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**GPON OLT USER MANUAL**

**(WEB Management)**

**Version V2.0.1**

**Release Date 2017-08-08**

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## Chapter 1 System Description

## Overview

### 1.1.1 OLT Introduction

The Web management user manual is for the OLTs 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 | | 8 ports GPON OLT |
| Chassis | Rack | 1U 19 inch standard box |
| 1000M  Uplink Port | QTY | 14 |
| Copper | 8\*10/100/1000M auto-negotiation |
| SFP  (Independent) | 6\*SFP |
| 10000M  Uplink Port | QTY | 2 |
| SFP  (Independent) | 2\*SFP+ (SFP+ is compatible with 10GE) |
| GPON Port | QTY | 8 |
| Physical Interface | SFP Slots |
| Management Ports | | 1\*10/100BASE-T out-band port(AUX), 1\*CONSOLE port |
| Management Mode | | SNMP, WEB, Telnet and CLI |

### 1.1.2 PC System Requirement

Table 1-2 PC System requirement

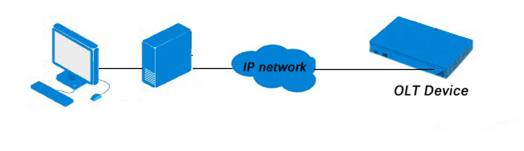
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CPU | Memory | DISK | Video Card | Operating System |
| Frequency above 2GHz | 2GB  Or above | 10GB  disk space | 65000 color  resolving  capability  1024\*768  and above | Windows2008  Windows XP  Windows 7  Windows 8  Windows 10 |

## 1.2 Connection

Connect the OLT AUX port to IP network. The OLT default management IP is 192.168.8.200.

Please set your PC IP to192.168.8.XXX (e.g.192.168.8.123).

AUX



# Chapter 2 OLT Information

## 2.1 Login

Followthe 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 address bar;

4. Entry of the username and password will be prompted. Enter the default login User Name and Password. Both the username and password are "**admin**" by default.

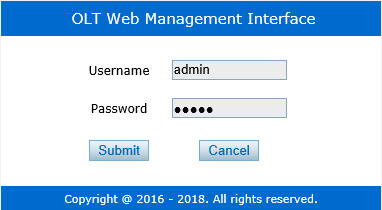


Figure 2-1: Login

## 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, serialnumber, hardwareversion, firmwareversion, MAC address and system time.The system name can be modified if need.

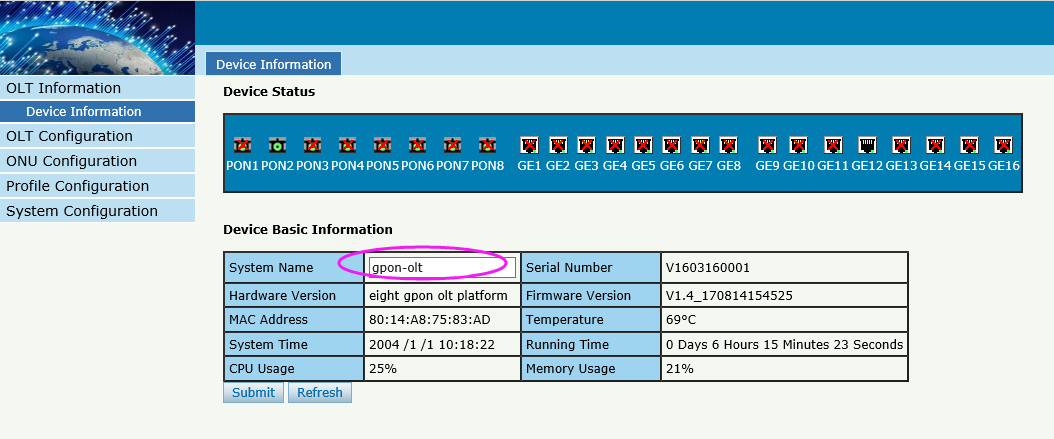


Figure 2-2: Device Information

# Chapter 3 OLT Configuration

This section is about the basic service of OLT configuration.

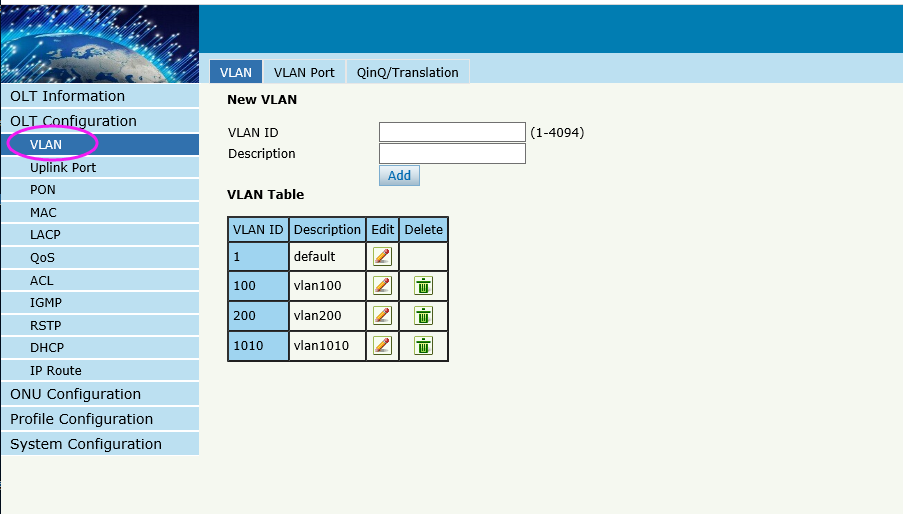
## 3.1 VLAN

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 4K VLAN group, VID range 1~4095.

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, can be create new VLAN.

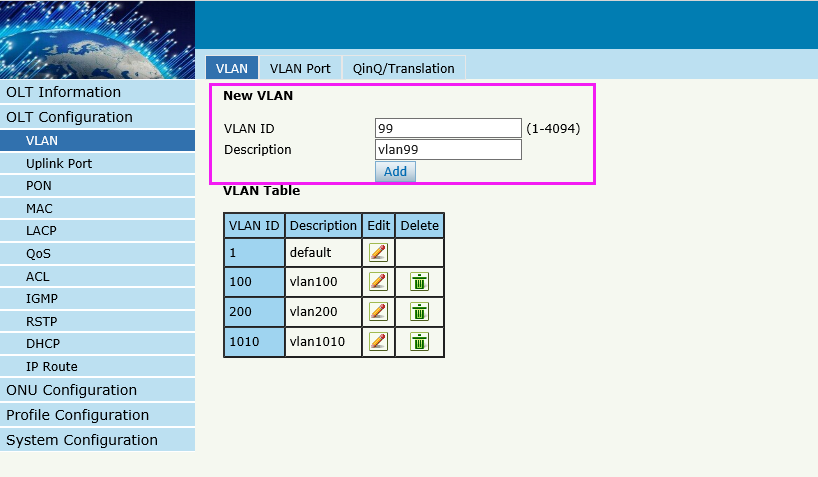


Figure 3-1: Create New VLAN

### 3.1.2 VLAN Port

**OLT Configuration**🡪**VLAN**🡪**VALN Port**.

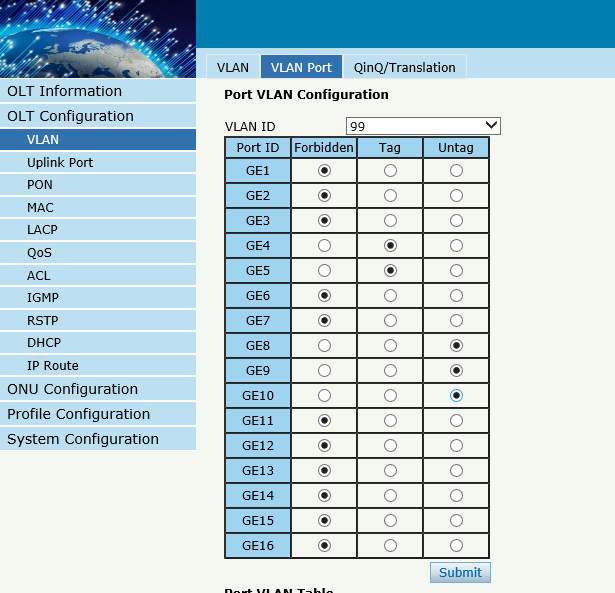


Figure 3-2: Add VLAN Port

### 3.1.3 QinQ/Translation

**OLT Configuration**🡪**VLAN**🡪**QinQ/Translation**

In this user interface, VLAN QinQ and VLAN translation can be configured. VLAN QinQ and translation are effective for ingress.

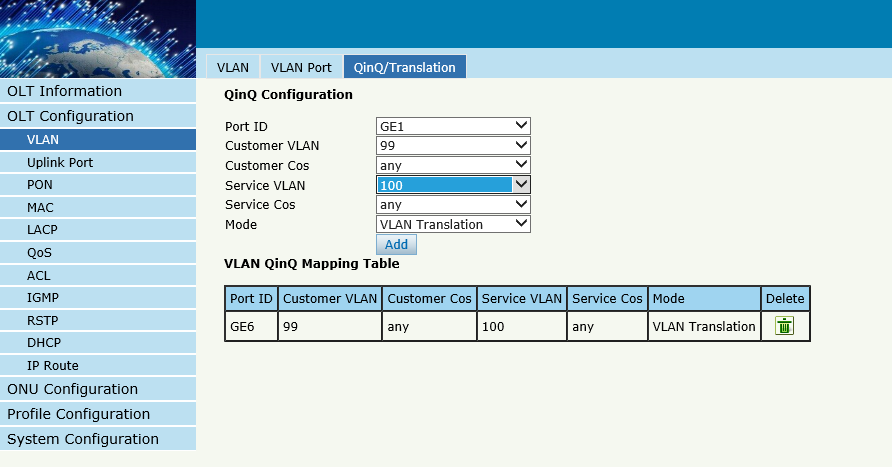


Figure 3-3: QinQ/Translation Configuration

## 3.2 Uplink Port

GE portstraffic statistics and basic configuration setting.

### 3.2.1 Information

**OLT Configuration**🡪**Uplink Port**🡪**Information**

This user interface displays traffic statistics of uplink ports.

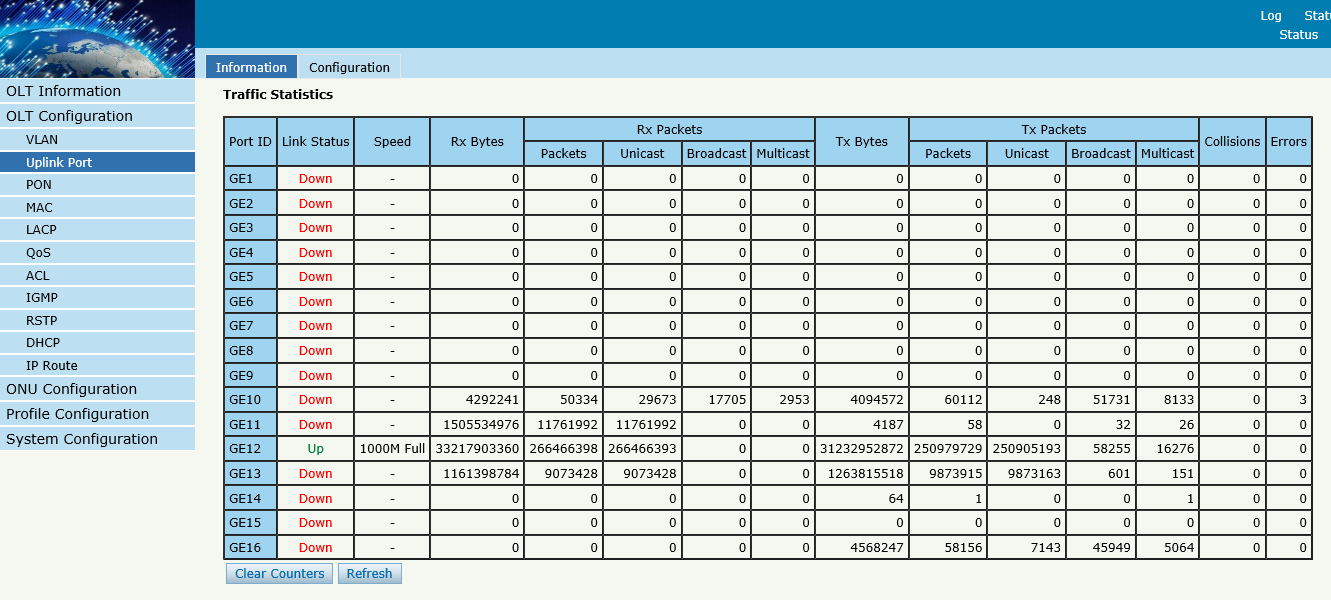


Figure3-4 : GETraffic Statistcs

### 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 inhibition, port isolation and so on.

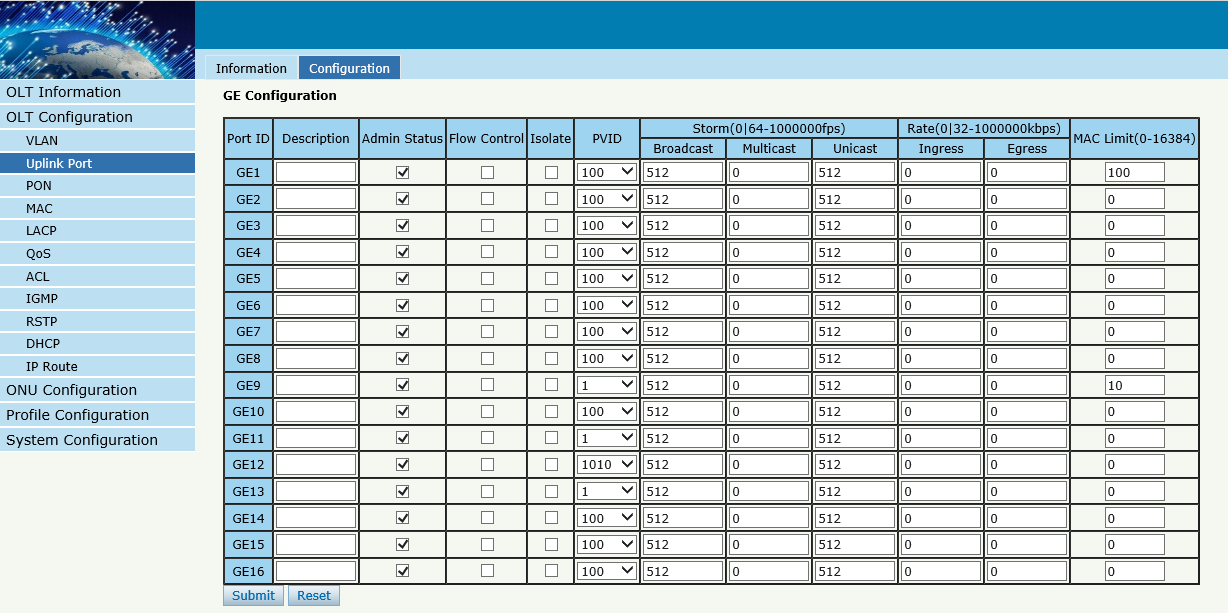


Figure3-5: Uplink Ports Configuration

Illustrations of each parameter:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameters | Illustration |
| Port ID | GE port has two types, fiber SFP(GE1 to GE8) and copper(GE9 to GE16). |
| Description | Descriptions or remarks of port. |
| Admin Status | Active or inactive status of port. It is "Enable" by default. |
| Flow Control | Enable or disable flow control function of uplink port to control congestion. It is "disable" by default. |
| Isolate | Port isolation with each other. |
| PVID | Default VLAN ID of the port. |
| Broadcast | Broadcast storm inhibition. |
| Multicast | Multicast storm inhibition. |
| Unknown Unicast | Unknown unicast storm inhibition. |
| Ingress Rate | Port ingress rate. |
| Egress Rate | Port egress rate. |
| MAC limit | Number of mac |

## 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 and the traffic statistics.

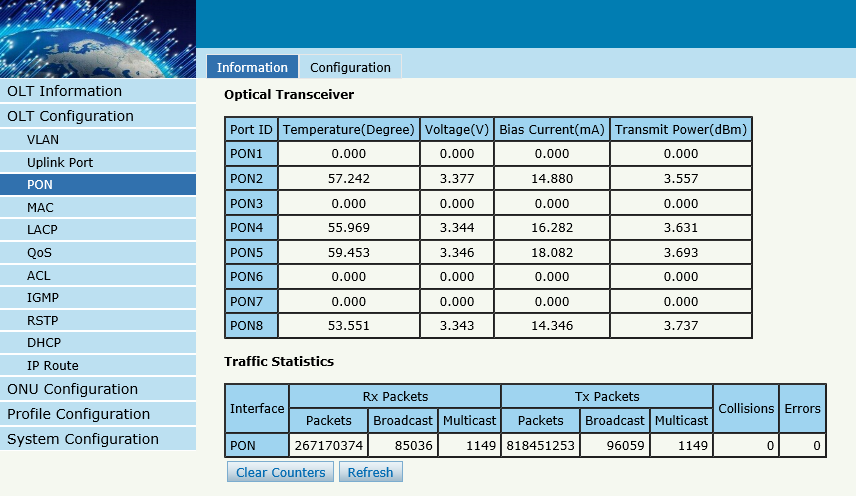


Figure3-6: PON Information

### 3.3.2 Configuration

**OLT Configuration**🡪**PON**🡪**Configuration**

This user interface is used to configure port status

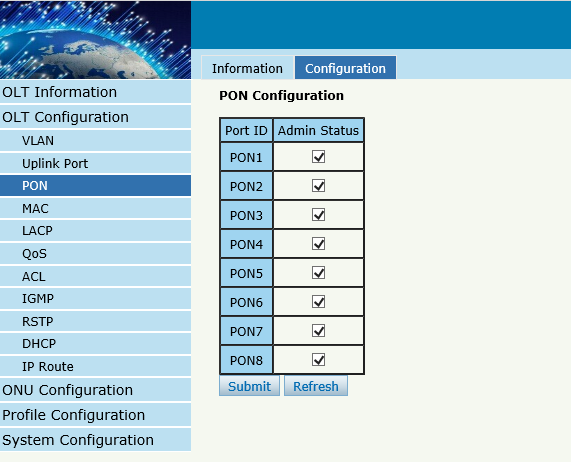


Figure3-7: PON configuration

## 3.4 MAC

In this section, you can check MAC address table of OLT, set MAC aging time and MAC limit of the ports.

### 3.4.1 MAC Table

**OLT Configuration**🡪**MAC**🡪**MAC Table**

This table displays MAC addresses that OLT has learnt at PON port and GE port.

