



## **ME4600 Optical Network Termination Residential Gateway User Manual**

**Version 3.2-3**

**Last Updated March 2015**

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1. This device may not cause harmful interference and
2. This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device

### **Caution:**

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

**Note:** This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device meets the FCC and IC requirements for RF exposure in public or uncontrolled environments.

Cet appareil est conforme aux conditions de la FCC et IC en matière de RF dans des environnements publics ou incontrôlée.

This device complies with Industry Canada license exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: 1. this device may not cause interference, and 2. this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

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CAN ICES-3 (B)/NMB-3(B)



# CONTENTS

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<b>Chapter 1 SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Chapter 2 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>17</b>
ONT-RGW MAIN FUNCTIONALITIES .....	17
APPLICATION SCENARIO.....	17
INTEROPERABILITY .....	18
INTERFACES.....	20
GENERAL ARCHITECTURE .....	23
GPON .....	23
ETHERNET .....	23
IPTV.....	24
RF VIDEO OVERLAY .....	24
VOICE .....	24
WIFI.....	25
MILITIPLE QoS PER VLAN .....	26
POLICING / RATE LIMITING.....	27
<b>Chapter 3 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>30</b>
INTERFACES.....	30
GPON .....	30
ETHERNET .....	31
RF OVERLAY.....	31
FXS.....	31
WIFI.....	32
GENERAL FEATURES .....	34
GENERAL SERVICE DESCRIPTION.....	35
OPTICAL METERING .....	37
WAVELENGTH FILTERING.....	38
GPON/ETHERNET CHARACTERISTICS .....	39
GPON MANAGEMENT .....	40
STANDARDS .....	41
<b>Chapter 4 SETUP .....</b>	<b>42</b>
BEFORE INSTALLING YOUR RGW DEVICE .....	42
CONNECTIONS .....	43
HOW TO SETUP YOUR ONT-RGW.....	45
INTERFACE CONNECTION .....	48
OPTICAL CABLE CONNECTION .....	48
GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ONT-RGW CONNECTIONS .....	48
<b>Chapter 5 CONFIGURATION.....</b>	<b>50</b>
ONT-RGW ACTIVATION .....	50
CUSTOMIZATION .....	51
SOFTWARE DOWNLOAD FROM THE OLT .....	51
NETWORK SETUP .....	52
ONT-RGW GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONFIGURATION .....	52
DEVICE INFO .....	54
WAN .....	55
STATISTICS.....	57
ROUTE .....	60

ARP .....	61
DHCP.....	61
ADVANCED SETUP .....	63
LAYER2 INTERFACE .....	63
WAN SERVICE .....	66
LAN.....	102
NAT.....	107
SECURITY .....	113
PARENTAL CONTROL.....	121
QUALITY OF SERVICE .....	125
ROUTING .....	132
DNS .....	142
UPnP .....	146
DNS PROXY .....	146
STORAGE SERVICE .....	147
INTERFACE GROUPING.....	148
IP TUNNEL.....	150
POWER MANAGEMENT .....	154
MULTICAST .....	155
WIRELESS .....	157
BASIC .....	157
SECURITY .....	159
MAC FILTER .....	162
ADVANCED.....	163
STATION INFO .....	165
VOICE.....	166
SIP BASIC SETTINGS.....	166
SIP ADVANCED SETTINGS.....	170
SIP DEBUG SETTING .....	173
DIAGNOSTICS .....	175
MANAGEMENT .....	176
SETTINGS.....	176
SYSTEM LOG .....	178
SECURITY LOG.....	181
TR-069 CLIENT .....	182
INTERNET TIME .....	184
ACCESS CONTROL .....	186
UPDATE SOFTWARE.....	188
REBOOT .....	188
LOGOUT .....	189
<b>Chapter 6 OPERATION INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>190</b>
ONT-RGW .....	190
LED INDICATORS STATUS .....	190
TROUBLESHOOTING .....	192
<b>Chapter 7 CLI.....</b>	<b>193</b>
ONT-RGW .....	193
NODES AND COMMANDS .....	194
“wan” node.....	194
“lan” node .....	199
“nat” node .....	203
“dns” node .....	206
“qos” node .....	209
“voice” node.....	212
“security” node.....	214

“routing” node .....	216
“multicast” node.....	218
“diagnostics” node .....	219
“arp” node.....	220
“device-info” node.....	220
“statistics” node .....	220
“dhcp” node .....	221
“upnp” node .....	221
“intf-grouping” node .....	222
“management” node .....	224
VoIP CONFIGURATION USING CLI .....	228
IPoE SERVICE CONFIGURATION .....	228
VOIP CONFIGURATION.....	229

# LIST OF FIGURES

---

Figure 1: ONT-RGW applications scenario.....	18
Figure 2: Link Layer Configuration and Management .....	19
Figure 3: ONT gateway equipment configuration .....	19
Figure 4: IP Based services-TR069 configuration .....	20
Figure 5: Optical fiber Internet service user access .....	21
Figure 6: Stack of protocols for GPON architecture .....	22
Figure 7: TR-142 Framework .....	22
Figure 8: ONT-RGW system architecture .....	23
Figure 9: ONT-RGW circuit block diagram.....	26
Figure 10: Downstream QoS Diagram.....	27
Figure 11: Downstream QoS Diagram.....	28
Figure 12: Traffic distribution by service/client .....	29
Figure 13: Wavelength planning .....	38
Figure 14: ONT-RGW connections general view.....	43
Figure 15: ONT-RGW connections 1 .....	43
Figure 16: ONT-RGW connections 2 .....	44
Figure 17: ONT-RGW back side –optical patch cord installation .....	46
Figure 18: Interfaces connection 1 (PON Interface) .....	48
Figure 19: ONT-RGW connections .....	49
Figure 20: ONT-RGW Network Setup .....	52
Figure 21: ONT-RGW management login.....	52
Figure 22: ONT-RGW management main screen .....	53
Figure 23: ONT-RGW Graphic User Interface main menu.....	54
Figure 24: Device Info details – initial configuration .....	55
Figure 25: WAN current configuration details window – initial window .....	56
Figure 26: WAN current configuration details window – exemple of 2 WAN interfaces and a GRE Tunnel configured .....	56
Figure 27: LAN Statistics .....	58
Figure 28: Wan statistics .....	59
Figure 29: Device Route Info .....	60
Figure 30: Device ARP Info .....	61
Figure 31: Device DHCP Leases Info .....	62
Figure 32: Device Voice Status information table .....	62
Figure 33: Advanced Setup Expanded Menu .....	63
Figure 34: GPON WAN Interface Configuration- initial window.....	64
Figure 35: ETH WAN Interface Configuration- Add/Remove Window .....	65
Figure 36: ETH WAN Interface Configuration - Select ETH WAN interface .....	65
Figure 37: ETH WAN Interface Configuration - Validation of ETH WAN interface selection.....	65
Figure 38: ETH WAN Interface Configuration - Final configuration window .....	65

