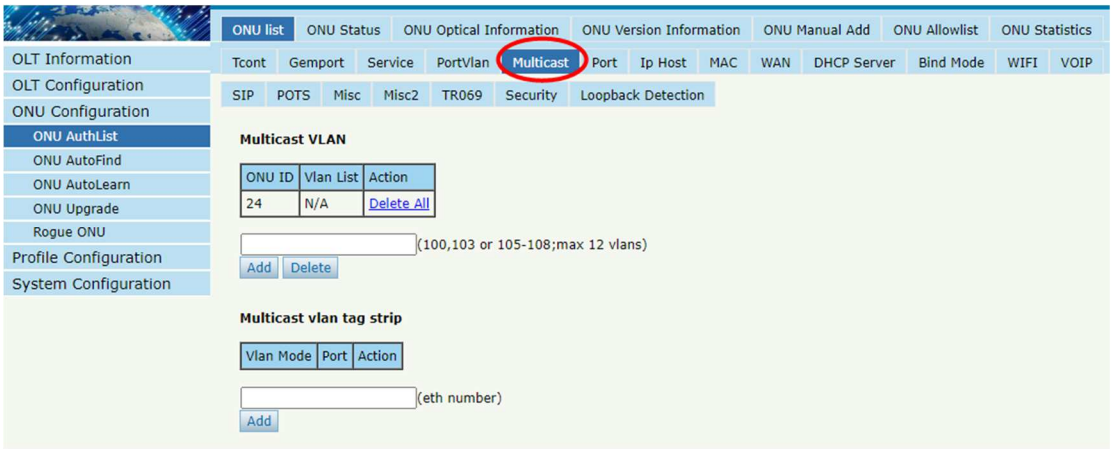


Figure 4-1-7: Configure multicast VLAN

4.1.1.1.6 Port

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Port

Set the basic configuration and speed limit of the ONU LAN port.
Please note that you can select the LAN port to configure on the ONU Port.

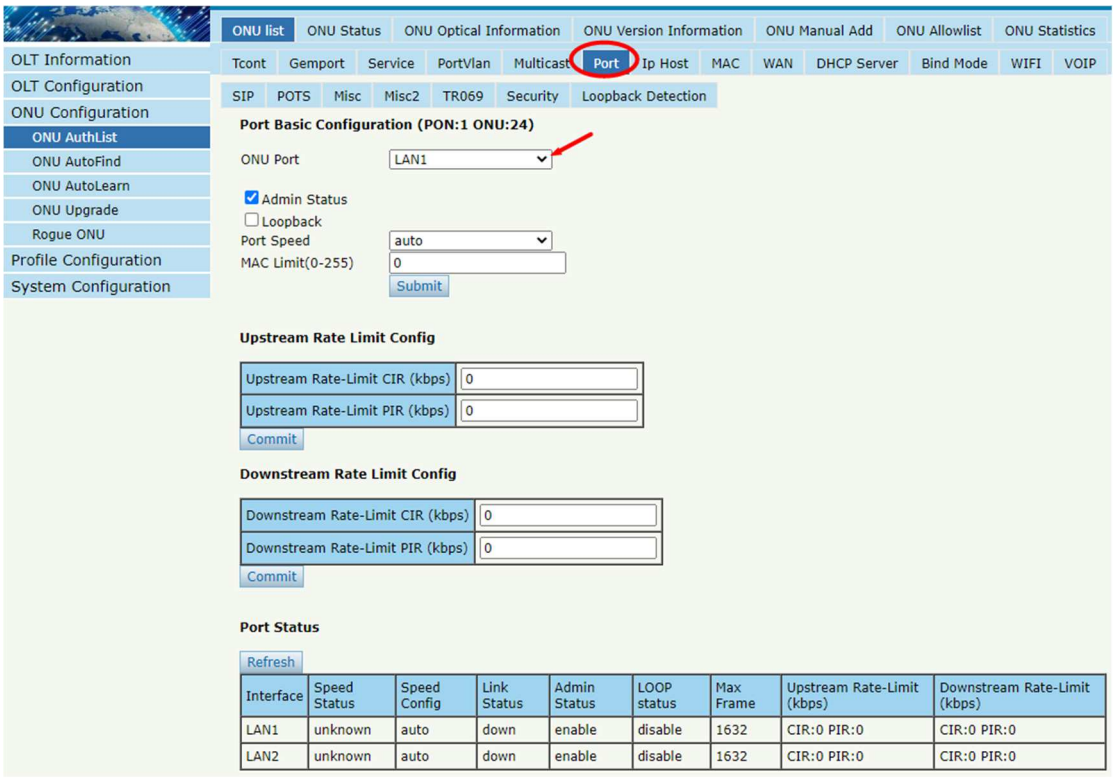


Figure 4-1-8: ONU Port Configuration

4.1.1.1.7 Ip Host

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Ip Host
Create IP host for ONU wan connection. It is used for ONU management.

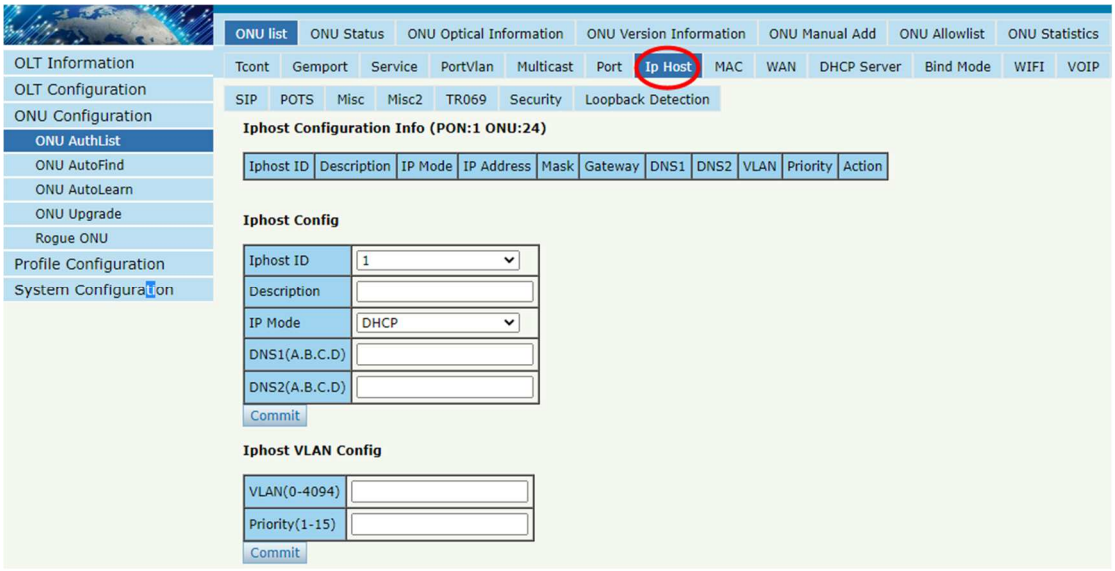


Figure 4-1-9: Configure IP host

4.1.1.1.8 MAC

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → MAC
Configure the MAC counts limit based on ONU or Gemport, and 0 means there is no

limit.

This interface can also display the learned MAC addresses of each LAN port of the ONU.

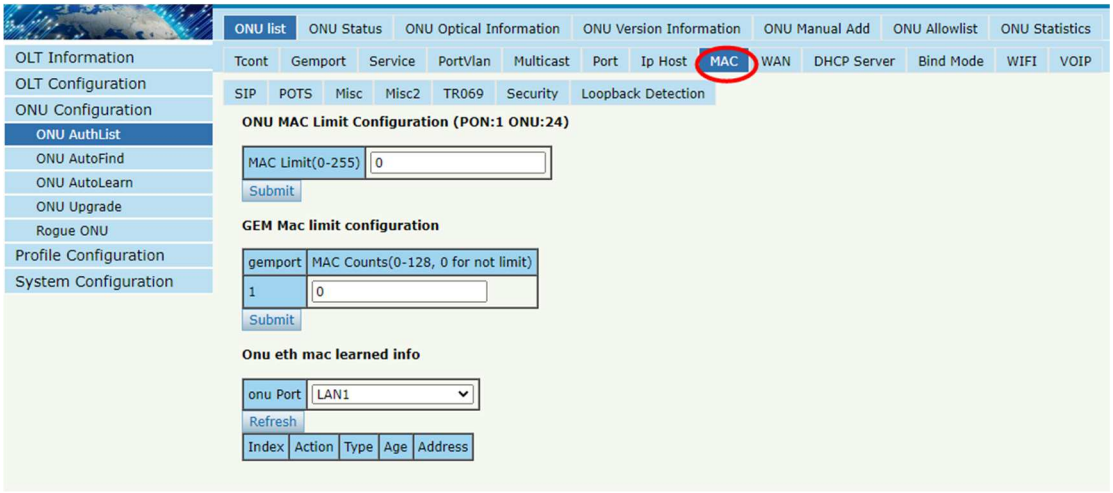


Figure 4-1-10: MAC Limit

4.1.1.1.9 WAN

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → WAN

ONU WAN connection is configured by private OMCI between OLT and ONU. When the connected ONU supports this function, the option "WAN" can be shown on this page.

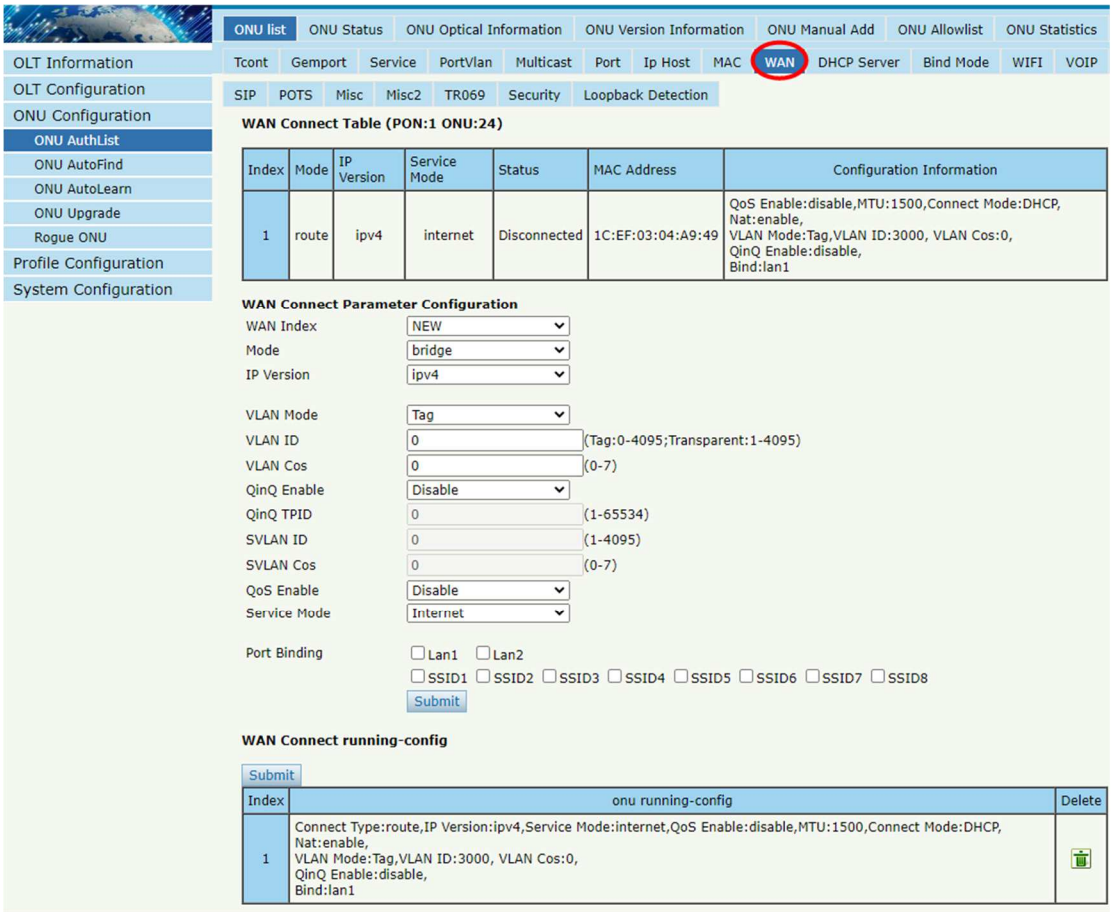


Figure 4-1-11: Configure WAN

4.1.1.1.10 DHCP Server

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → DHCP Server

ONU LAN and DHCP server are configured by private OMCI between OLT and ONU. When the connected ONU supports this function, the option "DHCP Server" can be shown on this page.

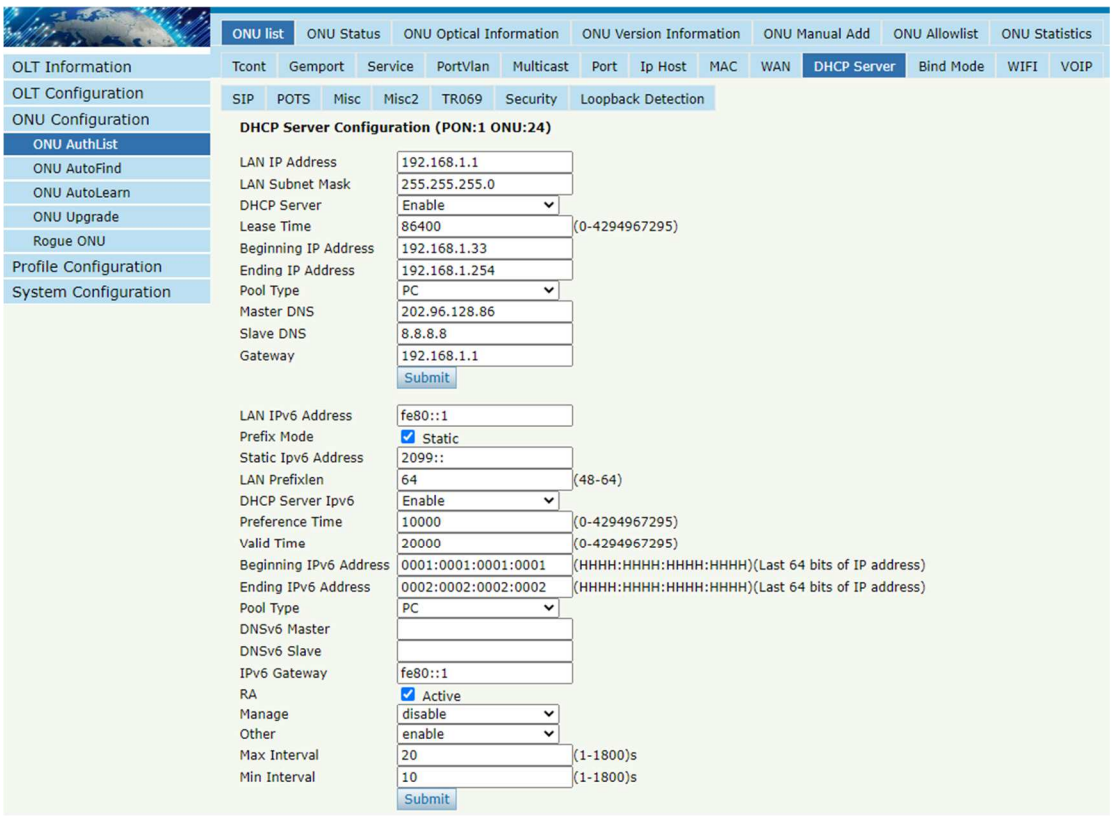


Figure 4-1-12: ONU DHCP Server

4.1.1.1.11 Bind Mode

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Bind Mode

ONU LAN bind mode is configured by private OMCI between OLT and ONU. When the connected ONU supports this function, the option "Bind Mode" can be shown on this page.

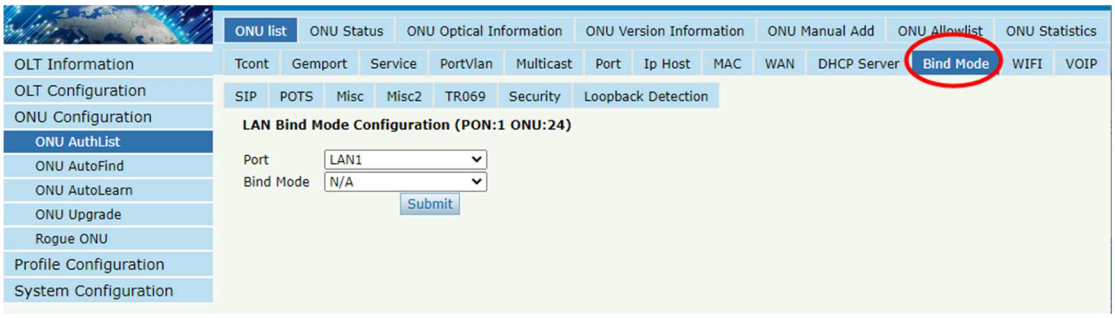


Figure 4-1-13: LAN Bind Mode Configuration

4.1.1.1.12 WIFI

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → WIFI

ONU WIFI is configured by private OMCI between OLT and ONU. When the connected ONU supports this function, the option "WIFI" can be shown on this page.

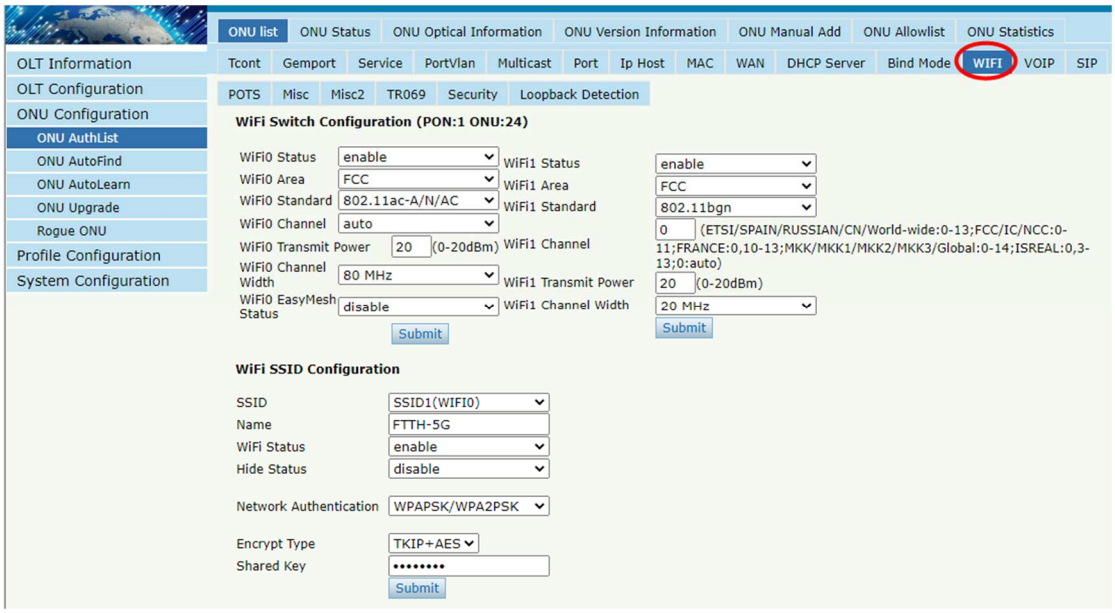


Figure 4-1-14: WIFI Configuration

4.1.1.1.13 VOIP

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → VOIP

This page shows WAN information of VOIP service, including IP address and VLAN. You can also operate VOIP module on this page. When the connected ONU supports VOIP, the option "VOIP" can be shown on this page.

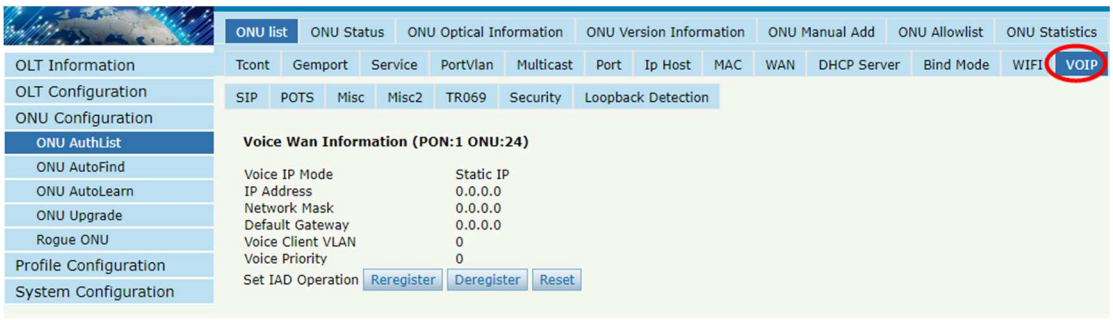


Figure 4-1-15: Voice Wan Information

4.1.1.1.14 SIP

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → SIP

ONU VoIP SIP parameter can be configured on this page, including SIP server, proxy server, digit map and so on. When the connected ONU supports VOIP, the option "SIP" can be shown on this page.

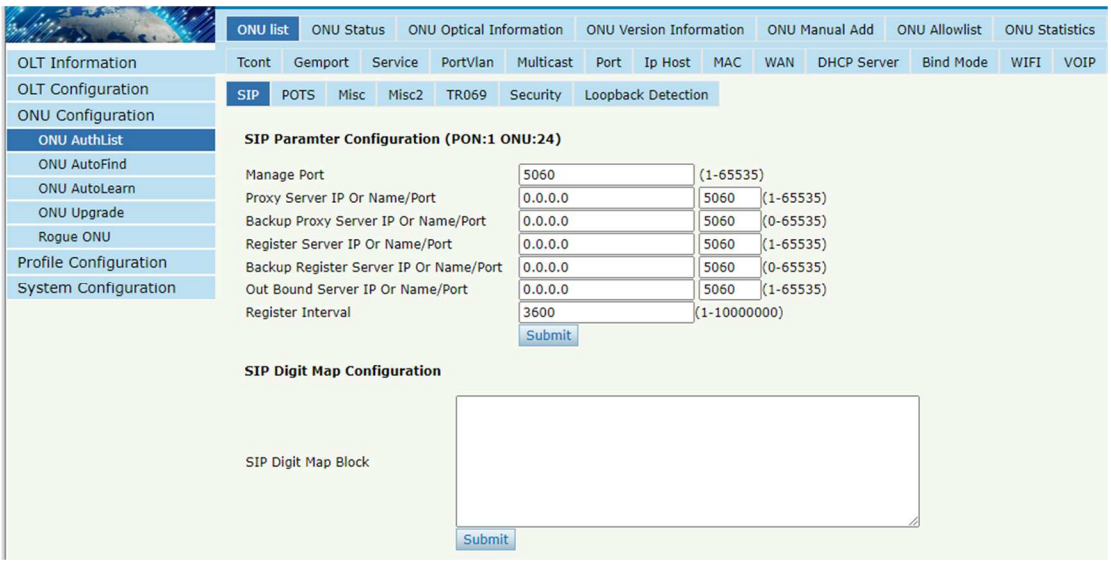


Figure 4-1-16: SIP Parameter

4.1.1.1.15 POTS

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → POTS

ONU VoIP POTS account, password and other VOIP parameters of POTS can be configured on this page; the length of SIP account and password can't be more than 16 characters, the length of SIP username can't be more than 32 characters.

When the connected ONU supports VOIP, the option "POTS" can be shown on this page.

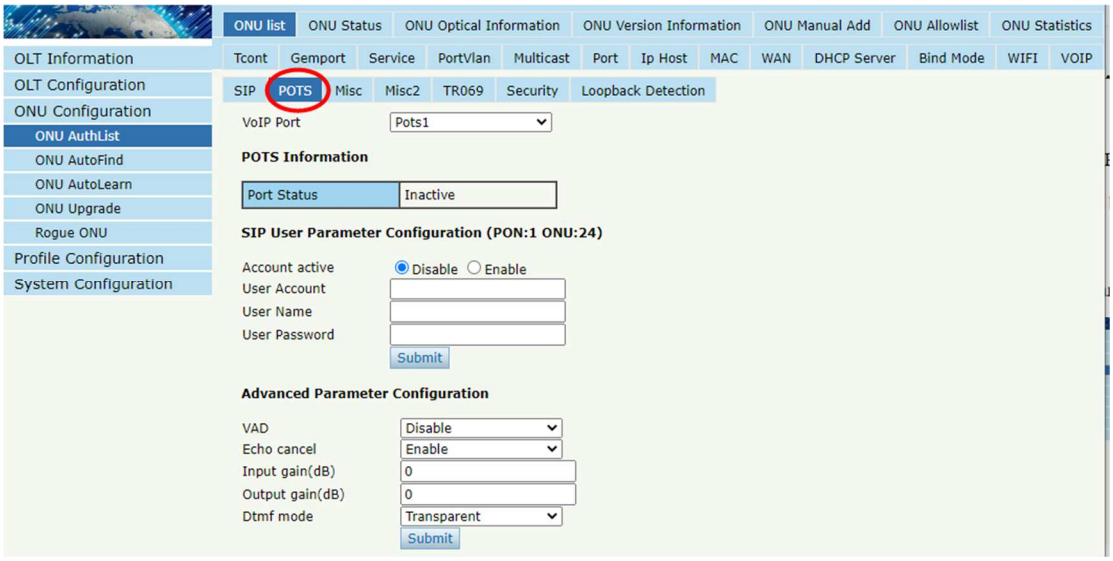


Figure 4-1-17: POTS Configuration

4.1.1.1.16 Misc

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Misc

Misc includes other features of ONUs configured by private OMCI, such as reset default, CATV control, and so on.

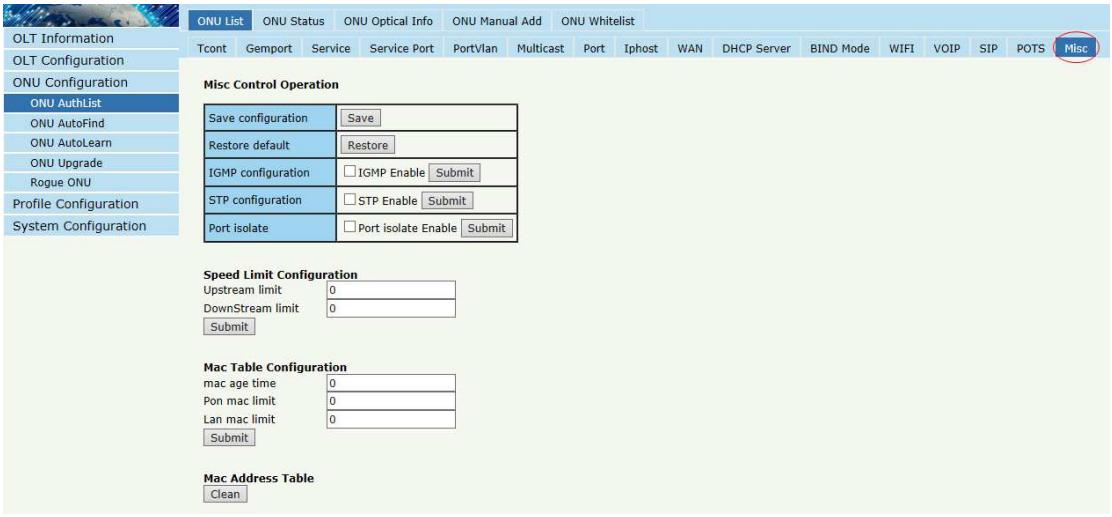


Figure 4-1-18: Misc Configuration

4.1.1.1.17 Misc2

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Misc2

Misc2 includes the NAT type and UPnP configuration of ONUs configured by private OMCI.