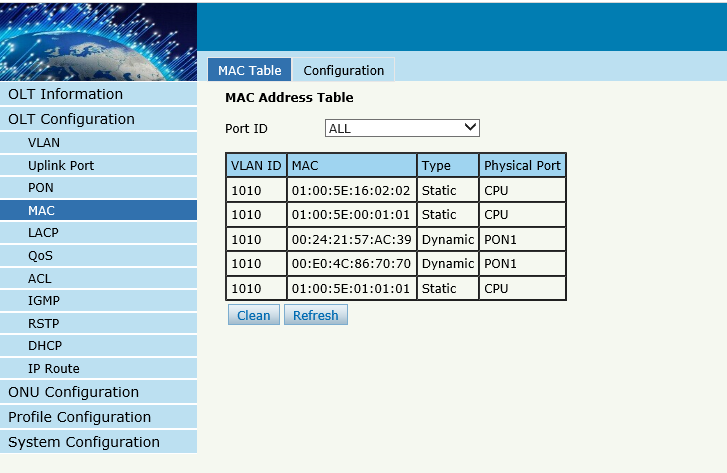


Figure3-8: MAC Address Table

### 3.4.2 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 the MAC to the OLT manually.

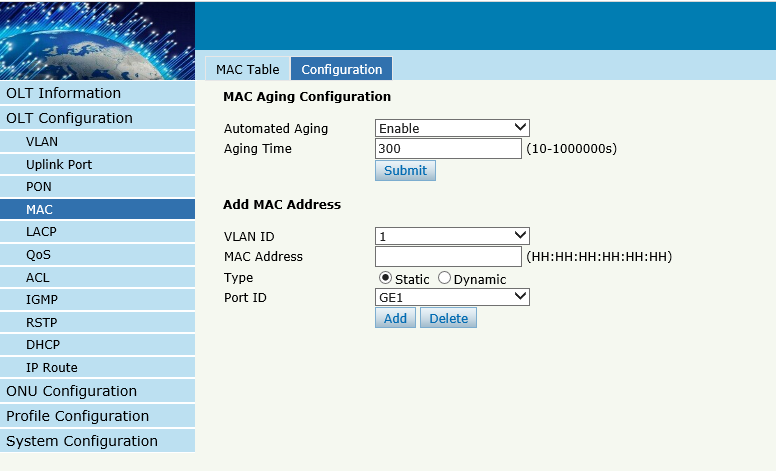


Figure 3-9:MAC Configuration

## 3.5 LACP

**OLT Configuration**🡪**LACP**🡪**Static LACP**

To assign and configure auplink physical interface to an EtherChannel. When a traffic link can't be used suddenly, this traffic link will switch to another link automatically. The group range is from 1 to 4.Each group can add 4 ports maximally. Only GE ports can be added in the channel groups.

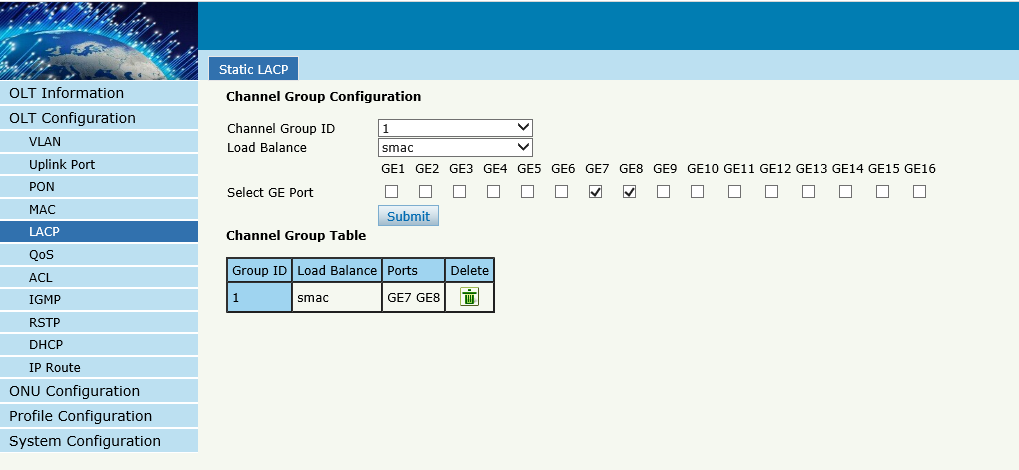


Figure 3-10: Create Static LACP

## 3.6 QOS

**OLT Configuration**🡪**QOS**

When bandwidth is not enough or there is congestion in the network, queue scheduling can make sure high priority data traffic passes through the device firstly. Traffic will map to queues according to their priorities and transmit in the queues.

OLT supports eight queues altogether. Queue scheduling mode includes strict priority (SP), weighted round robin (WRR) and hybrid mode (SP-WRR).

Strict priority scheduling guarantees high priority traffic occupy as much as bandwidth. The lower priority traffics pass though only when there is remaining bandwidth.

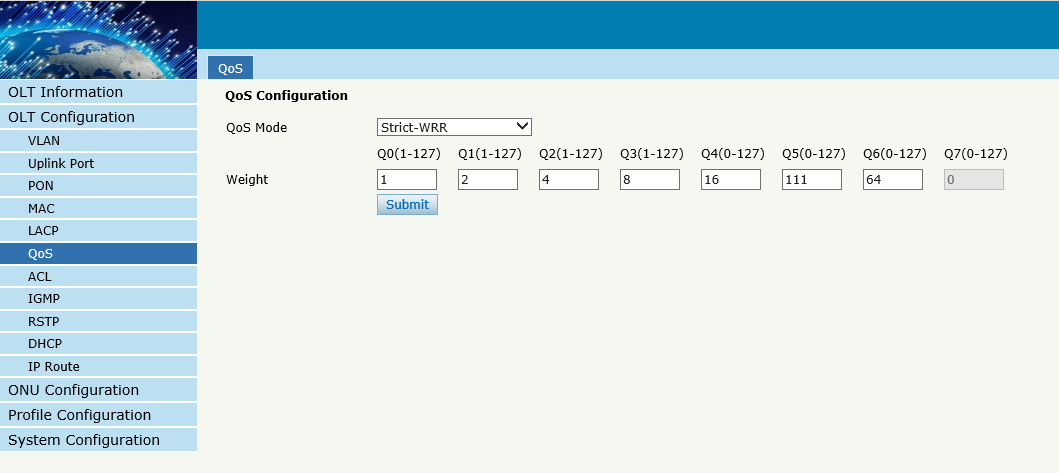


Figure 3-11: QOS Configuration

## 3.7 ACL

In order to filter data packages, network equipment need to setup a series of rules for identifying what need to be filtered. Only matched with the rules the data packages can be filtered. ACL can achieve this function. Matched conditions of ACL rules can be source address, destination address, Ethernet type, VLAN, protocol port, and so on. These ACL rules also can be used in other situations, such as classification of stream in QoS. An ACL rule may contain one or several sub-rules, which have different matched conditions.

This device supports the following types of ACL.

### 3.7.1 IP Filter

The filter is basic on the IP address, include source IP address and destination IP address.

**OLT Configuration**🡪**ACL**🡪**IP Filter**

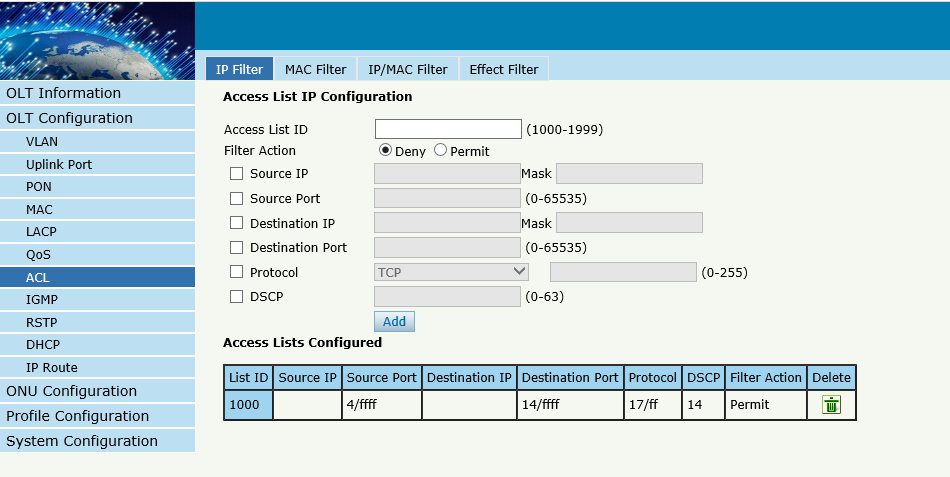


Figure 3-12: IP Filter

### 3.7.2 MAC Filter

The filter is basic on the MAC address, include source MAC address and destination MAC address.

**OLT Configuration**🡪**ACL**🡪**MAC Filter**

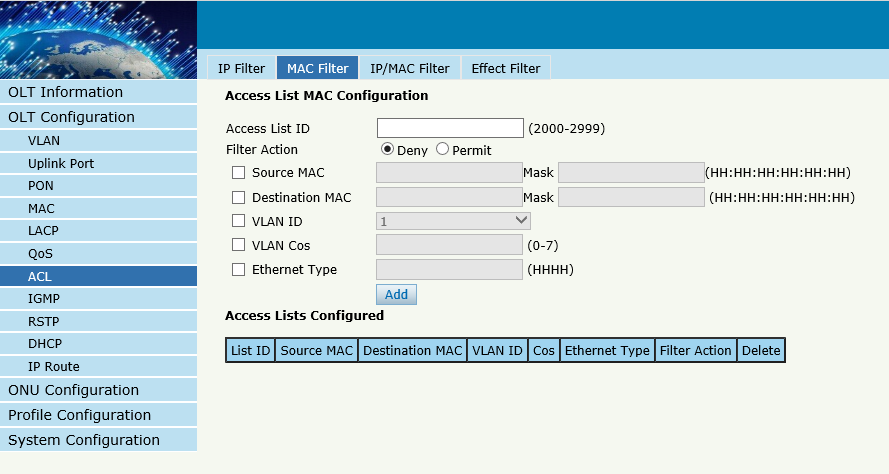


Figure 3-13: MAC Filter

### 3.7.3 IP/MAC Filter

This filter mix the IP address and MAC address, include source MAC address and destination MAC address, source IP address and destination IP address.

**OLT Configuration**🡪**ACL**🡪**IP/MAC Filter**

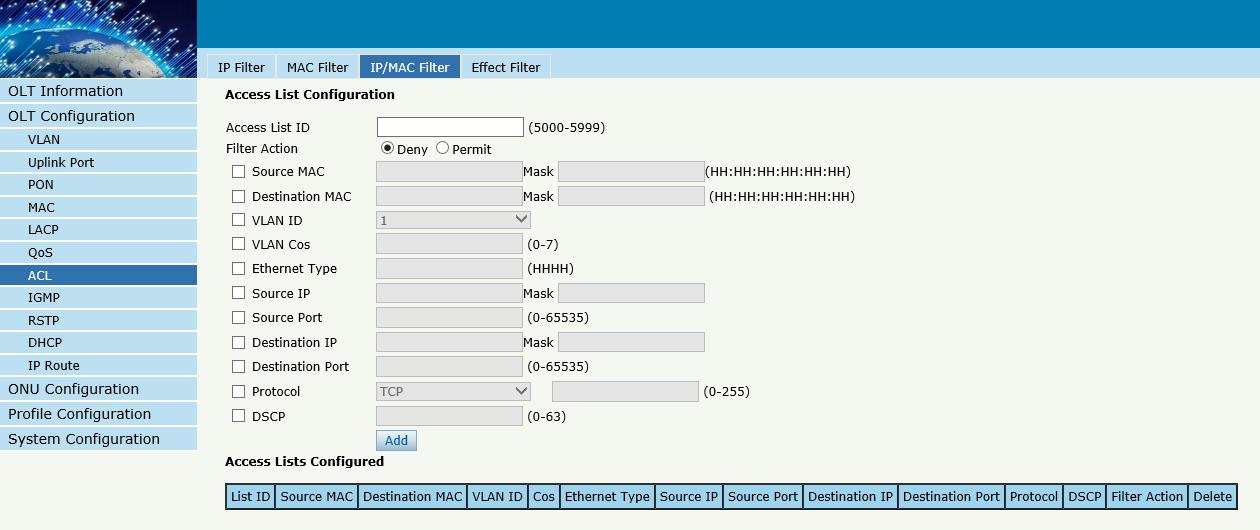


Figure 3-14 IP/MAC Filter

### 3.7.4 Effect Filter

Bind the access list to the portsthen it can take effect. Each access list can be bound several ports.

**OLT Configuration**🡪**ACL🡪Effect Filter**

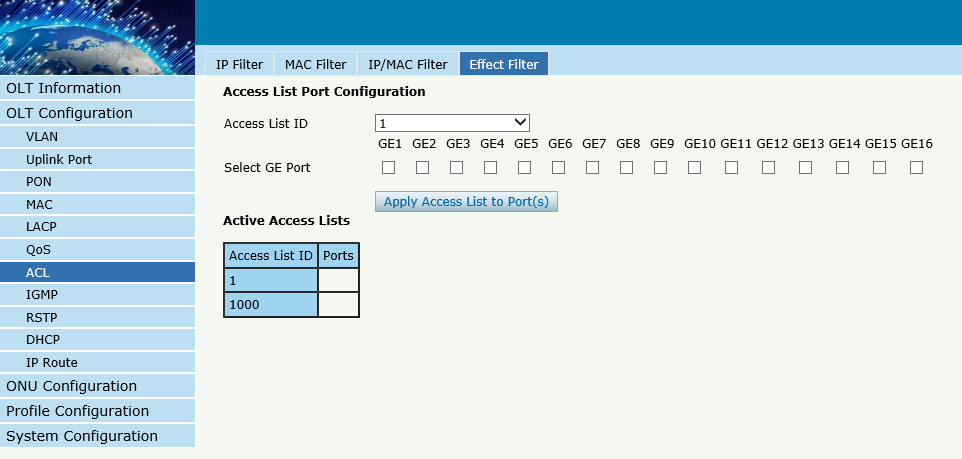


Figure 3-15: Bind Security Filter

## 3.8 IGMP

### 3.8.1 Group Member

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

**OLT Configuration**🡪**IGMP**🡪**Group Member**

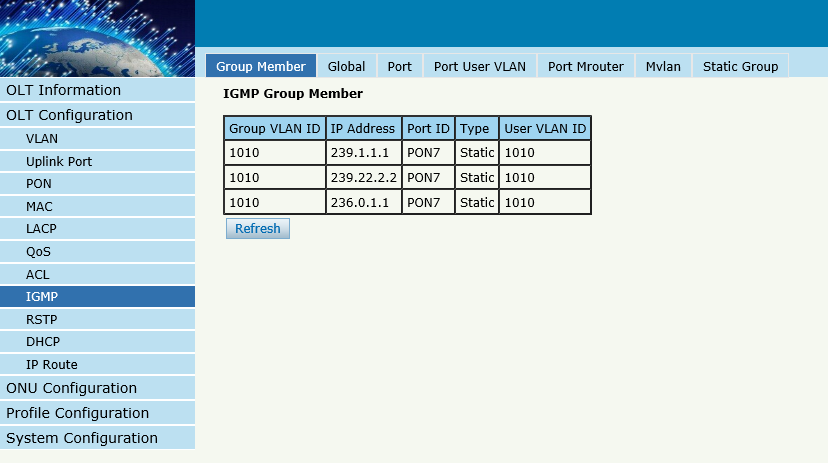


Figure 3-16: Group Member

### 3.8.2 Global

**OLT Configuration** 🡪**IGMP**🡪**Global**.

IGMP basic configuration mainly contains parameters of query packet.

When IGMP status is checked, 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 disable, OLT works at transparent mode.

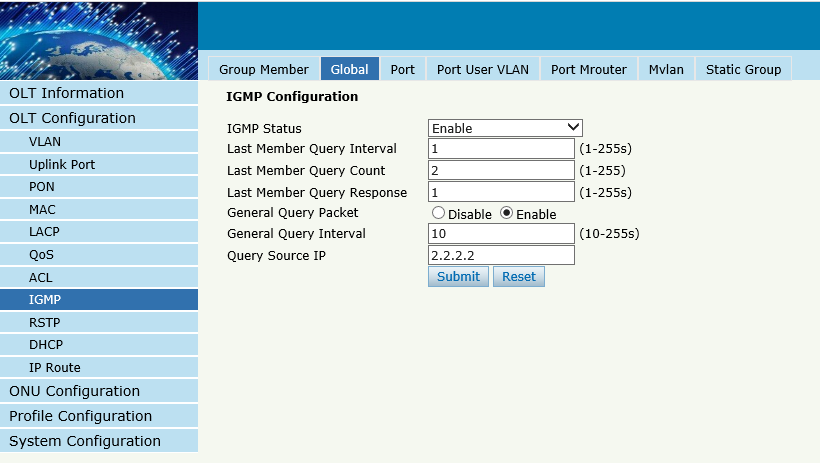


Figure 3-17: IGMP Global

### 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.

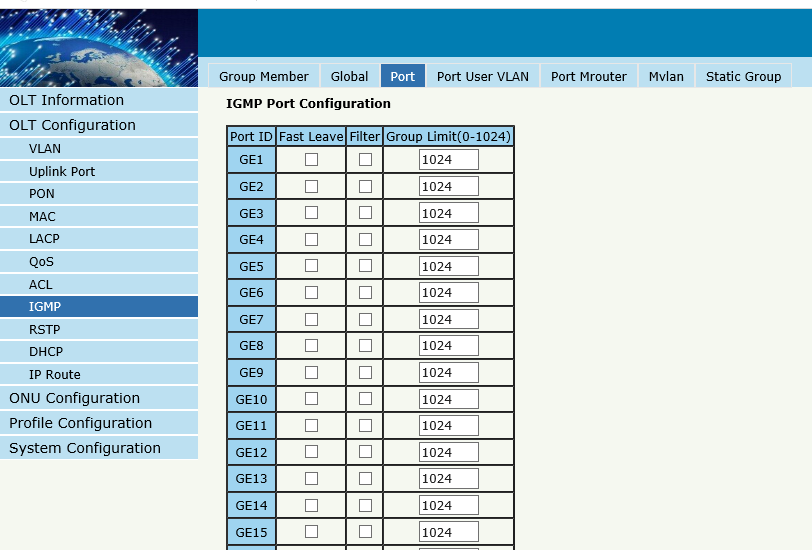


Figure 3-18: IGMP Port

### 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.

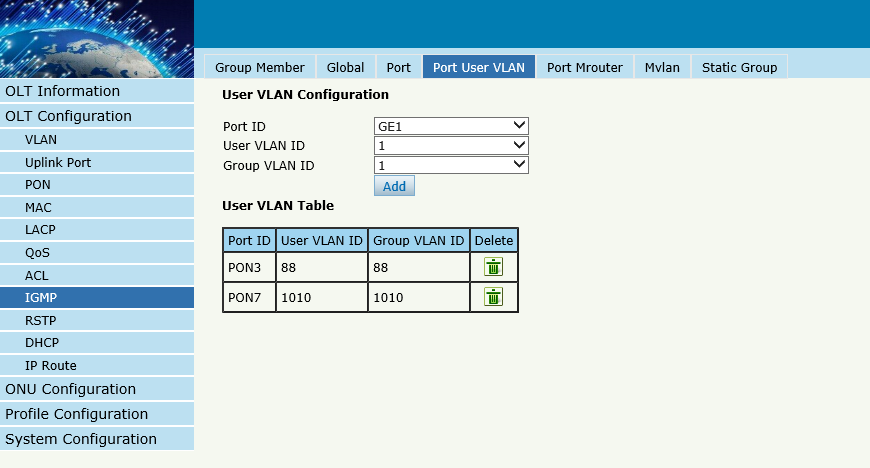


Figure 3-19: IGMP Port User VLAN

### 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.

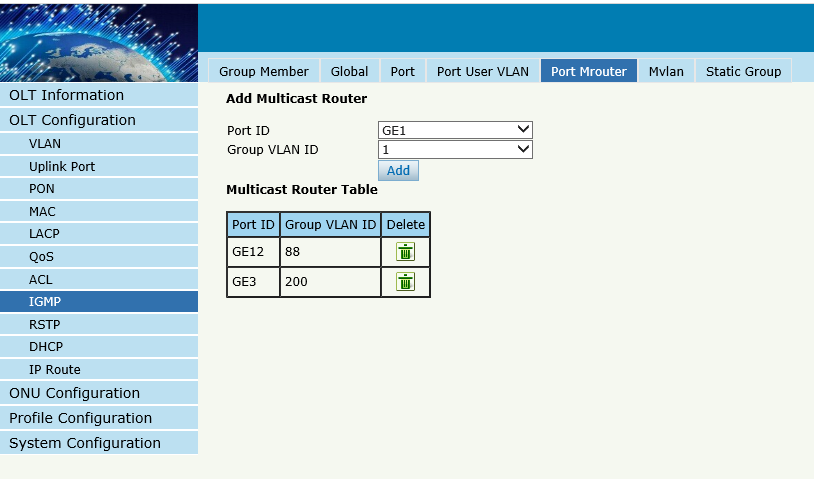


Figure 3-20: IGMP Port Mroute

### 3.8.6 Mvlan

**OLT Configuration** 🡪**IGMP**🡪**Mvlan**

This configuration is used to configure Mvlan and its mode.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IGMP mode | Unknown multicast | Igmp packet |
| Snooping | drop | trap –to -cpu |
| Disable(transparent) | forward | forward |