Figure 39: Advanced Setup WAN Service main window .....	66
Figure 40: WAN service Interface configuration window .....	68
Figure 41: WAN service Interface selection for the WAN service to setup .....	68
Figure 42: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – PPPoE service .....	70
Figure 43: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration - TPID selection combo box .....	70
Figure 44: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration - Network Protocol selection combo box .....	71
Figure 45: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – finalize type of service configuration.....	71
Figure 46: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window .....	72
Figure 47: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- ppp authentication method available options .....	74
Figure 48: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- Enable fullcone NAT warning message .....	74
Figure 49: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- Dial on demand Configuration .....	74
Figure 50: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- Use of static IPv4 Configuration.....	74
Figure 51: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- IGMP Multicast Proxy configuration .....	74
Figure 52: WAN Service setup - Routing Default Gateway configuration window .....	75
Figure 53: WAN Service setup – DNS Server configuration window.....	77
Figure 54: WAN Service Setup Summary window.....	77
Figure 55: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed .....	78
Figure 56: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration and IP Address .....	78
Figure 57: Device Info- Date and hour update .....	79
Figure 58: Advanced Setup / routing - current routing table.....	79
Figure 59: Advanced Setup / DNS- current DNS server table .....	80
Figure 60: Advanced Setup /Interface Grouping- current Interface Grouping table .....	81
Figure 61: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – IPoE service .....	82
Figure 62: WAN Service setup window- WAN IP Settings configuration .....	83
Figure 63: WAN Service setup window- NAT, IGMP and Arping Settings configuration.....	84
Figure 64: WAN Service setup window- Network Address Translation Settings configuration Enable fullcone NAT warning message .....	85
Figure 65: WAN Service setup window- IGMP Multicast configuration options .....	85
Figure 66: WAN Service setup window- IGMP Multicast configuration options .....	85
Figure 67: WAN Service setup - Routing Default Gateway configuration window .....	86
Figure 68: WAN Service setup – DNS Server configuration parameters window .....	87
Figure 69: WAN Service Setup Summary window- IPoE service configured .....	88
Figure 70: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed .....	88
Figure 71: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration and IP Addresses .....	89
Figure 72: GRE Tunnel configuration example ate the Network A ONT-RGW .....	89

Figure 73: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – GRE service .....	90
Figure 74: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings .....	91
Figure 75: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – Basic configuration mode.....	91
Figure 76: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – GRE Summary.....	92
Figure 77: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed .....	92
Figure 78: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration .....	93
Figure 79: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – Advanced configuration mode.....	93
Figure 80: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – GRE Summary .....	94
Figure 81: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed .....	95
Figure 82: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration .....	95
Figure 83: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window .....	97
Figure 84: Wan interface used in the grouping selection combo box .....	98
Figure 85: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window .....	98
Figure 86: Advanced Setup- Interface grouping configuration initial Window: Current interface grouping configuration.....	98
Figure 87: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – Bridging service .....	99
Figure 88: WAN Service Setup Summary window .....	100
Figure 89: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed .....	101
Figure 90: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration and IP Address .....	101
Figure 91: Device Info/Statistics/WAN-- WAN Services Statistics Information.....	102
Figure 92: Advanced Setup LAN Sub-menu.....	102
Figure 93: Advanced Setup - LAN Setup window .....	103
Figure 94: Advanced Setup - LAN Setup window- Enable Secondary server (for DHCP Option 60) .....	105
Figure 95- Advanced Setup –LAN/ Lan VLAN setup window .....	105
Figure 96: Advanced Setup –LAN/ Lan VLAN setup window- Add and configure a Lan VLAN.....	106
Figure 97: Advanced Setup –LAN/ IPv6 VLAN Auto Configuration window .....	107
Figure 98: Advanced Setup NAT Sub-menu .....	108
Figure 99: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window .....	109
Figure 100: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window - Wan port, Service and Server IP Address Configuration .....	109
Figure 101: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window - Service Selection Combo box .....	110
Figure 102: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window - Current NAT Virtual Server Configuration.....	110
Figure 103: Advanced Setup/NAT-Port Triggering Setup window .....	111
Figure 104: Advanced Setup/NAT-Port Triggering Setup window -Add port triggering for specified application .....	112
Figure 105: Advanced Setup/NAT-Port Triggering Setup window -Current configuration .....	112
Figure 106: Advanced Setup/NAT-DMZ Host Setup window .....	113
Figure 107: Advanced Setup Security Sub-menu.....	114
Figure 108: Advanced Setup, Security - Outgoing IP filtering Setup window .....	115
Figure 109: Advanced Setup, Security - Outgoing IP filtering Setup –Add Filter window .....	115

Figure 110: Advanced Setup, Security - Outgoing IP filtering Setup window –Current Configuration	115
Figure 111: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup window–Current Configuration	116
Figure 112: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup – Add Filter window .....	117
Figure 113: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup- Add Filter window – Protocol selection combo box .....	117
Figure 114: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup- Add Filter window - Configuration example.....	118
Figure 115: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup window – Current Configuration	118
Figure 116: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering Setup window.....	120
Figure 117: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering Setup window –Change policy .....	120
Figure 118: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering – Add MAC Filter window .....	121
Figure 119: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering Setup window –Current Configuration .....	121
Figure 120: Advanced Setup Parental Control Sub-menu .....	122
Figure 121: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – Time Restriction Configuration window .....	123
Figure 122: Advanced Setup, Parental Control, Time Restriction -Add Time Restriction rule window - .....	123
Figure 123: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – Time Restriction Configuration window - Current configuration.....	123
Figure 124: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – URL Filter Configuration window .....	124
Figure 125: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – URL Filter – Add Filter window .....	124
Figure 126: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – URL Filter Configuration window- Current Configuration .....	124
Figure 127: Advanced Setup Quality of Service Sub-menu .....	125
Figure 128: Advanced Setup Quality of Service -Queue Management Configuration.....	126
Figure 129: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- Queue Management Configuration- Select Default DSCP mark combo box .....	126
Figure 130: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue Setup window .....	127
Figure 131: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue Configuration .....	128
Figure 132: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue enable example configuration.....	128
Figure 133: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue Setup window- current configuration .....	129
Figure 134: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Classification Setup window .....	130
Figure 135: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Classification – Add Network Traffic Class Rule Window –configuration example.....	131
Figure 136: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Classification Setup window- Current Configuration .....	131
Figure 137: Advanced Setup Routing Sub-menu.....	133
Figure 138: Advanced Setup, Routing-Default Gateway Configuration window .....	134
Figure 139: Advanced Setup, Static Routing-Configuration window .....	135
Figure 140: Advanced Setup, Routing- Static Route Add window .....	135
Figure 141: Advanced Setup, Static Routing-Configuration window- Current configuration.....	135
Figure 142: Advanced Setup, Routing- BGP Configuration window .....	137