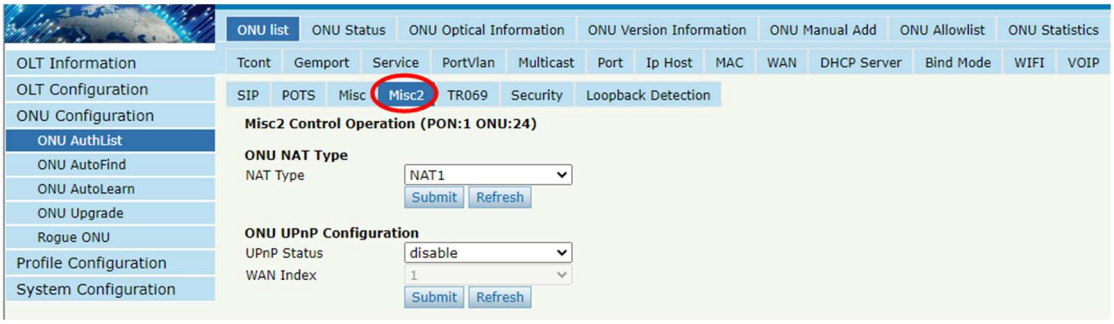


Figure 4-1-19: Misc2 Configuration

4.1.1.1.18 TR069

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → TR069

ONU TR069 is configured by private OMCI between OLT and ONU.

It supports configuring TR069 management parameters and STUN server configurations.

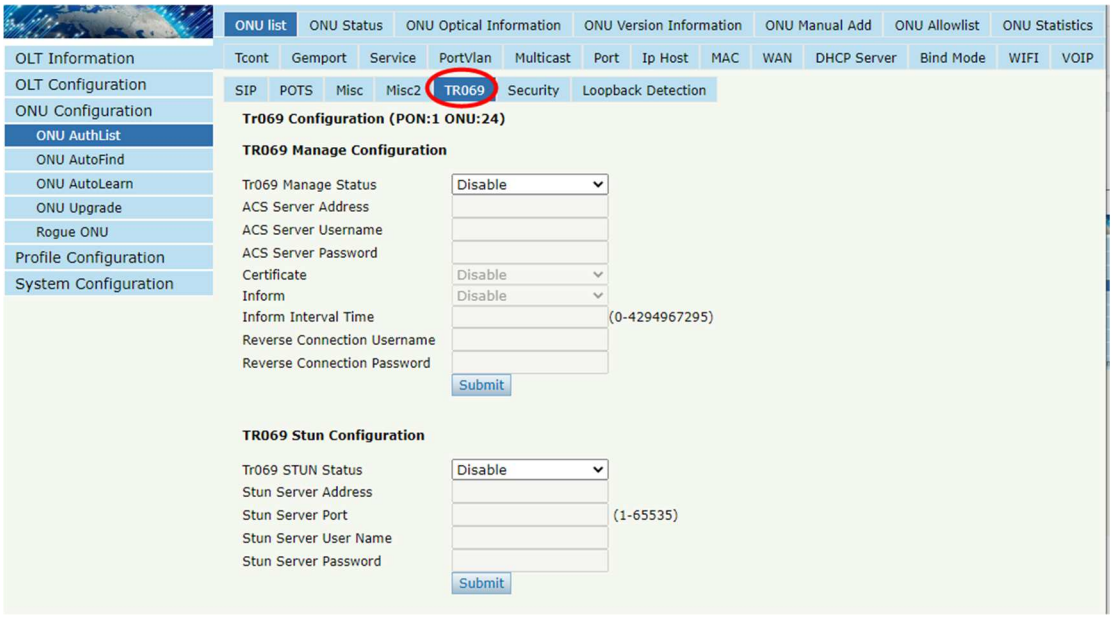


Figure 4-1-20: TR069 Configuration

4.1.1.1.19 Security

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Security

ONU Security is configured by private OMCI between OLT and ONU.

It supports you to modify ONU passwords, firewall level, and device access rules.

Please note that if you need to enable the device's access protocol, you need to first modify the firewall level to low or disabled.

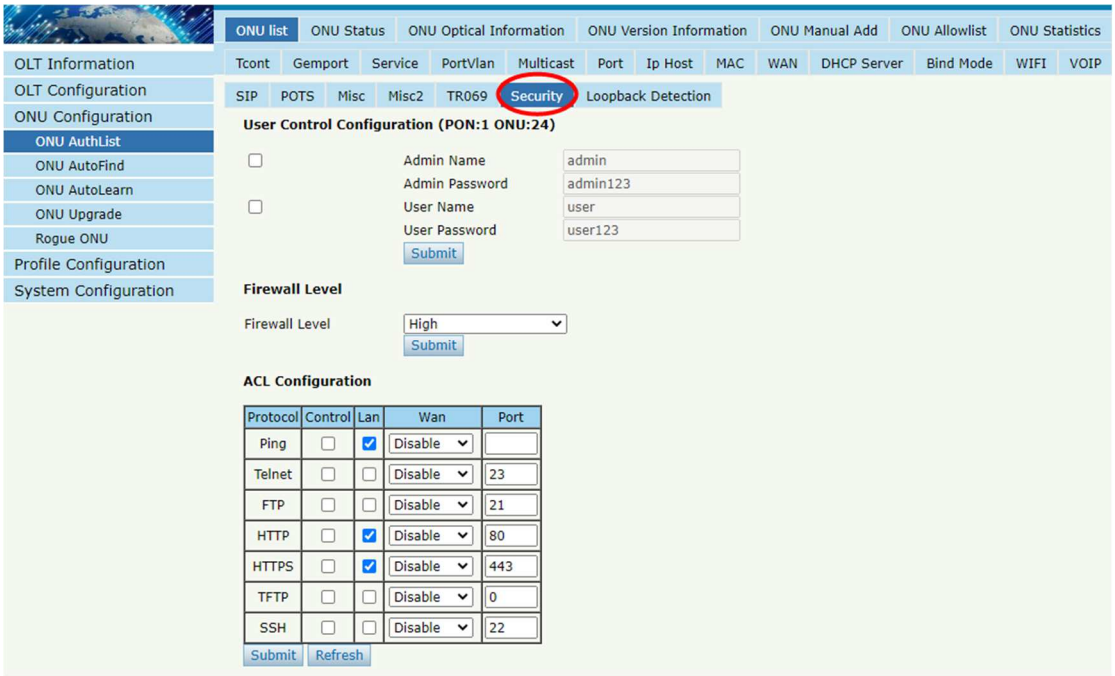


Figure 4-1-21: Security Configuration

4.1.1.1.20 Loopback Detection

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Config → Loopback Detection

ONU Loopback Detection is configured by private OMCI between OLT and ONU. It supports configuring the loop detection status and parameters of the ONU.

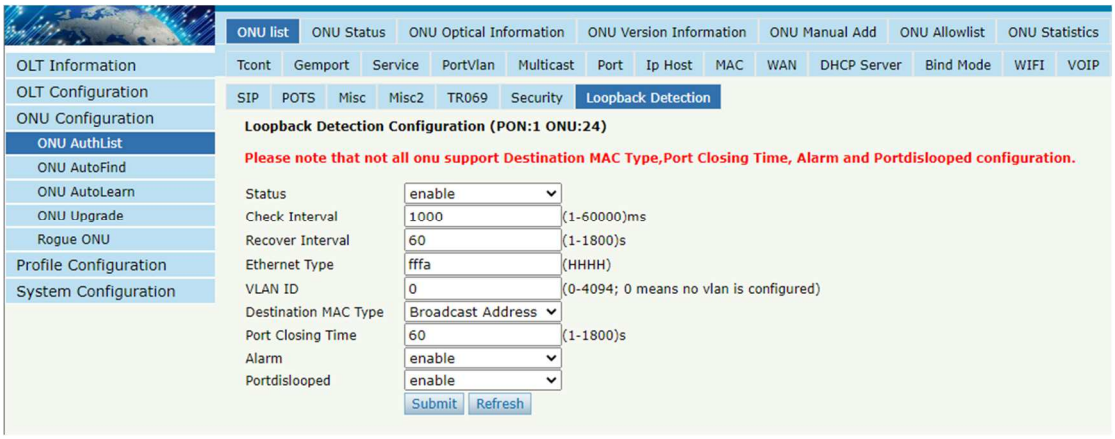


Figure 4-1-22: Loopback Detection Configuration

4.1.1.2 Deactivate

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Deactivate (Activate)

Deactivate the ONU which you selected, the ONU will be disabled and the registration failed. Activate selected ONU, this ONU will register successfully.

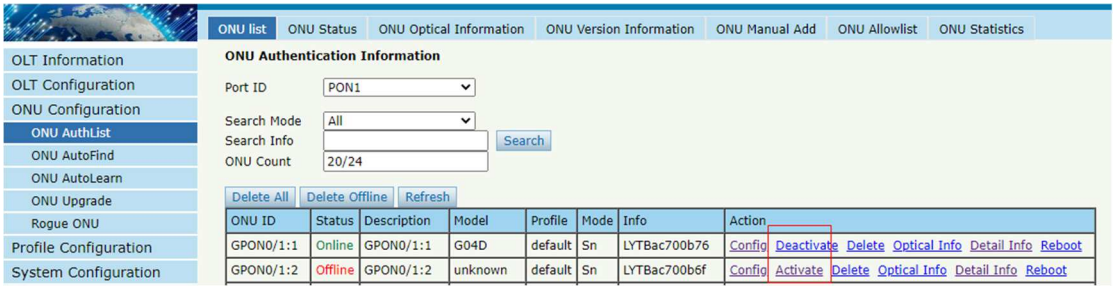


Figure 4-1-23: Deactivate/Activate ONU

4.1.1.3 Delete

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Delete

Delete the ONU which you selected, the ONU will be deleted and the registration failed. All the configurations related this ONU will be deleted as well.

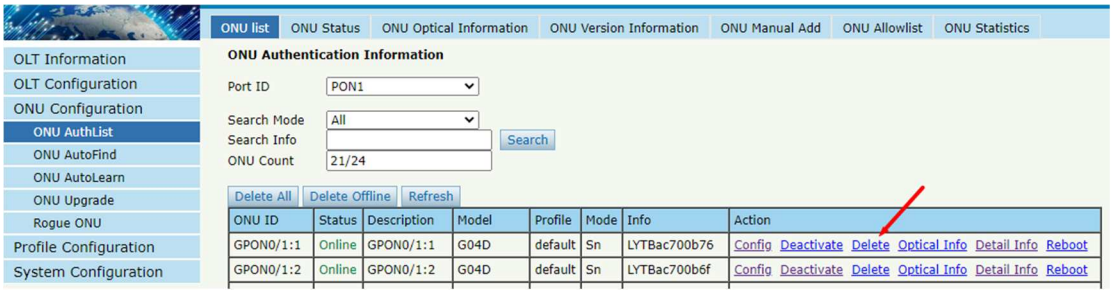


Figure 4-1-24: Delete ONU

4.1.1.4 Optical Info

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Optical Info

Check the Optical Information of ONU PON module which you selected.

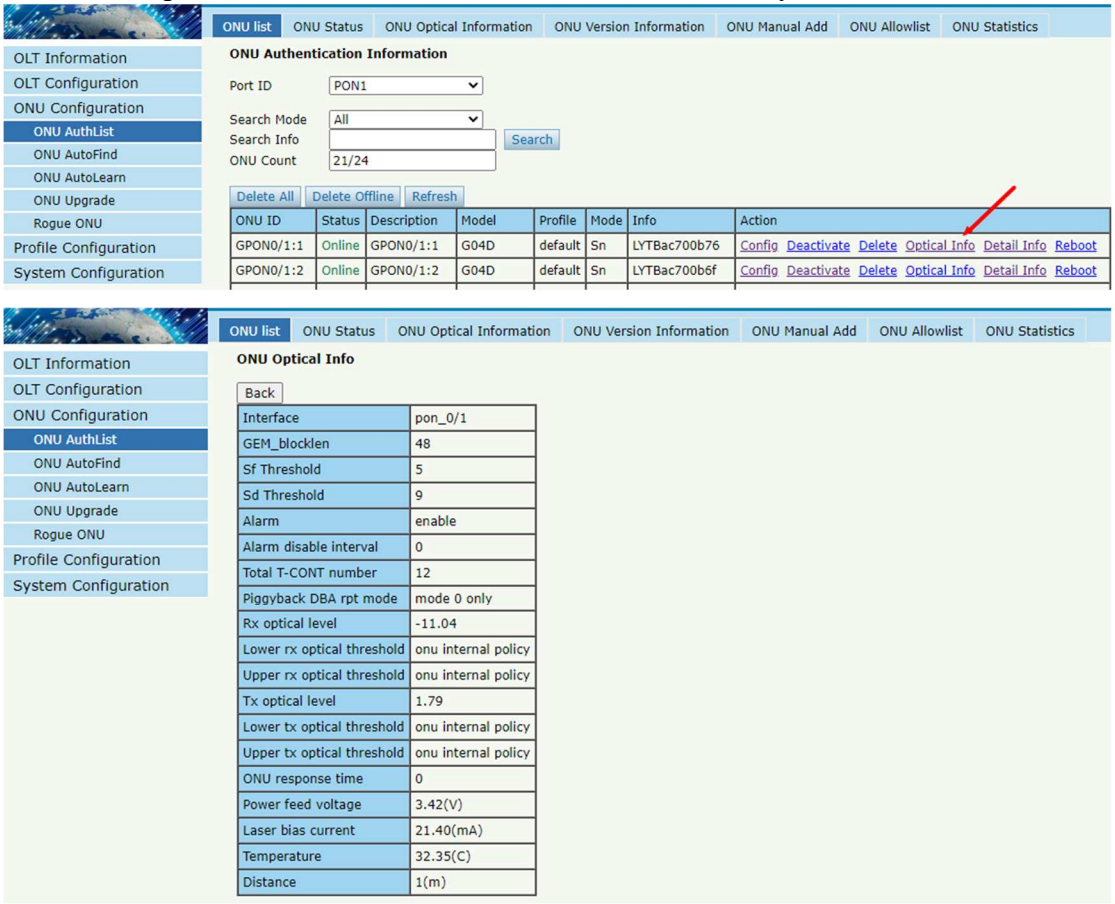


Figure 4-1-25: Optical Info of ONU

4.1.1.5 Detail Info

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Detail Info

Check the Detail Info of the ONU which you selected.

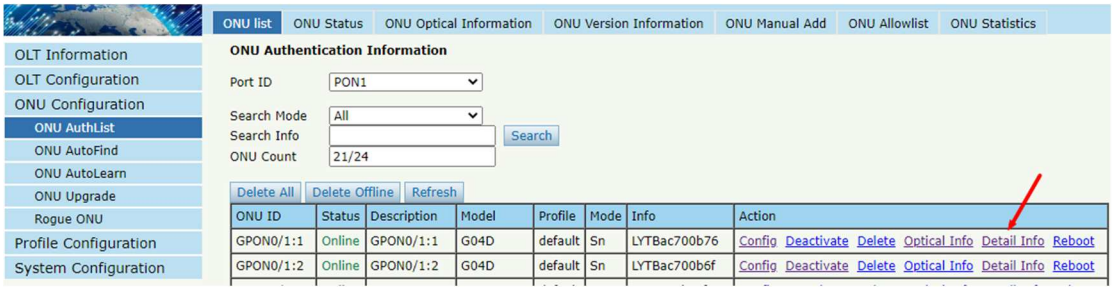


Figure 4-1-26: Click Detail info

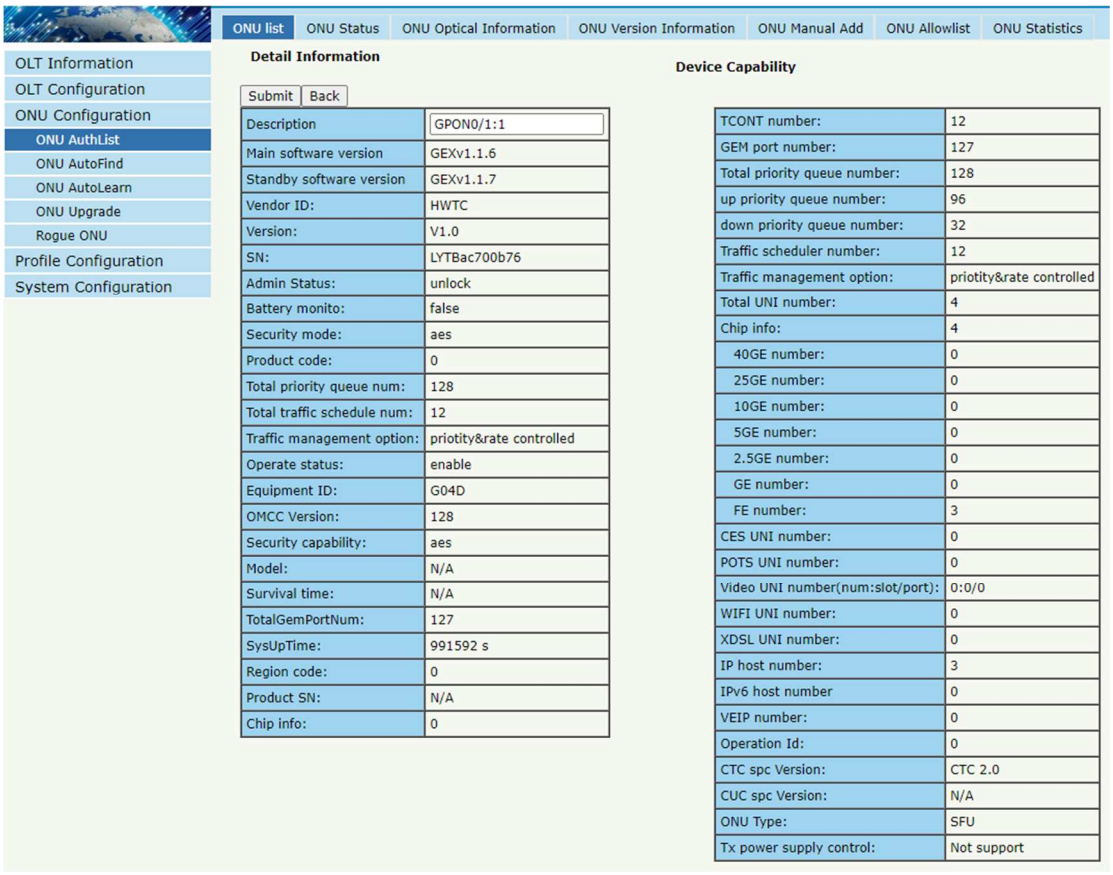


Figure 4-1-27: Detail info of ONU

4.1.1.6 Reboot

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU List → Reboot

Reboot ONU which you selected.

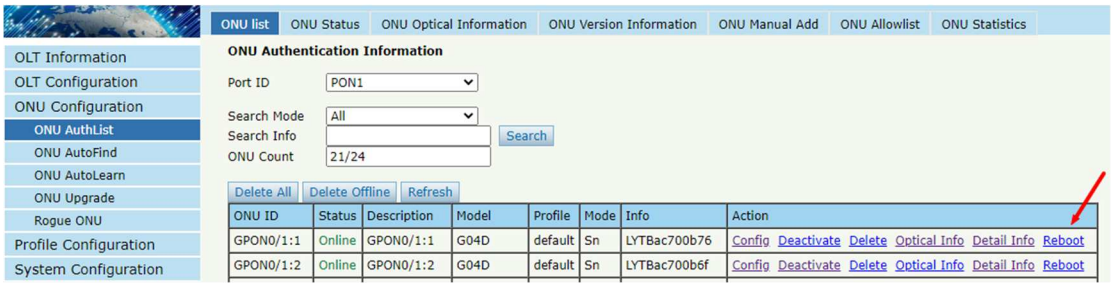


Figure 4-1-28: Reboot ONU

4.1.2 ONU Status

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU Status

This pages shows the ONU information of the activity. User can check "Last Register Time", "Last Deregister Reason" and "Active Time" of each ONU.

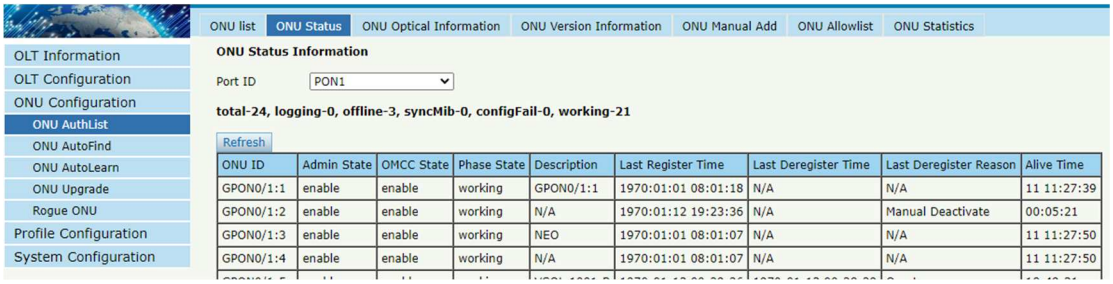


Figure 4-1-29: ONU Status

4.1.3 ONU Optical Info

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU Optical Info

This page displays ONU Rx and Tx power. A batch of ONU optical power information can be shown in a list. Clearly to check the register power when register issue happens.

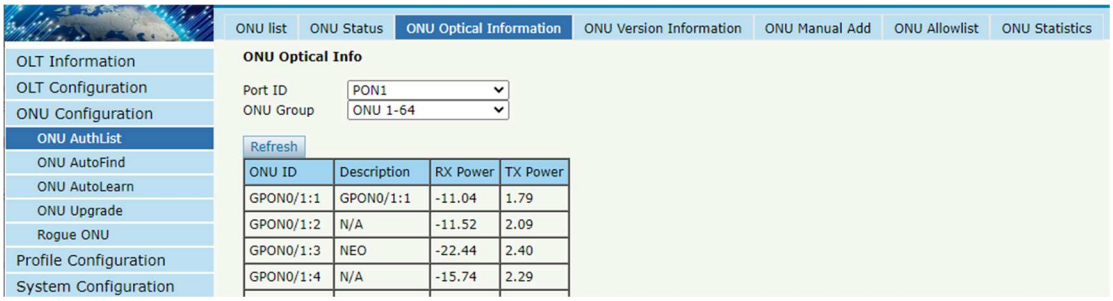


Figure 4-1-30: ONU Optical Info

4.1.4 ONU Version Information

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU Version Information

This page displays the main and standby software versions of the ONU. You can display the version information of a batch of ONUs in the list.

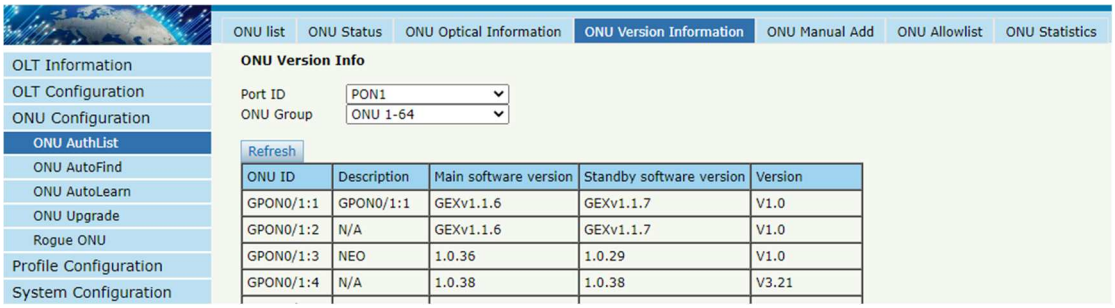


Figure 4-1-31: ONU Version Info

4.1.5 ONU Manual Add

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU Manual Add

You can manually add ONU to a selected PON port. ONU will appear in the ONU list after you added.

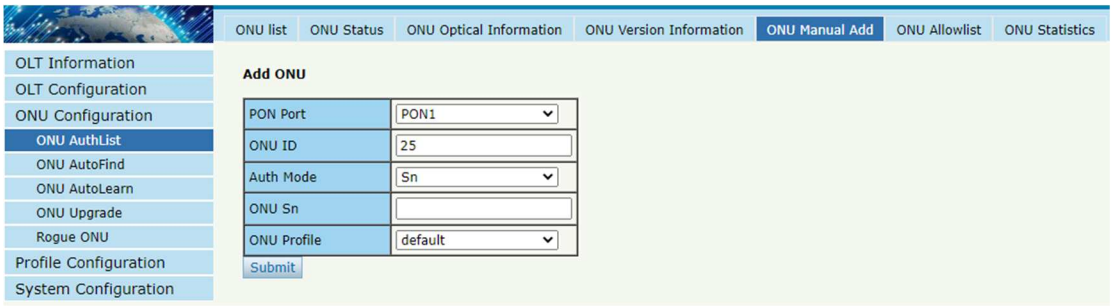


Figure 4-1-32: Add ONU Manually

4.1.6 ONU Allowlist

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU Allowlist

You can set up an allowlist on this page.

Allowlist can restrict ONU registration based on SN. It allows ONUs within one or more segments to register, while other ONUs cannot register and go online.

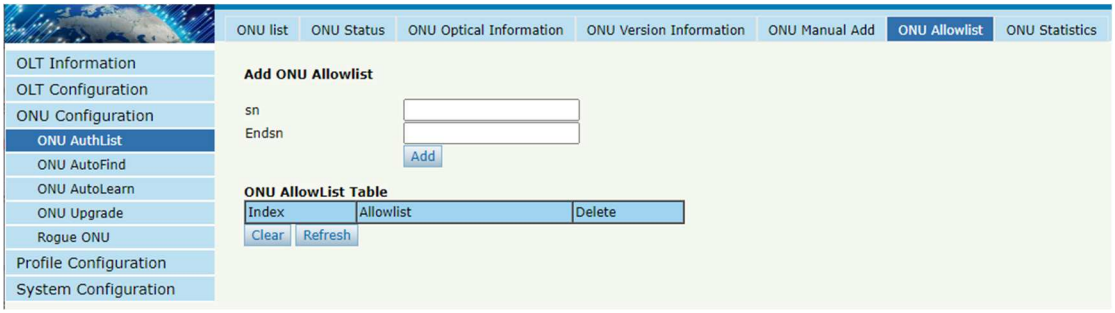


Figure 4-1-33: ONU Allowlist

4.1.7 ONU Statistics

ONU Configuration → ONU AuthList → ONU Statistics

This page displays the number of incoming and outgoing packets for batch ONUs.

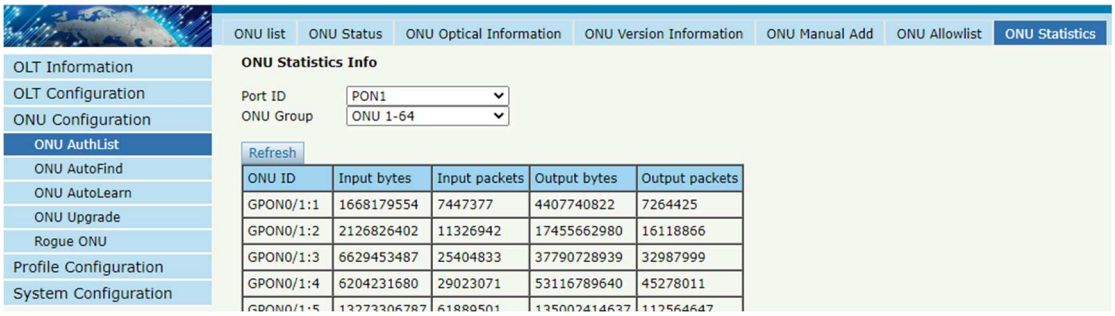


Figure 4-1-34: ONU Statistics Info

4.2 ONU AutoFind

This chapter is about the configuration and management of automatic discovery ONUs.