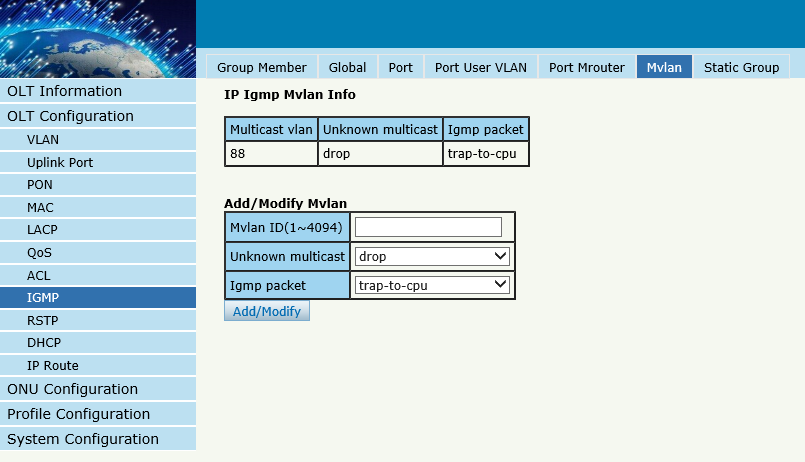


Figure 3-21: IGMP MVLAN

### 3.8.7 Static Group

**OLT Configuration** 🡪**IGMP**🡪**Static Group**

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

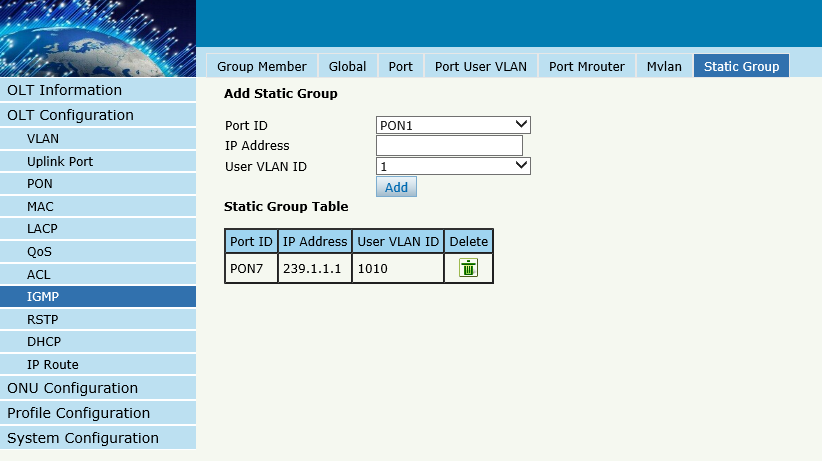


Figure 3-22: IGMP Static Group

## 3.9 RSTP

Spanning Tree Protocol is layer2 protocol, which is used to eliminate network loop by blocking network redundant links selectively. It has the feature of link backup as well.

### 3.9.1 Information

**OLT Configuration**🡪**RSTP**🡪**Information**

Global information mainly displays RSTP parameters of root bridge device.

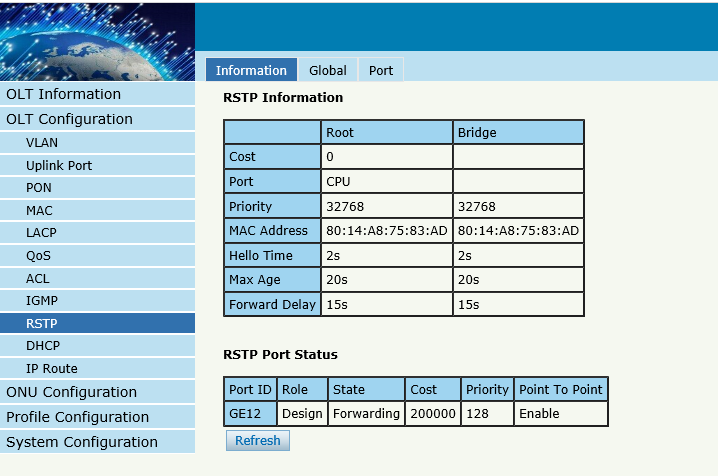


Figure 3-23:RSTP Information

### 3.9.2 Global

**OLT Configuration**🡪**RSTP**🡪**Global**

This configuration is used to set RSTP parameters of the device, which contains RSTP switch, priority, hello time, max age, forward delay and MAC address.

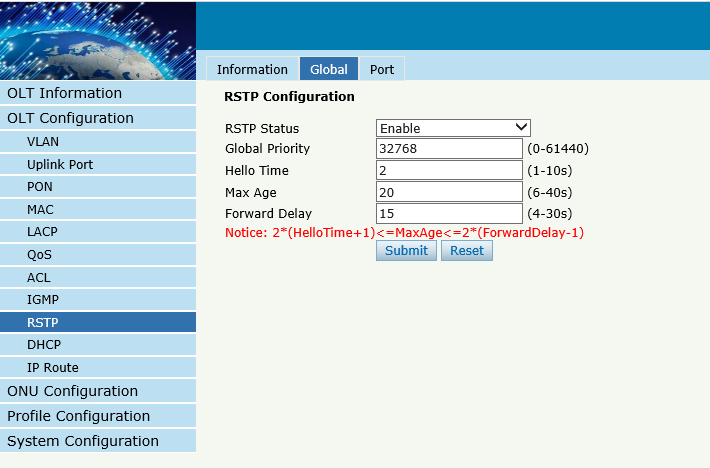


Figure 3-24: RSTP Global Setup

### 3.9.3 Port

**OLT Configuration**🡪**RSTP**🡪**Port** .

This user interface is used to set port RSTP parameters which contain RSTP switch, priority, cost, edge port and p2p port.

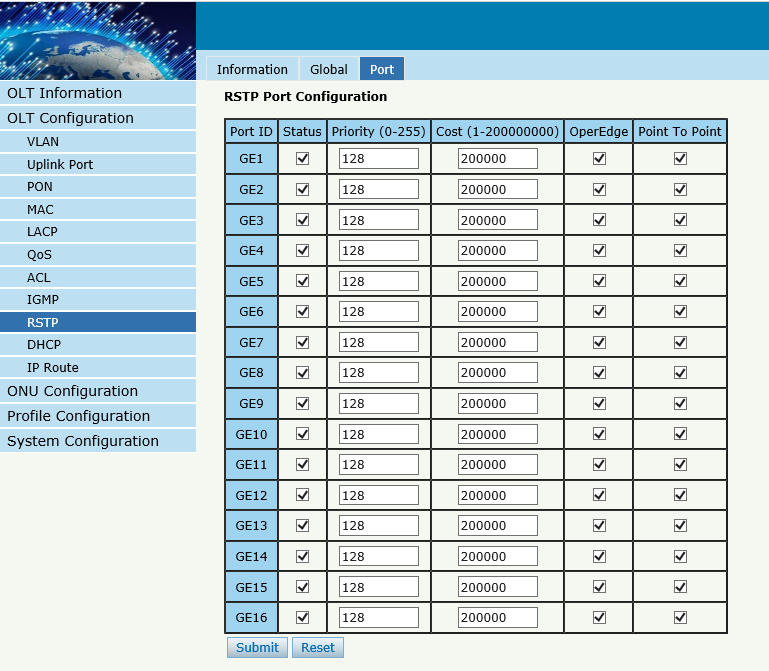


Figure 3-25: RSTP Port Setting

## 3.10 DHCP

OLT can support the following DHCP functions.

* DHCP Server
* DHCP Relay
* DHCP Snooping

### 3.10.1DHCP Server

#### 3.10.1.1 DHCP Lease

**OLT Configuration🡪DHCP🡪DHCP Server🡪Lease**

This table displays IP addresses assigned and their MAC addresses, lease time.

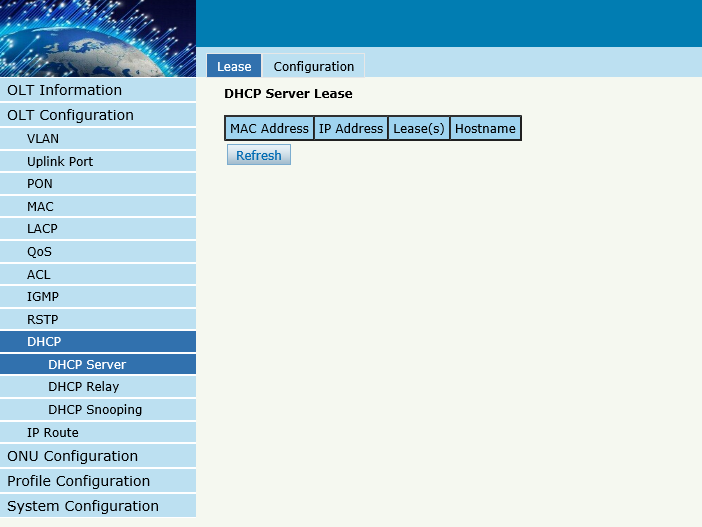


Figure 3-26: DHCP Lease

#### 3.10.1.2 DHCP Configuration

**OLT Configuration🡪DHCP🡪DHCP Server🡪Configuration**

Sometimes the devices need dynamic IP addresses, but there is no special DHCP server in network. These configurations can solve the problem. OLT will be a DHCP server in network and assign IP addresses to other devices.

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

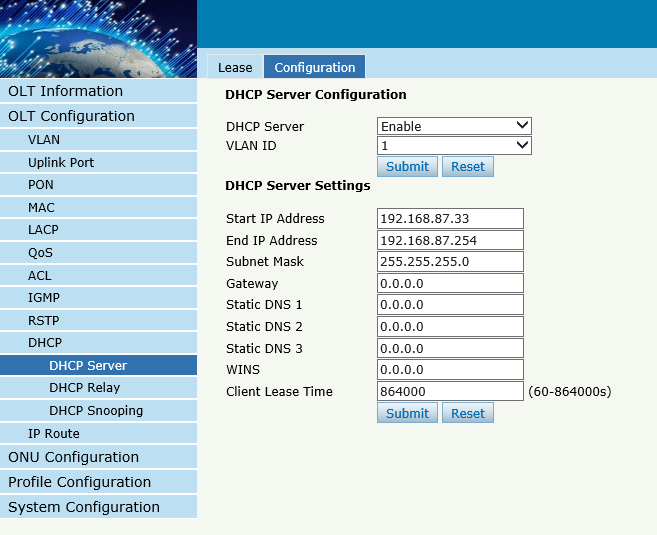


Figure 3-27:DHCP Configuration

### 3.10.2 DHCP Relay

#### 3.10.2.1 DHCP Relay Configuration

**OLT Configuration🡪DHCP🡪DHCP Relay**

Because the DHCP service exists in one broadcast domain, the server and the client are usually in the same network segment. DHCP relay can solve the issue that DHCP server and client do not exist in the same network segment.

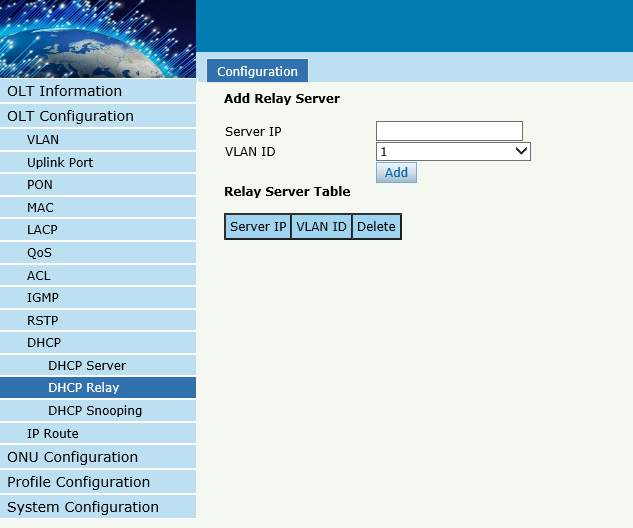


Figure 3-28:DHCP Relay Configuration

### 3.10.3 DHCP Snooping

#### 3.10.3.1 DHCP Snooping Bind List

**OLT Configuration🡪DHCP🡪DHCP Snooping🡪Bind List**

The static bind of the DHCP Snooping will be shown ,

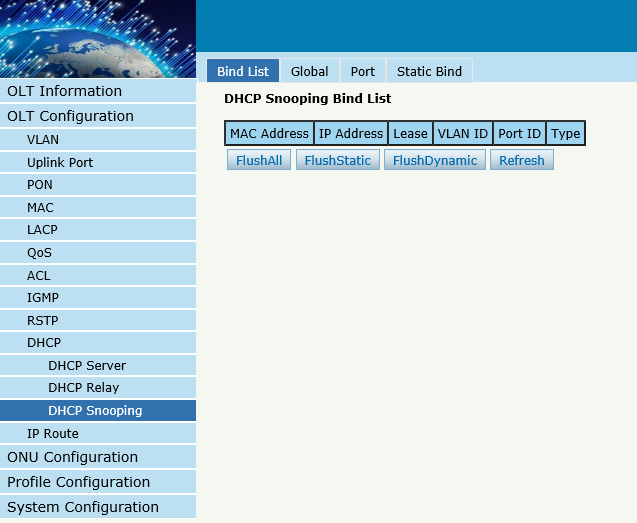


Figure 3-29:DHCP Snooping Bind List

#### 3.10.3.2 Global

**OLT Configuration🡪DHCP🡪DHCP Snooping🡪Global**

DHCP Snooping is used to prevent the DHCP message attacking and guarantee network to get a correct IP address.

DHCP snooping global configuration mainly contains option 82 settings, DHCP traffic rate limit and snooping VLAN.

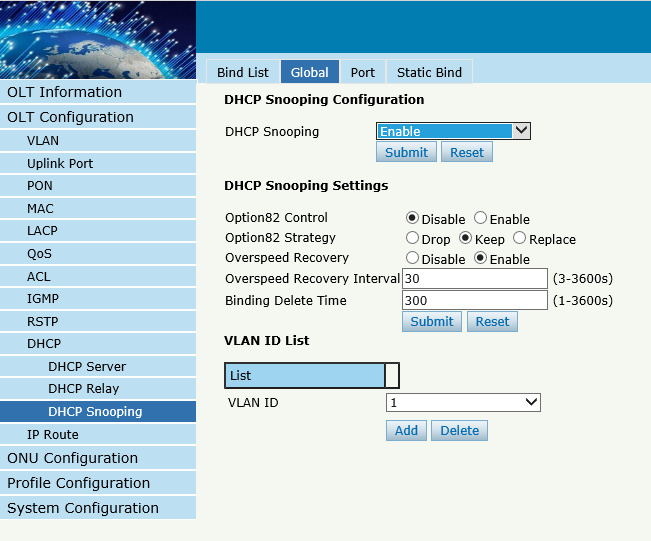


Figure 3-30:DHCP Snooping Global

#### 3.10.3.3 Port

**OLT Configuration🡪DHCP🡪DHCP Snooping🡪Port**

This user interface is used to configure DHCP snooping parameters of ports which contain port type, option 82 parameters and rate limit.

All the ports are untrust ports by default. Option82 parameters, “Option 82 Circuit ID” and “Option 82 Remate ID”, are effective for untrust ports. “Limit Rate” is the ports’ max speed of receiving DHCP packets.

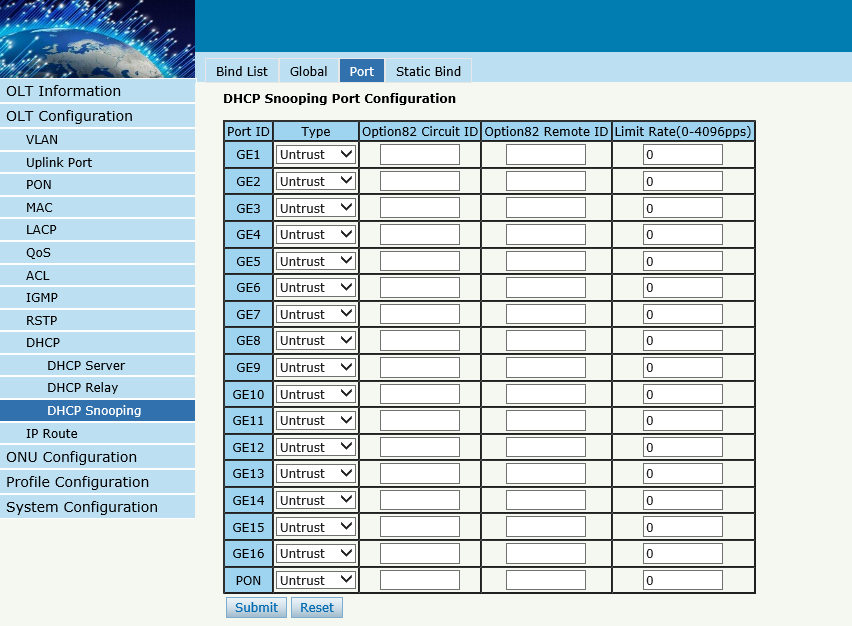


Figure 3-31:DHCP Snooping Port Setup

#### 3.10.3.4 Static Bind

**OLT Configuration🡪DHCP🡪DHCP Snooping🡪Static Bind**

DHCP snooping binding is useful when a host needs a fixed IP address assigned by DHCP server from the specific port.