Figure 143: Device Info -Route information window – example of BGP routes announced .....	138
Figure 144: Advanced Setup, Routing- Policy Routing window .....	139
Figure 145: Advanced Setup, Routing- Policy Routing Setting – Add and configure Policy window .....	139
Figure 146: Advanced Setup, Routing- Policy Routing Setting window- current configuration .....	139
Figure 147: Advanced Setup, Routing- RIP and OSPF Configuration window.....	141
Figure 148: Advanced Setup, Routing- RIP and OSPF Configuration example.....	142
Figure 149: Advanced Setup DNS Sub-menu.....	143
Figure 150: Advanced Setup, DNS Server Configuration Window .....	144
Figure 151: Advanced Setup, DNS-Dynamic DNS Configuration window .....	145
Figure 152: Advanced Setup, DNS-Add Dynamic DNS window .....	145
Figure 153: Advanced Setup, DNS-Dynamic DNS Configuration window-current configuration....	146
Figure 154: Advanced Setup, UPnP Configuration Window .....	146
Figure 155: Advanced Setup, DNS Proxy Configuration window .....	147
Figure 156: Advanced Setup Storage Service Sub-menu.....	147
Figure 157: Advanced Setup Storage Service configuration window .....	147
Figure 158: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window –Setup on an Interface grouping example.....	149
Figure 159: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window .....	150
Figure 160: Advanced Setup- Interface grouping configuration initial Window: Current interface grouping configuration .....	150
Figure 161: Advanced Setup IP Tunnel Sub-menu .....	151
Figure 162: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration window .....	152
Figure 163: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel: Add Tunnel Configuration window .....	152
Figure 164: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Add Tunnel Configuration window example.....	152
Figure 165: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration window- current configuration.....	153
Figure 166: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel Configuration window .....	153
Figure 167: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel: Add Tunnel Configuration window example.....	154
Figure 168: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel Configuration window- current configuration.....	154
Figure 169: Advanced Setup, Power Management Configuration window .....	155
Figure 170: Advanced Setup, Multicast (IGMP and MLD) Configuration window – configuration example .....	156
Figure 171: Wireless submenu .....	157
Figure 172: Wireless -Basic configuration window –configuration example.....	158
Figure 173: Wireless –Security configuration window –configuration example .....	160
Figure 174: Wireless –Security configuration window –Network authentication available methods .....	160
Figure 175: Wireless –Security configuration window –Manual Setup AP configuration (if WEP enabled selected) .....	161
Figure 176: Wireless –Security configuration window –WPS Setup configuration.....	162

Figure 177: Wireless –Security configuration window –WPS Setup – Device PIN Help window...	162
Figure 178: Wireless –MAC Filter configuration window –configuration example .....	163
Figure 179: Wireless –Advanced configuration window .....	164
Figure 180: Wireless –Authentication Stations configuration window .....	165
Figure 181: Voice Submenu .....	166
Figure 182: Voice, SIP Basic Settings–Global Parameters configuration window .....	167
Figure 183: Voice, SIP Basic Settings–Global Parameters-Bound Interface Name selection combo box .....	167
Figure 184: Device Info, Voice- Registered Sip Accounts information and Status .....	167
Figure 185: Voice, SIP Basic Settings–Service Provider configuration window .....	169
Figure 186: Voice, SIP Basic Settings– Service Provider configuration window- Local Selection combo box .....	170
Figure 187: Voice, SIP Advanced Settings–Service Provider configuration window -1.....	172
Figure 188: Voice, SIP Advanced Settings–Service Provider configuration window -2.....	173
Figure 189: Voice, SIP Debug Settings configuration window .....	174
Figure 190: Diagnostics information window .....	175
Figure 191: Management Submenu .....	176
Figure 192: Management, Settings Submenu .....	177
Figure 193: Management, Settings–Backup window .....	177
Figure 194: Management, Settings–Tools- Update window.....	178
Figure 195: Management, Settings–Tools –Restore Default Settings window .....	178
Figure 196: Management–System Log Configuration: View System Log.....	178
Figure 197: Management–System Log window .....	179
Figure 198: Management–System Log Configuration window –Log level options .....	179
Figure 199: Management–System Log Configuration window –Display level options.....	180
Figure 200: Management–System Log Configuration window –Mode level options.....	180
Figure 201: Management–System Log Configuration window –Configuration Example.....	181
Figure 202: Management–Security Log window .....	181
Figure 203: Management–Security Log window: View .....	182
Figure 204: Management–Security Log window: Reset .....	182
Figure 205: Management, TR-069 Client Configuration window .....	183
Figure 206: Management, TR-069 Client Configuration window – WAN Interface Options .....	184
Figure 207: Management, Internet Time-Time settings window .....	185
Figure 208: Management, Internet Time-Time settings window: NTP server options .....	185
Figure 209: Management, Internet Time-Time settings window: Time zone options .....	186
Figure 210: Management, Access Control Submenu .....	187
Figure 211: Management, Access Control-Passwords configuration window.....	187
Figure 212: Management, Tools- Update Software window .....	188
Figure 213: Management, Reboot window .....	188
Figure 214: Logout menu item .....	189
Figure 215: Logout window.....	189
Figure 216: ONT-RGW status LEDs .....	190
Figure 217: wan node tree .....	194
Figure 218: lan node tree .....	199
Figure 219: nat node tree .....	203

Figure 220: dns node tree.....	207
Figure 221: qos node tree.....	209
Figure 222: voice node tree.....	212
Figure 223: security node tree .....	214
Figure 224: routing node tree .....	216
Figure 225: multicast node tree .....	218
Figure 226: diagnostics node tree .....	219
Figure 227: arp node tree .....	220
Figure 228: device-info node tree.....	220
Figure 229: statistics node tree.....	220
Figure 230: dhcp node tree .....	221
Figure 231: upnp node tree .....	221
Figure 232: intf-grouping node tree .....	222
Figure 233: management node tree.....	224

# LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 1: T-CONT types definition .....	28
Table 2: Alloc-ID's distribution by T-CONT type .....	29
Table 3: Optical interfaces specifications .....	30
Table 4: Interface specifications .....	31
Table 5: WIFI specification.....	32
Table 6: General features .....	34
Table 7: Services .....	35
Table 8: Standards .....	41
Table 9: ONT-RGW connections description.....	44
Table 10: ONT-RGW connections .....	48
Table 11: Device Info window parameters .....	55
Table 12: WAN Info Table parameters .....	56
Table 13: GRE Tunnels Status Table parameters .....	57
Table 14: LAN Statistics Table parameters.....	58
Table 15: WAN Statistics Table parameters .....	59
Table 16: Device Routing information Table parameters .....	60
Table 17: Device ARP information Table parameters .....	61
Table 18: Device DHCP Leases information Table parameters .....	62
Table 19: Device Voice Status information Table parameters .....	62
Table 20: GPON WAN interface configuration Table parameters .....	64
Table 21: ETH WAN interface configuration Table parameters .....	65
Table 22: WAN Service Setup Table parameters .....	66
Table 23: GRE Tunnels Setup Table parameters .....	67
Table 24: GRE Tunneling Settings – Advanced configuration mode parameters .....	93
Table 25: ONT-RGW LED status.....	190
Table 26: ONT-RGW states.....	191
Table 27: ONT-RGW troubleshooting.....	192
Table 28: wan node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	194
Table 29: "create" command information .....	195
Table 30: "remove" command information .....	195
Table 31: "create" command information .....	195
Table 32: "remove" command information .....	196
Table 33: "create" command information .....	196
Table 34: "remove" command information .....	198
Table 35: "create" command information .....	198
Table 36: "remove" command information .....	199
Table 37: lan node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	200
Table 38: "config" command information.....	200
Table 39: "config" command information .....	201