4.2.1 Automatic Discovery

ONU Configuration → ONU AutoFind → Automatic Discovery

All ONUs which are authenticated failed or not authenticated will be displayed in this interface. You can check the serial number of ONUs. Then click Add to authenticate ONU.

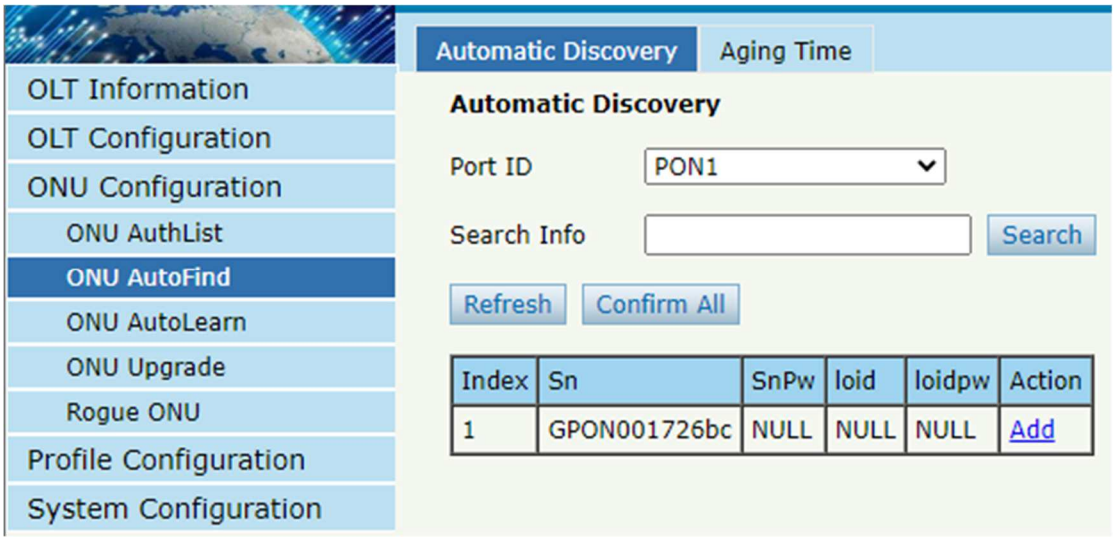


Figure 4-2-1: Automatic Discovery

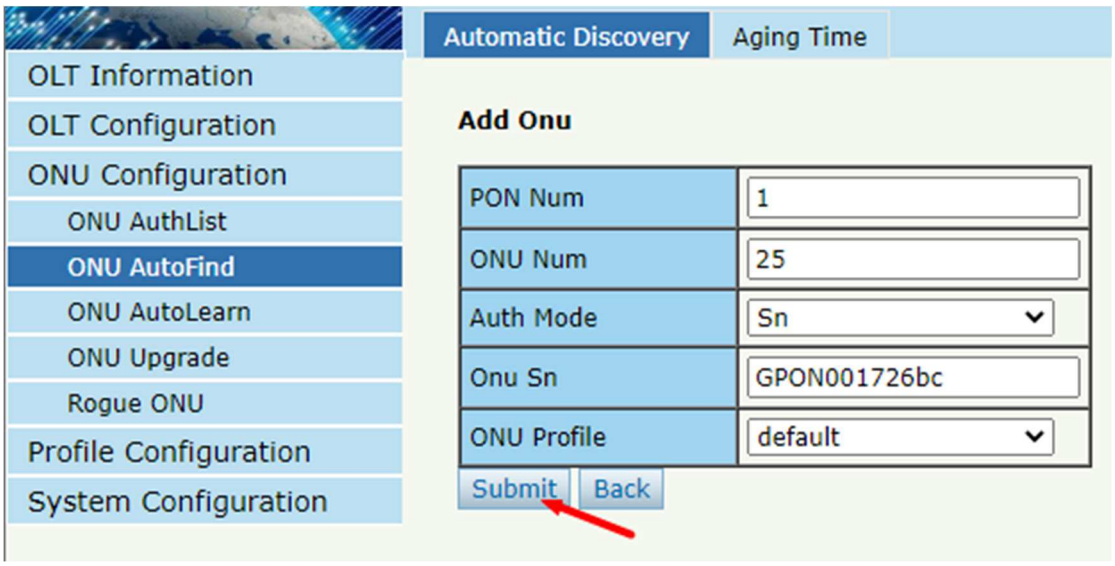


Figure 4-2-2: Add ONU

4.2.2 Aging Time

ONU Configuration → ONU AutoFind → Aging Time

It allows you to configure the retention time of automatically discovered ONU information. The default configuration is 5 minutes.

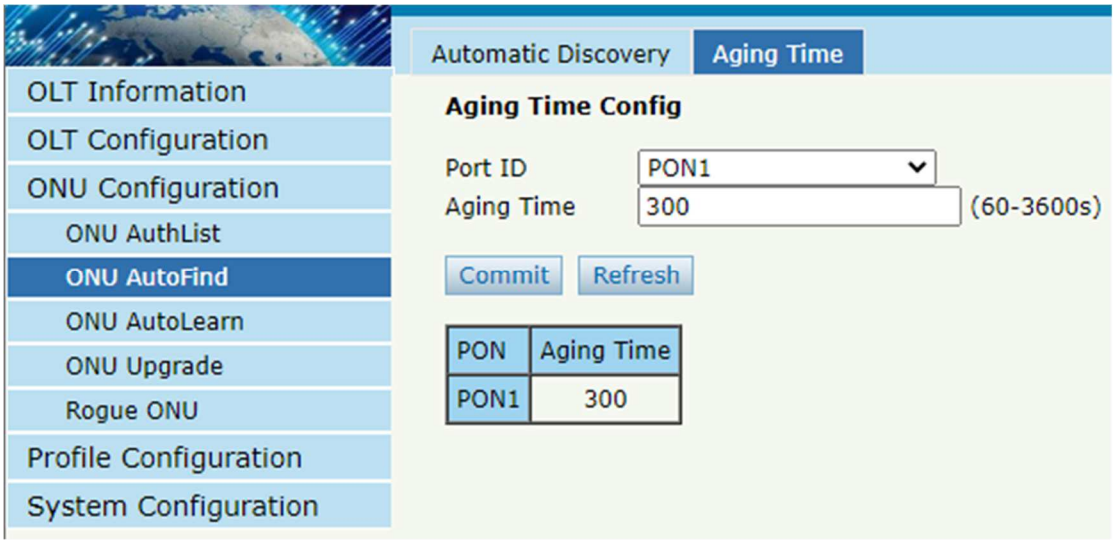


Figure 4-2-3: Aging Time

4.3 ONU AutoLearn

4.3.1 ONU AutoLearn

ONU Configuration → AutoLearn → ONU AutoLearn

ONU can automatically authenticate after enabling PON port automatic learning. At

the same time, OLT supports automatic binding templates based on PON ports. There are also plug and play enabled switches on this interface.
Note: this autolearn feature is disabled by default.

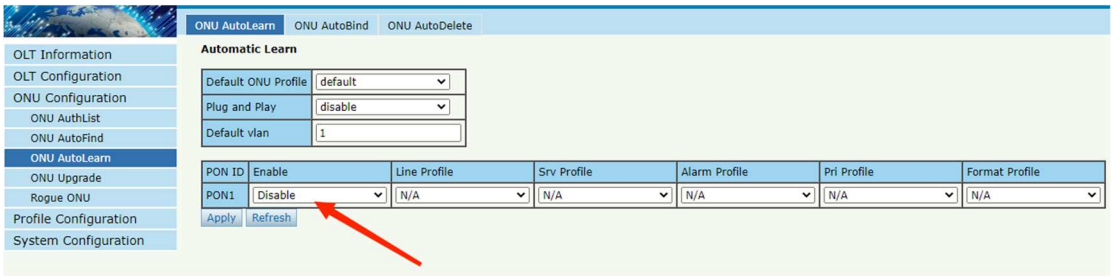


Figure 4-3-1:ONU AutoLearn

4.3.2 ONU AutoBind

ONU Configuration → AutoLearn → ONU AutoBind
Input the Equipment ID and bind the profile you need
Note: you must create a profile first.

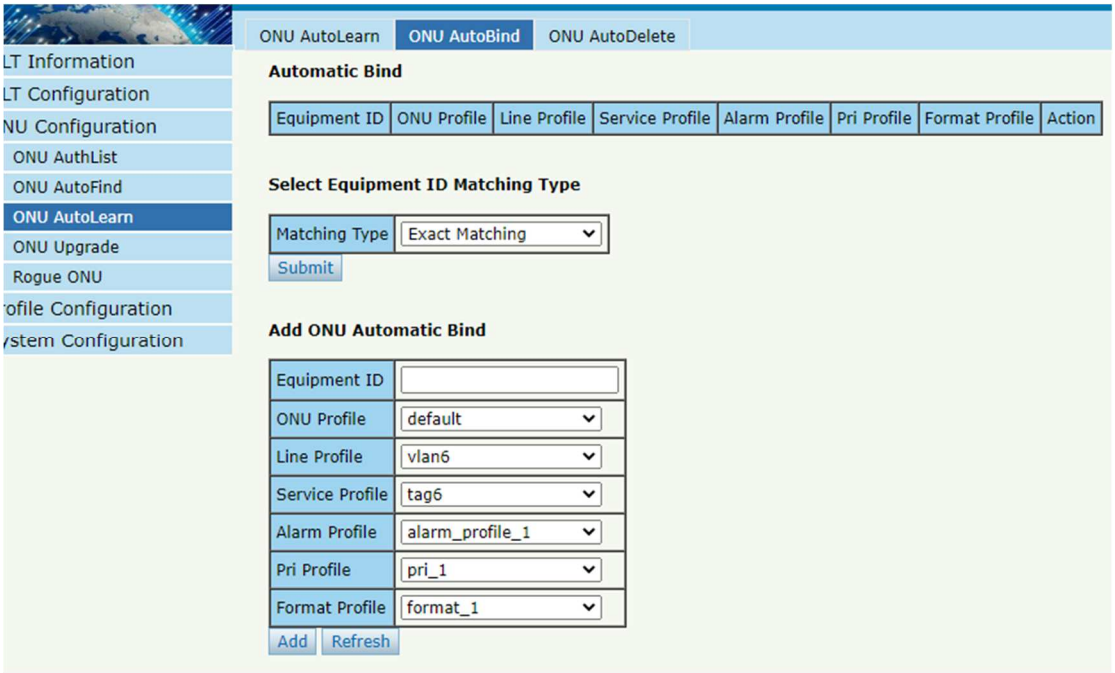


Figure 4-3-2: Bind profile

4.3.3 ONU AutoDelete

ONU Configuration → AutoLearn → ONU AutoDelete
It supports periodic checking and deleting offline ONUs and this feature is disabled by default.

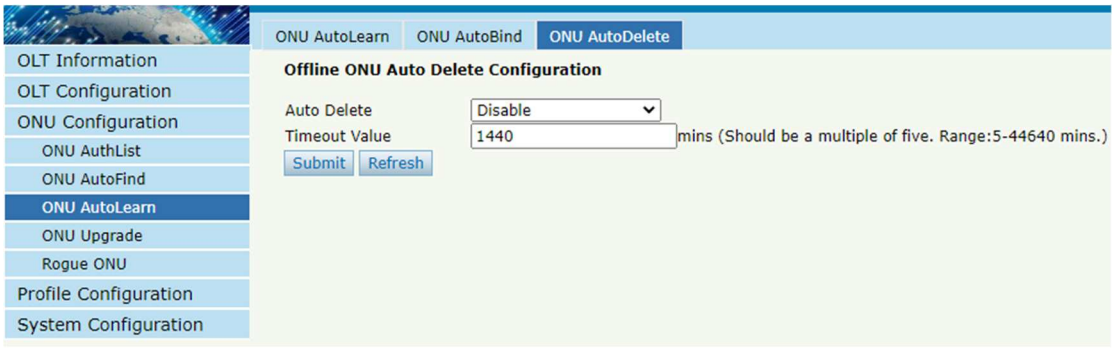


Figure 4-3-3: ONU AutoDelete

4.3.4 ONU Scheduled Reboot

ONU Configuration → AutoLearn → ONU Scheduled Reboot
Configure ONU to automatically restart based on time.

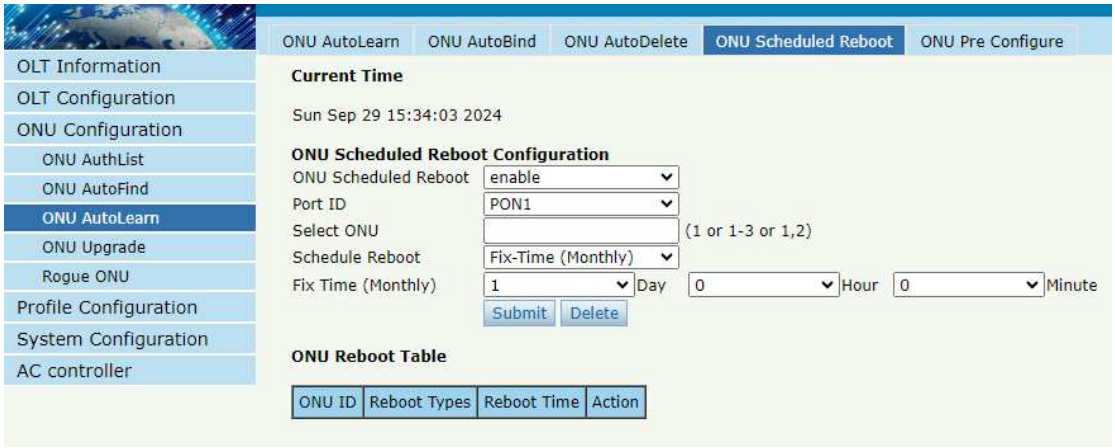


Figure 4-3-4: ONU Scheduled Reboot

4.3.5 ONU Pre-Configure

ONU Configuration → AutoLearn → ONU Pre-Configure
Manually add a pre-registration configuration to the ONU list in PON, and when the ONU is registered with that ID, it will automatically bind the configuration settings.

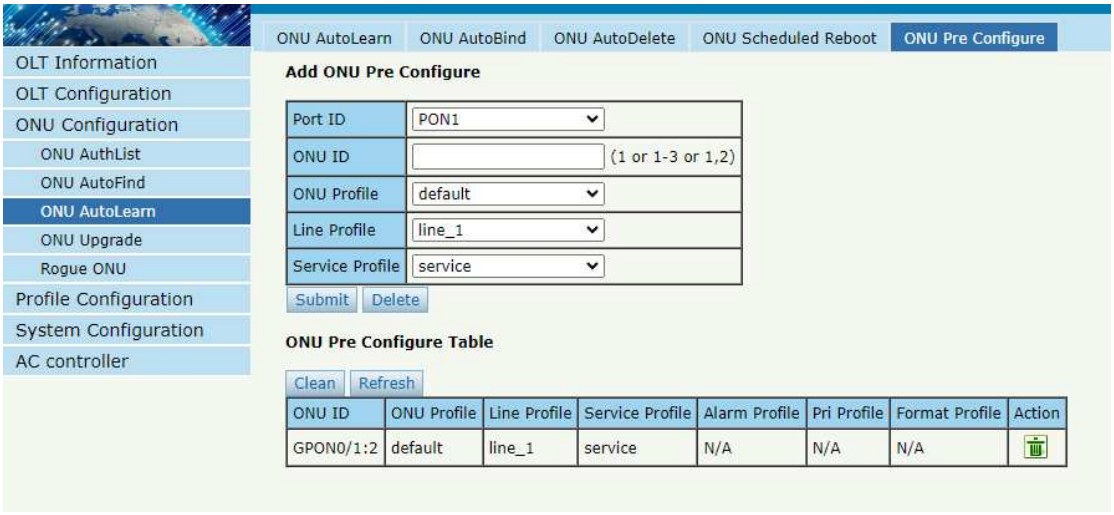


Figure 4-3-5: ONU Pre-Configure

4.4 ONU Upgrade

ONU firmware can be upgraded by OLT. OLT supports manual upgrade and automatic upgrade.

4.4.1 UpLoad Image

ONU Configuration → ONU Upgrade → ONU Image
Upload ONU firmware image which you need, the image will upload to OLT's RAM.

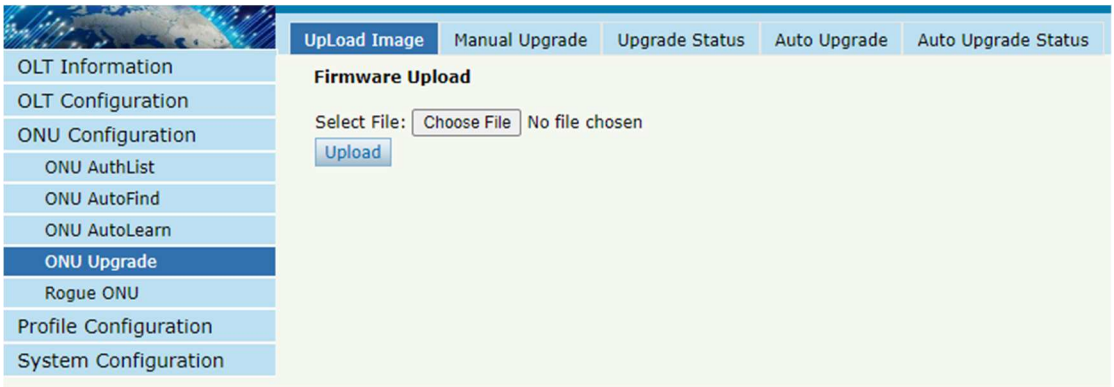


Figure 4-4-1: Upload image

4.4.2 Manual Upgrade

ONU Configuration → ONU Upgrade → Manual Upgrade
Select the ONU image and the ONU that needs upgrade, click Commit button to start upgrading. You can upgrade the same ONU model under one PON port each time.

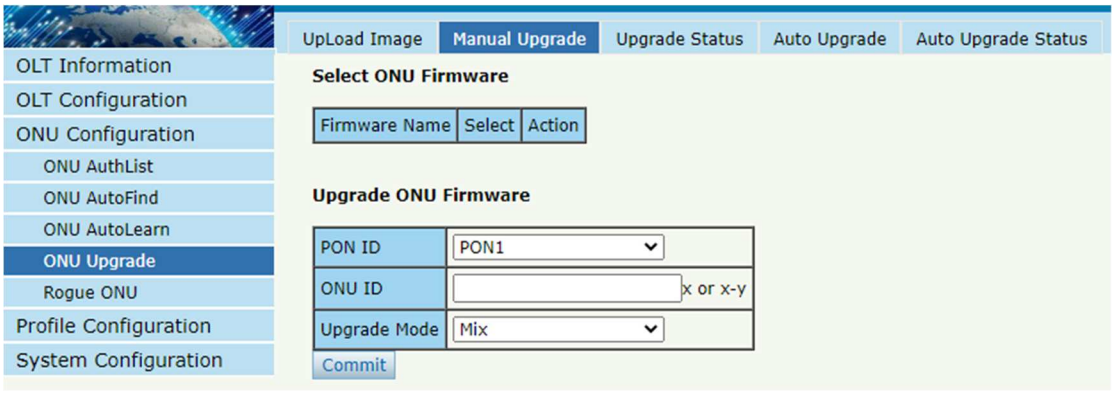


Figure 4-4-2: Manual Upgrade

4.4.3 Upgrade Status

ONU Configuration → ONU Upgrade → Upgrade Status

When ONU is upgrading, the upgrading status will be shown on this page.

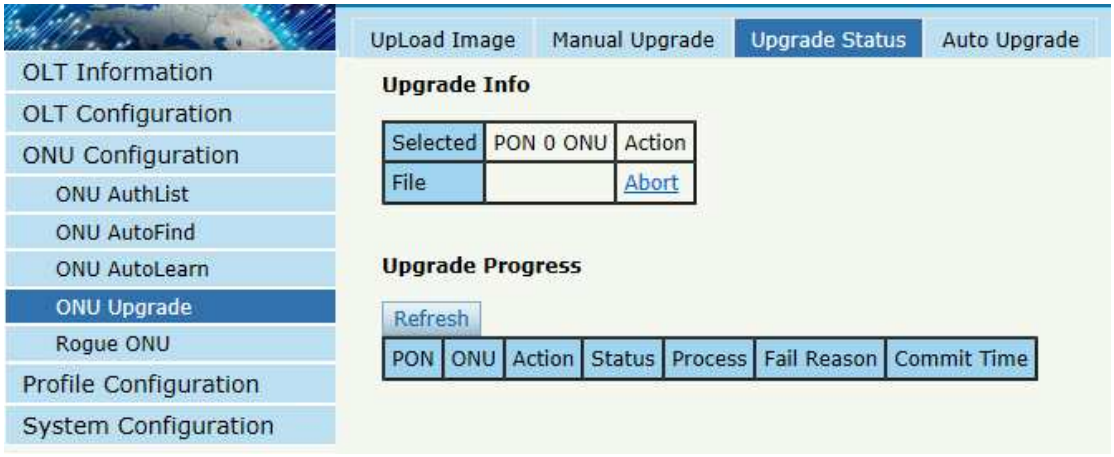


Figure 4-4-3: ONU Upgrade Status

4.4.4 Auto Upgrade

ONU Configuration → ONU Upgrade → Auto Upgrade

After uploaded the ONU firmware image, configured automatic upgrade conditions, once the ONU which has the same equipment ID and different software version comes online, they will be upgraded automatically.

Each type of ONU has its own equipment ID, which you can check in ONU detail info.

Note: please upload the ONU firmware in advance on the upload image interface

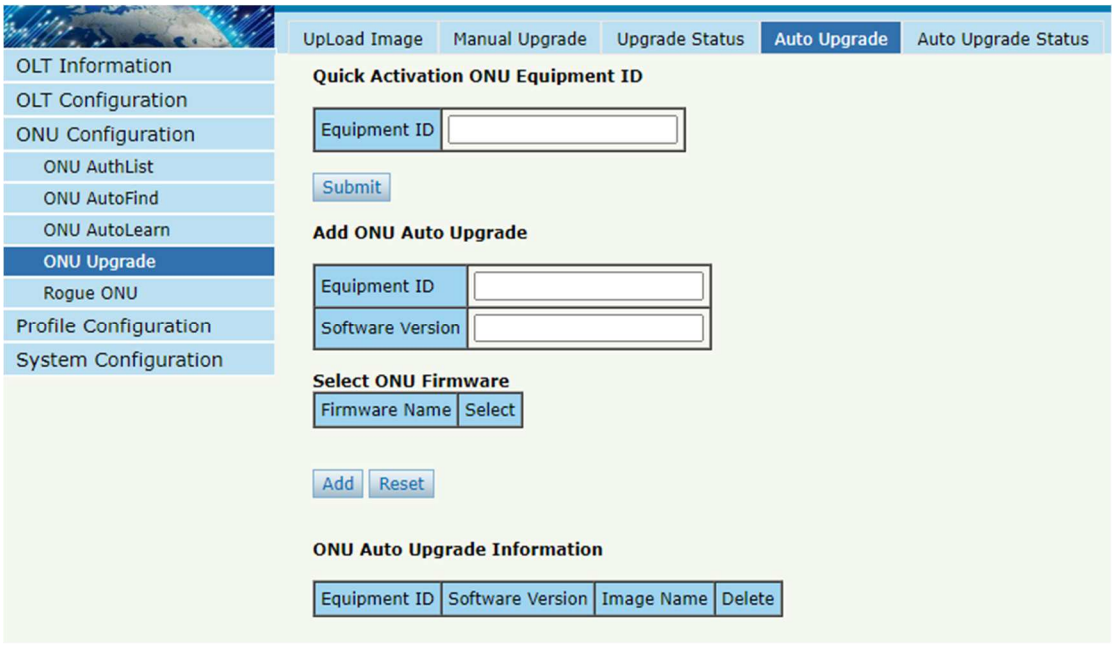


Figure 4-4-4: Auto Upgrade

4.4.5 Auto Upgrade Status

ONU Configuration → ONU Upgrade → Auto Upgrade Status

When ONU is auto upgrading, the upgrading status will be shown on this page.

Figure 4-4-5: Auto Upgrade Status

4.5 Rogue ONU

ONU Configuration → Rogue ONU

After enabled rogue ONU detection, if there is a rogue ONU trying to register, it will appear in the list.

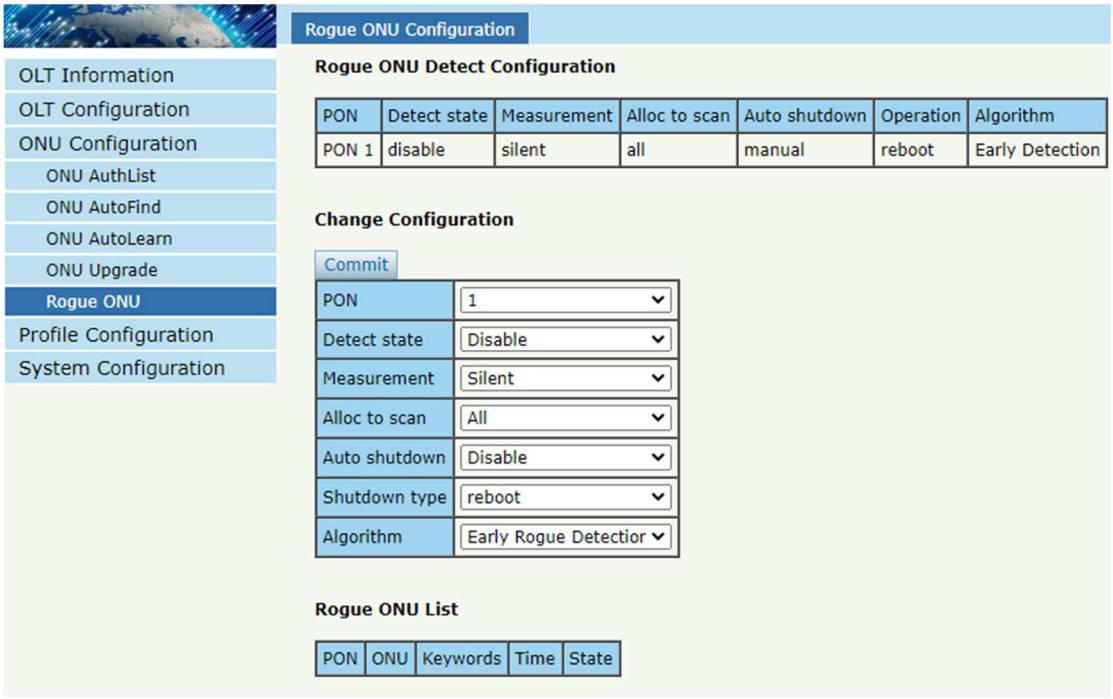


Figure 4-5-1: Rogue ONU detect

Chapter 5 Profile Configuration

This chapter is about the ONU profile configuration. It is designed for batch ONU management by OLT.

5.1 ONU Profile

The ONU profile is used for ONU authorization, and each type of ONU must specify only one ONU profile when authorization. The ONU profile specifies the capability of this ONU.