Figure 3-32 DHCP Snooping Static Bind

## 3.11 IP Route

### 3.11.1 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.

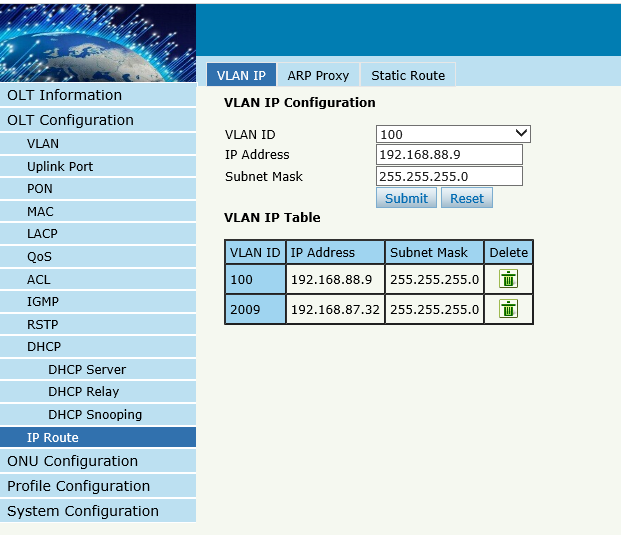


Figure 3-33:VLAN IP

### 3.11.2 ARP Proxy

**OLT Configuration🡪IP Route🡪ARP Proxy**

ARP Proxy is a technique by which a device on a given network answers the ARP queries for a network address that is not on that network. The ARP Proxy is aware of the location of the traffic's destination, and offers its own MAC address as (ostensibly final) destination. The "captured" traffic is then typically routed by the Proxy to the intended destination via another interface or via a tunnel.

The process which results in the node responding with its own MAC address to an ARP request for a different IP address for proxying purposes is sometimes referred to as 'publishing'.

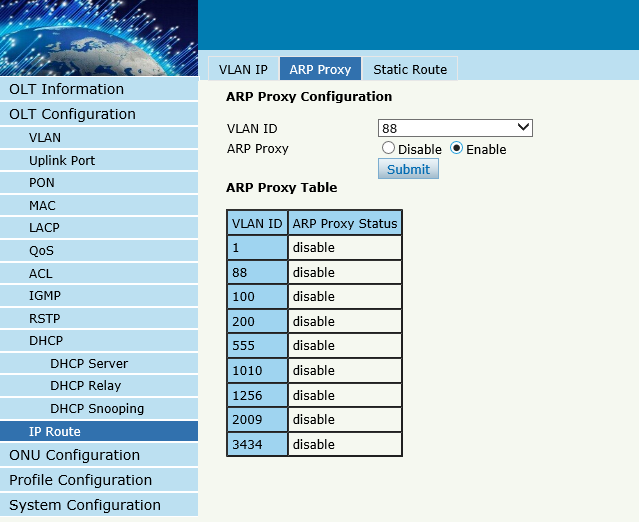


Figure 3-34: ARP proxy configuration

### 3.11.3 Static Route

**OLT Configuration🡪IP Route🡪Static Route**

Static route is a form of routing that a router uses a manually-configured routing entry. In many cases, static routes are manually configured by a network administrator. Unlike dynamic routing, static routes are fixed and do not change if the network is changed or reconfigured.

The OLT only supports static route. After configured VLAN IP address, add static routes to make the network on the different network segment communicate with each other.

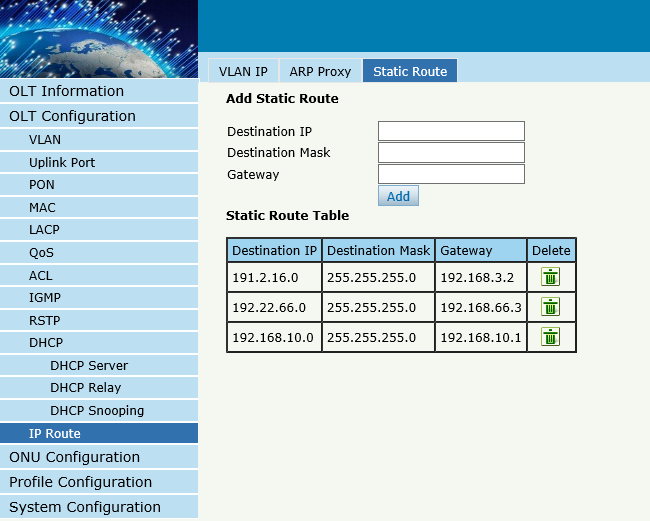


Figure 3-35: Static Route

# Chapter 4 ONU Configuration

This chapter is about the ONU management by OLT.

## 4.1 ONU AuthList

### 4.1.1 ONU Status

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU Status**

Select PON port ID, all ONUs will be displayed in this interface.

You can check ONU Admin state、OMCC state and phase state.

If the phase state is working ,this ONU is registered successfully

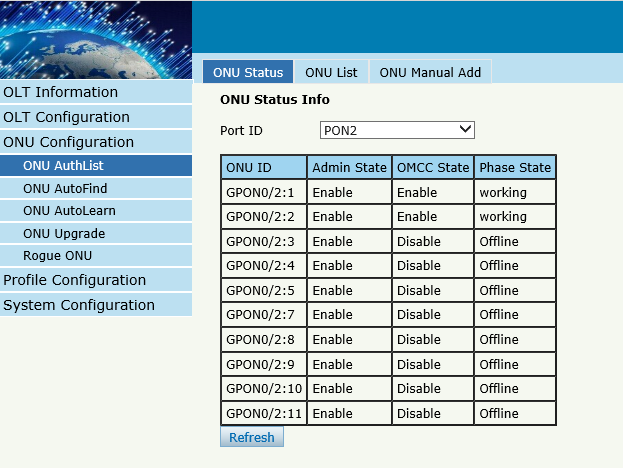


Figure 4-1 ONU Status

### 4.1.2 ONU List

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU List**

Select PON port ID, all ONUs will be displayed in this interface. You can check ONU using profile 、Registration mode and do some operations to every ONU.

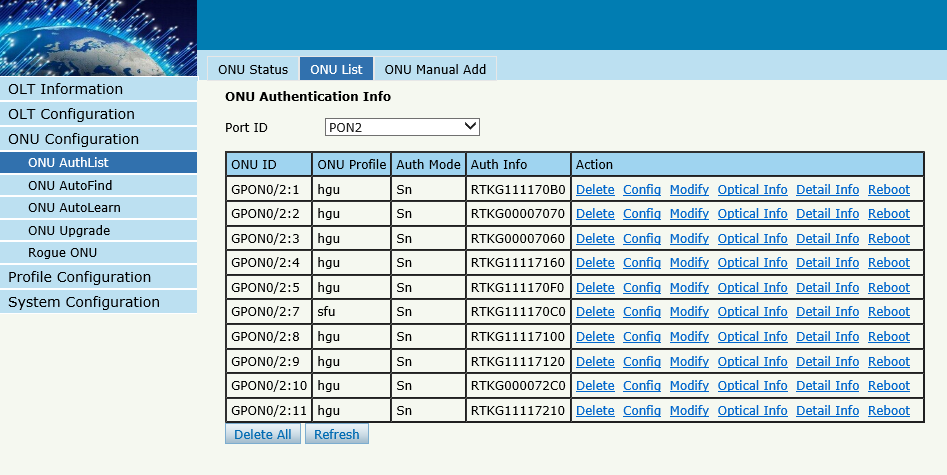


Figure 4-2 ONU List

#### 4.1.2.1 Delete

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU List**

Delete ONU which you selected, the ONU will be deleted and the registration failed

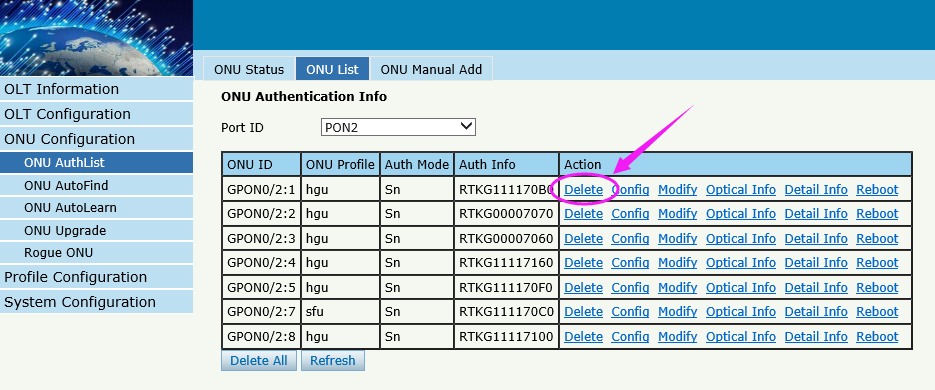


Figure 4-3Delete ONU

#### 4.1.2.2 Config

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU List**

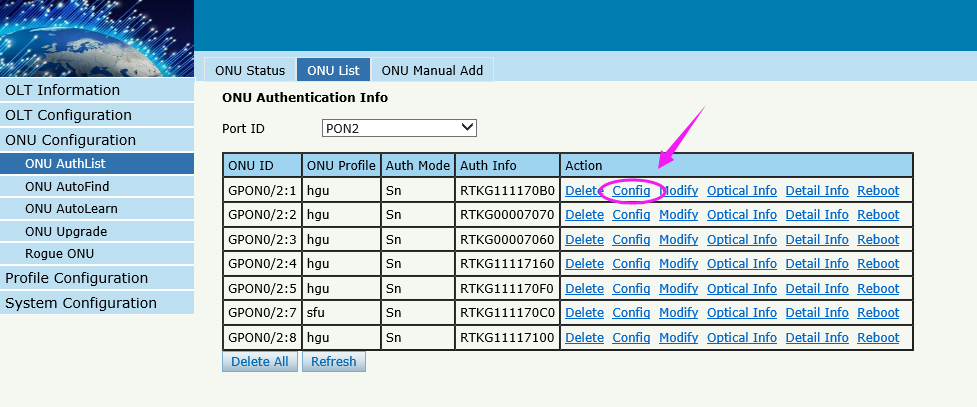
Configure ONU parameter informationwhich you selected,

Figure 4-4 Configure ONU

Create a tcont ID and bind DBA templates

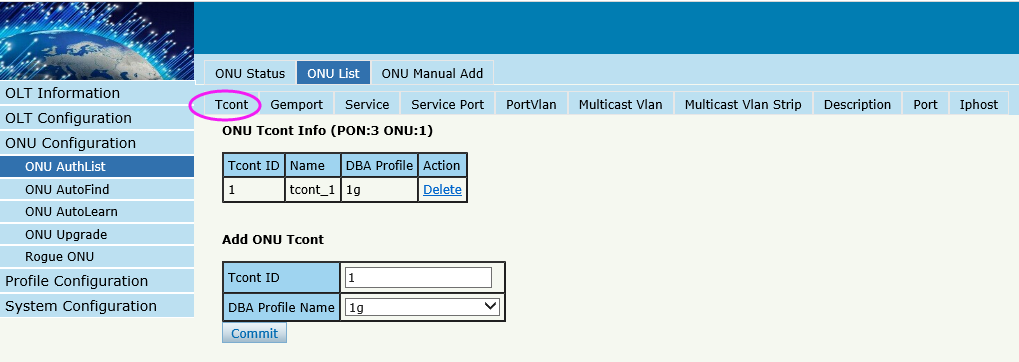


Figure 4-5 Create Tcont

Create a gemport ID and bind tcont ID

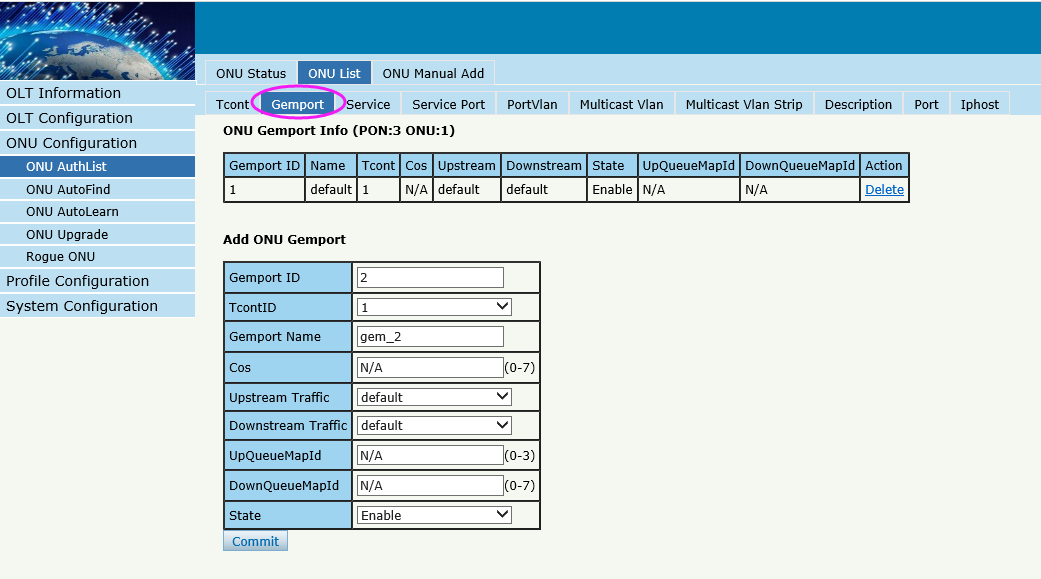


Figure 4-6 Create gemport

Create a service , Set the VLAN and VLAN mode and let it bind one gemport ID.

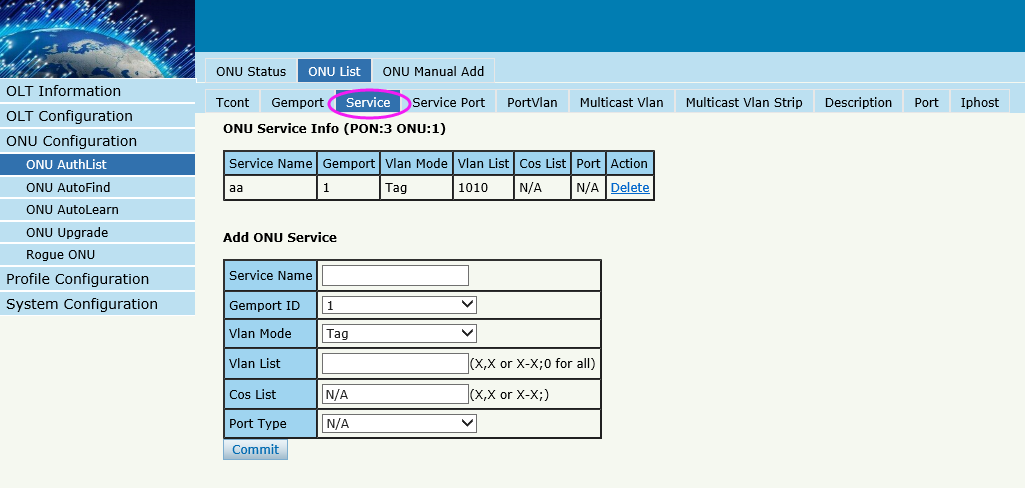


Figure 4-7 Create service

Create a service port, Set the user VLAN and translate VLAN and let it bind one gemport ID.

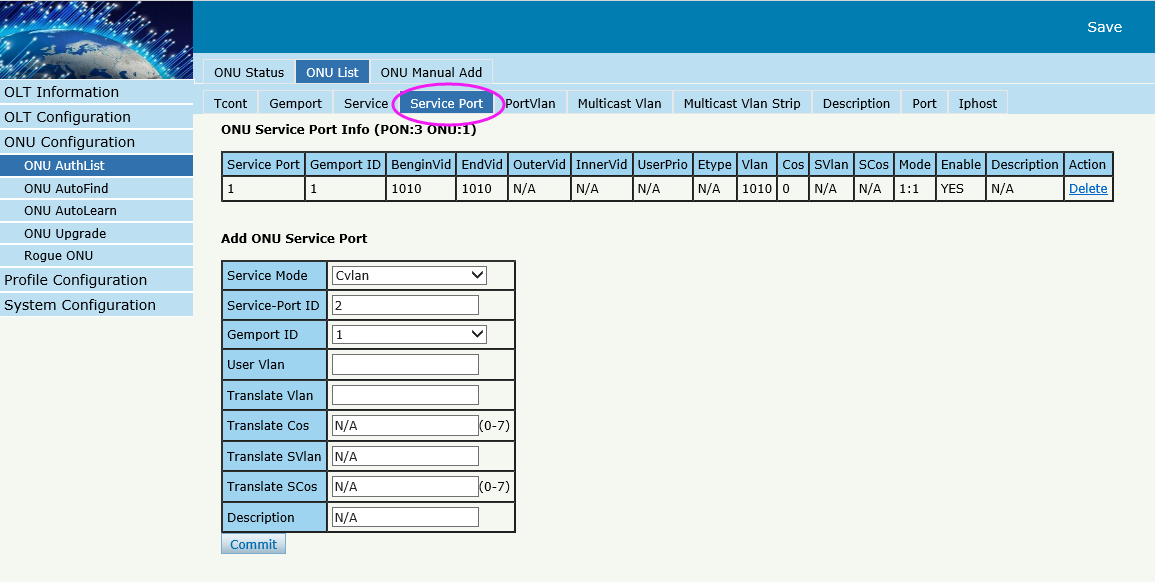


Figure 4-8 create service port

Set the VLAN mode of the ONU’s port.