Table 40: "create" command information .....	201
Table 41: "remove" command information .....	202
Table 42: "create" command information .....	202
Table 43: "remove" command information .....	202
Table 44: nat node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	203
Table 45: "config" command information .....	203
Table 46: "create" command information .....	204
Table 47: "remove" command information .....	204
Table 48: "create" command information .....	205
Table 49: "remove" command information .....	205
Table 50: "create" command information .....	206
Table 51: "remove" command information .....	206
Table 52: dns node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	207
Table 53: "config" command information .....	207
Table 54: "config" command information .....	208
Table 55: "create" command information .....	208
Table 56: "remove" command information .....	209
Table 57: qos node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	209
Table 58: "config" command information .....	210
Table 59: "create" command information .....	210
Table 60: "remove" command information .....	211
Table 61: "create" command information .....	211
Table 62: "remove" command information .....	211
Table 63: voice node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	212
Table 64: "config" command information .....	213
Table 65: "config" command information .....	213
Table 66: security node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	214
Table 67: "create" command information .....	215
Table 68: "remove" command information .....	215
Table 69: "create" command information .....	215
Table 70: "remove" command information .....	216
Table 71: routing node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	216
Table 72: "config" command information .....	217
Table 73: "config" command information .....	217
Table 74: "remove" command information .....	218
Table 75: multicast node command permissions .....	218
Table 76: "config" command information .....	218
Table 77: diagnostics node command permissions .....	219
Table 78: arp node command permissions .....	220
Table 79: device-info node command permissions .....	220
Table 80: statistics node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	221
Table 81: dhcp node and sub-node tree command permissions .....	221
Table 82: upnp node command permissions .....	222
Table 83: "config" command information .....	222
Table 84: intf-grouping node command permissions .....	222

Table 85: "config" command information .....	223
Table 86: "remove" command information .....	223
Table 87: management node and sub-nodes command permissions .....	224
Table 88: "backup" command information .....	224
Table 89: "update-settings" command information .....	225
Table 90: "update-software" command information .....	225
Table 91: "change-pwd" command information .....	225
Table 92: "create" command information .....	226
Table 93: "create" command information .....	226
Table 94: "config" command information .....	227

# Chapter 1

## SUMMARY

---

The ONT-RGW is an Optical Terminal Equipment (ONT) unit for Passive Optical Networks (PON) termination in a FTTH (Fiber-To-The-Home) service delivery architecture. ONT-RGW communicates with the OLT (Optical Line Terminal) for the PON side and with the customer's premises for the client side. This equipment supports triple-play services - high speed internet (HSI), voice (VoIP), video (IPTV and RF Overlay) and WPS (WiFi Protected Setup). The use of the GPON fiber access technology does allow a significant service delivery increase when compared with traditional xDSL technologies.

The ONT-RGW equipment technology is based on GEM (GPON Encapsulation Method), and complies with ITU-T G.984.x. recommendation as like as G.984.4 (OMCI) ensuring interoperability with major GPON OLT vendors (BBF.247).

These base functionalities, together with the support for bit rates of up to 2.5 Gbps (downstream) and 1.24 Gbps (upstream), an optical network splitting ratio of up to 1:64 in a single fiber and a distance range of up to 60 km, make the GPON technology and the ONT-RGW the most efficient option for passive optical network topologies, when integrated service delivery is an issue.

Together with multi-vendor OLT interoperability (BBF.247 certified), other differentiated features of the ONT-RGW product are the embedded RF Video Overlay as well as the chance to have several TV channel packs by means of using remote managed analog RF video overlay filters. The use of an embedded optical reflective component also increases probing resolution in case of FTTH probing. The ONT-RGW is also one of the first single household integrated CPE solution (ONT+GATEWAY).

As opposed to the point-to-point architecture, in which there is one physical port per client in the Central Office, in GPON point-to-multipoint architecture there is only a single laser and photo-detector in the Central Office (CO) to serve up to 64 CPEs. All the Optical Distribution Network is built by means of passive equipment modules with a long live MTBF standards and very low OPEX.

# **Chapter 2**

## **TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION**

---

### **ONT-RGW MAIN FUNCTIONALITIES**

The ONT is aimed for customer premises and complies with the ITU-T G.984.x recommendation in order to transport (over GPON) and deliver (to premises domain) the full pack of broadband services.

Broadband service applications are commonly referred as below:

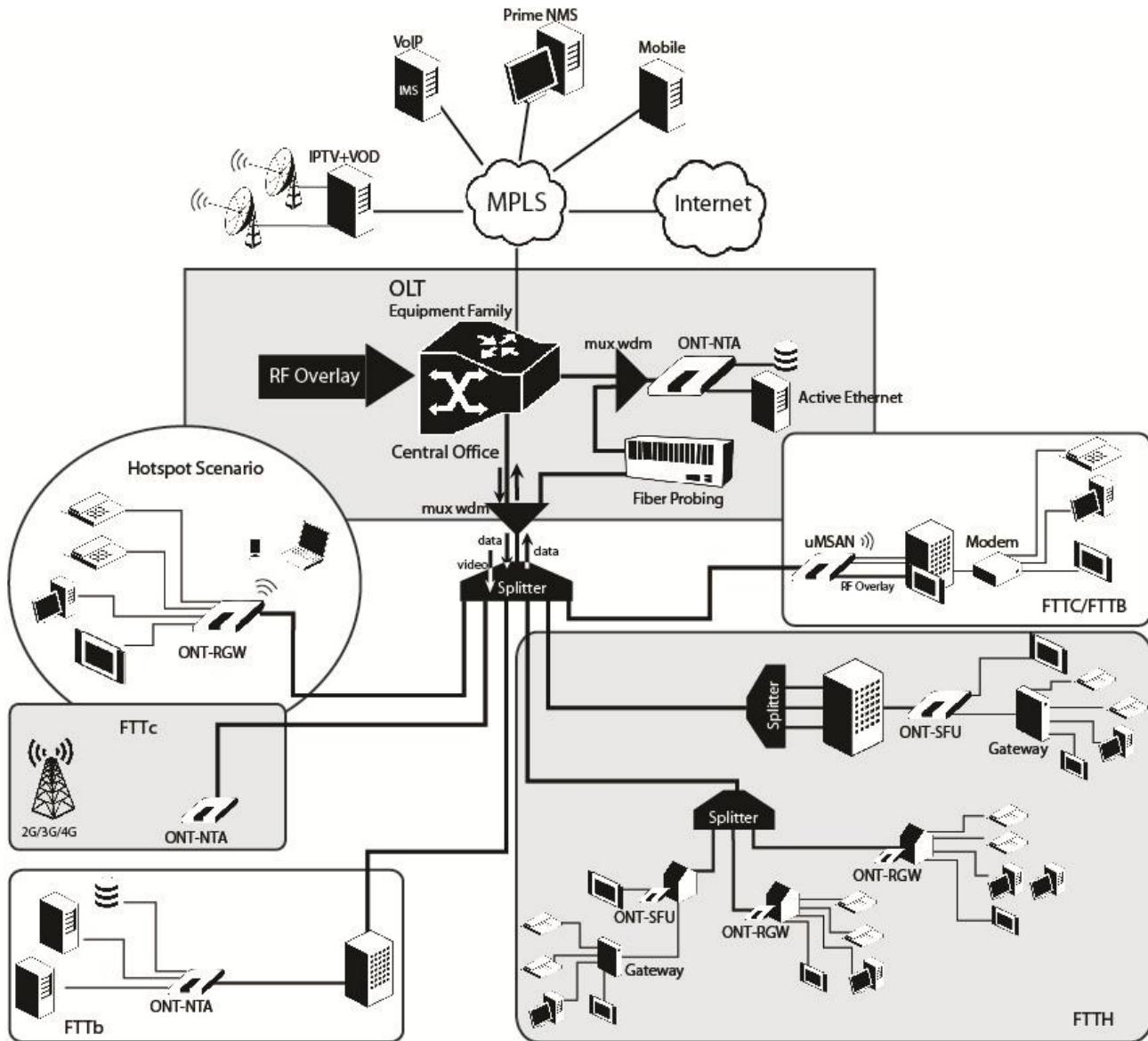
- High speed internet (HSI);
- Voice (VoIP) services (SIP/MEGACO H.248);
- TV (whether IPTV or analog RF video overlay);
- WiFi.

The multiplay environment is thus reinforced when combining the upper referred services.

### **APPLICATION SCENARIO**

The next figure shows possible gateway scenarios for ONT-RGW equipment when in an end-to-end PON architecture.

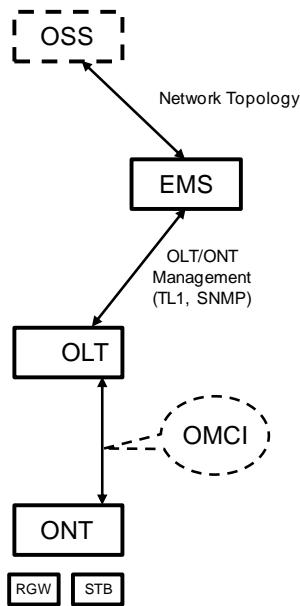
Figure 1: ONT-RGW applications scenario



## INTEROPERABILITY

The ONT gateway equipment complies with ITU-T G.984.x recommendation as like as G.984.4 (OMCI) ensuring multi-vendor OLT interoperability with major GPON OLT vendors, as defined in BBF.247 ONU certification program.

BBF.247 ONU certification program certifies ONT link layer configuration and management protocol, OMCI, Figure 2, as defined by ITU-T G.984.3, ITU-T G.984.4 and ITU-T G.988.

**Figure 2: Link Layer Configuration and Management**

IP-based services configuration and management is achieved by means of the TR-069 protocol as defined by Broadband Forum. This procedure takes for granted that previously the link layer connectivity has been achieved.

TR-069 is then transparent to the OLT, since the TR-069 connections are established between the ACS and the ONTs, Figure 4.

ONT gateway equipments integrate gateway functionalities. Link layer configuration and management is achieved by the use of OMCI, while IP-based services (RG functionality and Voice over IP) are configured and managed by TR-069, Figure 3 .

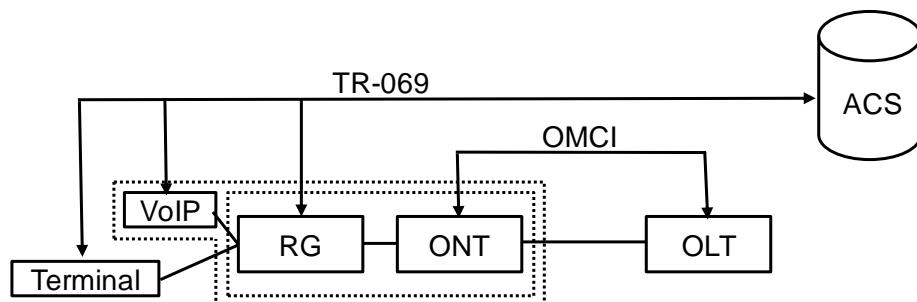
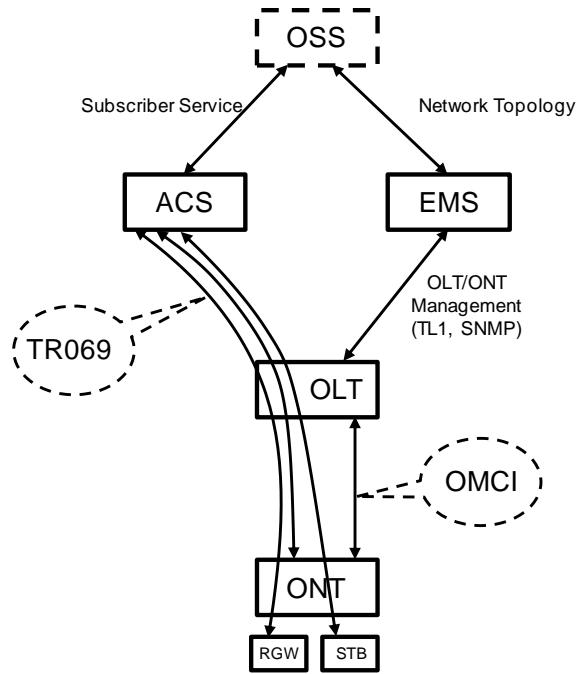
**Figure 3: ONT gateway equipment configuration**

Figure 4: IP Based services-TR069 configuration



## INTERFACES

Client interface options are of type:

- 4x 100/1000Base-T for Ethernet network connection (RJ45 connectors);
- 2x FXS channels (RJ11 connectors);
- 2x2 @ 2.4/5.0 GHz wireless interfaces (802.11 b/g/n);
- 2x USB 2.0 Masters for printer sharing, media sharing and for 3G/4G backup uplink;
- RF Overlay interface;
- Control switches for power and WiFi;

Network interface option is of type:

- GPON SC/APC Optical connector (B+/C+).