5.1.1 Information

Profile Configuration → ONU profile → Information
The table displays ONU profile list. You can also do some operations, such as deleting and checking details info.

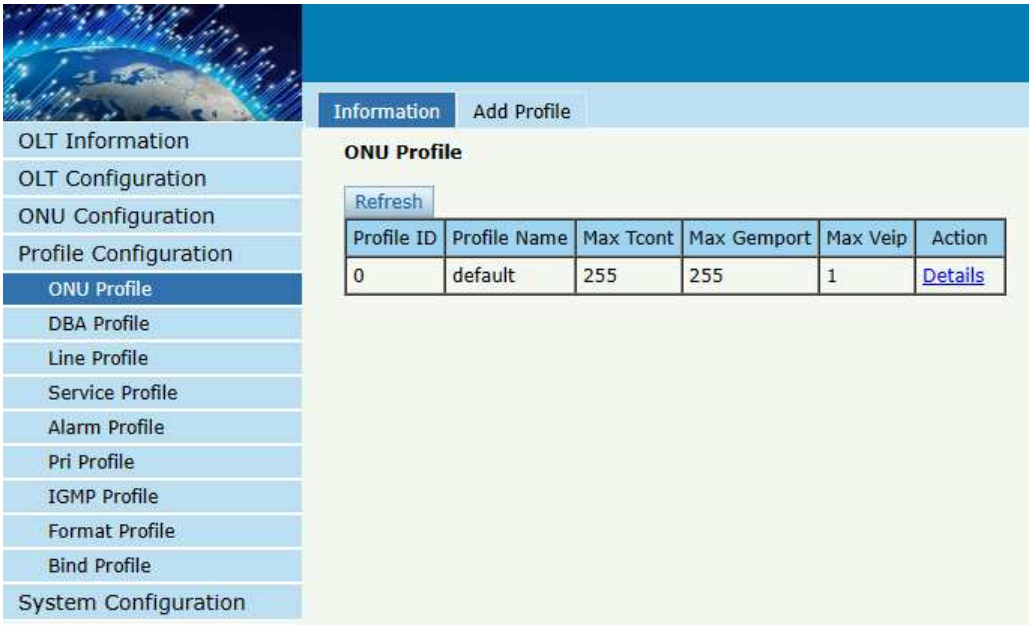


Figure 5-1-1: ONU profile list

5.1.2 Add Profile

Create a new ONU profile what you need. Generally, ONU has two different types.
SFU type (only using bridge mode):
Usually, only need to set correct eth port and POTS port number of ONU, others can be kept default.

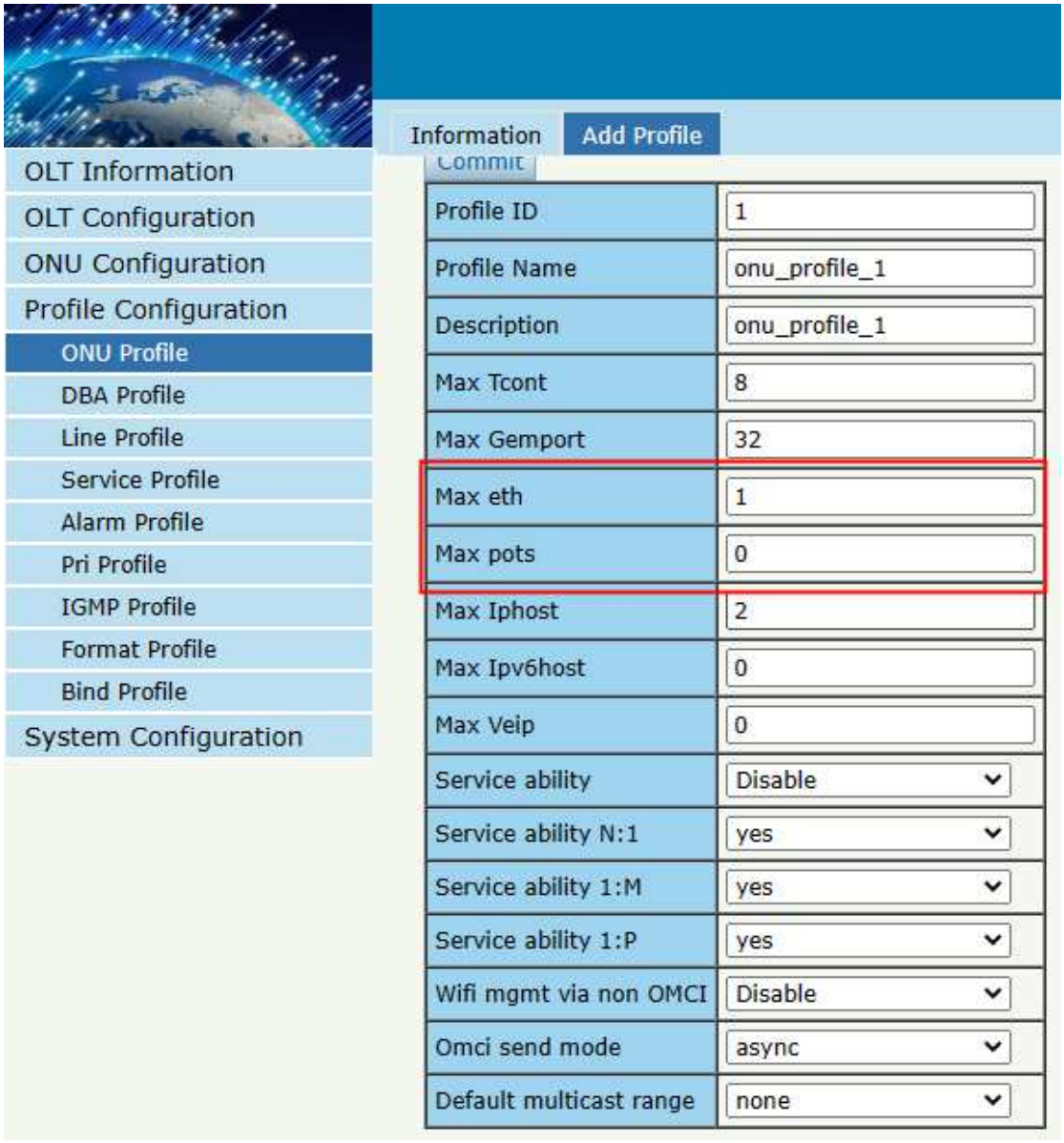


Figure 5-1-2: Add SFU profile

HGU type (with the routing wan connection mode):

For HGU type, need to set correct eth port and POTS port number, and set Veip to be 1, keep others default.

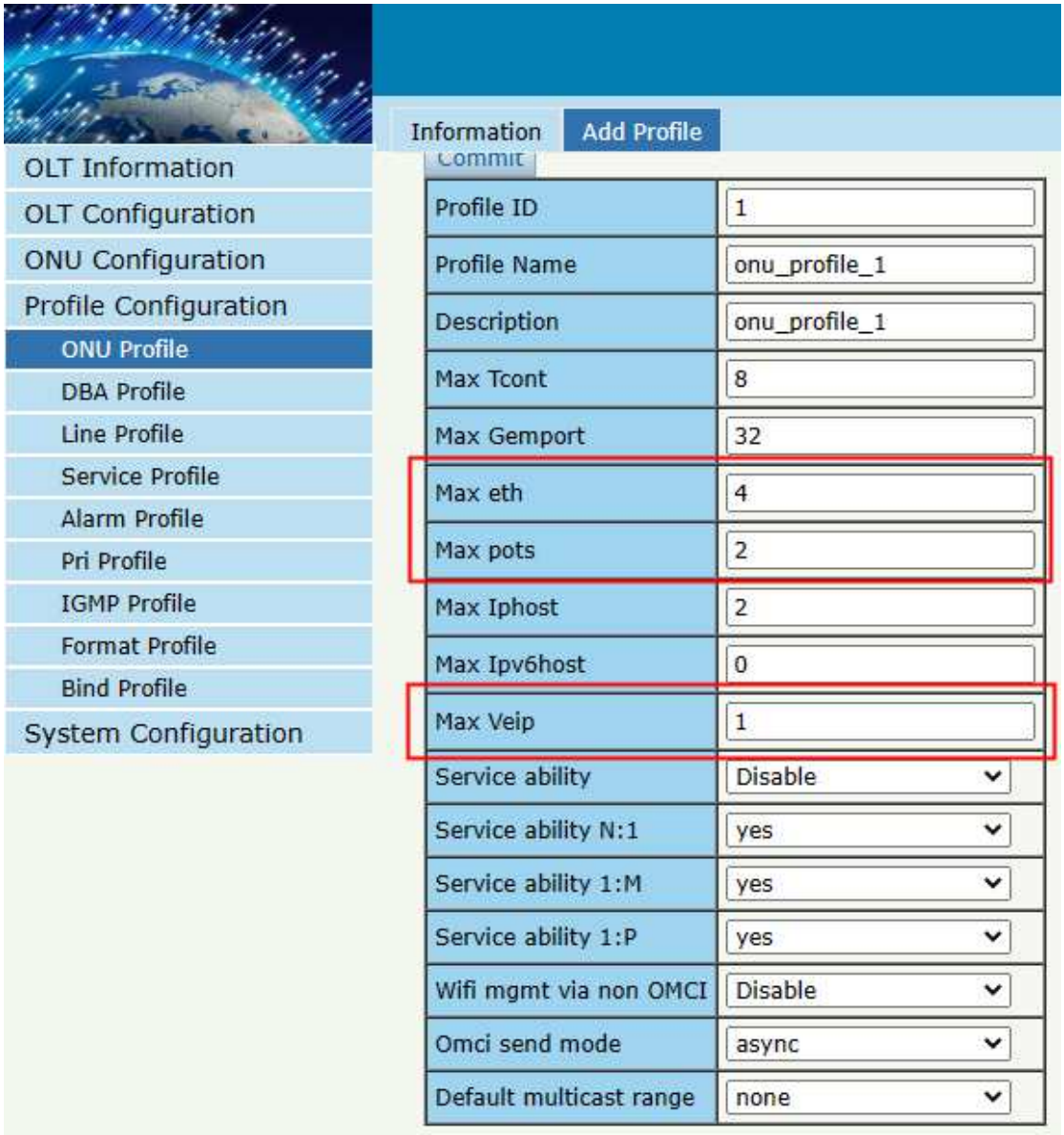


Figure 5-1-3: Add HGU profile

5.2 DBA Profile

DBA is a bandwidth allocation strategy that changes uplink bandwidth assigned to each T-CONT in real time according to the instant service status of each ONU. There are five BW types supported and make sure that fixed <= assured <= max.

5.2.1 DBA Profiles

Profile Configuration → DBA Profile → DBA Profiles

The table displays DBA profile list. You can also do some operations, such as delete and modify.

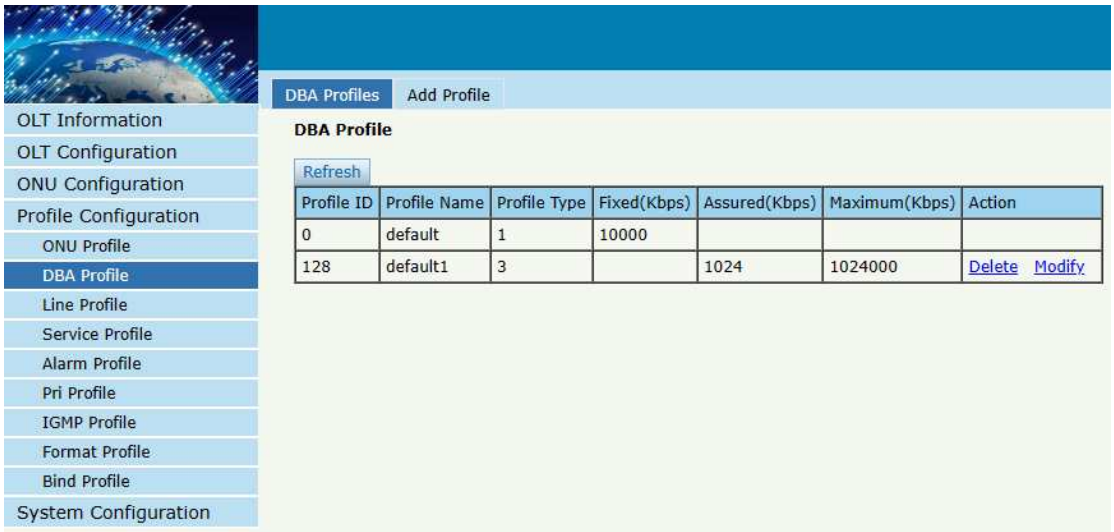


Figure 5-2-1: DBA profile list

5.2.2 Add Profile

Profile Configuration → DBA Profile → Add profile

There are five types of DBA profile. In general, we use type3.

BW Type	Delay Sensitive	Applicable T-CONT Types				
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Fixed	Yes	√				√
Assured	No		√	√		√
Maximum	No			√	√	√

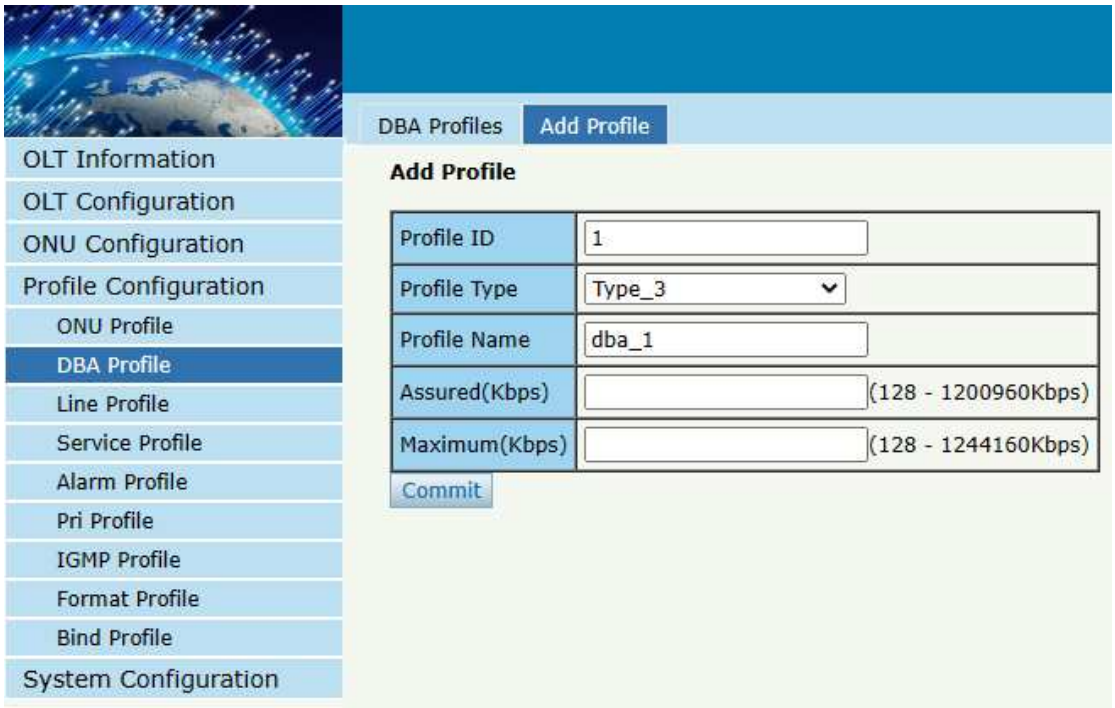


Figure 5-2-2: Add DBA profile

5.3 Line Profile

Line profile is used to configure the ANI side services of ONU such as t-cont, gem-port, service-port, and so on.

5.3.1 Line Profile

Profile Configuration → Line Profile → Line Profile
The table displays Line profile list. You can also do some operations, such as delete and modify.

Figure 5-3-1: Line Profile list

5.3.2 Add Profile

Profile Configuration → Line profile → Add profile
Create a new line profile, set the profile name.

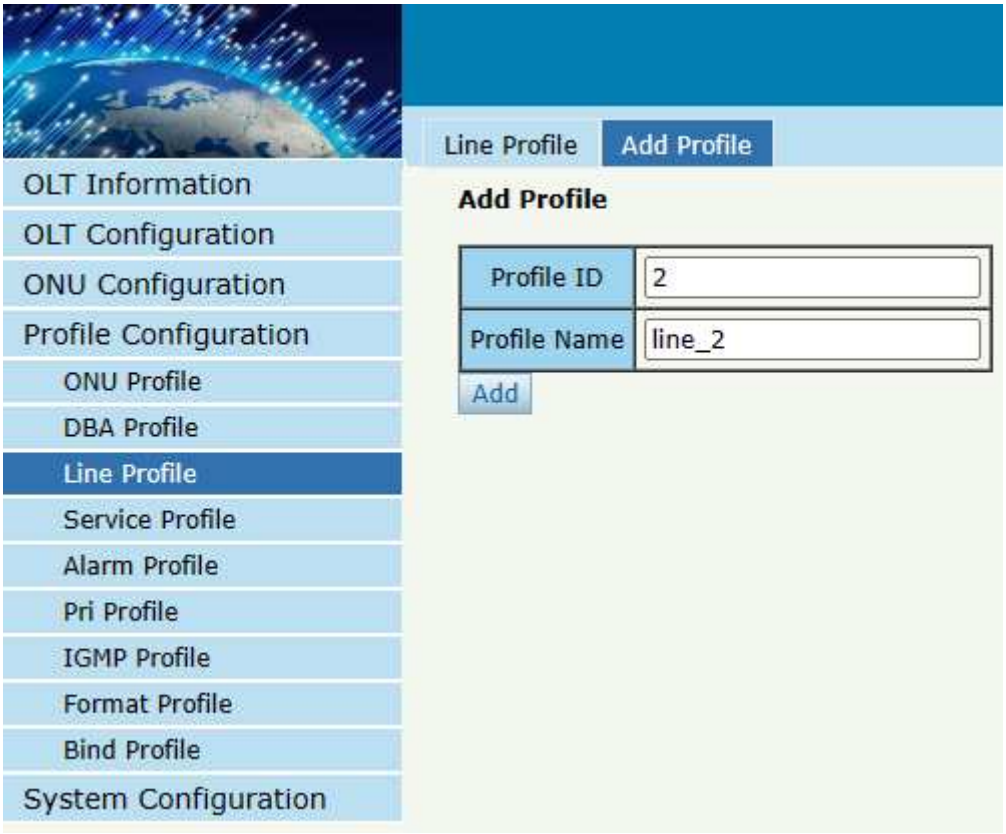


Figure 5-3-2: Add Line Profile

5.3.3 Display or Modify Line Profile Info

Profile Configuration → Line Profile → Line Profile → Details & Modify

In the interface of line profile list, click Details&Modify to edit the profile.

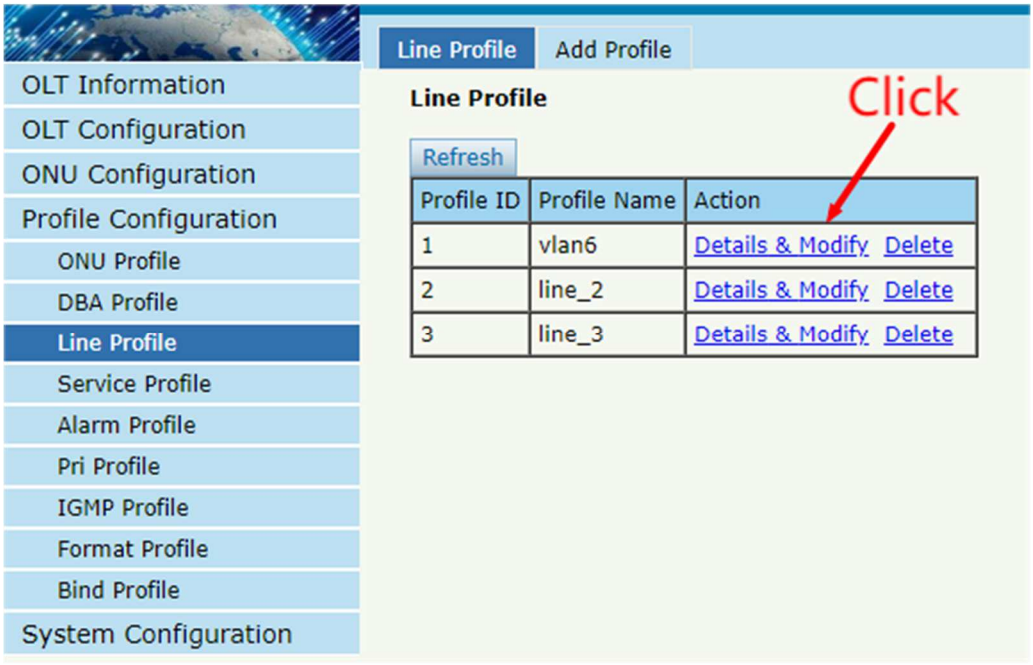


Figure 5-3-3: Modify Line Profile

5.3.3.1 Tcont

Profile Configuration → Line Profile → Line Profile → Details & Modify → Tcont

Add Tcont ID and bind DBA profile.

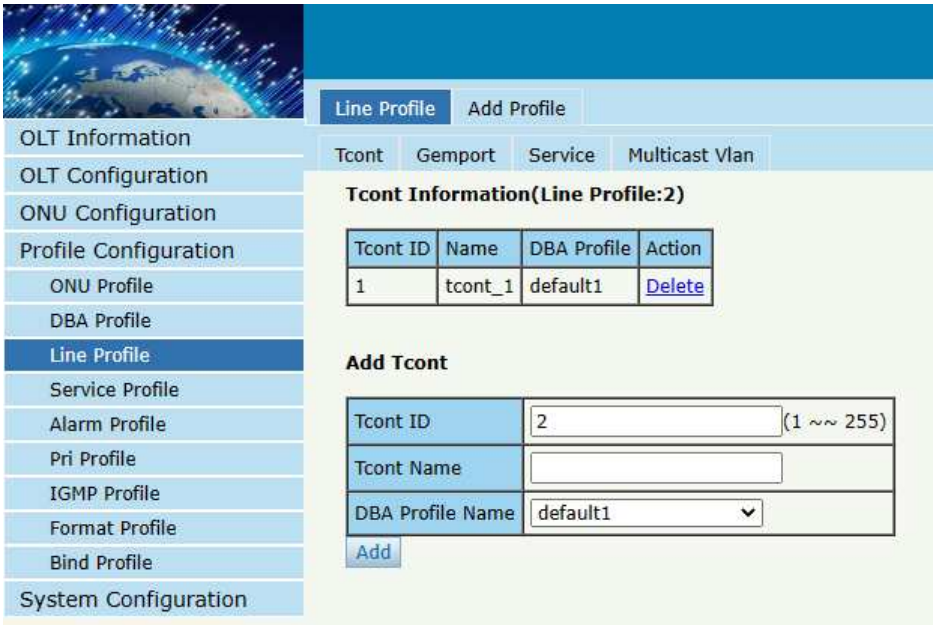


Figure 5-3-4: Add Tcont

5.3.3.2 Gemport

Profile Configuration → Line Profile → Line Profile → Details & Modify → Gemport

Add gemport ID and bind tcont ID.

You can also limit the forwarding speed according to the Gemport ID.

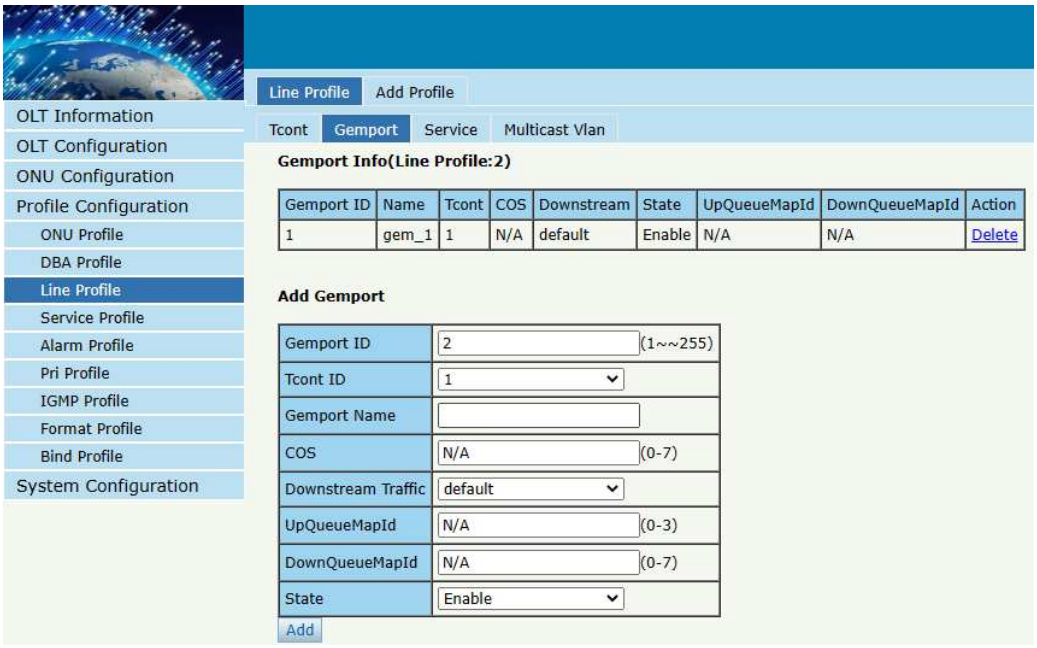


Figure 5-3-5: Add Gemport

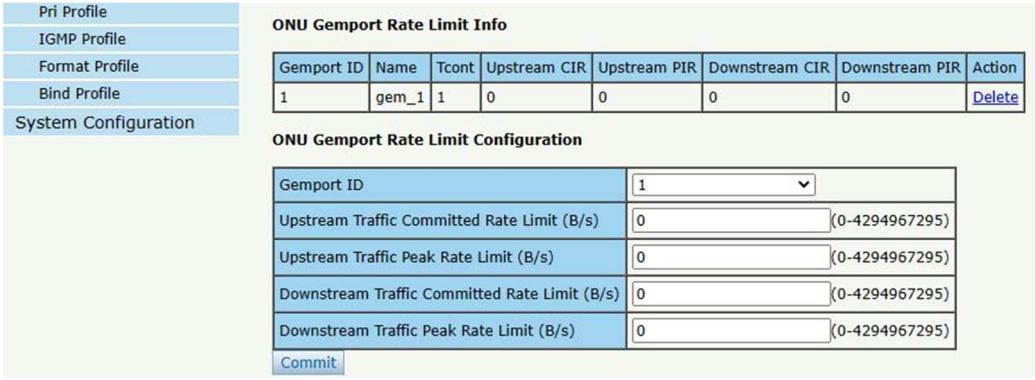


Figure 5-3-6: ONU Gemport Rate Limit Configuration

5.3.3.3 Service

Profile Configuration → Line Profile → Line Profile → Details & Modify → Service

Add service, set the VLAN mode and VLAN ID and bind one Gemport ID.