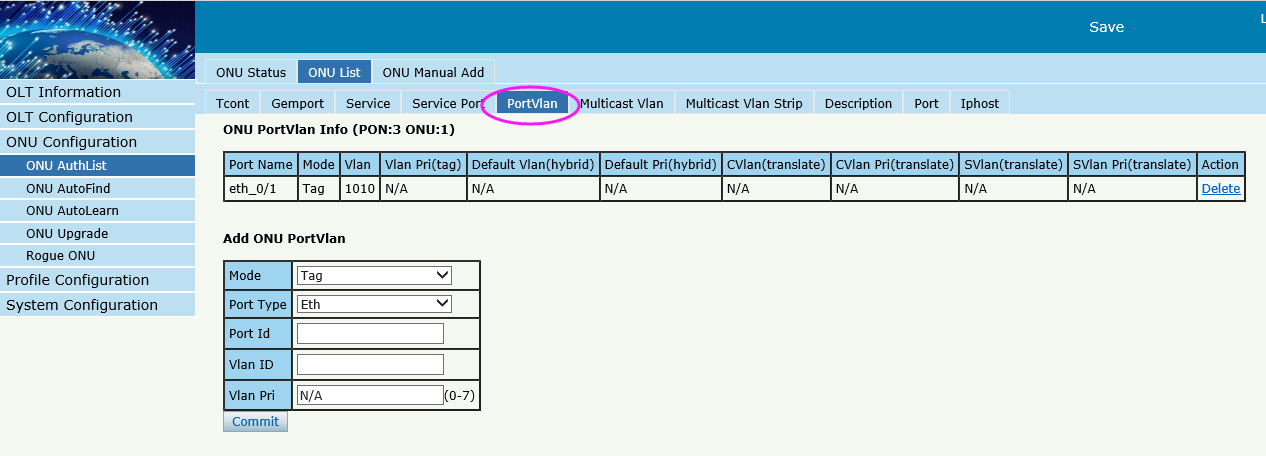


Figure 4-9 configure port VLAN mode

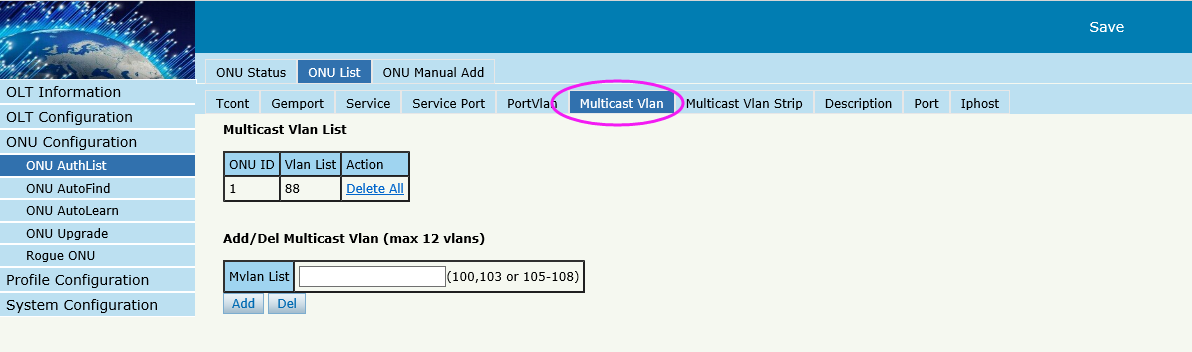
Set the Multicast VLAN of ONU

Figure 4-10 configure multicast VLAN

Set the Multicast VLAN mode of ONU’s port

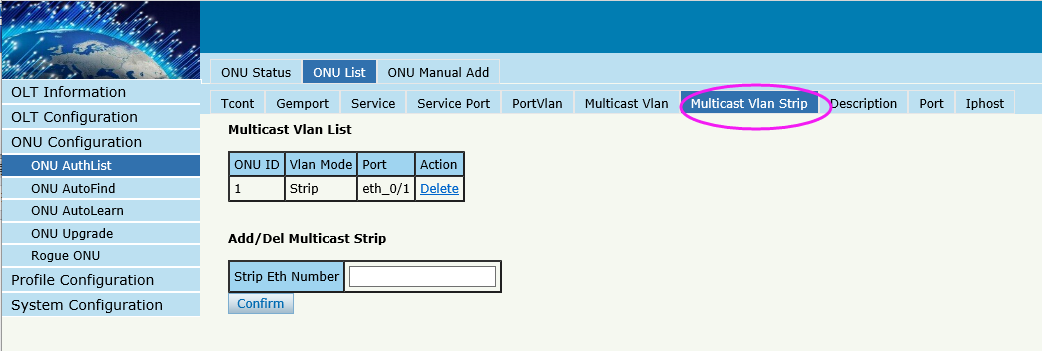


Figure 4-11 configure multicast VLAN mode

Description for ONU

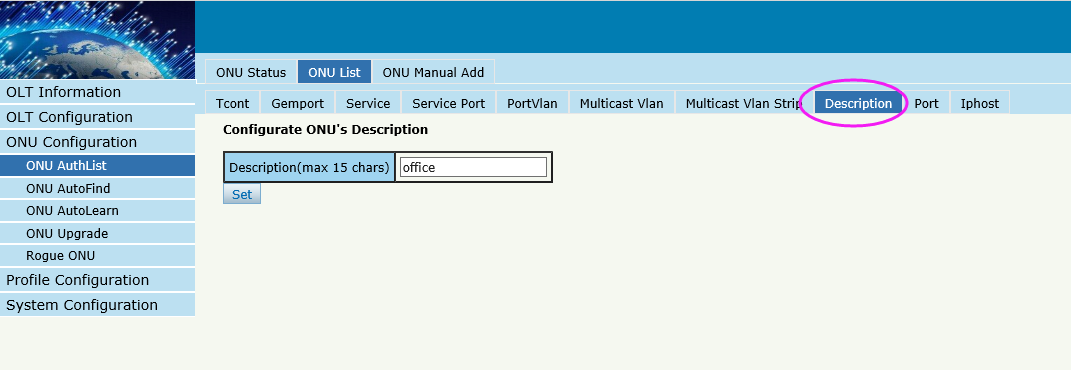


Figure 4-12 ONU’s description

Port Basic State of ONU

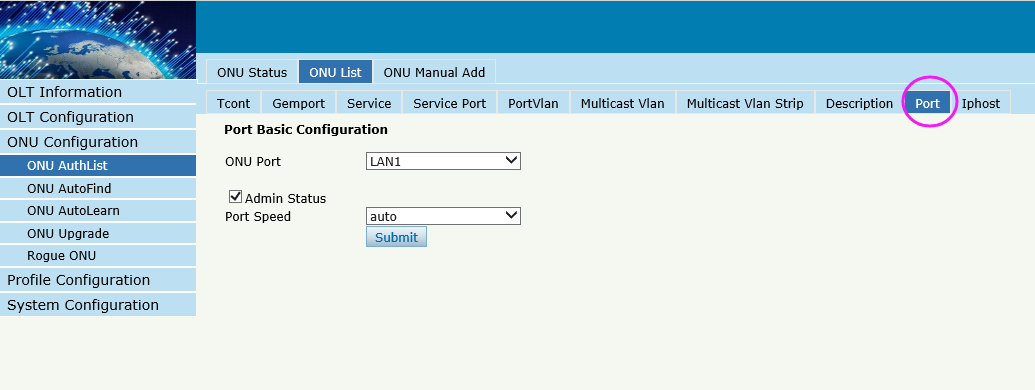


Figure 4-13 ONU’s port state

Create Iphost for ONU wan connection.

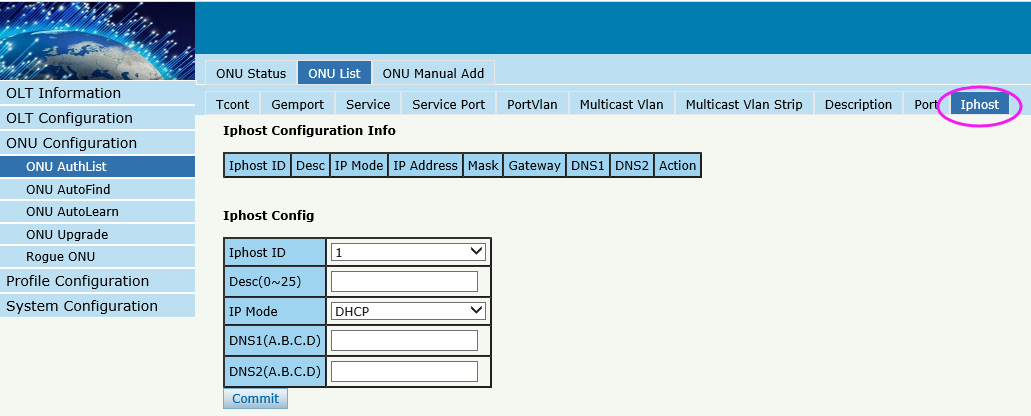
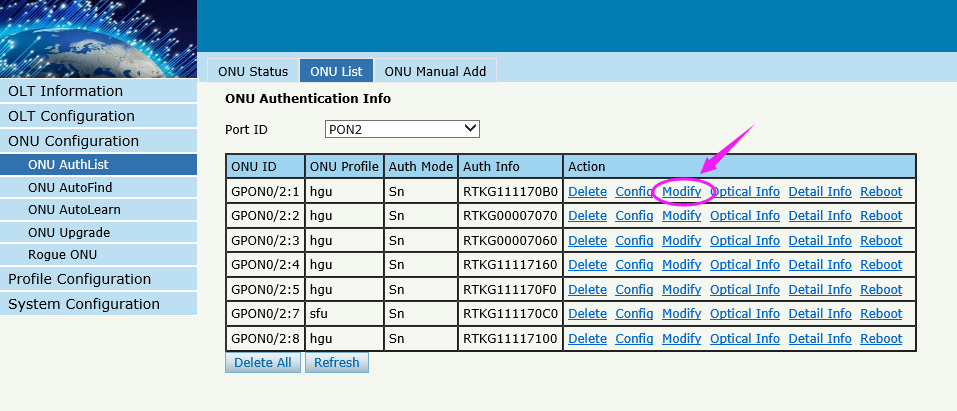


Figure 4-14 configure IPhost

#### 4.1.2.3 Modify

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU List**

Modify SN or LOID of ONUwhich you selected,

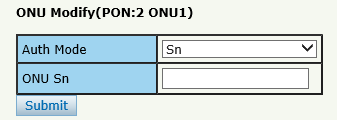
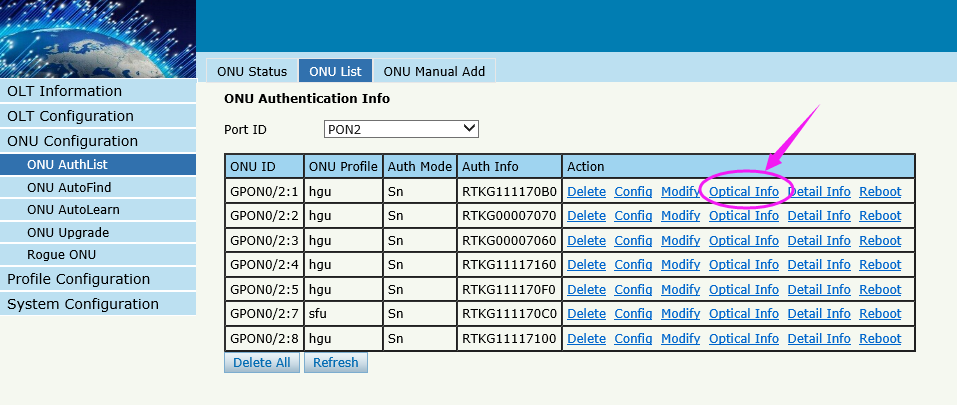


Figure 4-15 Modify ONU Registration mode

#### 4.1.2.4 Optical Info

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU List**

Check the Optical Info of ONUwhich you selected,

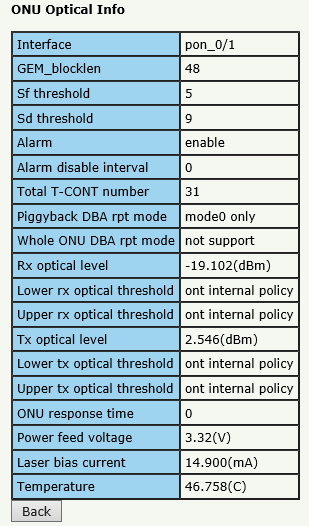
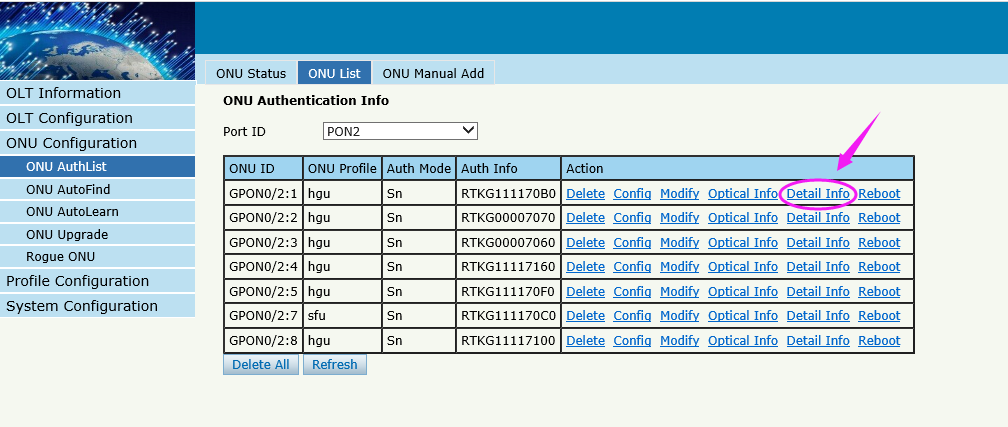


Figure 4-16 Optical info of ONU

#### 4.1.2.5 Detail Info

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU List**

Check the Detail Info of ONUwhich you selected,

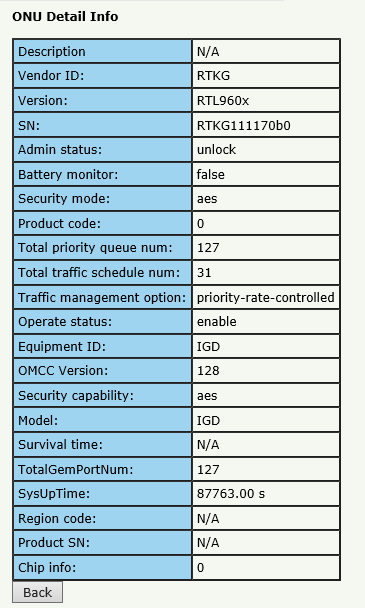


Figure 4-17 Detail info of ONU

#### 4.1.2.6 Reoot

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU List**

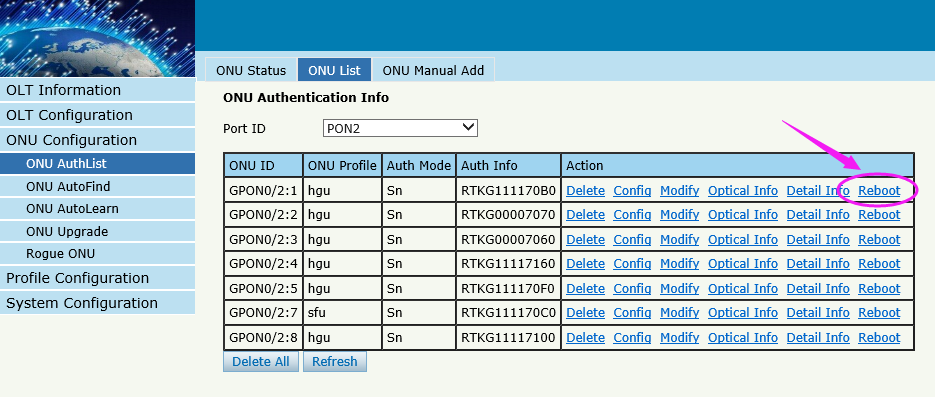
Reboot ONUwhich you selected,

Figure 4-18 reboot ONU

### 4.1.3 ONU Manual Add

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU AuthList🡪ONU Manual Add**

You can manually add a ONU to your chosen PON port. ONU will appear on the ONU list after you operated.

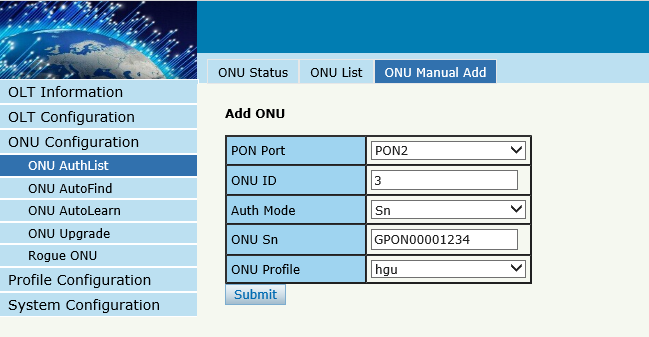


Figure 4-19 manually add a ONU

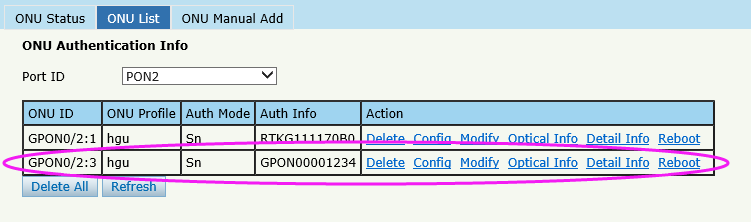


Figure 4-19 ONU info

## 4.2 ONU AutoFind

**Configuration🡪AutoFind**

After selecting PON port number, all ONUs which are authenticated failed or not authenticated will be displayed in this interface. You can check the serial number of ONUs.

More information will be show under the ONU Detail menu.

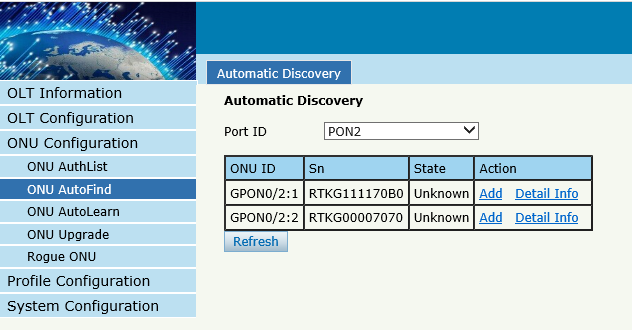


Figure 4-20 Authentication Mode

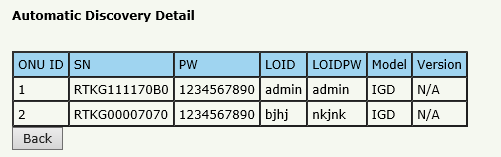


Figure 4-21 Detail info

## 4.3 ONU AutoLearn

### 4.3.1 ONU AutoLearn

**Configuration🡪AutoLearn🡪ONU AutoLearn**

ONU can be auto authenticated after enabling PON port automatic learning.