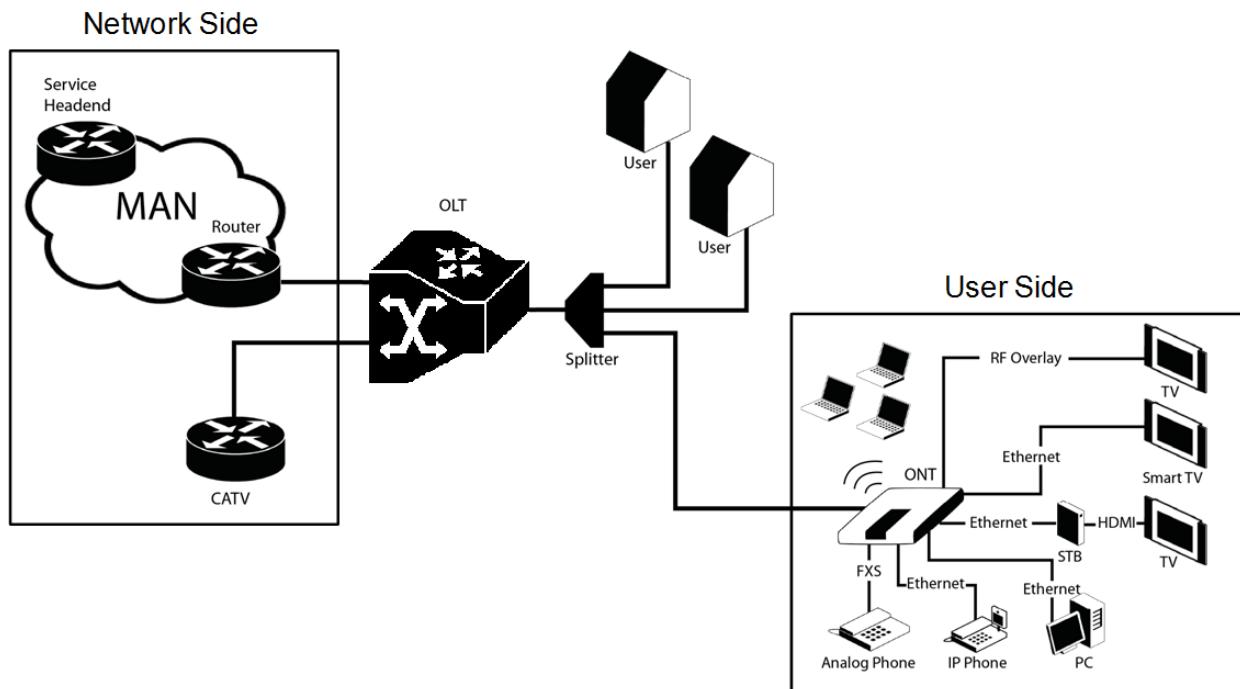
## GENERAL FEATURES

GPON is a point-to-multipoint passive optical network, in which unpowered optical splitters are used to enable a single optical fiber to serve multiple premises, typically 1-64.

A PON consists of an optical line terminal (OLT) at the central office and a number of optical network terminals (ONT) at the customer premises. Downstream signals are broadcasted to all premises sharing multiple fibers. Encryption can prevent eavesdropping. Upstream signals are combined using a multiple access protocol (Time Division Multiple Access - TDMA). The OLT queues data to the various ONT terminals in order to provide time slot assignments for upstream communication.

In Figure 5, it is shown a scenario for a multi-service user domain basic architecture through an ISP network

**Figure 5: Optical fiber Internet service user access**



In the upstream direction, the ONT-RGW is connected to the optical splitter and respectively to the OLT through the PON port to provide integrated access services through the service headend.

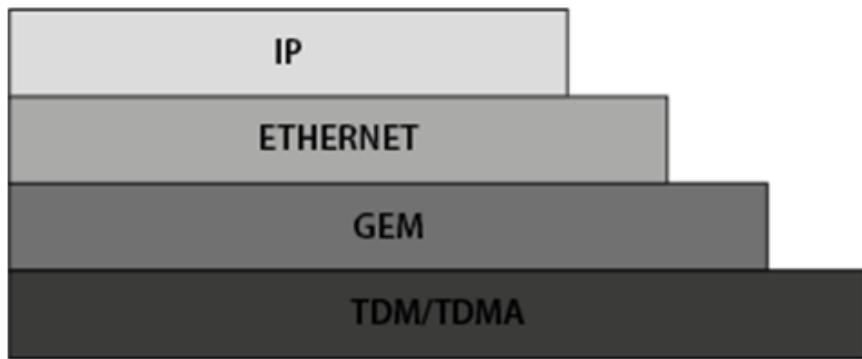
In the downstream direction, the ONT-RGW is connected to various terminals through the following LAN-side ports to implement multi-play services:

- Four 10/100/1000M Base-T Ethernet ports, which can be connected to terminals such as PCs, STBs, and video phones to provide the high-speed data and video services;
- Two FXS ports, which can be connected to telephone sets to provide VoIP services;
- Two Wi-Fi antennas, which can connect to Wi-Fi terminals wirelessly to provide a secure and reliable high-speed wireless network;
- Two USB ports, which can be connected to a USB storage device to provide convenient storage and file sharing services within a home network;
- One RF Overlay port, which can be connected to a TV set to provide high-quality CATV service.

The communication between client equipment (ONT) and the ISP access routers (MAN edge) is made by an optical fiber-based passive architecture (ITU-T G.984 Recommendation). The GPON network acts as a Layer 2 Ethernet metropolitan network. Access network assures and controls the media (MAC) communication through a TDMA scheme, introducing GEM (GPON Encapsulation Method) in between to adapt TDM layer to Ethernet.

The used protocol stack is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Stack of protocols for GPON architecture



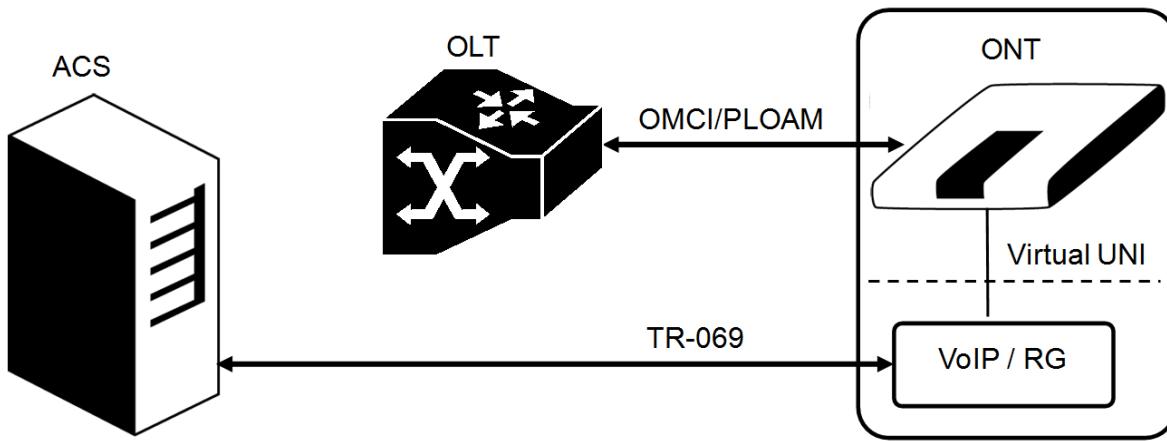
Several transmission containers (T-CONT) are assigned to each user. Each T-CONT has an associated GEM port and each GEM port has a VLAN identifier and an 802.1p priority level.