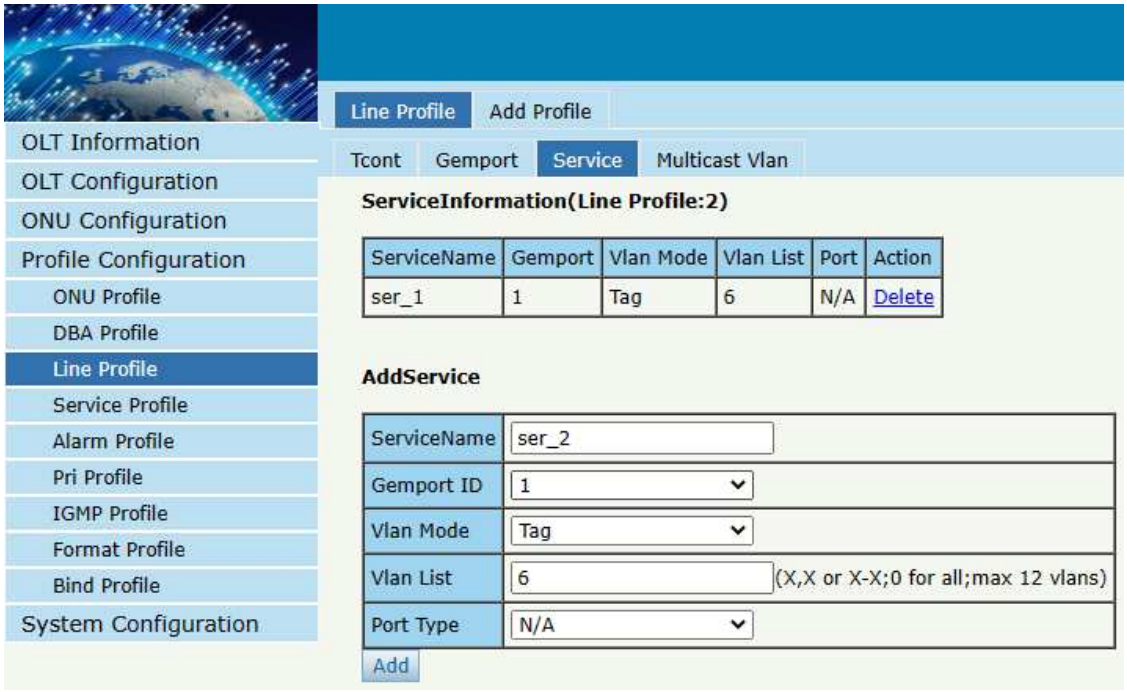


Figure 5-3-7: Add Service

5.3.3.4 Multicast VLAN

Profile Configuration → Line Profile → Line Profile → Details & Modify → Multicast Van

Set the Multicast VLAN of ONU.

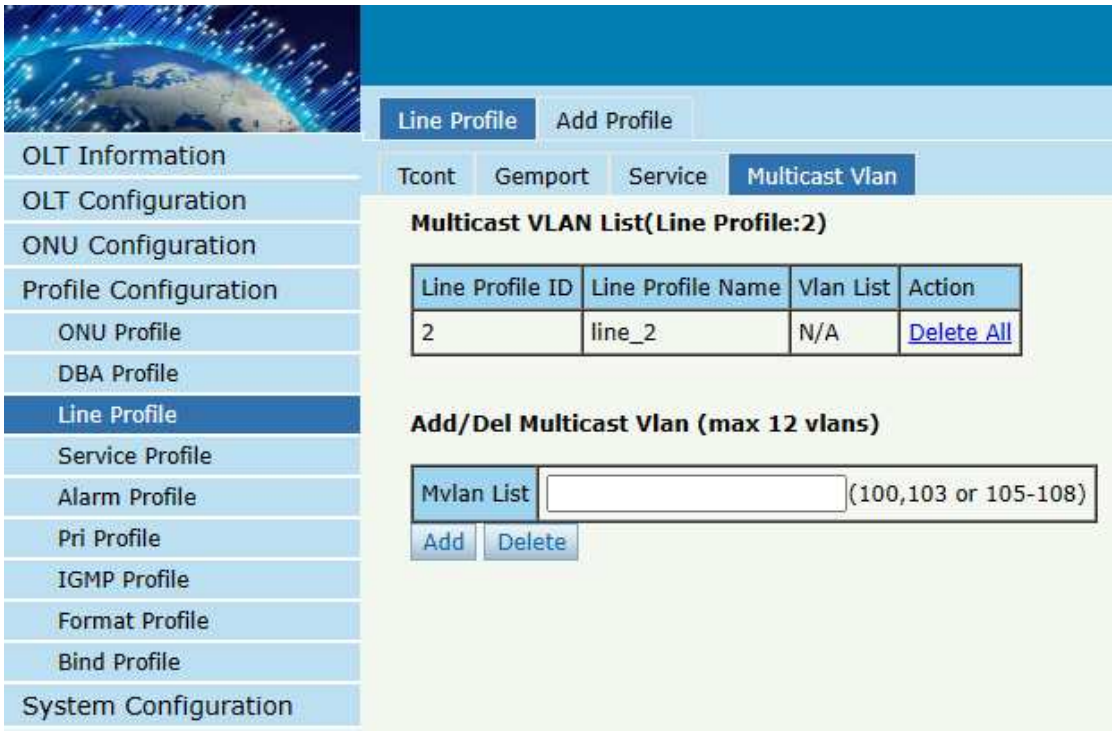


Figure 5-3-8: Configure Multicast VLAN

5.4 Service Profile

The service configuration file is used to configure the UNI side and multicast of the ONU.

5.4.1 Service Profile

Profile Configuration → Service Profile → Service Profile

The table displays service profile list. You can also do some operations, such as delete and modify.

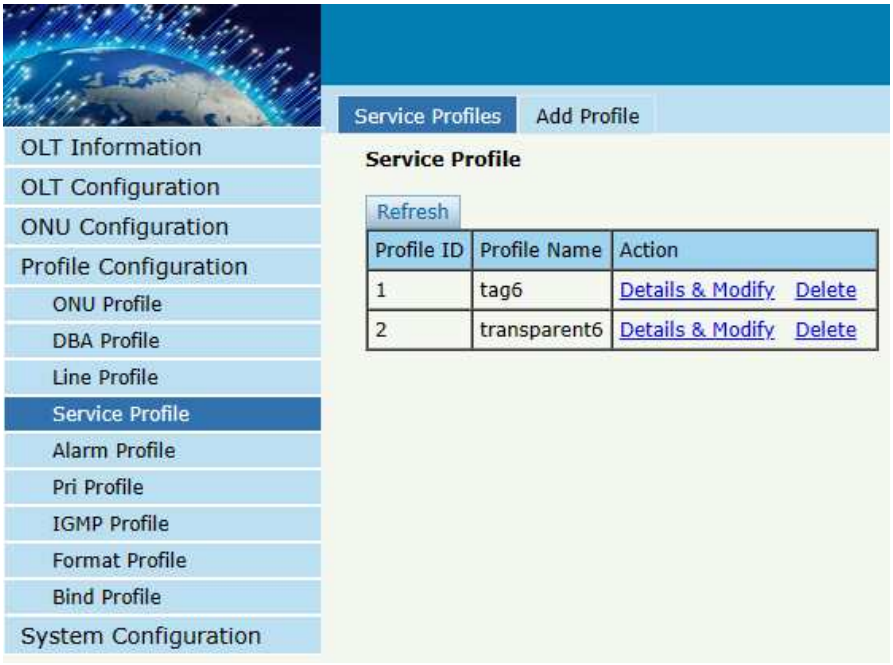


Figure 5-4-1: Service Profile List

5.4.2 Add Profile

Profile Configuration → Service Profile → Add Profile

Add a new service profile, set the profile name.

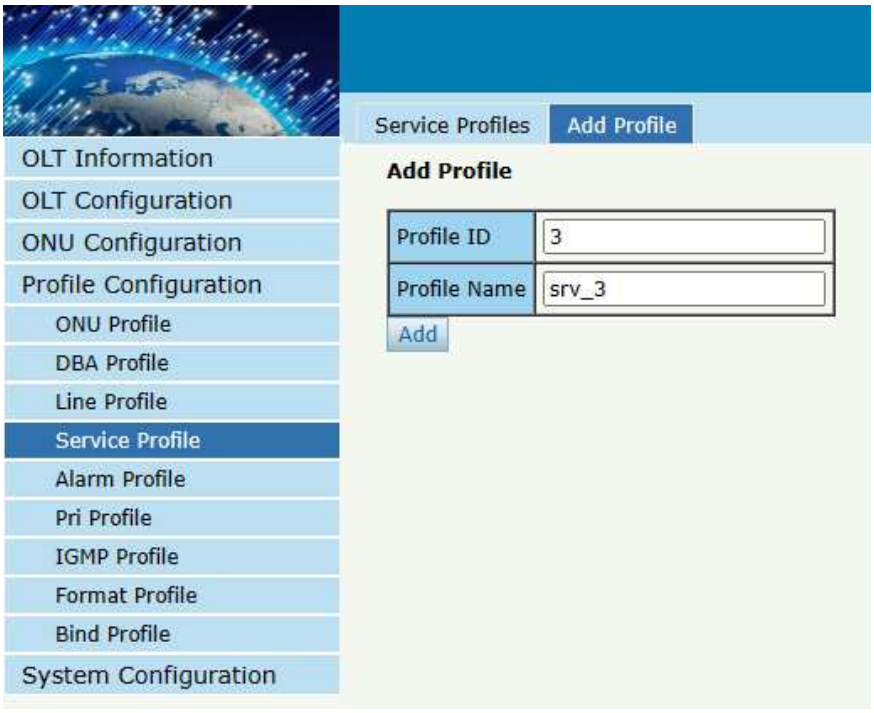


Figure 5-4-2: Add Service profile

5.4.3 Display or Modify Line Profile Info

Profile Configuration → Service Profile → Service Profile → Details & Modify
In the interface of service profile list, click Details&Modify to edit the profile.

Figure 5-4-3: Modify service profile

5.4.3.1 PortVlan

Profile Configuration → Service Profile → Service Profile → Details & Modify → PortVlan

Set the VLAN mode of the ONU's port. For HGU, need to configure veip 1 transparent; for SFU, configure Ethernet port directly.

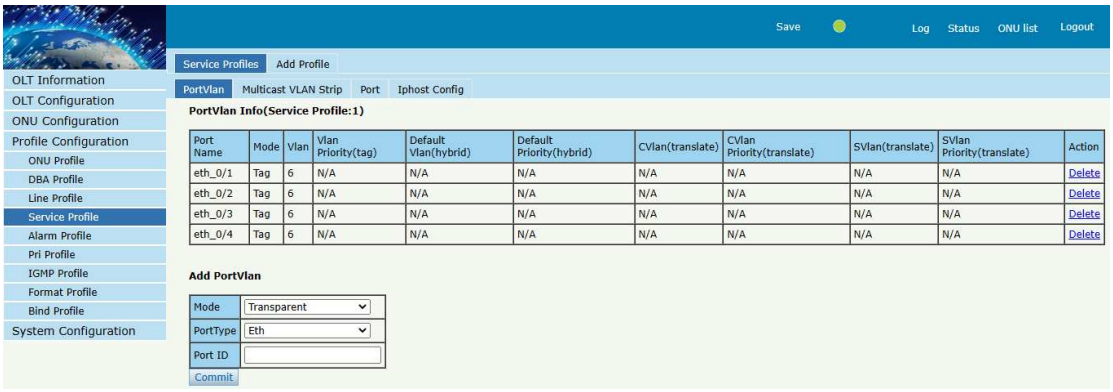


Figure 5-4-4: Port VLAN mode

5.4.3.2 Multicast Vlan Strip

Profile Configuration → Service Profile → Service Profile → Details & Modify → Multicast VLAN Strip

Set the multicast VLAN mode of ONU's port.

Figure 5-4-5: Port Multicast VLAN Mode

5.4.3.3 Port

Profile Configuration → Service Profile → Service Profile → Details & Modify → Port

Set the rate negotiation mode of the ONULAN interface. You can also choose whether to enable ports or not, and even limit the rates of different LAN ports.

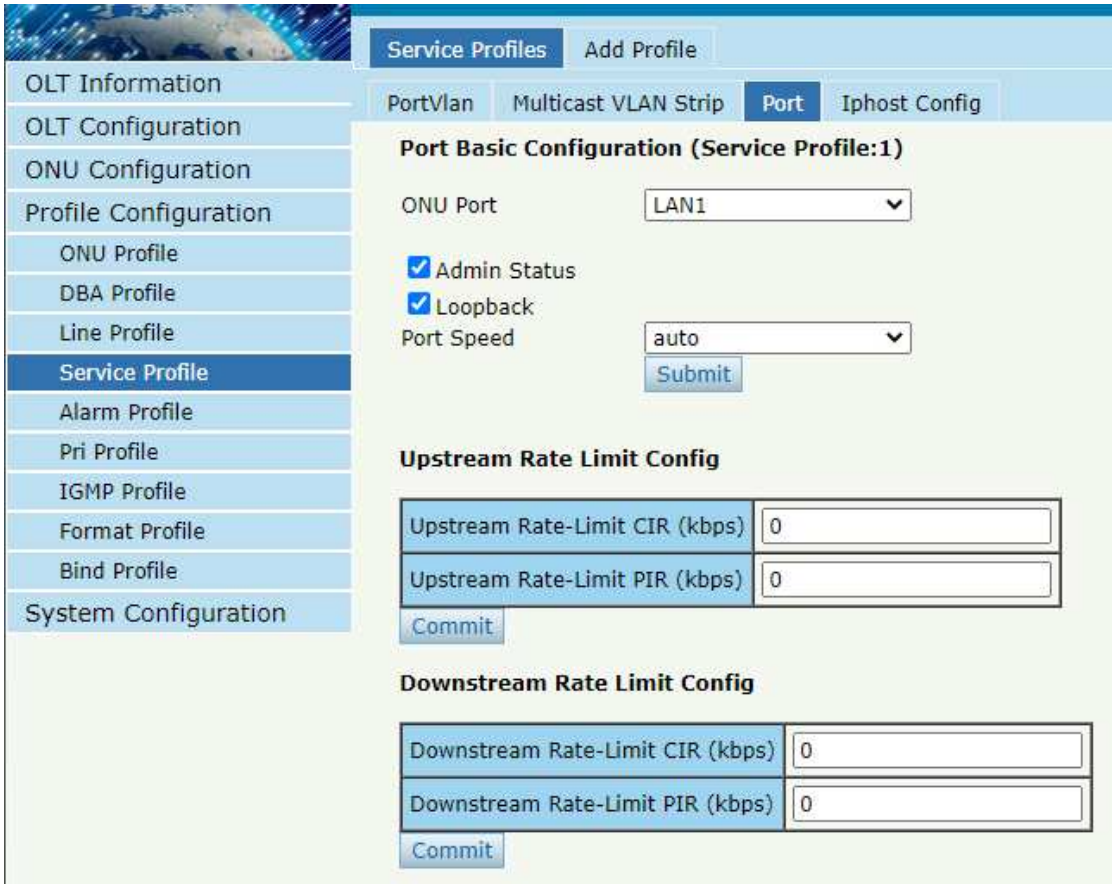


Figure 5-4-6: Port Basic Configuration

5.4.3.4 Iphost Config

Profile Configuration → Service Profile → Service Profile → Details & Modify → Iphost Config

Add Iphost for ONU wan connection. Iphost is used for ONU management.

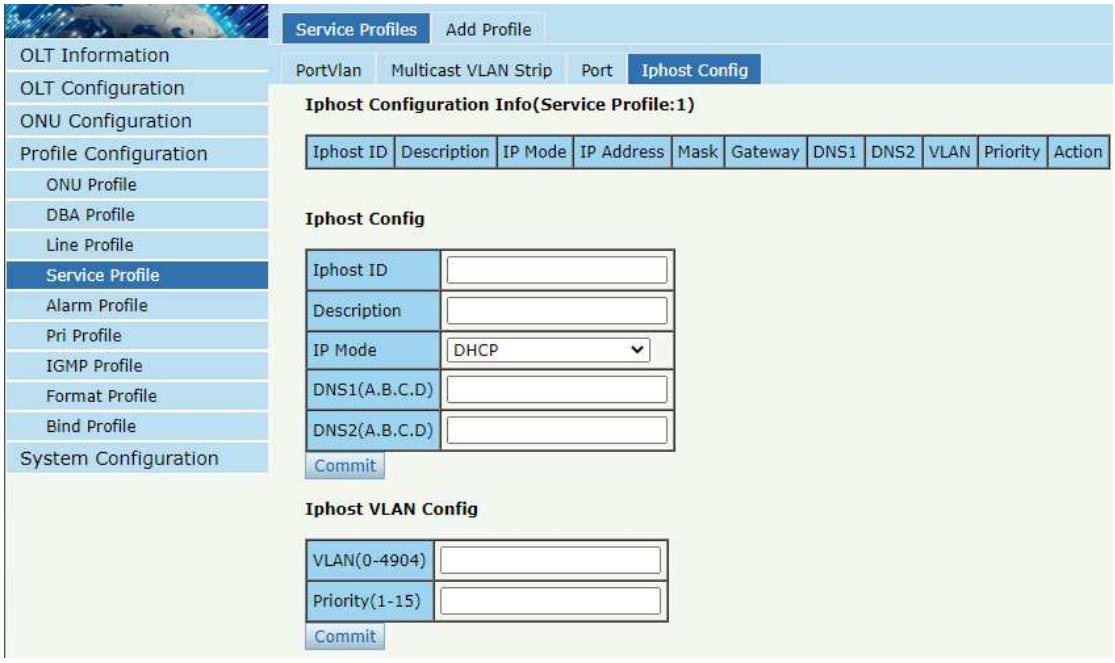


Figure 5-4-7: Iphost Config

5.5 Alarm Profile

Alarm profile is used to configure the parameters of ONU alarm.

5.5.1 Profile Info

Profile Configuration → Alarm Profile → Profile Information

The table displays alarm profile list.

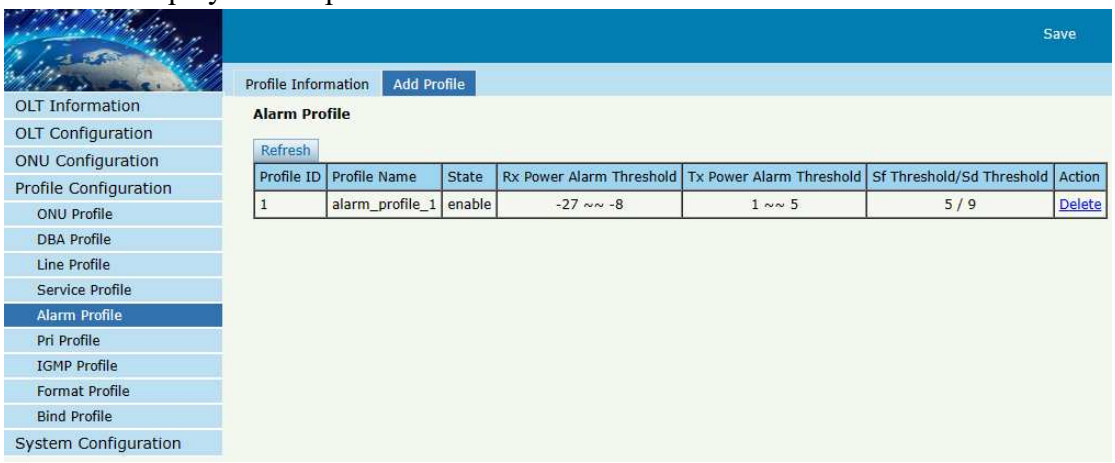


Figure 5-5-1: Alarm Profile List

5.5.2 Add Profile

Profile Configuration → Alarm Profile → Add Profile

Add new alarm profile, set the threshold of alarm generation.

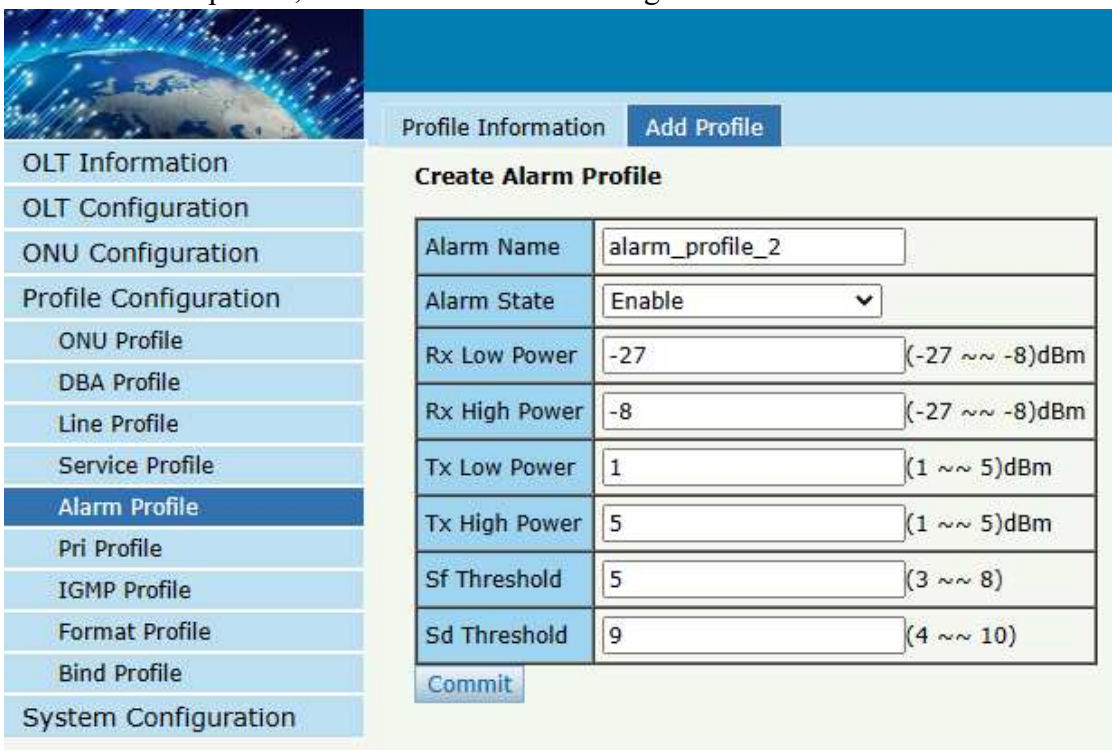


Figure 5-5-2: Add Alarm Profile

5.6 Pri Profile

Pri Profile is the profile which the parameters are configured by private OMCI, including WAN, SIP, WIFI, CATV, DHCP Server, and so on.

5.6.1 Pri Profile

Profile Configuration → Pri Profile → Pri Profile

The table displays private profile list. You can also do some operations, such as delete and modify.

Figure 5-6-1: Pri Profile

5.6.2 Add Profile

Profile Configuration → Pri Profile → Add profile

Add a private profile, set the profile name.

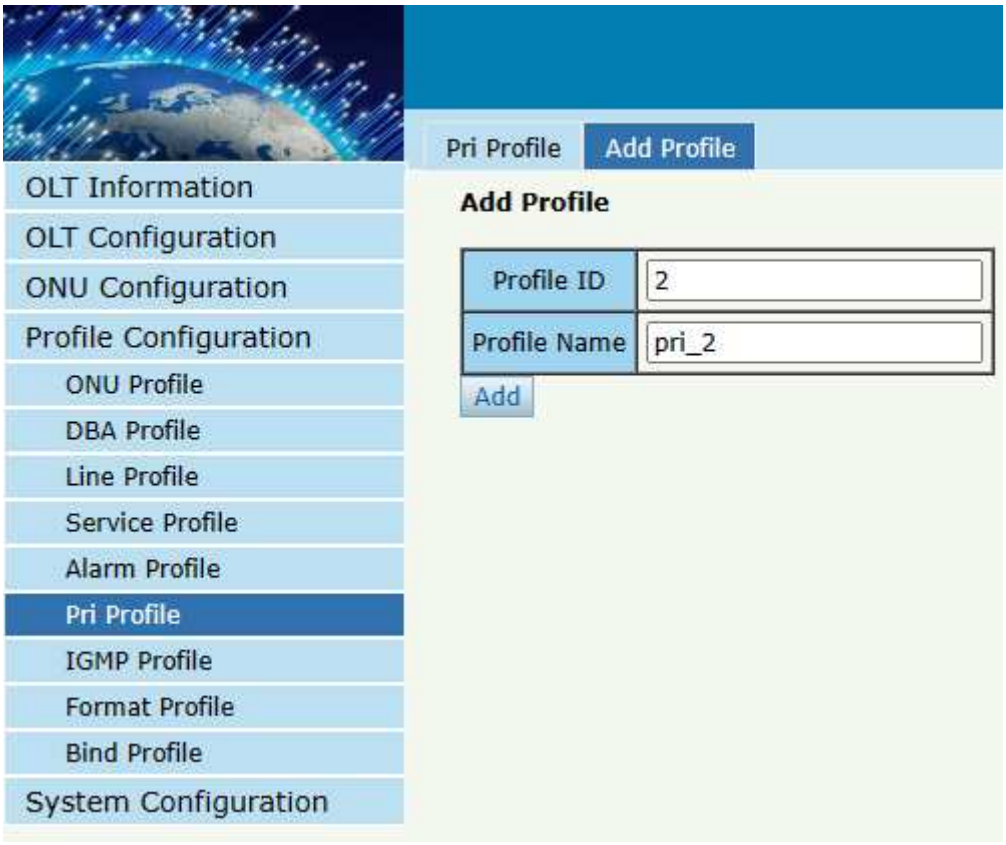


Figure 5-6-2: Add Pri Profile

5.6.3 Display or Modify Pri Profile Info

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify
In the interface of pri profile list, click Details&Modify to edit the profile.

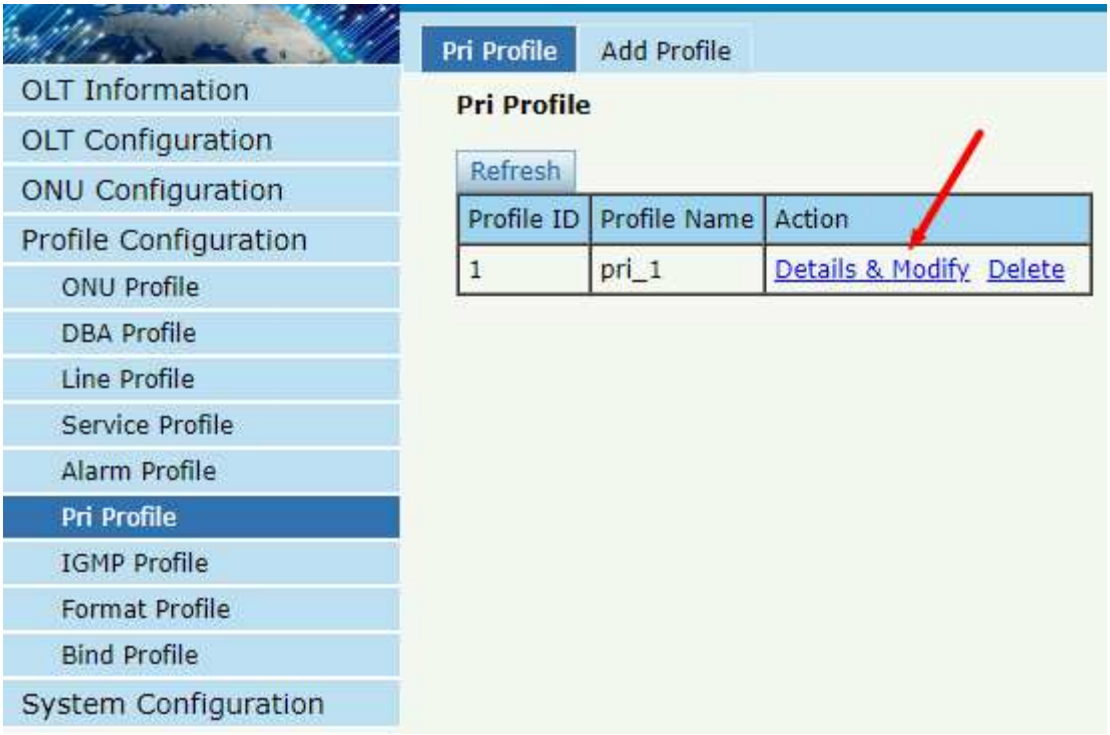


Figure 5-6-3: Modify Pri Profile

5.6.3.1 WAN

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → WAN
Add IPv4 single-stack WAN connection for Pri Profile.