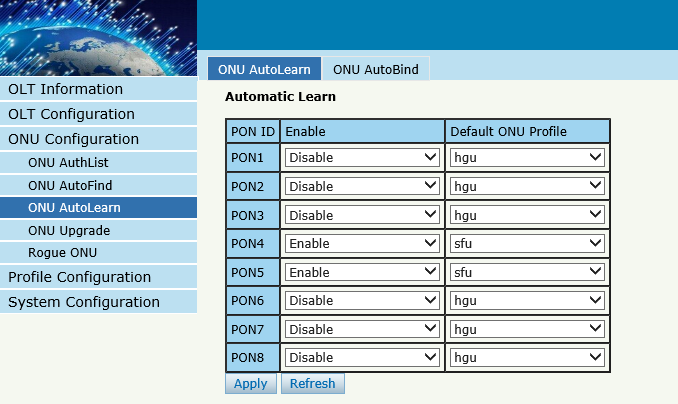


Figure 4-22 Automatic learn

### 4.3.2 ONU AutoBind

**Configuration🡪AutoLearn🡪ONU AutoBind**

Input the Equipment ID and bind the template you need

*Note: you must build the template first*

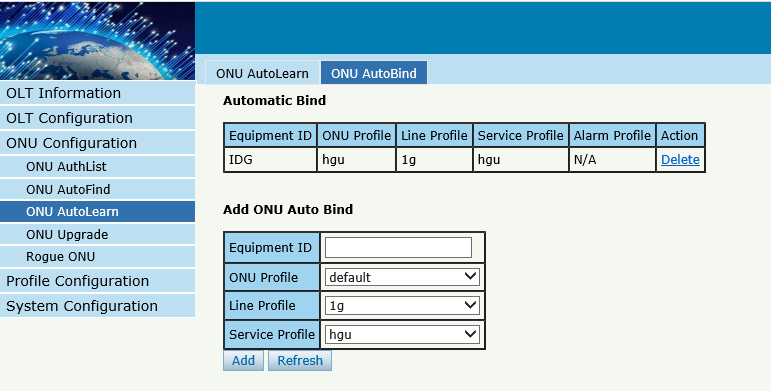


Figure 4-23 Bind profile

## 4.4 ONU Upgrade

ONU upgrade by OLT

### 4.4.1 Upload Image

Upload ONU firmware image which you need, the image will upload to OLT’s RAM

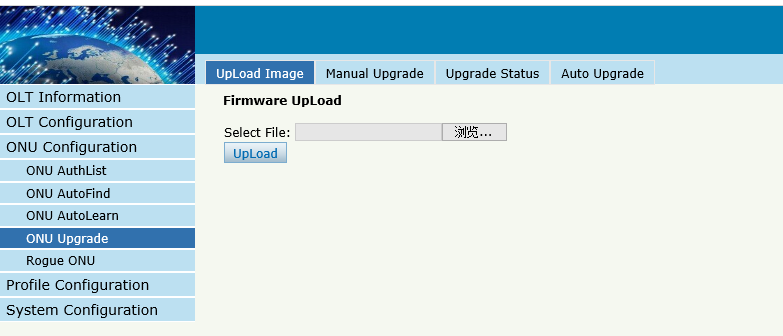


Figure 4-24 Upload image

If the operation is successful, the following will appear

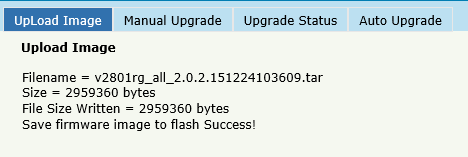


Figure 4-25 Upload info

### 4.4.2 Manual Upgrade

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU Upgrade🡪Manual Upgrade**

Select ONU which you need and click commit button

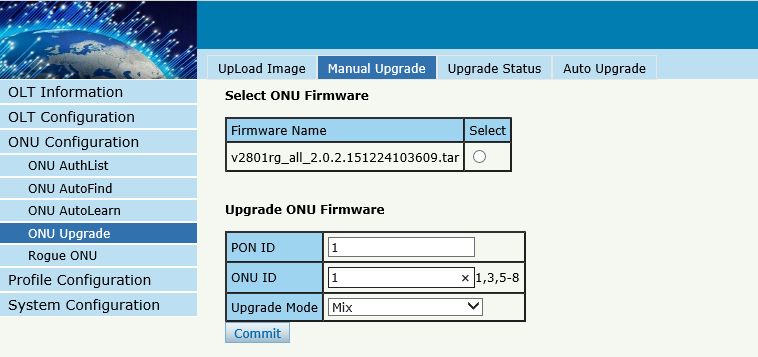


Figure 4-26 Manual Upgrade

### 4.4.3 Upgrade Status

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU Upgrade🡪Upgrade Status**

When ONU is upgrading, the list will be shown in this page.

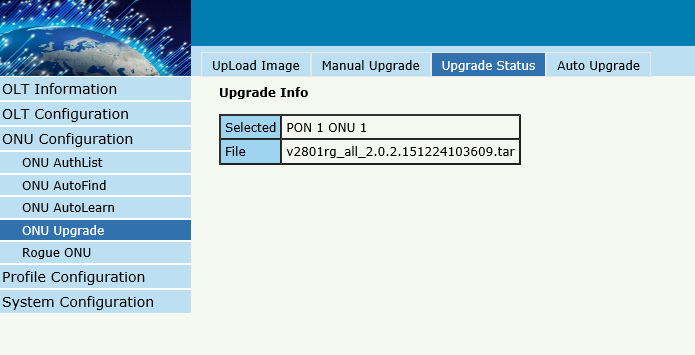


Figure 4-27 ONU Upgrade Status

### 4.3.4 Auto Upgrade

**ONU Configuration🡪ONU Upgrade🡪Auto Upgrade**

The ONU firmware will be saved in the OLT’s RAM first, when the ONU come online, it will auto upgrade the firmware.

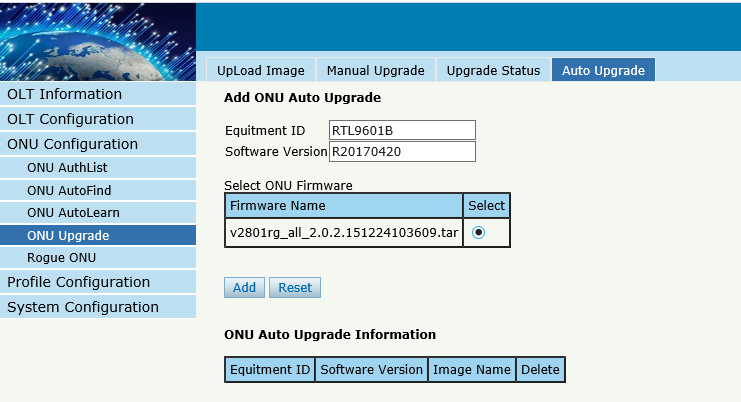


Figure 4-28 Auto Upgrade

## 4.5 Rogue ONU

**ONU Configuration🡪Rogue ONU**

Enable this function, If there is a rogue ONU, it will appear in the list

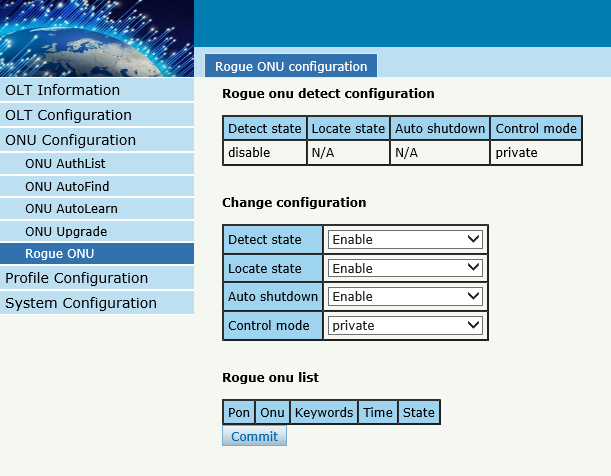


Figure 4-29 Rogue ONU detect

# 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 ONU must specify only one ONU profile when authorizated. The ONU profile specifies the capability of this ONU.

### 5.1.1 Information

**Profile Configuration🡪 ONU profile🡪Information**

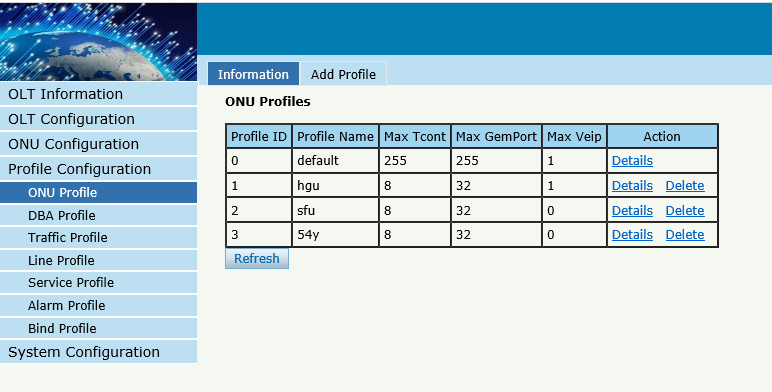
The table displays ONU profile list.We can also do some operation, such delete and check details info.

Figure 5-1 ONU profile list

### 5.1.2 Add profile

Create a new ONU profile what you need , Generally, ONU has two modes.

SFU mode (only using bridge mode):

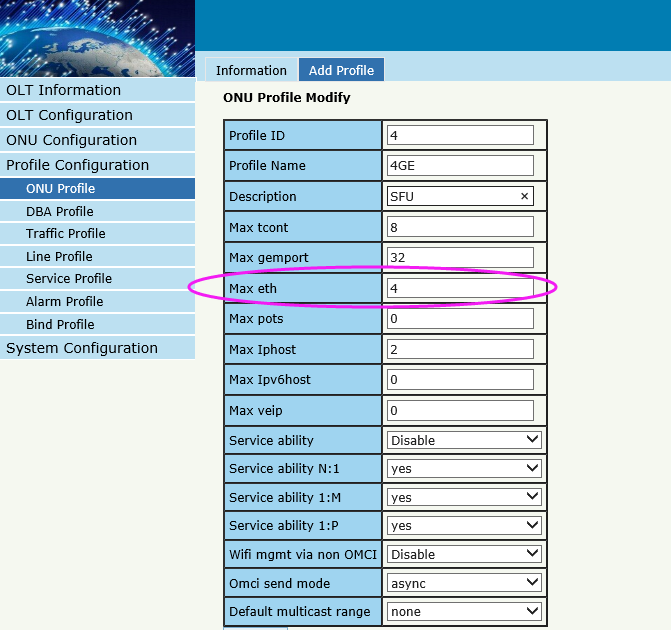


Figure 5-2 Add SFU profile

HGU mode (with the routing wan connection mode)

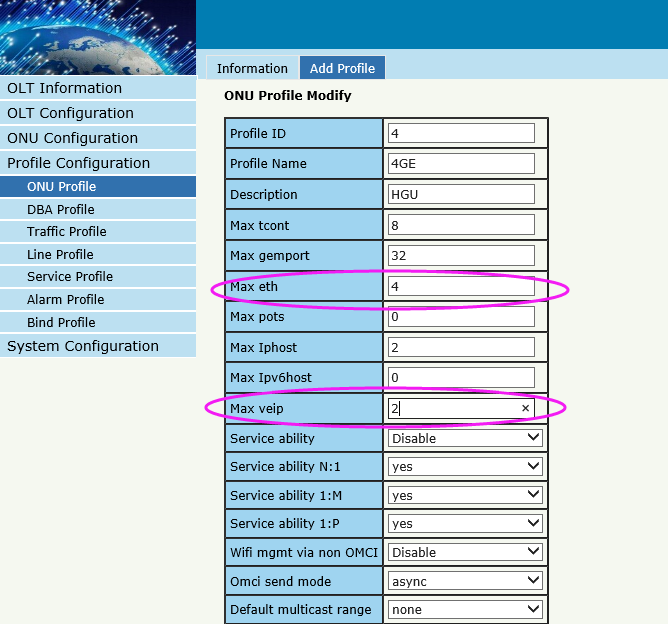


Figure 5-3 Add HGU profile

## 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 fix<=assure<=max.

### 5.2.1 DBA profiles

**Profile Configuration🡪DBA Profile 🡪DBA Profiles**

The table displays DBA profile list. We can also do some operation, such delete and modify.

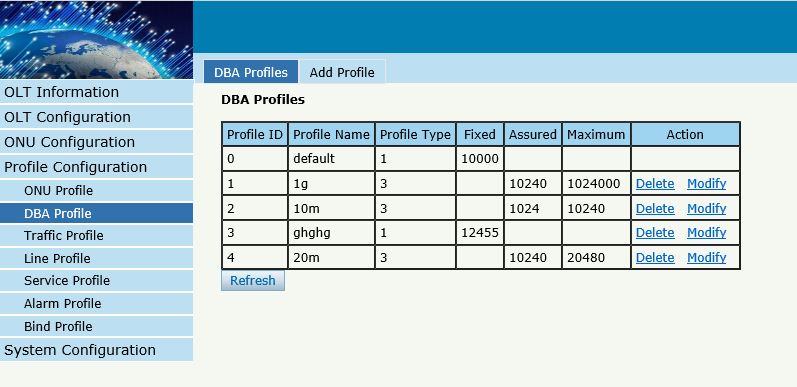


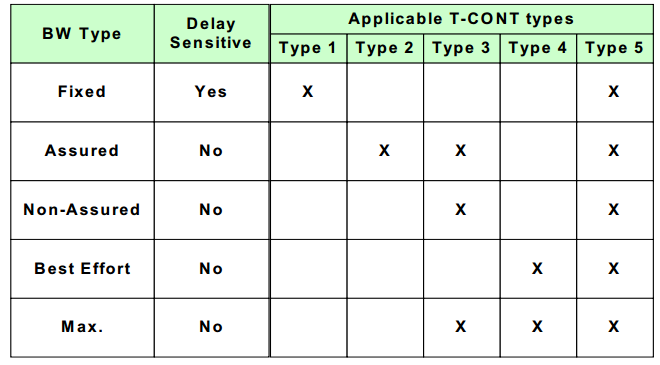
Figure 5-4 DBA profile list

### 5.1.2 Add profile

**Profile Configuration🡪DBA Profile 🡪 Add profile**

Types:1,2,3,4,5，In general, we use type3

Relationships:



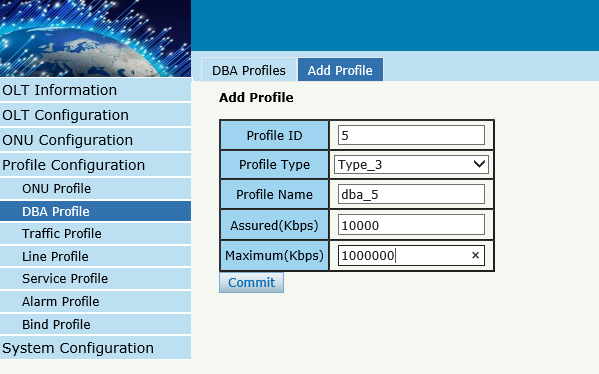


Figure 5-5 Add a DBA profile

## 5.3 Traffic Profile

Traffic profile is used by Gemport to specify the upstream/downstream bandwidth.

### 5.3.1 Traffic profiles

**Profile Configuration🡪Traffic Profile 🡪 Traffic Profiles**

The table displays Traffic profile list. We can also do some operation, such delete and modify.

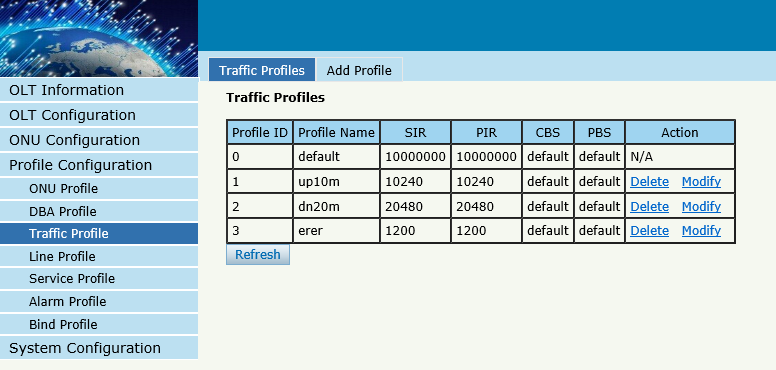


Figure 5-6 Traffic Profile list

### 5.2.2 Add profile

**Profile Configuration🡪Traffic Profile 🡪 Add Profile**

Configure Gemport to specify the upstream/downstream bandwidth.