The ONT classifies the traffic depending on the VLAN and the marked priority, and routes it over the corresponding T-CONT/GEM port. Thus for frame multiplexing, GEM and T-CONT ports are used for uplink while the downlink only use the GEM ports feature.

ONT-RGW complies with Broadband Forum TR-142 Technical Report, which defines a framework for the remote configuration and management of IP-based services over PON (Passive Optical Network) and fiber access technology.

TR-142 framework , Figure 7, uses TR-069 which is the protocol of choice for the remote management and configuration of IP services over PON and fiber access networks. TR-069 is intended to be used for the remote configuration and management of IP services running over ONT, as well as for some aspects of ONT management.

Figure 7: TR-142 Framework



TR-142 framework defines a virtual UNI between the OMCI (ONT Management Control Interface) and TR-069 management domains, Figure 7.

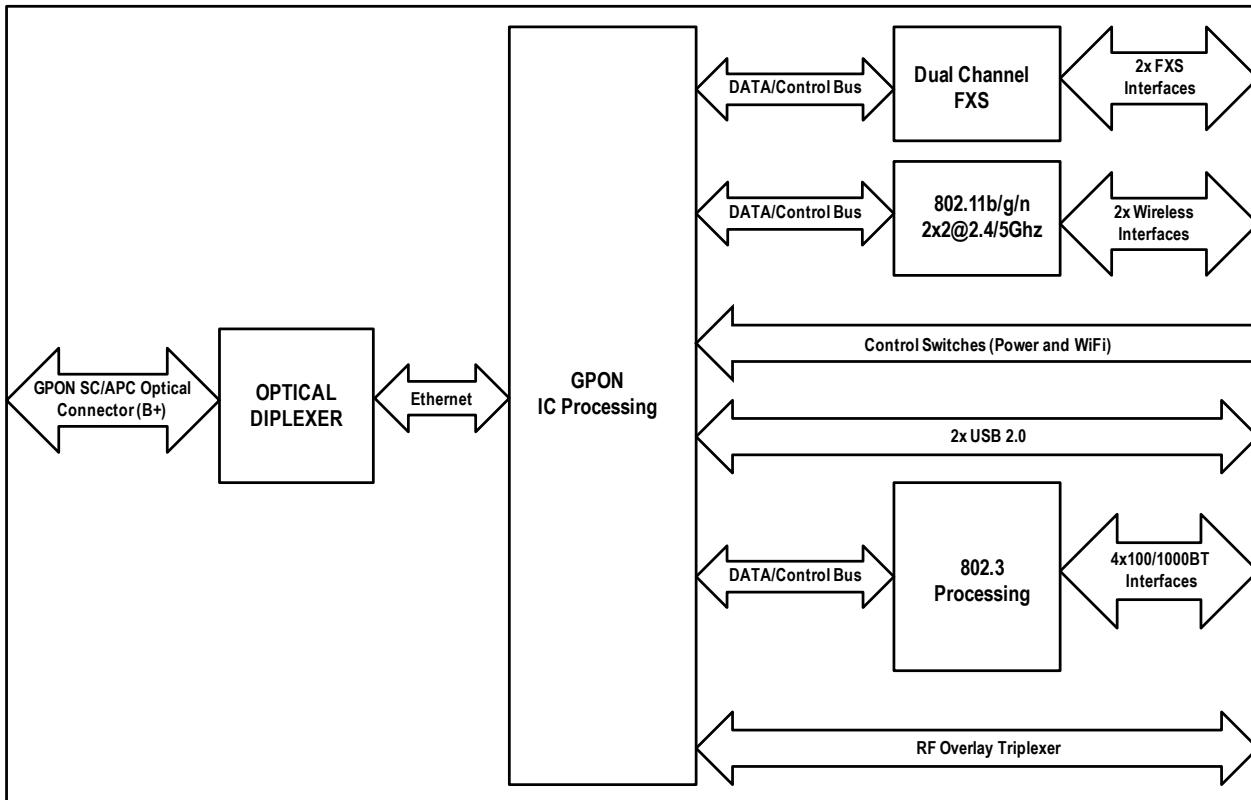
This framework allows PON CPE with L3 layer capabilities to be mass remotely configured, troubleshoot and managed by an ACS (Auto Configuration Server) using TR-069 CPE WAN Management Protocol.

# GENERAL ARCHITECTURE

The ONT-RGW basic system architecture is hereafter presented, Figure 8.

The GPON IC Processing unit is the core component inside ONT-RGW. It is responsible for the interconnection and processing between client side interfacing and optical GPON Uplink interface.

**Figure 8: ONT-RGW system architecture**



## GPON

The ONT-RGW GPON layer as G.984.x uses 1490nm downstream and 1310nm upstream of the optical wavelength, with 2,488Gbps downstream and 1,244Gbps upstream by using an SC/APC protected optical connector.

## ETHERNET

Ethernet is the wired LAN technology and is revised in the IEEE 802.3 standard. At the OSI reference system, Ethernet is at the Data Link layer. In the ONT-RGW equipment both WAN and LAN type of physical interfaces are 10/100/1000BASE-T AUTO-MIX Ethernet type over RJ45 connectors.

## IPTV

For the IPTV service the ONT-RGW also behaves like a Layer 2 bridging device. For this service, the ONT-RGW has a specific GEM PORT for Multicast. This same GEM PORT is requested by the user in order to have access to the various IPTV channels. Every time a user requests a new channel, the ONT-RGW will send to OLT a IGMP packet requesting that Channel. The ONT-RGW is also responsible for implementing the snooping for the channels that the user requests.

## RF VIDEO OVERLAY

Broadcast video signal travels over fiber from the central office in the 1550nm wavelength and is demuxed and converted in the ONT-RGW to a F connector (75 Ohm) RF Overlay interface to deliver a RF TV signal going from 47MHz up to 1GHz bandwidth. ONT-RGW may also implement multiple analog filtering on the RF Interface in order to turn the open RF Spectrum in a group of sliced TV channel packs that are remotely enabled from the NMS.