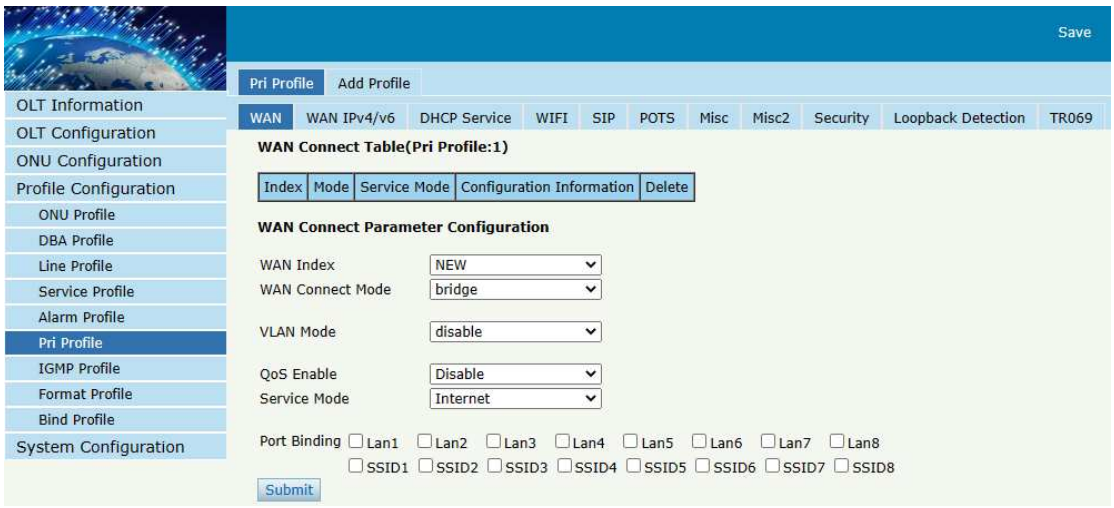


Figure 5-6-4: WAN Configuration

5.6.3.2 WAN IPv4/v6

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → WAN IPv4/v6

Add IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack WAN connections for Pri Profile.

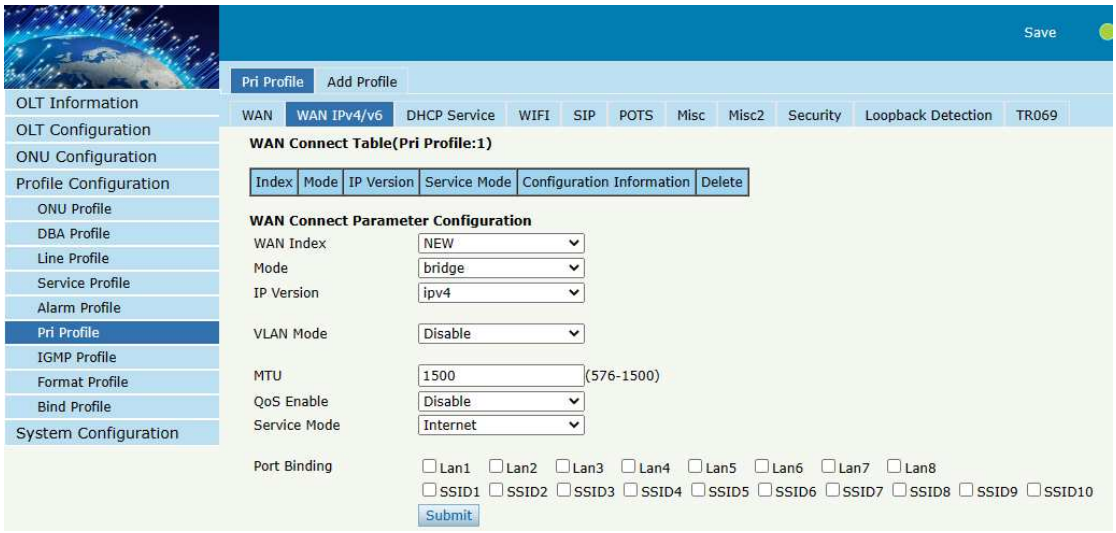


Figure 5-6-5: WAN IPv4/v6 Configuration

5.6.3.3 DHCP Service

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → DHCP Service

Configure IPv4/v6 DHCP server parameters for Pri Profile.

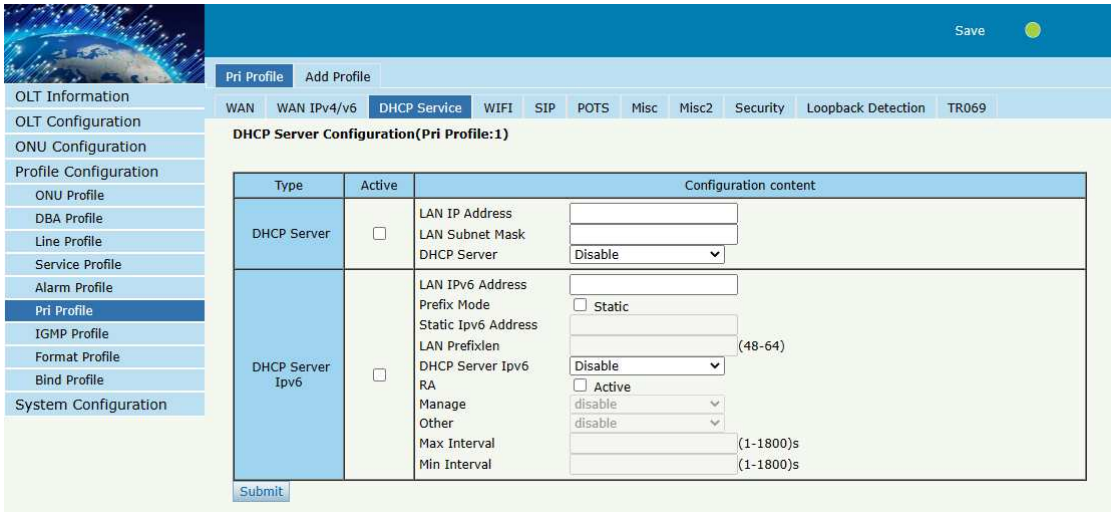


Figure 5-6-6: DHCP Service

5.6.3.4 WIFI

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → WIFI

Configure WiFi parameters for Pri Profile.

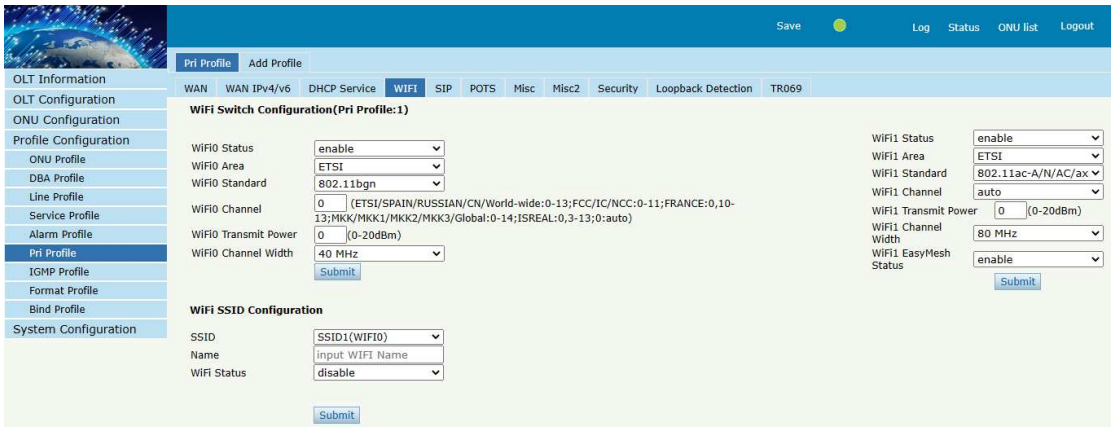


Figure 5-6-7: WIFI Configuration

5.6.3.5 SIP

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → SIP
Configure SIP parameters for Pri Profile.

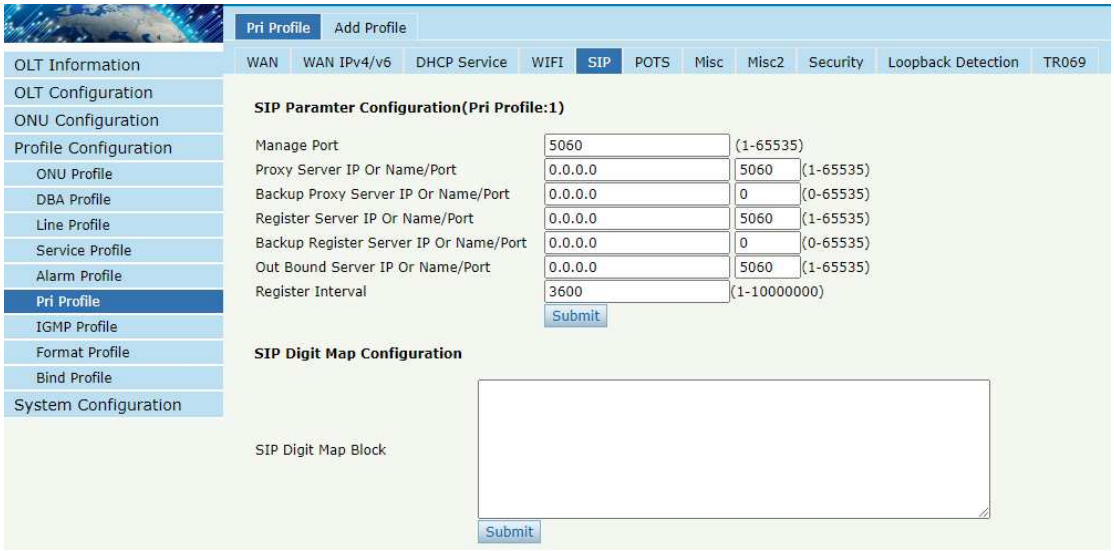


Figure 5-6-8: SIP Configuration

5.6.3.6 POTS

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → POTS
Configure POTS parameters for Pri Profile.

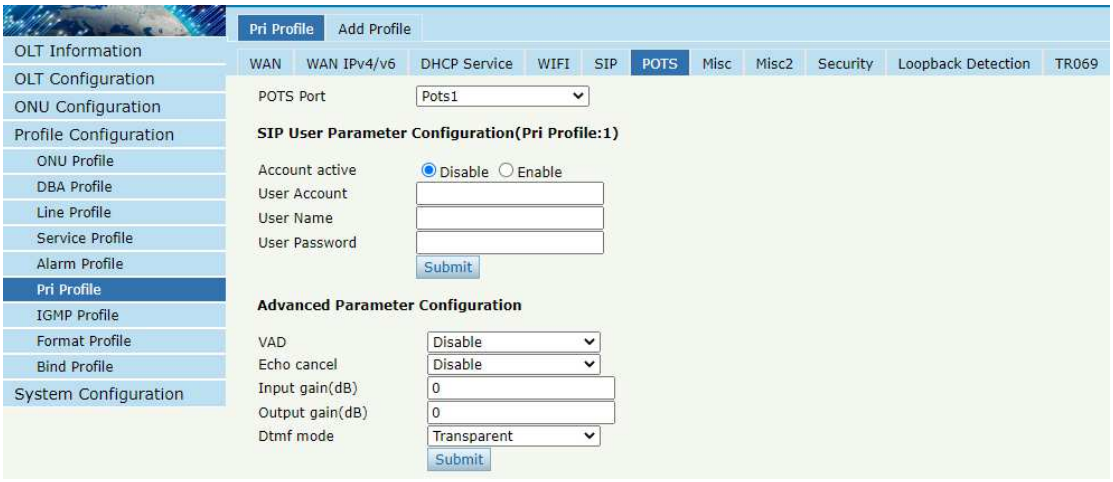


Figure 5-6-9: POTS Configuration

5.6.3.7 MISC

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → MISC
Some misc configurations, including CATV switches, speed limits, limit the number of MAC learning, and so on.

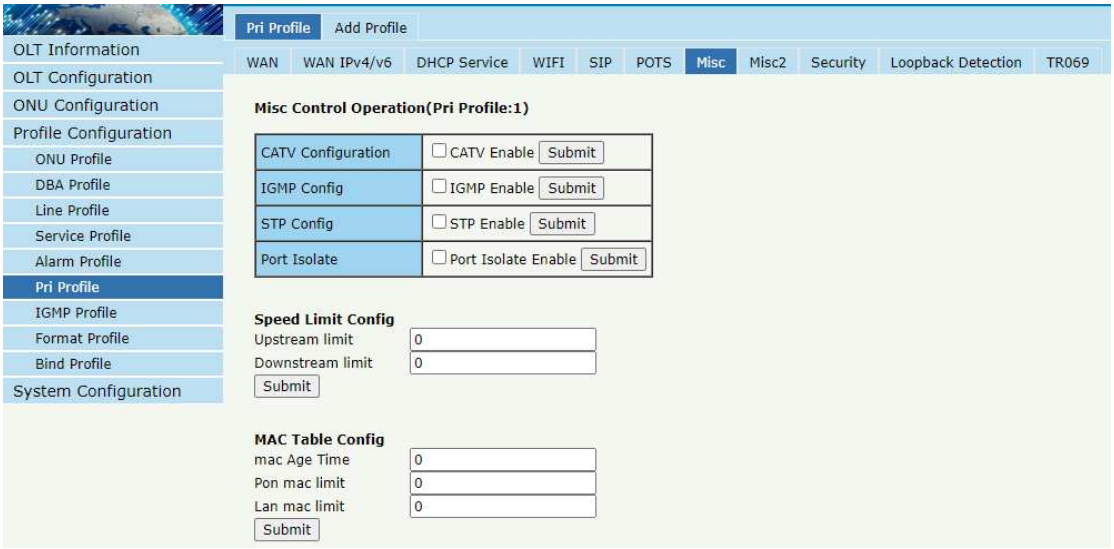


Figure 5-6-10: MISC Configuration

5.6.3.8 MISC2

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → MISC2
Some misc configurations, including NAT Type and UPnP Status.

Figure 5-6-11: MISC2 Configuration

5.6.3.9 Security

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → Security

Configure security parameters for Pri Profile.

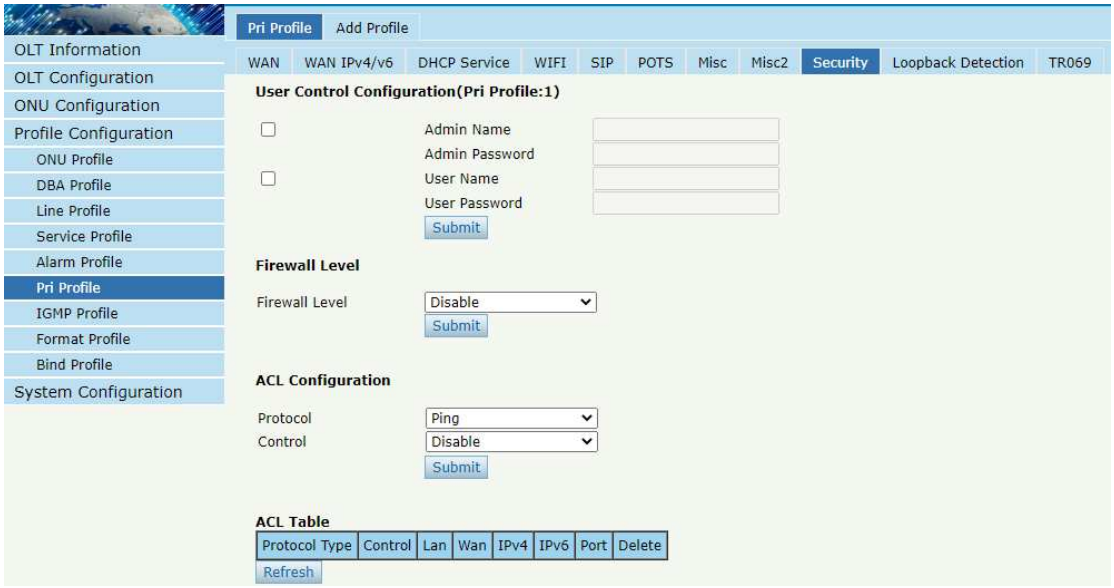


Figure 5-6-12: Security Configuration

5.6.3.10 Loopback Detection

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → Loopback Detection

Configure Loopback Detection parameters for Pri Profile.

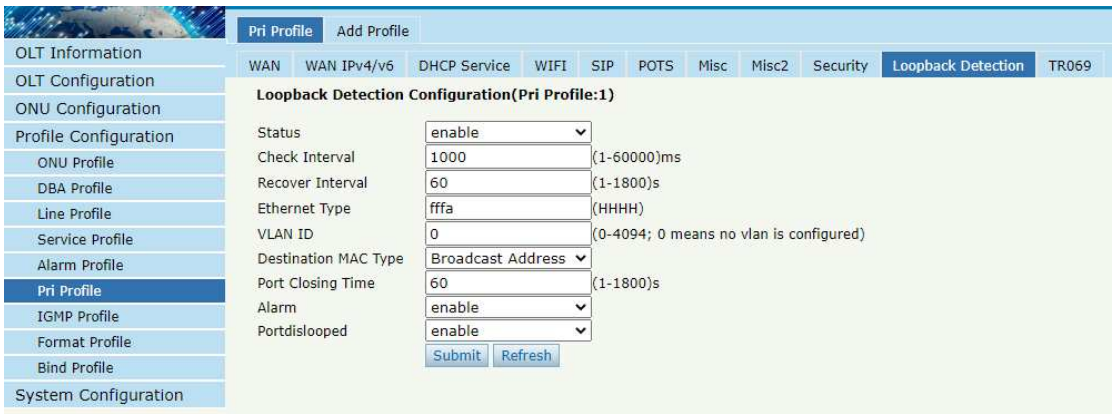


Figure 5-6-13: Loopback Detection Configuration

5.6.3.11 TR069

Profile Configuration → pri Profile → pri Profile → Details & Modify → TR069
Configure TR069 parameters for Pri Profile.

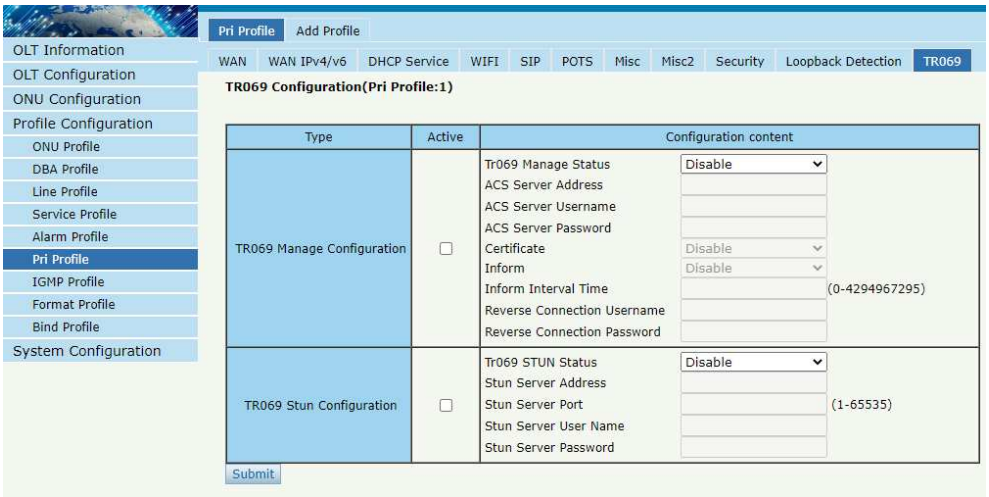


Figure 5-6-14: TR069 Configuration

5.7 IGMP Profile

5.7.1 IGMP Profile

Profile Configuration → IGMP Profile → IGMP Profile
The table displays IGMP profile list. You can also do some operations, such as delete and modify.

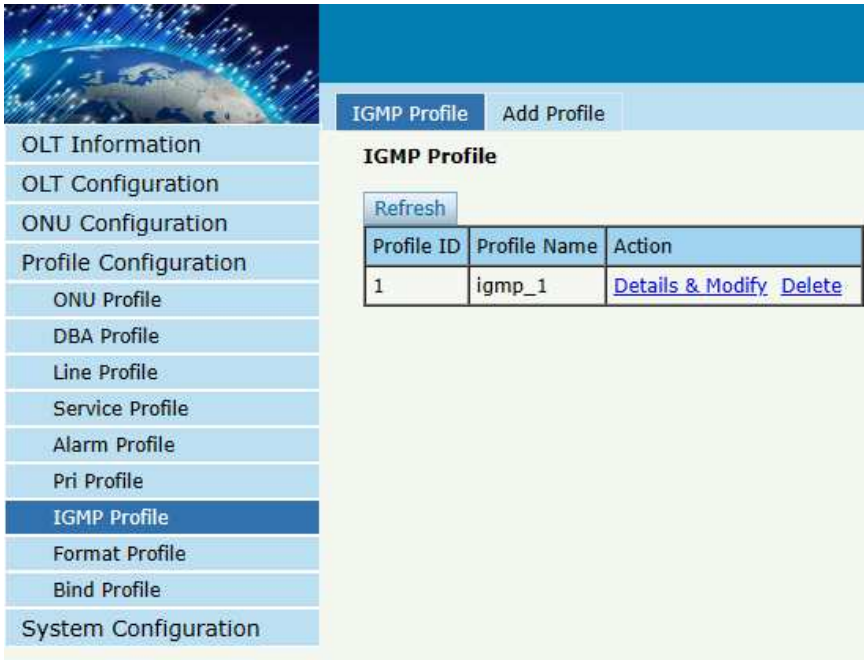


Figure 5-7-1: IGMP Profile list

5.7.2 Add Profile

Profile Configuration → IGMP Profile → Add profile
Add new IGMP profile, set the profile name.

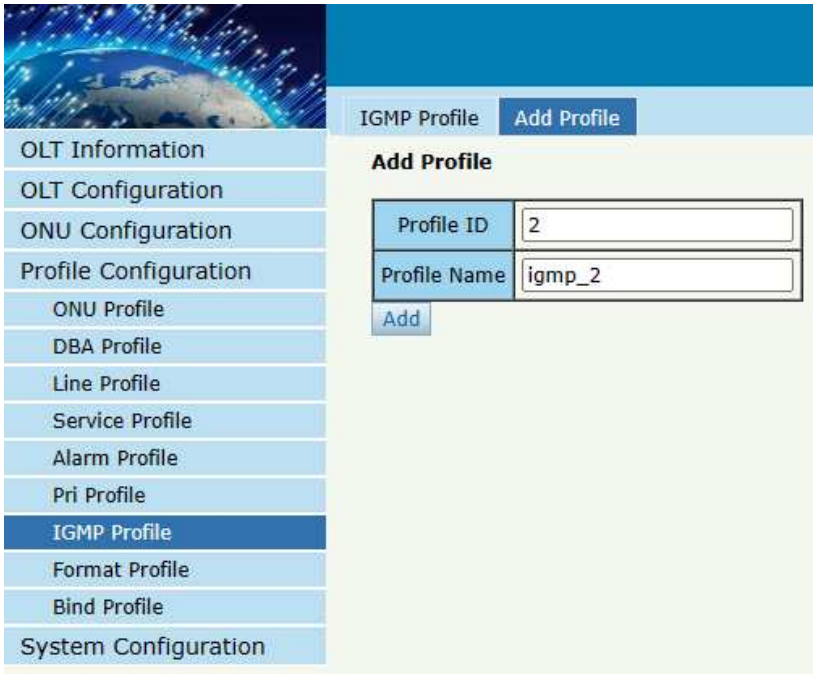


Figure 5-7-2: Add Profile

5.7.3 Display or Modify IGMP Profile Info

Profile Configuration → IGMP Profile → IGMP Profile → Details & Modify
In the interface of IGMP profile list, click Details&Modify to edit the profile.

Figure 5-7-3: Modify IGMP profile

5.7.3.1 Config

Profile Configuration → IGMP Profile → IGMP Profile → Details & Modify → Config
Set IGMP/MLD protocol parameters as required.

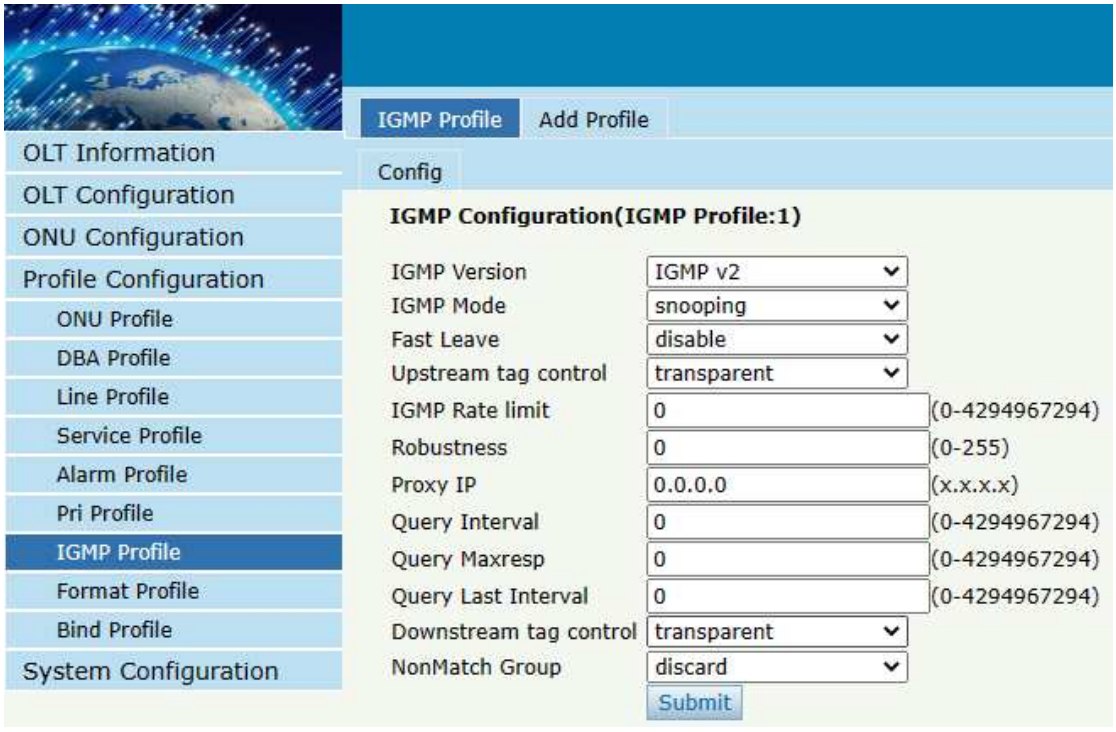


Figure 5-7-4: IGMP Configuration

5.8 Format Profile

Format profile is mainly used to configure the DHCP option format of ONU.

5.8.1 Format Profile

Profile Configuration → Format Profile → Format Profile
The table displays Format profile list. You can also do some operations, such as delete and modify.