SIR：Committed Information Rate

PIR：Peak Information Rate

CBS: Committed Burst Size

PBS: Peak Burst Size

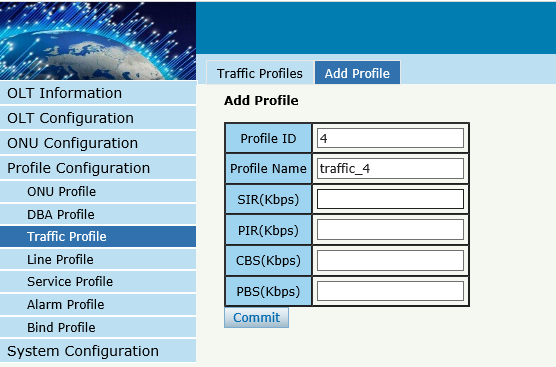


Figure 5-7 Add a traffic Profile

## 5.4 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. We can also do some operation, such delete and modify.

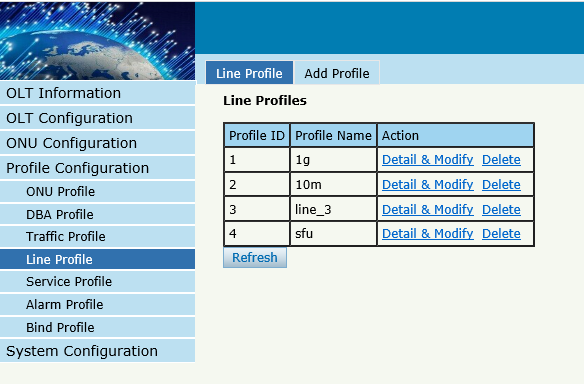


Figure 5-8 Line Profile list

### 5.3.2 Add profile

**Profile Configuration****🡪Line profile🡪Add profile**

Create a new line profile

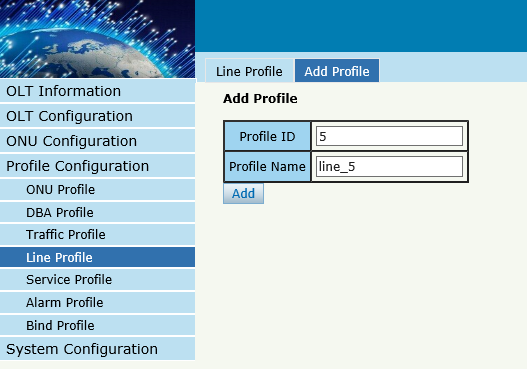


Figure 5-9 Add Line Profile

Modify the line profile parameters

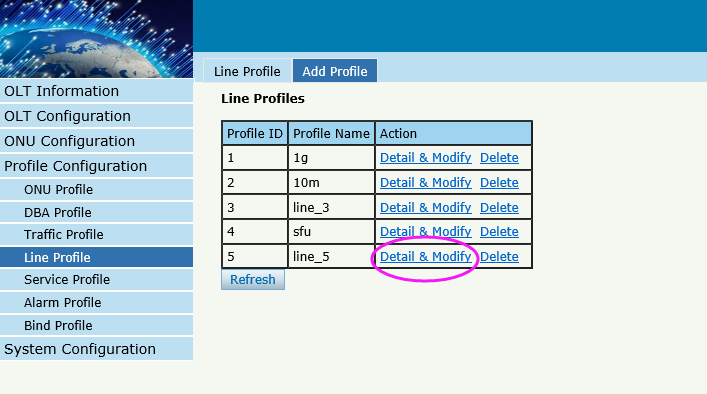


Figure 5-10 Modify Line Profile

Create a tcont ID and bind DBA templates

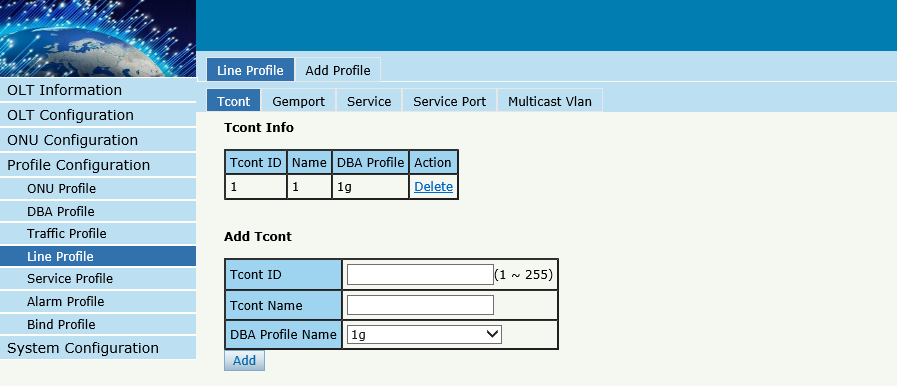


Figure 5-11 Add Tcont

Create a gemport ID and bind tcont ID

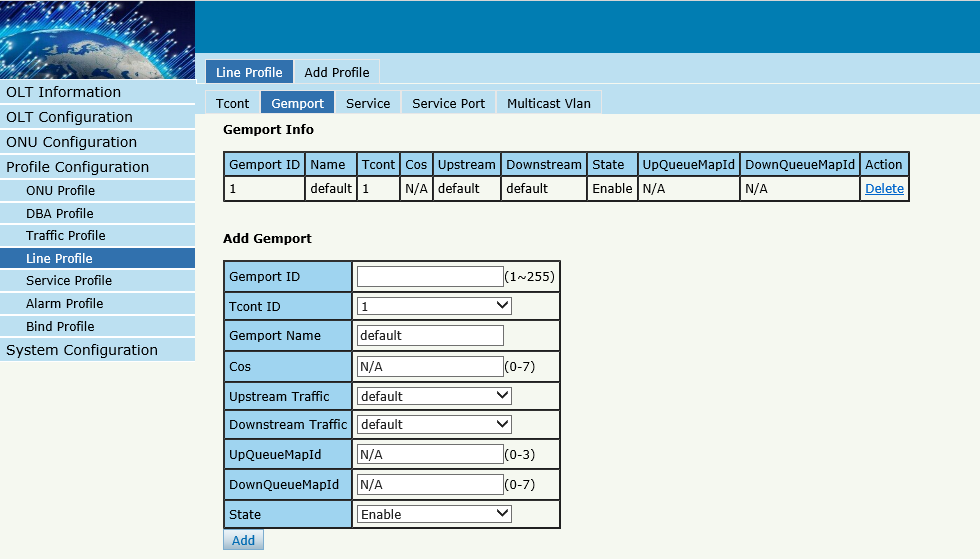


Figure 5-12 Add Gemport

Create a service , Set the VLAN and VLAN mode and let it bind one gemport ID.

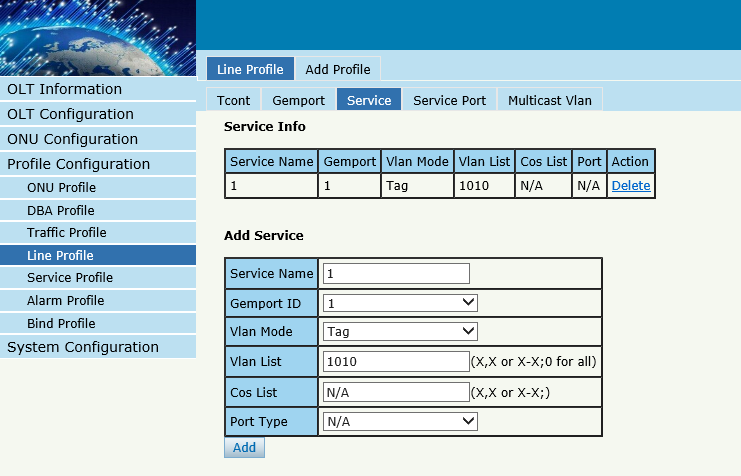


Figure 5-13 Add service

Create a service port, Set the user VLAN and translate VLAN and let it bind one gemport ID.

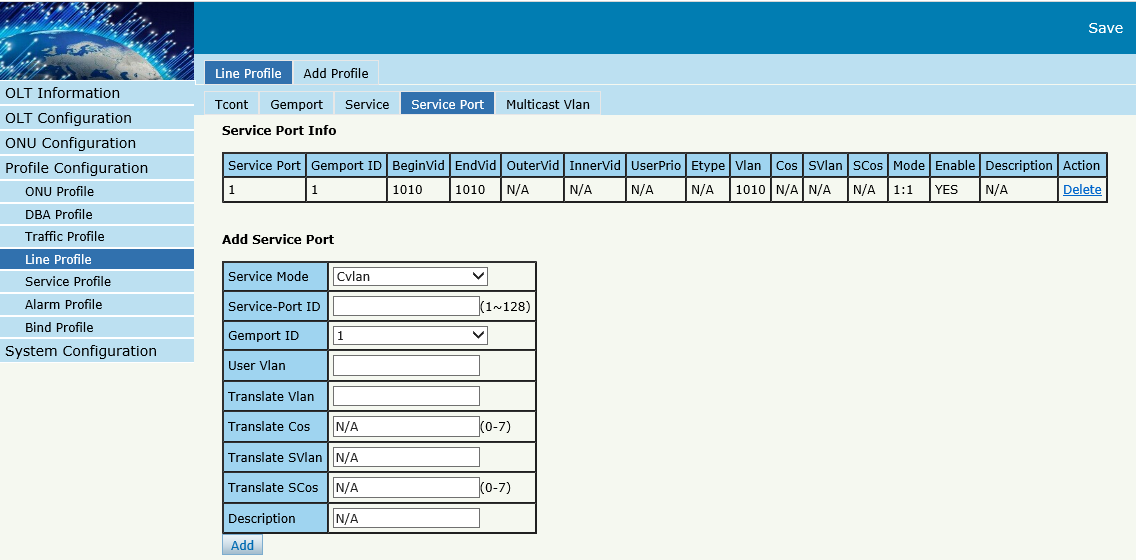


Figure 5-13 Add service prot

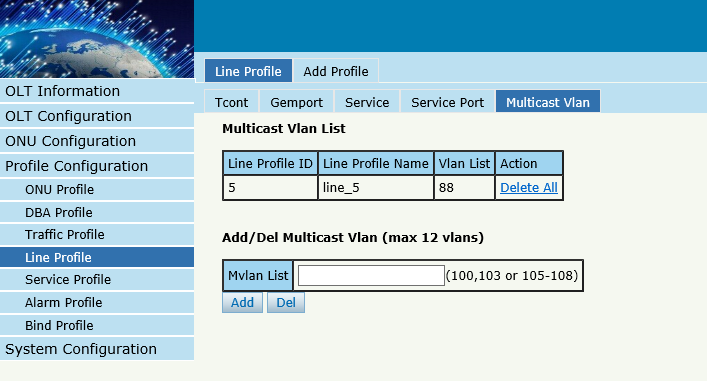
Set the Multicast VLAN of ONU

Figure 5-14 configure multicast VLAN

## 5.5 Service Profile

service profile is used to configure the UNI side services of onu, such as Ethernet port, wifi, veip and so on.

### 5.3.1 Line profile

**Profile Configuration🡪Line Profile 🡪 Line Profile**

The table displays service profile list. We can also do some operation, such delete and modify.

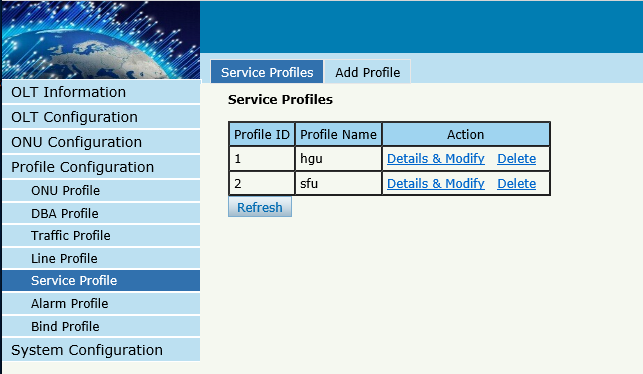


Figure 5-15 Service profile list

### 5.3.2 Add profile

**Profile Configuration🡪Line Profile 🡪Add Profile**

Create a new service profile

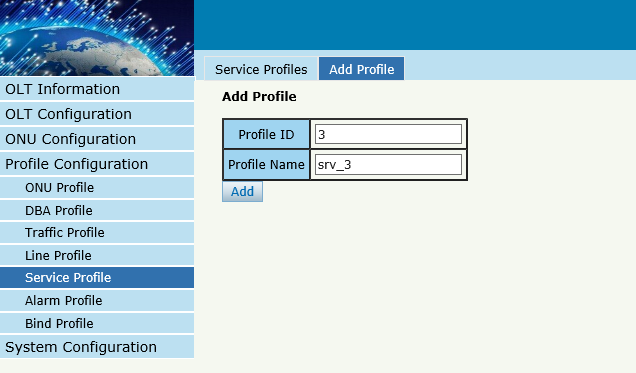


Figure 5-16 Add Service profile

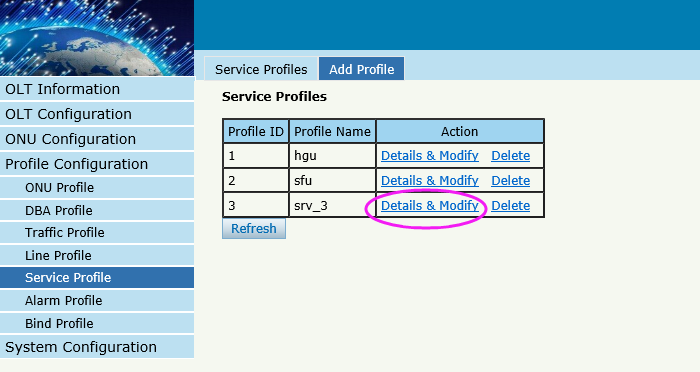


Figure 5-17 modity Service profile

Set the VLAN mode of the ONU’s port.

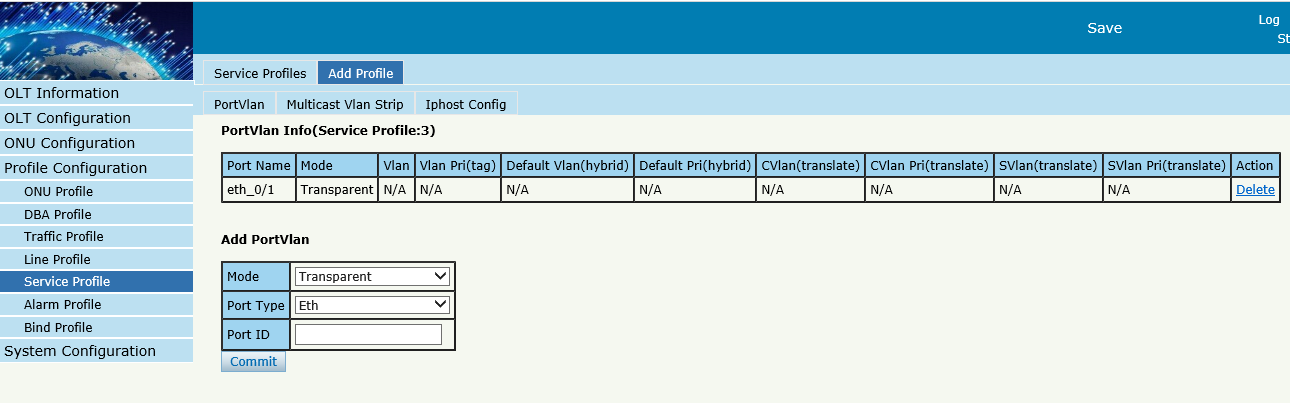


Figure 5-18 Port VLAN mode

Set the Multicast VLAN mode of ONU’s port



Figure 5-19 Port multicast VLAN mode

Create Iphost for ONU wan connection.