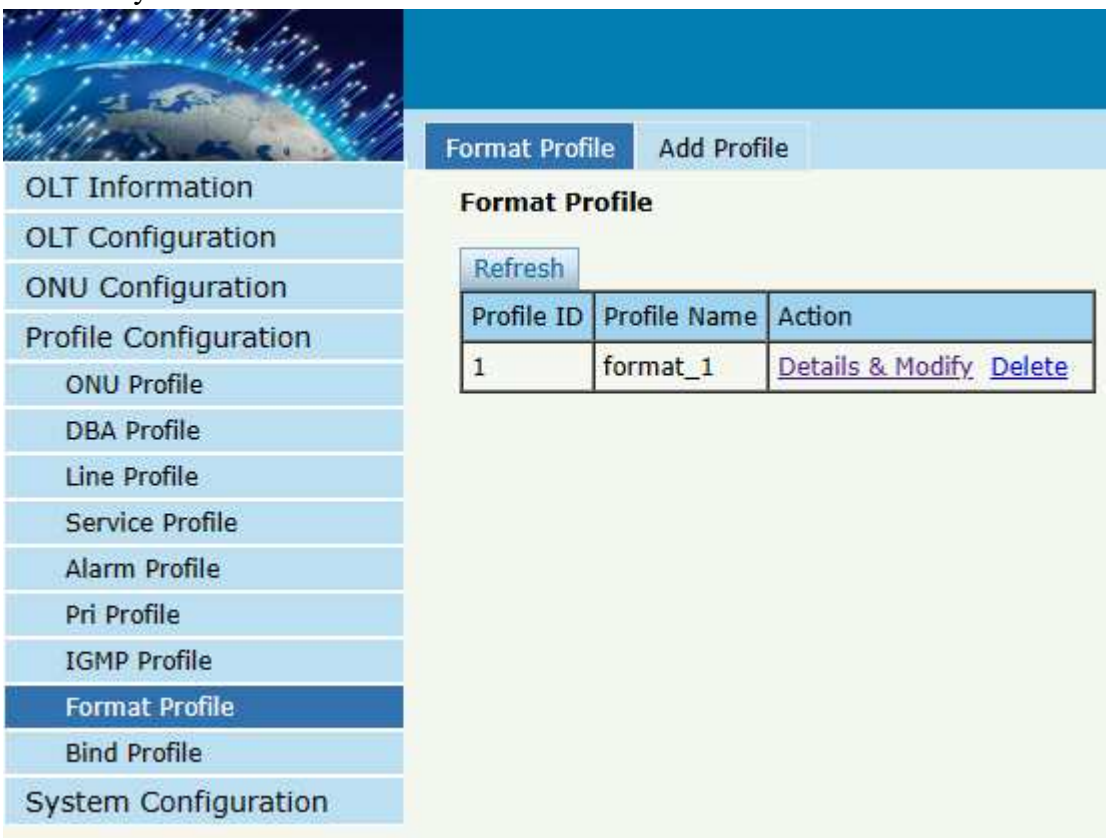


Figure 5-8-1: Format Profile list

5.8.2 Add Profile

Profile Configuration → Format Profile → Add profile
Add new format profile, set the profile name.

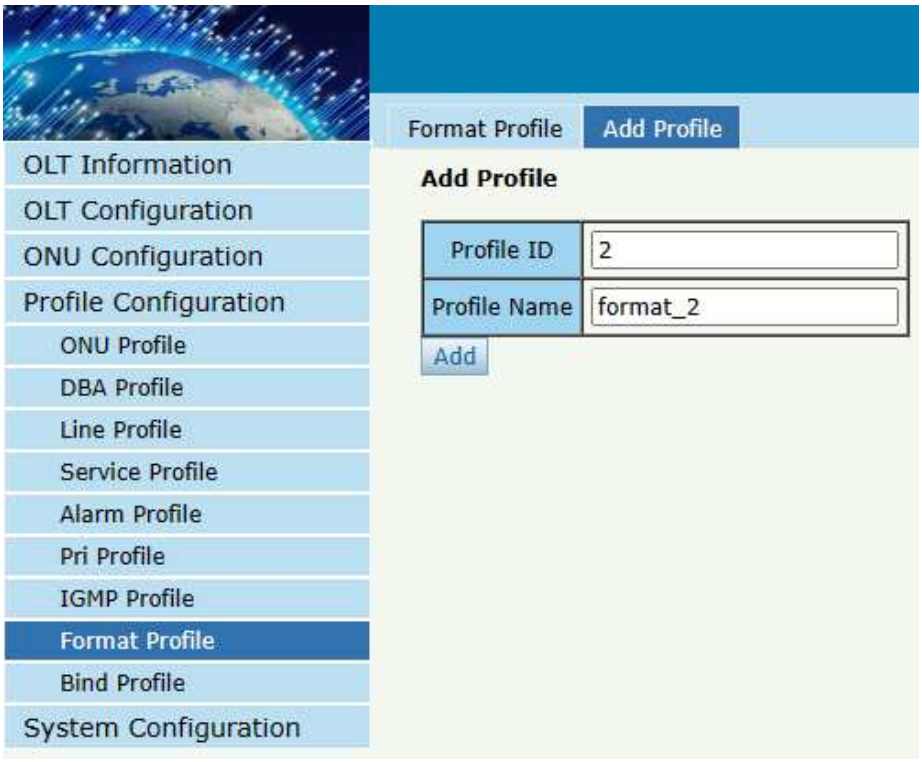


Figure 5.8-2: Add Format Profile

5.8.3 Display or Modify Format Profile Info

Profile Configuration → Format Profile → Format Profile → Details & Modify
In the interface of Format profile list, click Details&Modify to edit the profile.

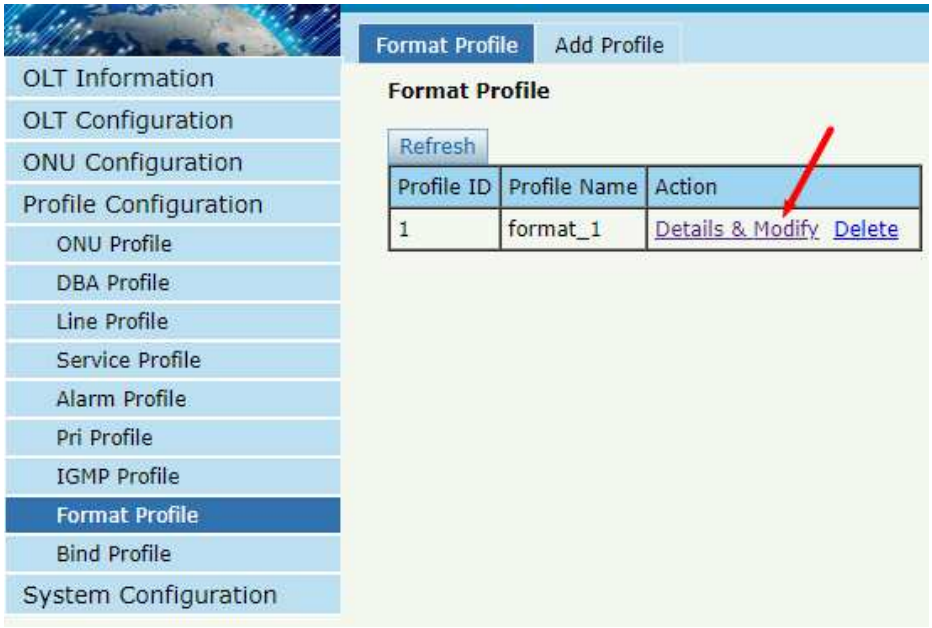


Figure 5-8-3: Modify Format profile

5.8.3.1 Config

Profile Configuration → Format Profile → Format Profile → Details & Modify → Config

Set DHCP option parameters as required.

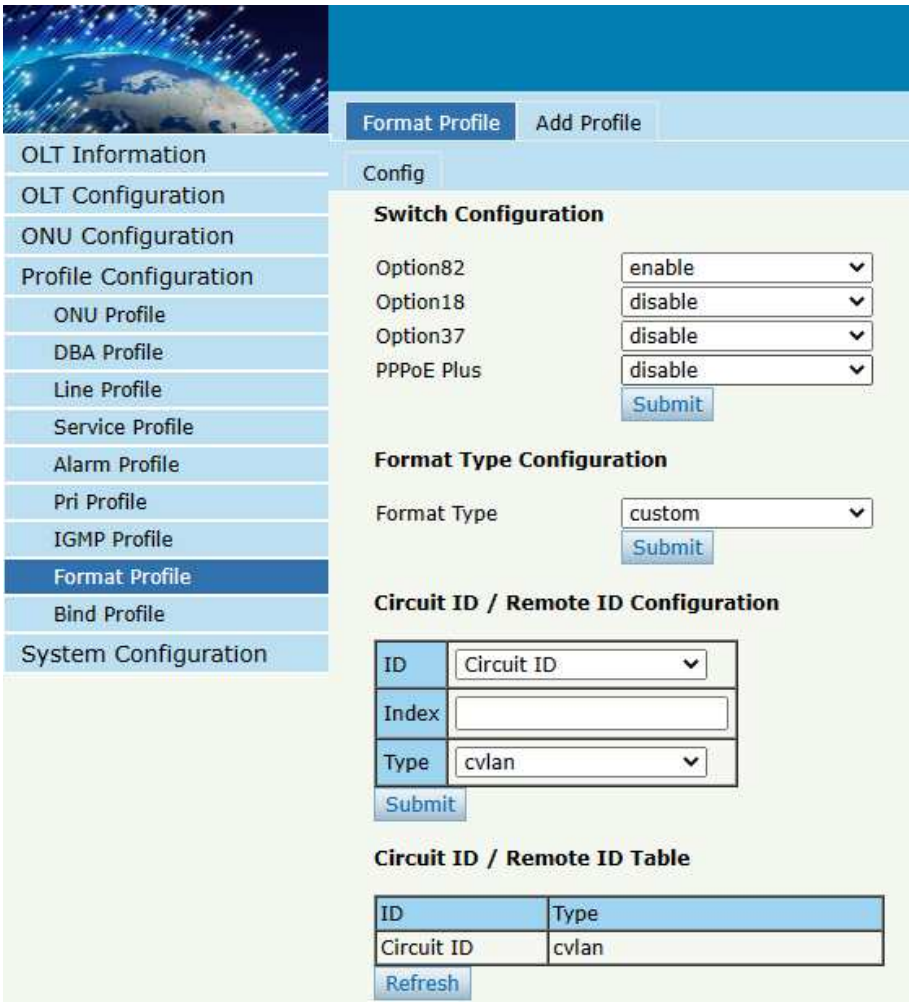


Figure 5-8-4: Format Profile Configuration

5.9 Bind Profile

Profile Configuration → Bind Profile

After profile is configured, it is necessary to bind it to ONU.

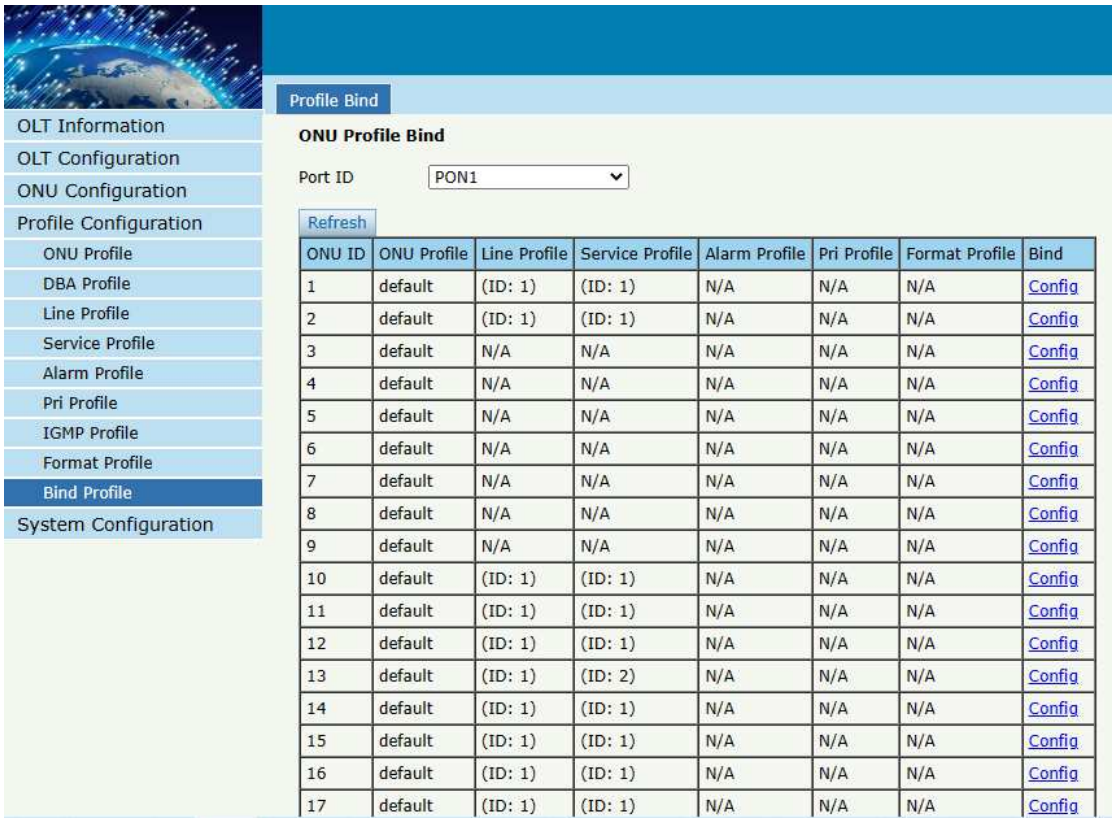


Figure 5-9-1: Bind profile

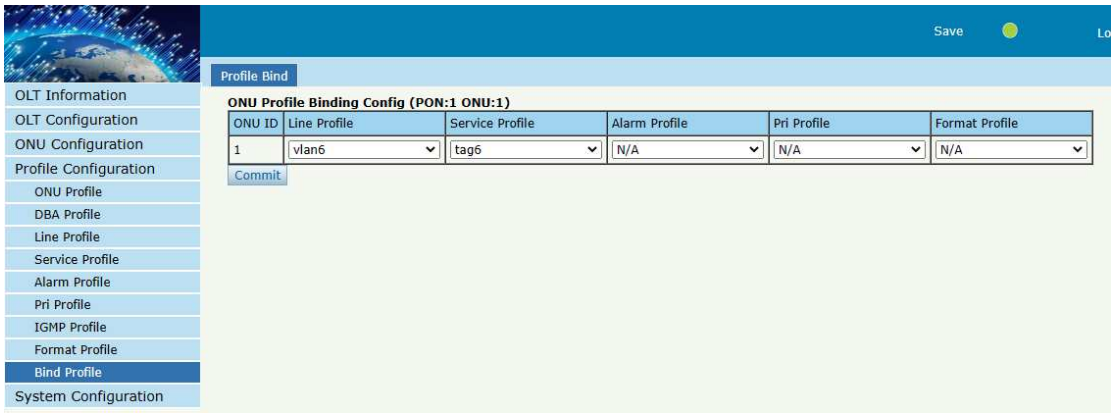


Figure 5-9-2: Select Profile

Chapter 6 System Configuration

This chapter is about the global management of OLT.

6.1 System Log

6.1.1 System Log

System Configuration → System Log
This page displays OLT system alarms and events.

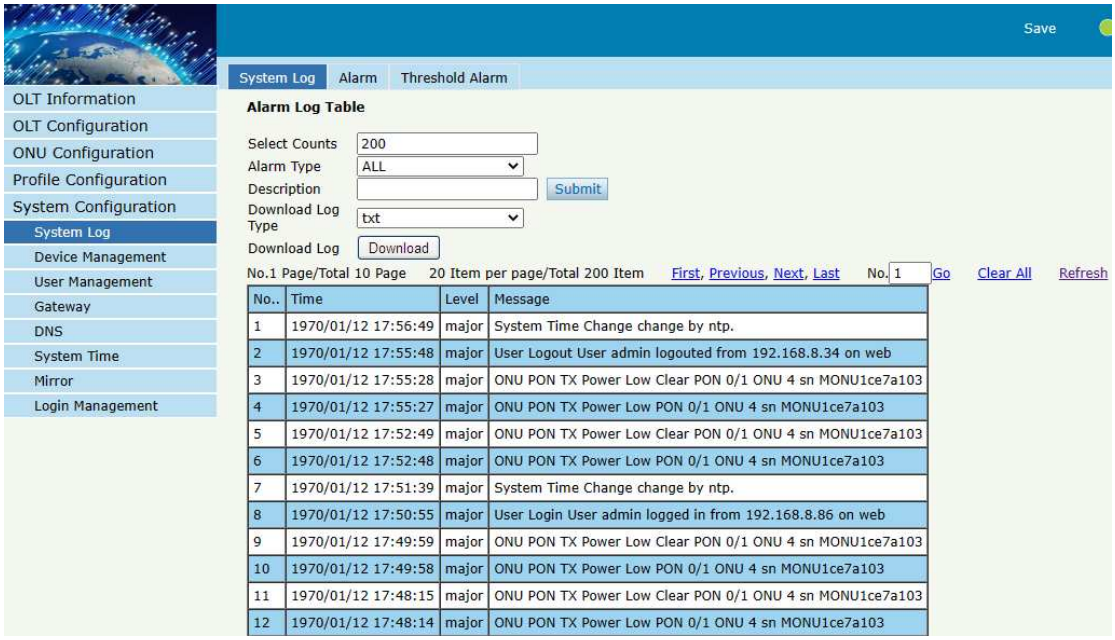
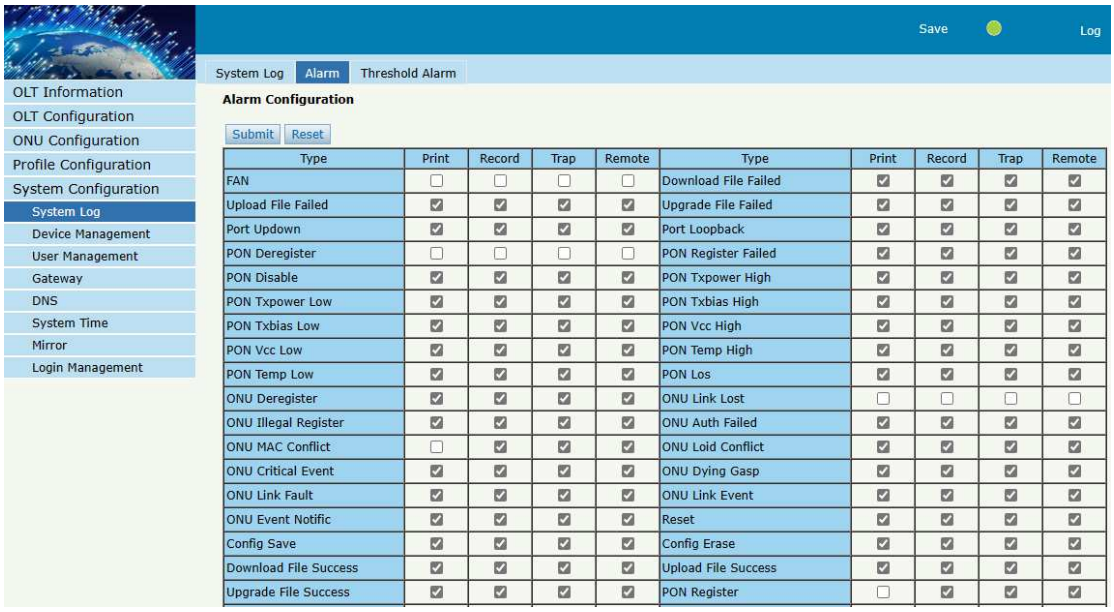


Figure 6-1-1: System Log

6.1.2 Alarm

System Configuration → System Log → Alarm
It contains all the alarms of OLT. User can choose the different alarms to "**Print**", "**Record**", "**Trap**" and "**Remote**".



Type	Print	Record	Trap	Remote	Type	Print	Record	Trap	Remote
FAN	☐	☐	☐	☐	Download File Failed	☑	☑	☑	☑
Upload File Failed	☑	☑	☑	☑	Upgrade File Failed	☑	☑	☑	☑
Port Updown	☑	☑	☑	☑	Port Loopback	☑	☑	☑	☑
PON Deregister	☐	☐	☐	☐	PON Register Failed	☑	☑	☑	☑
PON Disable	☑	☑	☑	☑	PON Txpower High	☑	☑	☑	☑
PON Txpower Low	☑	☑	☑	☑	PON Txbias High	☑	☑	☑	☑
PON Txbias Low	☑	☑	☑	☑	PON Vcc High	☑	☑	☑	☑
PON Vcc Low	☑	☑	☑	☑	PON Temp High	☑	☑	☑	☑
PON Temp Low	☑	☑	☑	☑	PON Los	☑	☑	☑	☑
ONU Deregister	☑	☑	☑	☑	ONU Link Lost	☐	☐	☐	☐
ONU Illegal Register	☑	☑	☑	☑	ONU Auth Failed	☑	☑	☑	☑
ONU MAC Conflict	☐	☑	☑	☑	ONU Loid Conflict	☑	☑	☑	☑
ONU Critical Event	☑	☑	☑	☑	ONU Dying Gasp	☑	☑	☑	☑
ONU Link Fault	☑	☑	☑	☑	ONU Link Event	☑	☑	☑	☑
ONU Event Notific	☑	☑	☑	☑	Reset	☑	☑	☑	☑
Config Save	☑	☑	☑	☑	Config Erase	☑	☑	☑	☑
Download File Success	☑	☑	☑	☑	Upload File Success	☑	☑	☑	☑
Upgrade File Success	☑	☑	☑	☑	PON Register	☐	☑	☑	☑

Figure 6-1-2: Alarm

options	Illustration
Print	Alarm and event show in console and telnet, but not show in syslog, EMS and remote log server.
Record	Alarm and event show in syslog, but not show in console, telnet, EMS and remote log server.
Trap	Alarm and event show in EMS, but not show in console, telnet, syslog and remote log server.
Remote	Alarm and event show in remote log server, but not show in console, telnet, syslog and EMS.

6.1.3 Threshold Alarm

System Configuration → System Log → Threshold Alarm

This page is used to configure OLT temperature threshold, CPU-usage threshold and memory- usage threshold, PON optical threshold.

Figure 6-1-3: Threshold Alarm

6.2 Device Management

6.2.1 Firmware Upgrade

System Configuration → Device Management →Firmware Upgrade

You can upgrade the OLT firmware on this page. OLT will reboot automatically with the new firmware after upgraded when you select the option “Reboot After Upgrade”.

Figure 6-2-1: Firmware Upgrade

6.2.2 Device Reboot

System Configuration → Device Management → Device Reboot

You can reboot the entire system on this page. Please do save the configuration before reboot.

Figure 6-2-2: Device Reboot

6.2.3 Config File

System Configuration → Device Management → Config File

You can backup configuration, restore configuration, restore factory defaults and save configuration on this page.

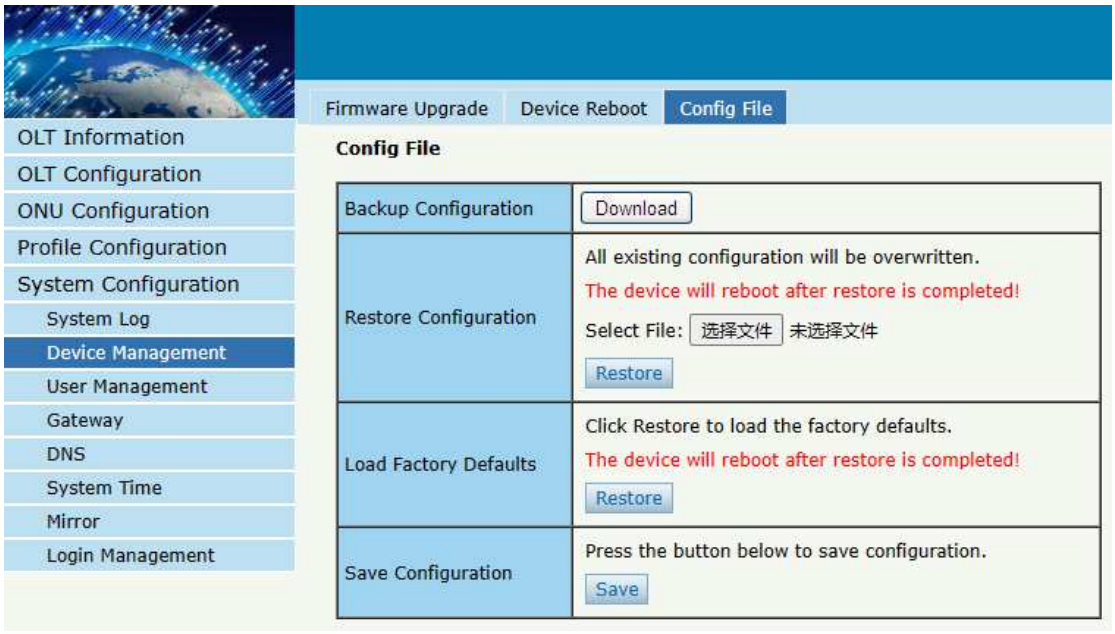


Figure 6-2-3: Config File Configuration

6.2.4 Advance Config File

System Configuration → Device Management → Advance Config File
You can automatically backup files on this page.

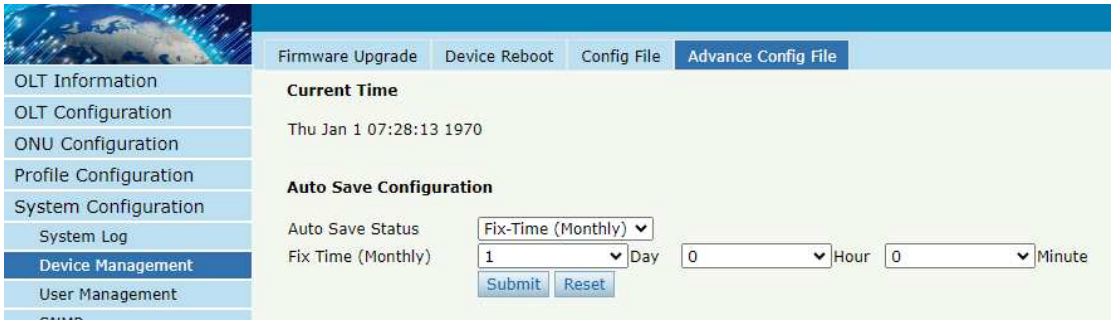


Figure 6-2-4: Advance Config File Configuration

6.3 User Management

System Configuration → User Management
Two types of user have been defined, Normal and Admin. There are limitations to normal user, and Admin user has no limits to full function of OLT. The default account member is **Admin** level.