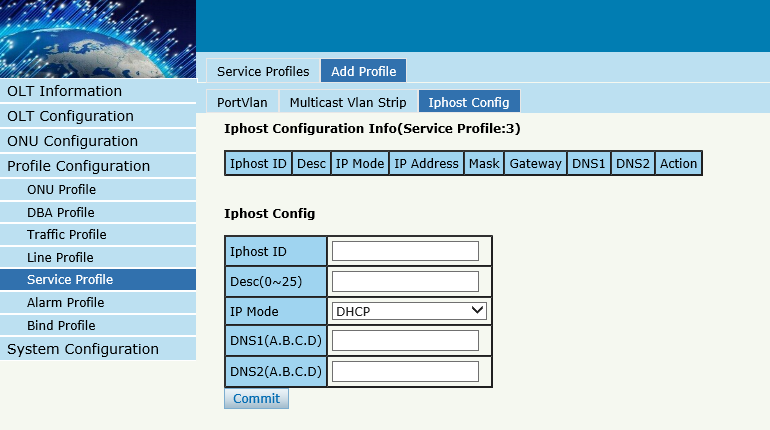


Figure 5-20 Add IPhost

## 5.6 Alarm Profile

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

### 5.4.1 profile info

**Profile Configuration🡪Alarm Profile 🡪profile info**

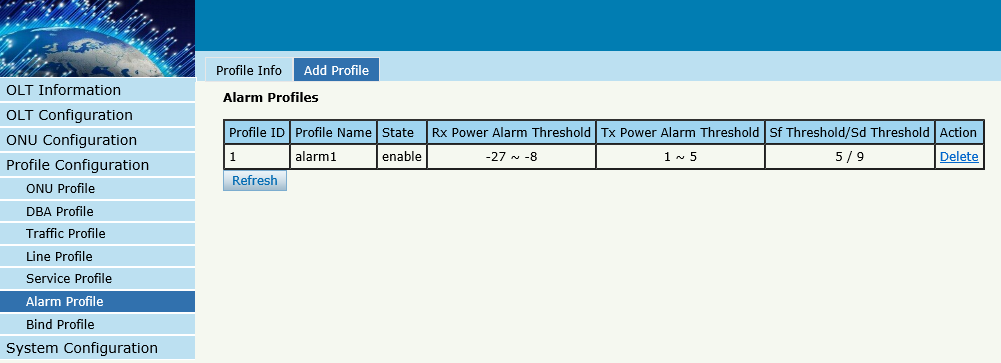


Figure 5-21 Alarm Profile list

### 5.4.2 Add profile

**Profile Configuration🡪Alarm Profile 🡪Add profile**

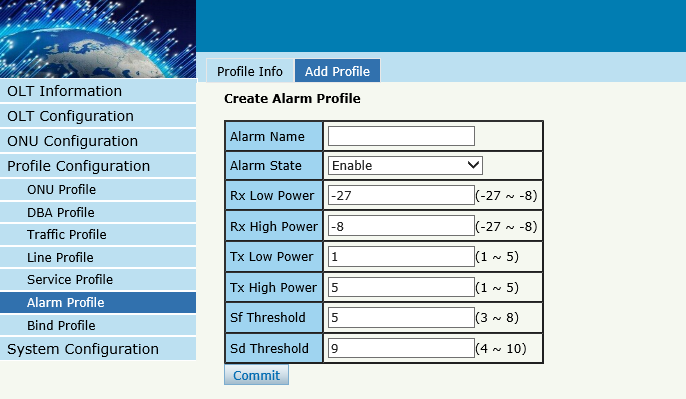


Figure 5-21 Create Alarm profile

## 5.7 Bind Profile

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

**Profile Configuration🡪Bind Profile**

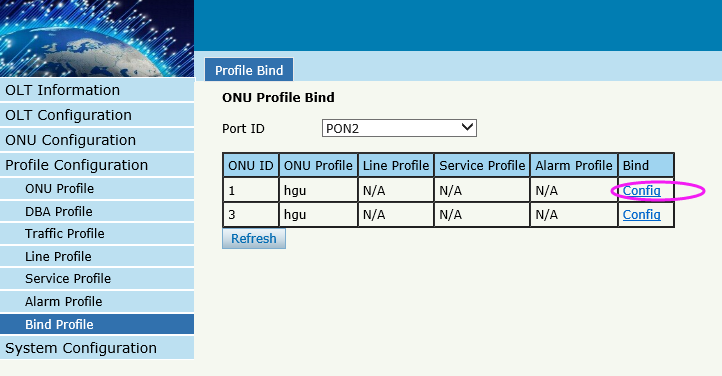


Figure 5-22 Bind profile

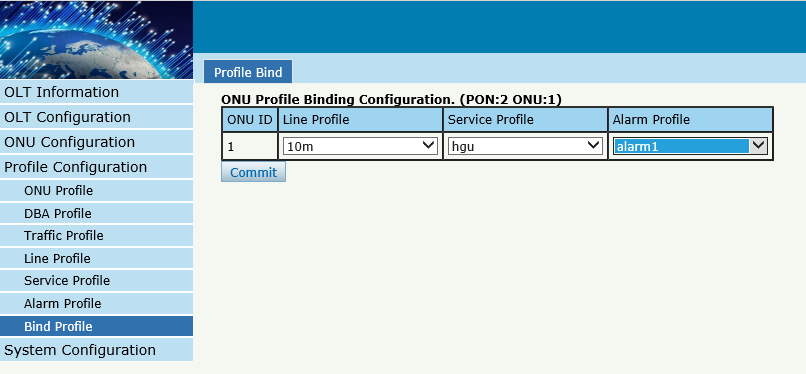


Figure 5-23 select Profile

# 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**

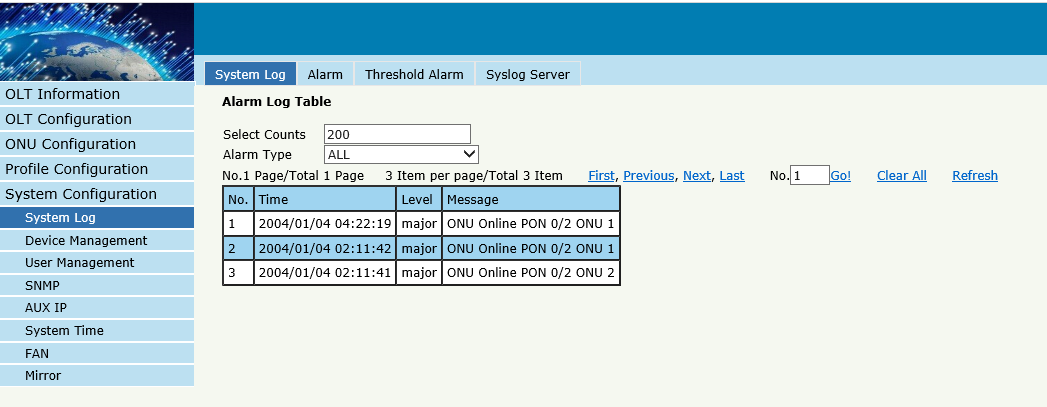


Figure 6-1 System Log

### 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**".

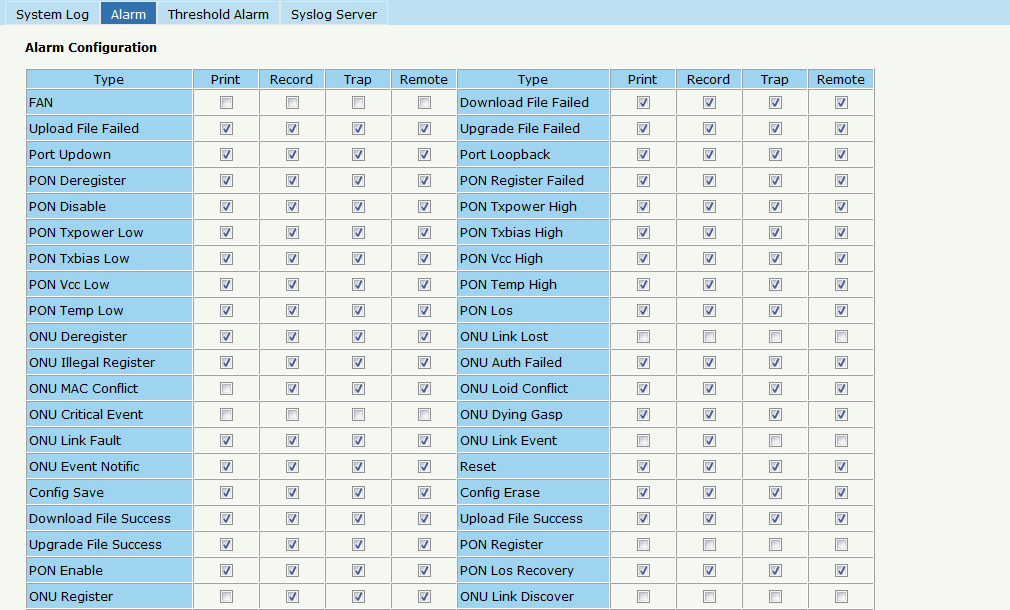


Figure 6-2 Alarm

### 6.1.3 Threshold Alarm

Configure the temperature threshold, CPU-usage threshold and memory- usage threshold, PON optical threshold. Click **System Configuration** 🡪**System Log** 🡪**ThresholdAlarm.**

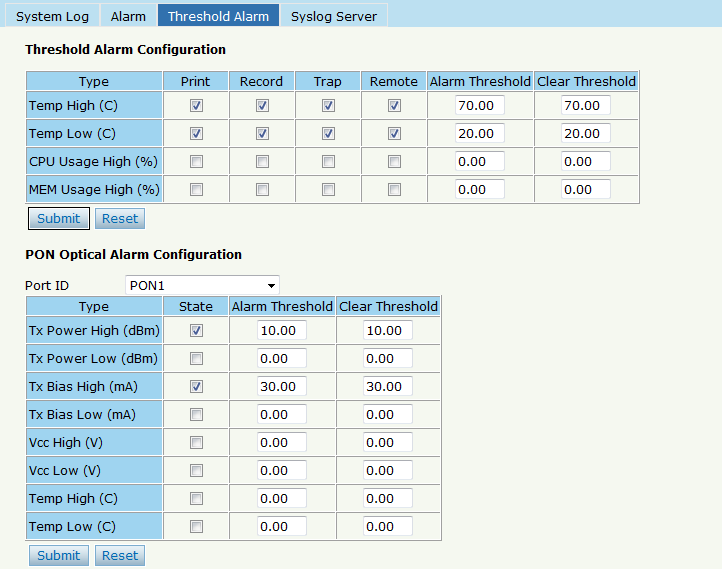


Figure 6-3 Threshold Alarm

### 6.1.4 Syslog Server

Configure the server of OLT remote system logs. Click **System Configuration**🡪**System Log** 🡪**Syslog Server.**

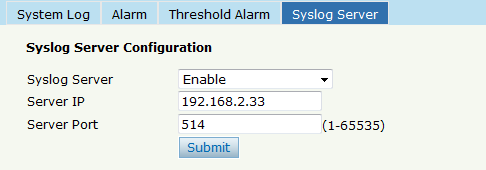


Figure 6-4 Syslog Server

## 6.2 Device Management

### 6.2.1 Firmware Upgrade

**System Configuration**🡪**Device Management** 🡪**Firmware Upgrade.**

You can upgrade the OLT firmware by WEB, itwant to reboot OLT after upgrade then take effect.

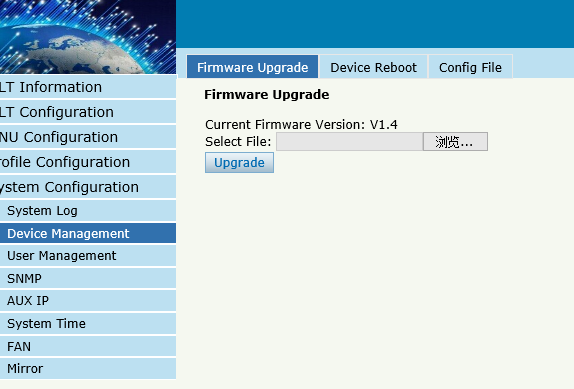


Figure 6-5 Firmware Upgrade

### 6.2.2 Device Reboot

**System Configuration**🡪**Device Management** 🡪**Device Reboot**

it will reboot the entire system.(Please save the configuration first)

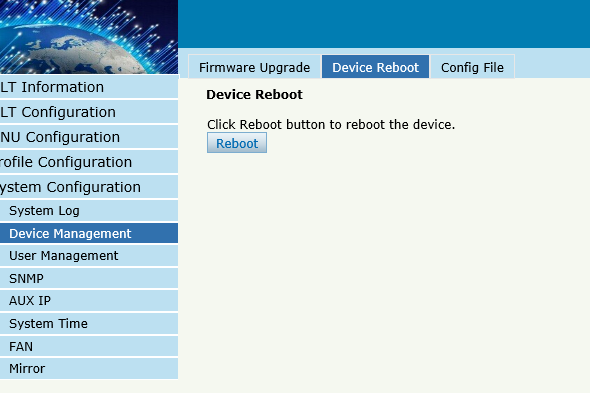


Figure 6-6 Device Reboot

### 6.2.3 Config File

**System Configuration**🡪**Device Management** 🡪**Config File**,

you can backup configuration, restore configuration, restore factory defaults and save configuration.

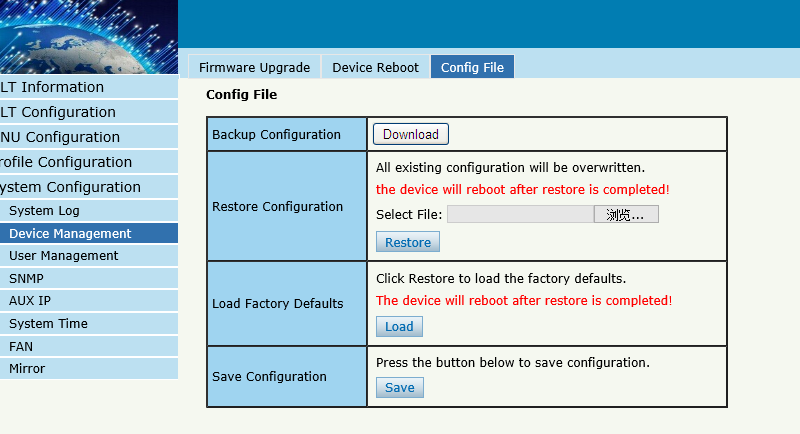


Figure 6-7 File Configuration

## 6.3 User Management

**System Configuration🡪User manage**

Two kinds of users 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.

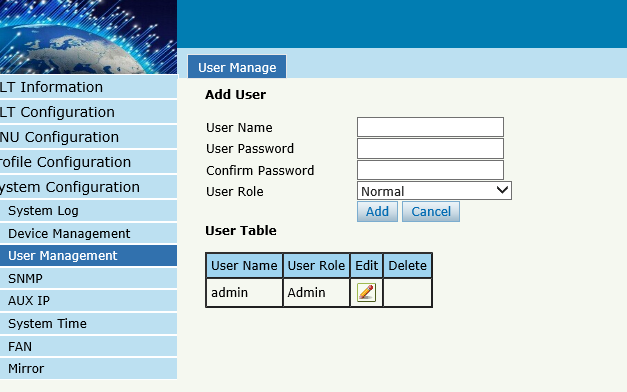


Figure6-8: User Manage

## 6.4 SNMP

### 6.4.1 SNMP V1/V2

**System Configuration 🡪 SNMP 🡪SNMP V1/V2**

The OLT supports SNMP v1/v2,

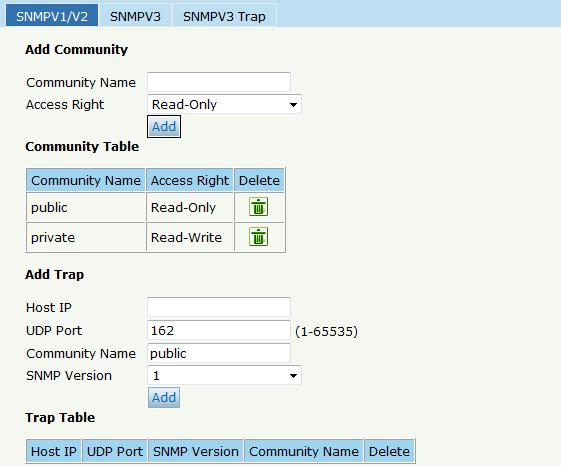


Figure6-9: SNMP V1/V2

### 6.4.2 SNMP V3

**System Configuration 🡪 SNMP 🡪SNMP V3**

The OLT supports SNMP V3.

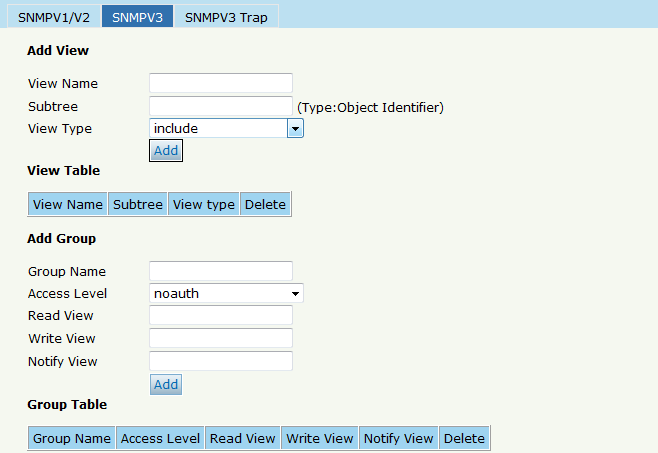


Figure6-10: SNMP V3

### 6.4.3 SMNP V3 Trap

**System Configuration 🡪 SNMP 🡪SNMP V3 Trap**

Configure or remove the Trap messages of the target host IP address.

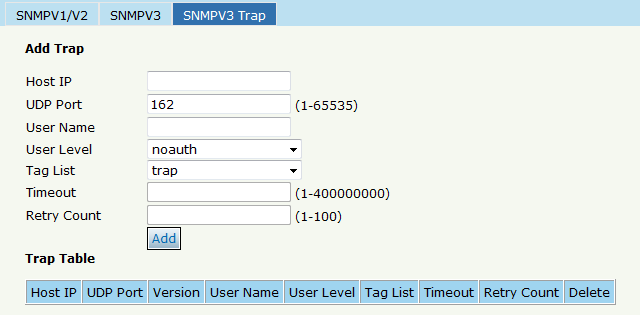


Figure 6-11: SNMP V3 Trap

## 6.5 AUX IP

**System Configuration 🡪 AUX IP**

AUX port is out band management port. TheIP address is out band management IP, default IP address is 192.168.8.200.

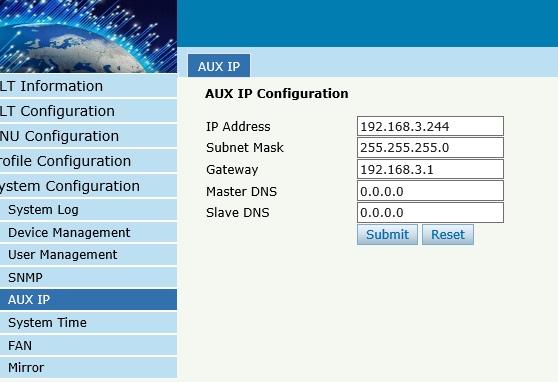


Figure 6-12: AUX IP

## 6.6 System Time

### 6.6.1 RTC

**System Configuration 🡪 System Time🡪RTC** .

The user can customize the OLT system time

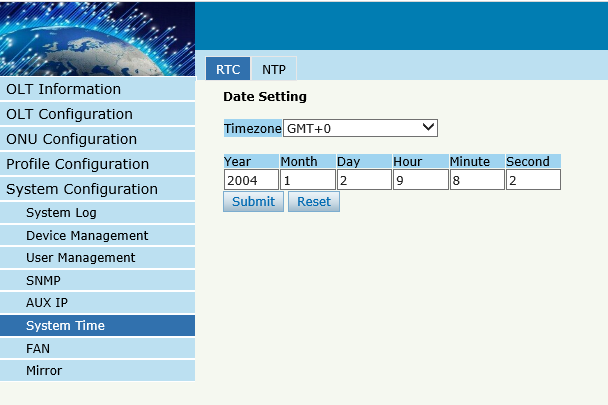


Figure 6-13: RTC Configuration

### 6.6.2 NTP

**System Configuration 🡪 System Time🡪NTP**

Synchronize the time to the NTP server.

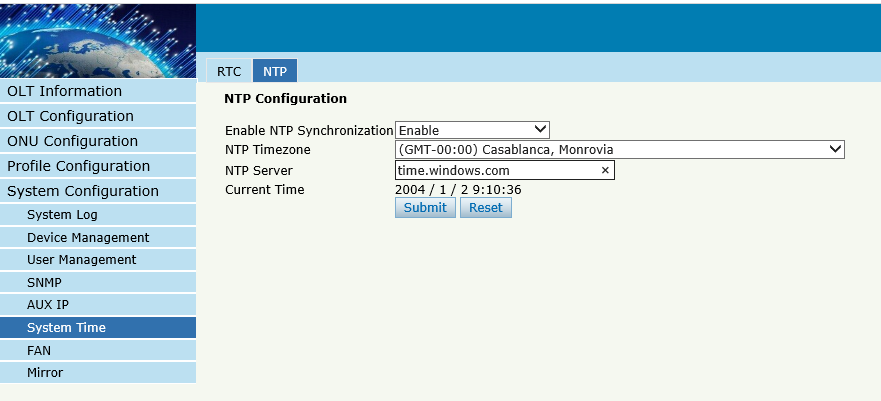


Figure 6-14: NTP Configuration

## 6.7 FAN

**System Configuration 🡪 FAN.**

The fans can be controlled to turn on/off, or turn on automatically.

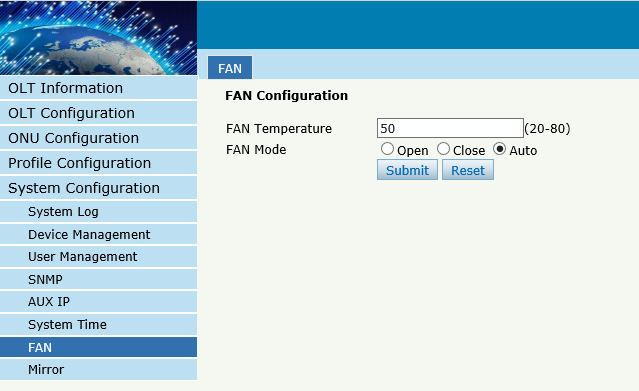


Figure 6-15: FAN Configuration

## 6.8 Mirror

**System Configuration 🡪 Mirror.**

Each monitor session can be set with one destination port and up to 8 source ports.

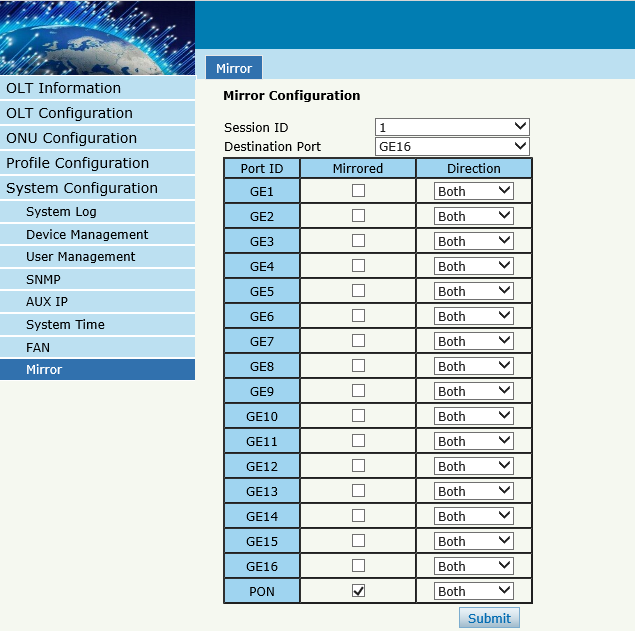


Figure 6-16: Mirror

**Thank you!**