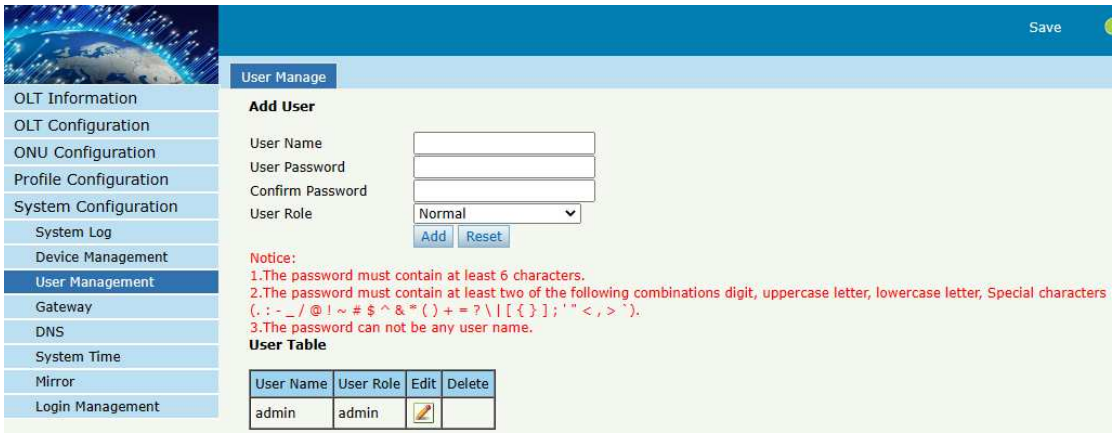


Figure 6-3-1: User Manage

6.4 SNMP

6.4.1 SNMPV1/V2

System Configuration → SNMP→ SNMPV1/V2

This page is used to configure SNMP V1/V2 parameters for OLT management.

It is not recommended to modify the default community name in the following image, as it may cause the network management system to be unable to manage and configure it.

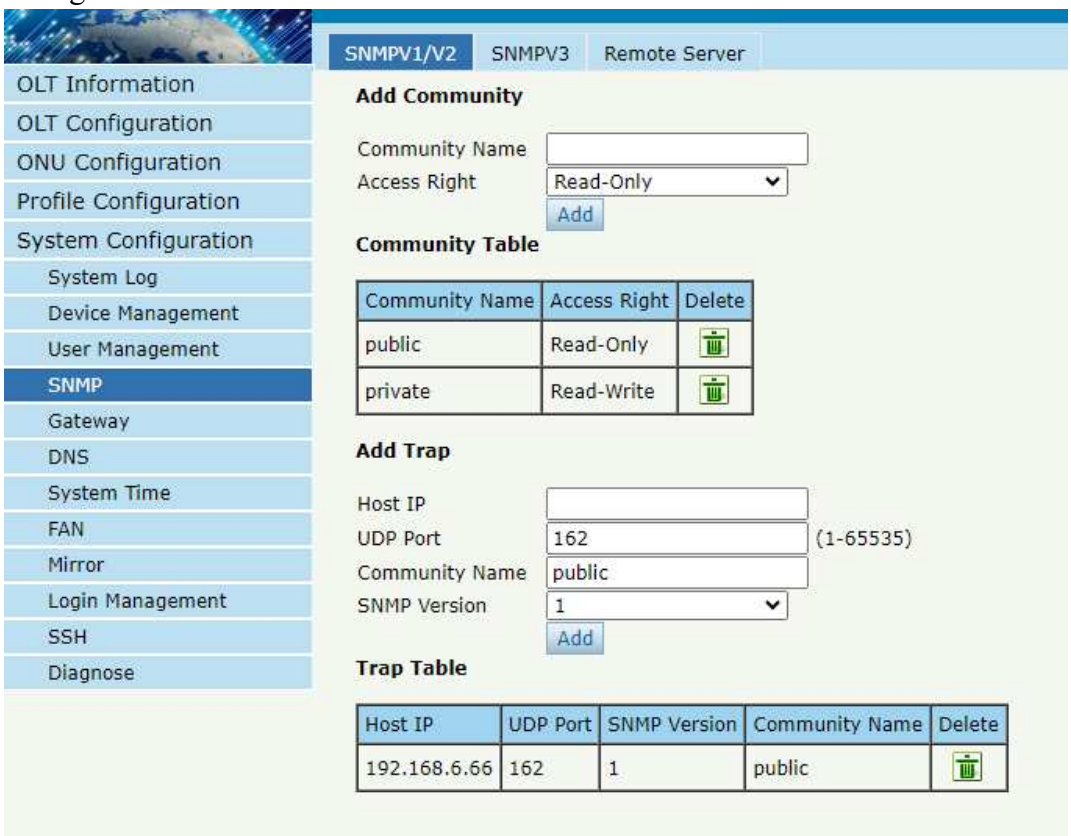


Figure 6-4-1: SNMPV1/V2

6.4.2 SNMPv3

System Configuration → SNMP→ SNMPV3

This page is used to configure SNMP V3 parameters for OLT management.

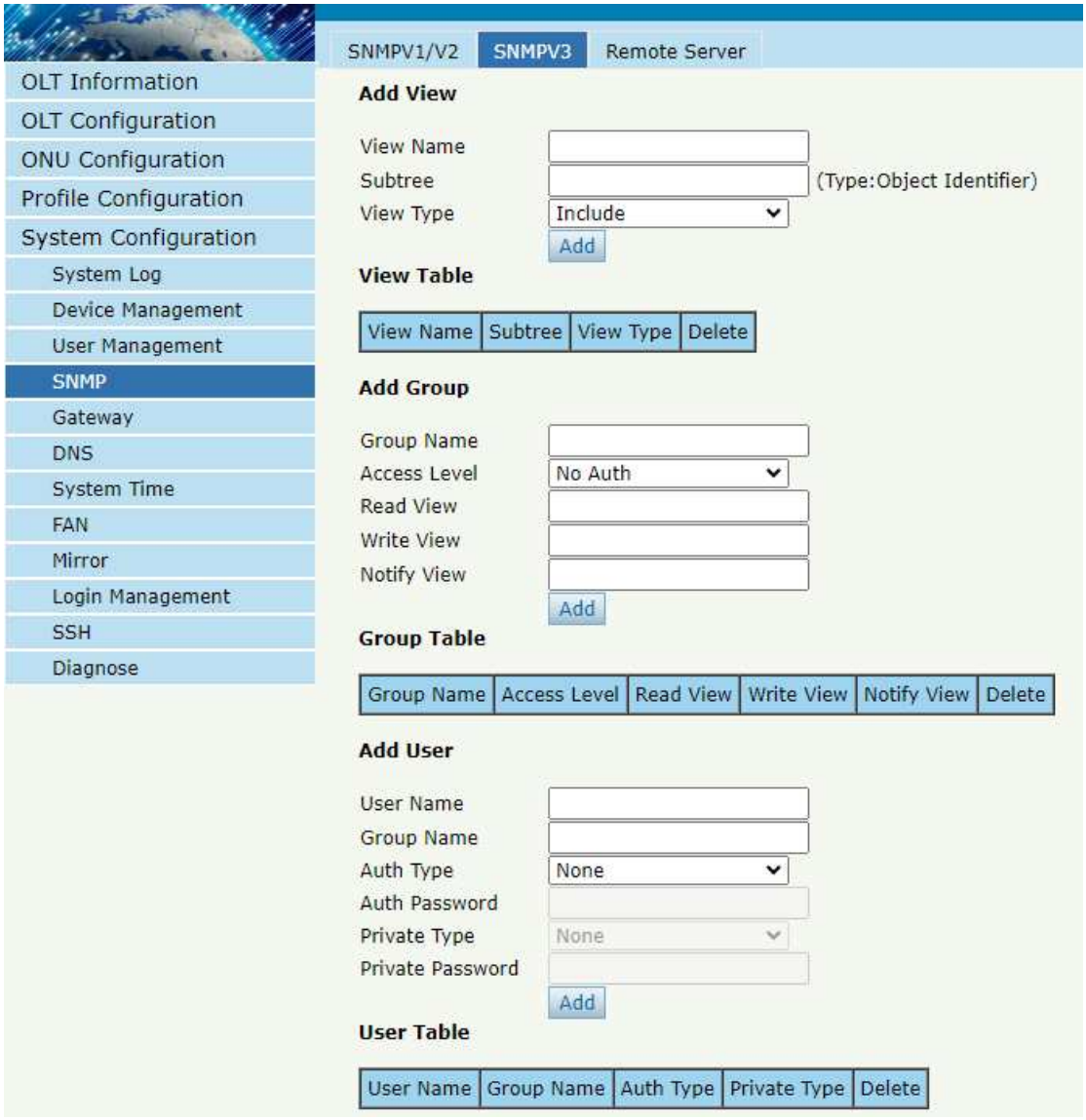


Figure 6-4-2: SNMPv3

6.4.3 Remote Server

System Configuration → SNMP→ Remote Server

This page is used to configure B/S EMS, VSOL INCE server IP.

Figure 6-4-3: Remote Server

6.5 Gateway

System Configuration → Gateway

This page is used to configure the OLT gateway in case of that the OLT needs to access Internet or any Layer 3 network.

Figure 6-5-1: Gateway Configuration

6.6 DNS

DNS is used for domain name resolution. When OLT need to visit a site or a destination by domain, take NTP server for example, DNS is required.

6.6.1 IPv4 DNS

System Configuration → DNS → IPv4 DNS
This page is used to configure IPv4 DNS.

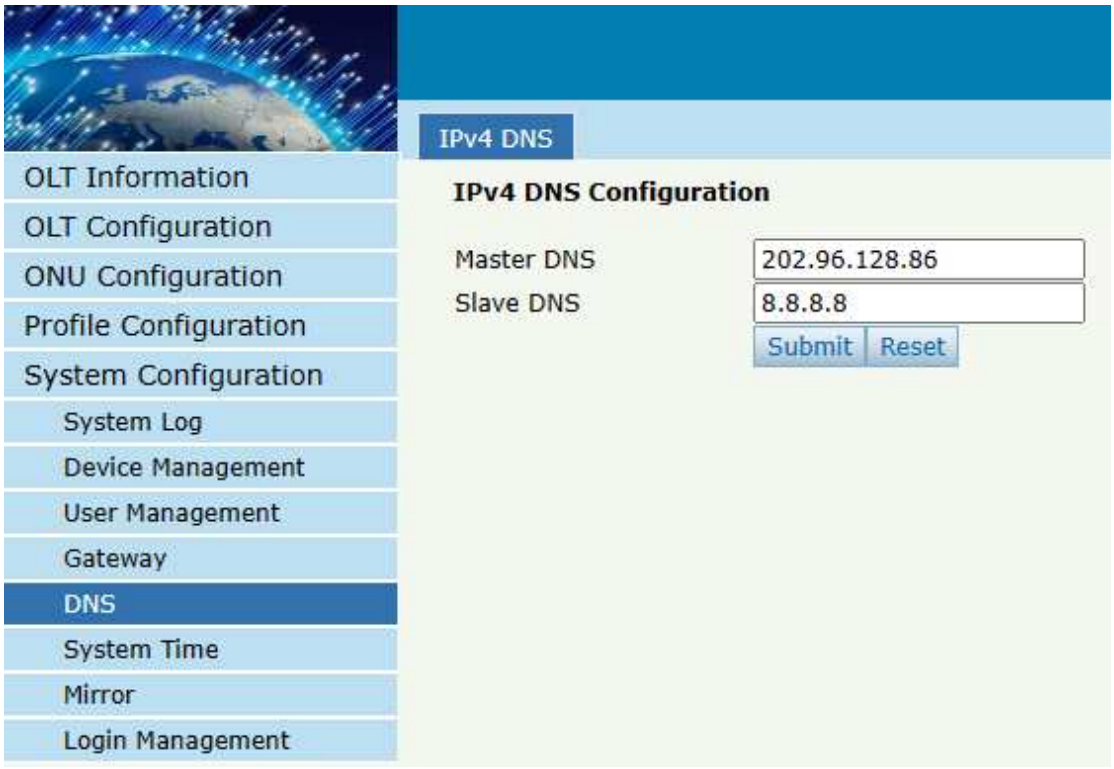


Figure 6-6-1: IPv4 DNS

6.7 System Time

6.7.1 RTC

System Configuration → System Time → RTC
This page is used to set OLT system time. RTC stands for Real-Time Clock, it provides clock signal to the system. There is no battery inside OLT, so the time will not be saved after powered off.

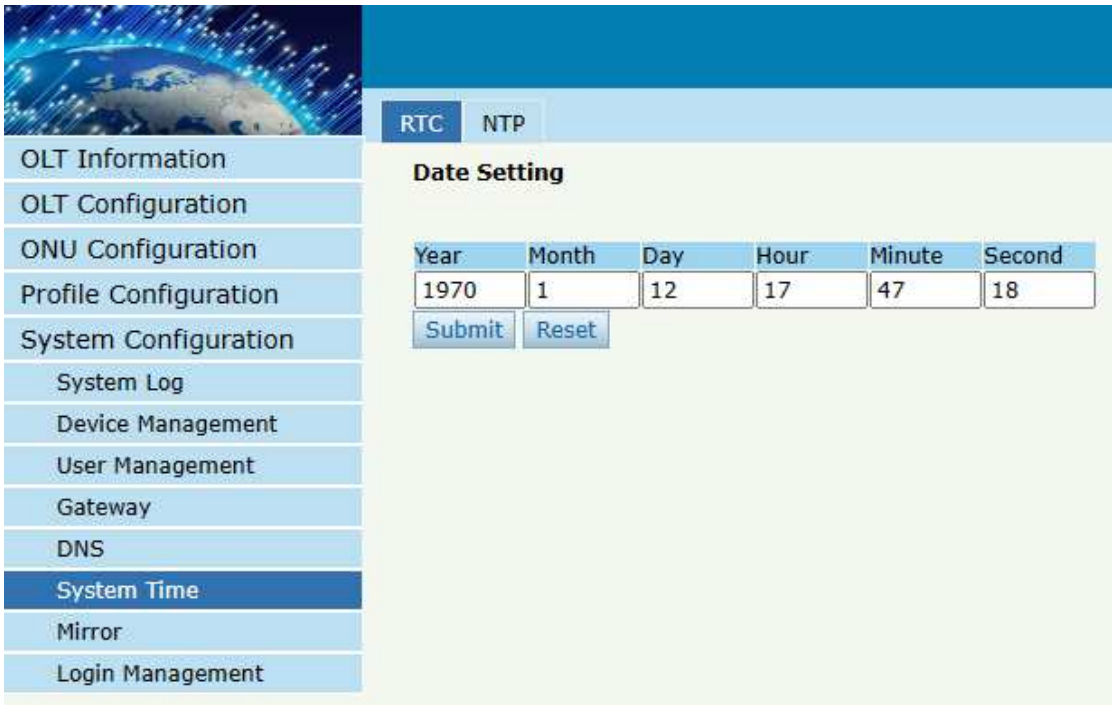


Figure 6-7-1: RTC Setting

6.7.2 NTP

System Configuration → System Time → NTP

This page is used to configure NTP server. OLT will synchronize time with the NTP server at a given time.

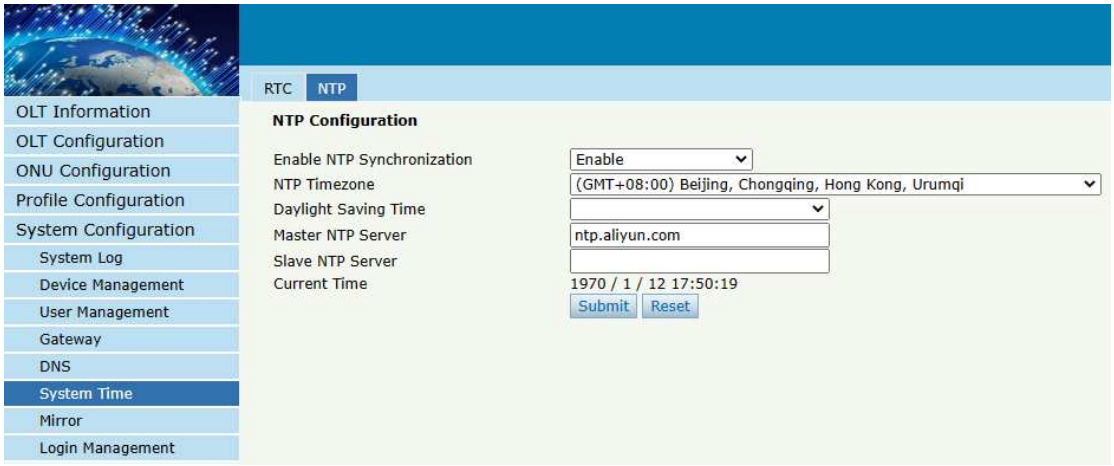


Figure 6-7-2: NTP Configuration

6.8 FAN

System Configuration → FAN

This page is used to configure the working mode of the fan.

Figure 6-8-1: FAN

6.9 Mirror

System Configuration → Mirror

Port mirror is usually used for troubleshooting. It can forward incoming and outgoing packets from the source port to the destination port.

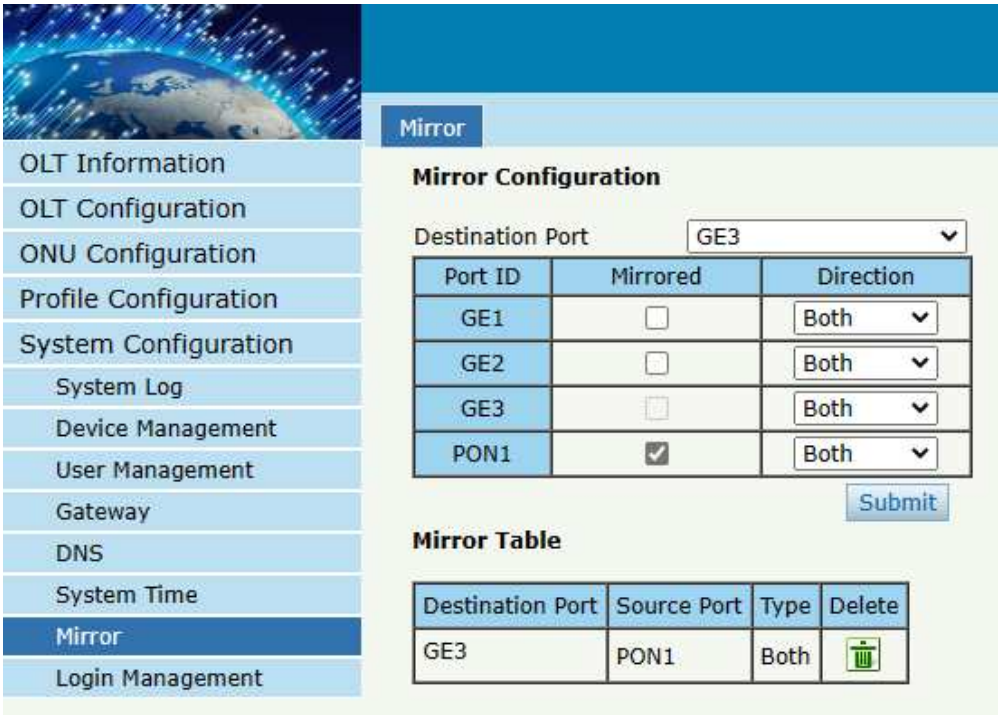


Figure 6-9-1: Mirror Configuration

6.10 Login Management

6.10.1 Login Access List

System Configuration → Login Management → Login Access List

This page is used to configure access rights for management. You can configure access rights for Telnet, Web, according to source IP address.

Figure 6-10-1: Login Access List Configuration

6.10.2 Service Port

System Configuration → Login Management → Service Port

This page is used to set Web,Telnet Port .

Figure 6-10-2: Service Port Configuration

6.10.3 Login Configuration

System Configuration→ Login Management →Login Configuration

This page is used to set login timeout and verification code switch .

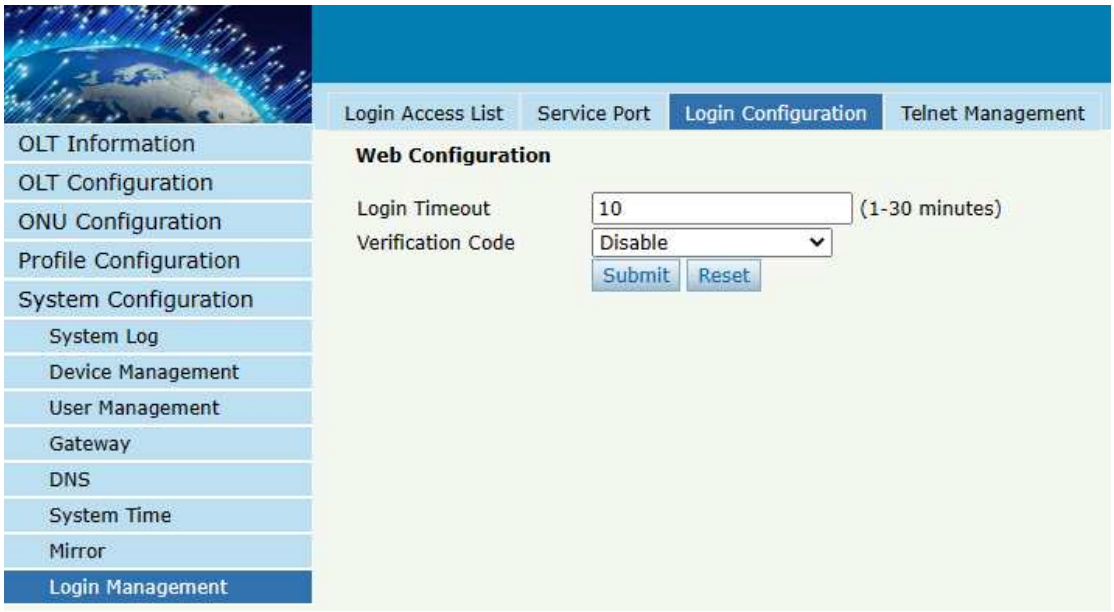


Figure 6-10-3: Login Configuration

6.10.4 Telnet Management

System Configuration→ Login Management→ Telnet Management

This page displays the current telnet connection information.You can see the host IP

address and user name information that are currently accessing the OLT through telnet.

Figure 6-10-4: Telnet Management

6.11 SSH

6.11.1 SSH Enable

System Configuration→ SSH→ SSH Enable

This page is used to configure SSH protocol related parameters.

Figure 6-11-1:SSH Enable

6.12 Diagnose

6.12.1 PING Diagnose

System Configuration→ Diagnose→ PING Diagnose

This page supports diagnosing network connections using the PING command.

PING supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

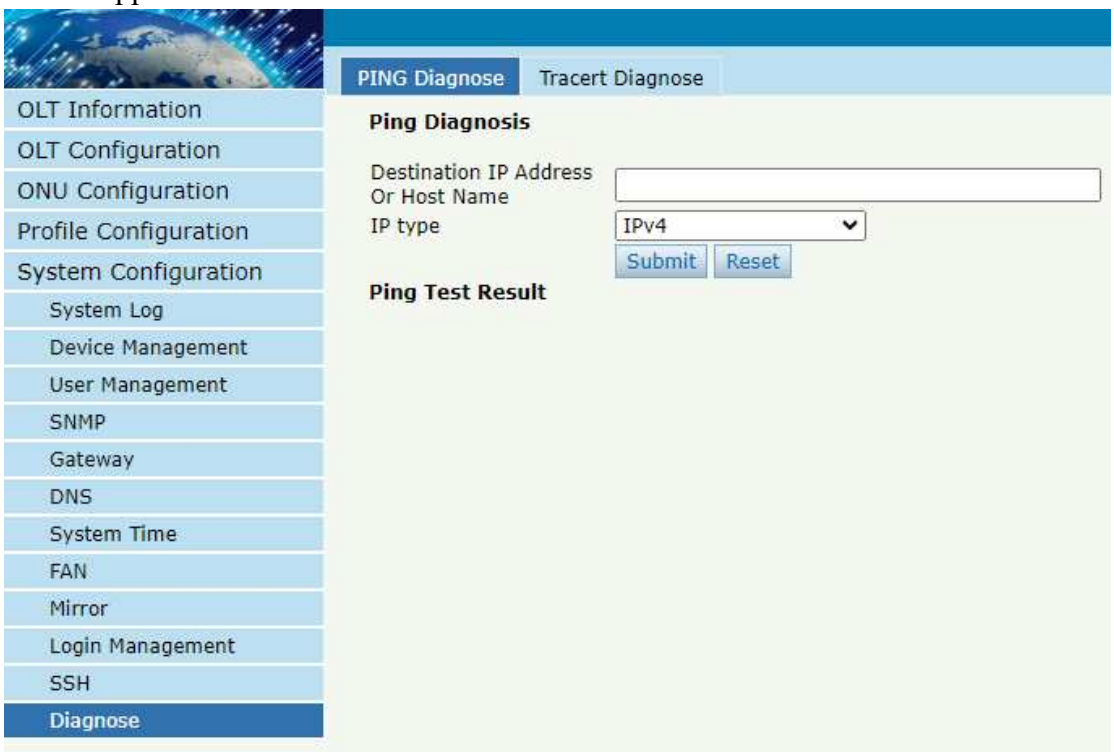


Figure 6-12-1:PING Diagnose

6.12.2 Tracert Diagnose

System Configuration→ Diagnose→ Tracert Diagnose

This page supports using Tracert commands for route tracing to diagnose network connections.

The routing tracking function supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

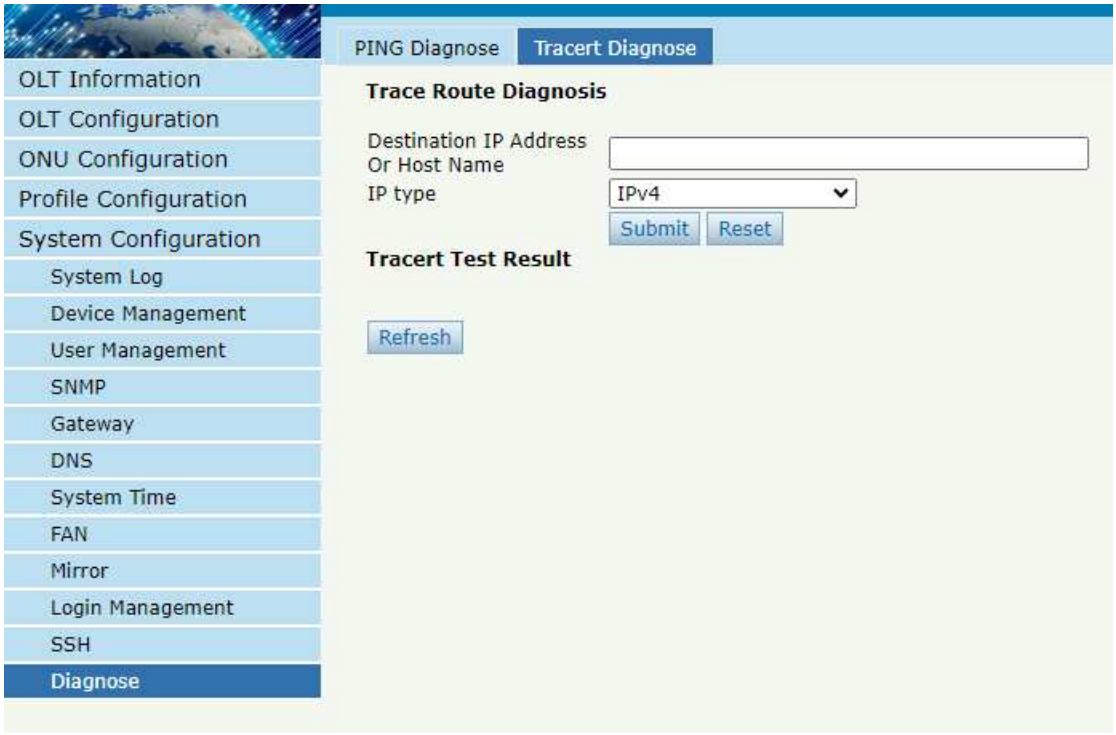


Figure 6-12-2:Tracert Diagnose

Thank You !