PON RF video overlay service is the way to deliver a broadcast TV service over a PON fiber network. This video overlay service is foreseen to provide mainly broadcast video transmission in contrast to unicast and/or multicast IP video transmission which is used for IPTV and/or Video-On-Demand having the need for a Set-Top-Box or a Smart TV at the customer premises.

Standardization bodies (ITU for GPON and IEEE for GEPON) have excluded the use of the 1550 -1560nm wavelength window for IP transmission on PONs and have even continued with this approach for the upcoming 10GPON and 10GEPON standards. The 1550-1560nm wavelength window is thus exclusively reserved for the video overlay transmission and by that mean an option to offload unicast and/or multicast video transmission from the IP PON transmission link.

Typically an extra fiber testing signal (1650nm) for optical network probing is also added to the PON optical communication link.

## VOICE

ONT-RGW voice service provisioning could be made through OLT configurations over OMCI messages or could be downloaded (FTP) from the OLT up to the ONT-RGW after the ONT-RGW registration on the PON network. The ONT-RGW gateway equipments have the ability to deliver the Voice service over two types of interface:

Logical interface (VLAN encapsulation)

If the ONT-RGW has no FXS ports and the VoIP service is transparently forwarded from the OLT up to the Home Gateway (and vice versa) within a previously defined voice VLAN. ONT-RGW respects the defined priority and implements the traffic encapsulation from its own Ethernet interface into a specific T-CONT/GEM-Port over the PON interface and up to the OLT equipment.

Physical interface (FXS ports)

The ONT-RGW has physical RJ11 FXS interfaces. In this version of the ONT-RGW equipment, voice interfaces are terminated in the equipment by means of FXS (RJ11) connections. The RJ11 analog terminals adapter function is auto/self-configured integrated (analog/VoIP) and associated with a defined SIP or Megaco (H.248) user.

The ONT-RGW will allow VoIP or NGN (Next Generation Network) traffic from devices connected to the RJ11 or RJ45 interfaces, towards the same internal VLAN.

Apart of the SIP and Megaco (H.248) self-configuration, it is also possible to make modifications in the voice service configurations by updating the ONT-RGW SW through download from the OLT via OMCI.

The ONT-RGW equipment has a DHCP client to get an IP address, alternatively the ONT-RGW could be configured with a static IP. The configuration of the static IP or DHCP client is related to the WAN side and is enabled by the OLT.

## WIFI

### Operational description

The ONT-RGW supports WIFI, with an WIFI interface currently operating in the 2.4GHz frequency.

The ONT-RGW complies with the following standards:

- IEEE 802.11b (2.4GHz, 11 to 22 Mbps)
- IEEE 802.11g (2.4Ghz, up 54 Mbps)
- IEEE 802.11n (MIMO-OFDM 2.4GHz, 65Mbps to 300Mbps)

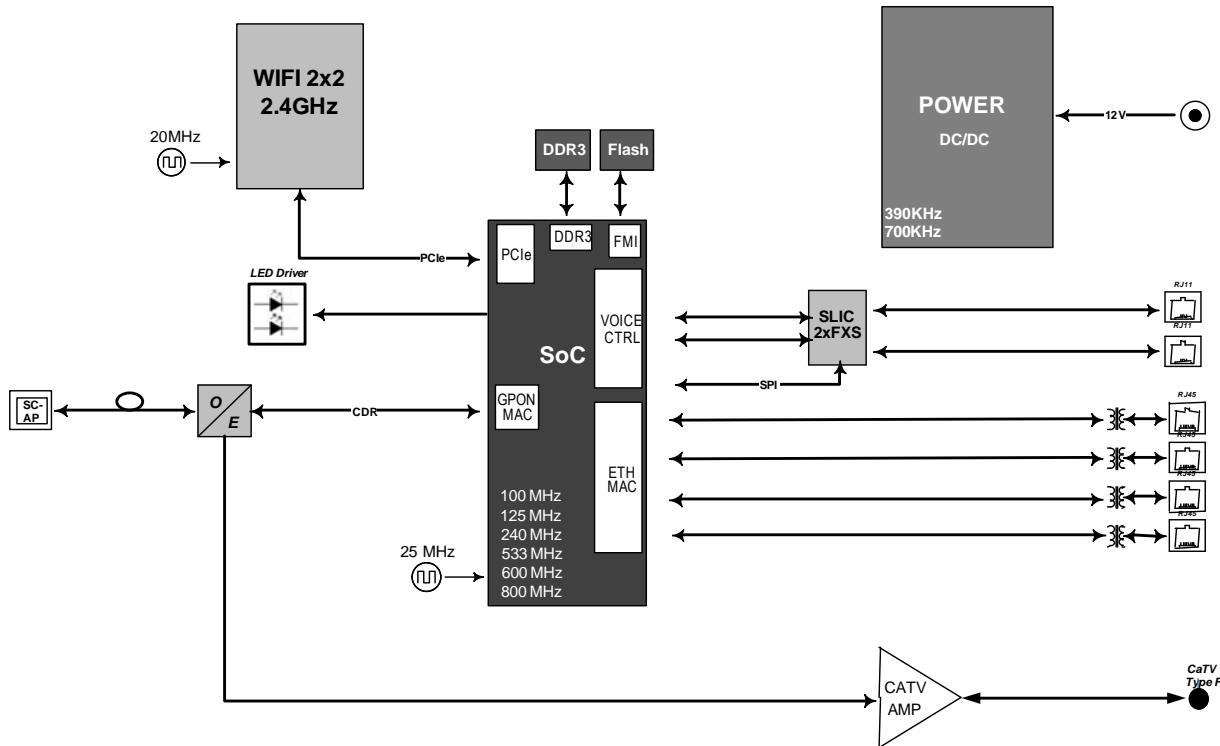
The ONT supports the following wireless security features:

- WEP encryption (64/128 bits)
- WPA (Wireless Protect Access) TKIP
- WPA2 AES
- WPA2 mixed
- 802.1x Authentication
- Client access control through media access control (MAC) filter
- Dynamic cryptography (TKIP and AES)

## Block diagram

The ONT –RGW circuit block diagram is presented in the figure bellow showing all oscillators in the device and its frequencies, Figure 9. Intentional radiators in the circuit and radio signal path between circuit blocks are also shown.

Figure 9: ONT-RGW circuit block diagram



## ONT-RGW WIFI Antennas

The ONT provides a MIMO 2x2 topology Wireless antenna capability.

The ONT has internal, Omni-directional antennas with a gain of 1.6dBi.

## MULTIPLE QoS PER VLAN

The ONT-RGW supports 802.1p QoS per VLAN services in which several flows (one per allowed pbit) are embedded in the same VLAN. According to the applied configuration, the ONT-RGW performs a per-flow QoS policy: dropping traffic marked with not allowed pbits and limiting to the configured value the data rate of the allowed flows.

The ONT-RGW performs transparent VLAN translation. It is transparent to upper layer protocols, such as ARP, RIP, DHCP, IGMP, PPP, etc.

# POLICING / RATE LIMITING

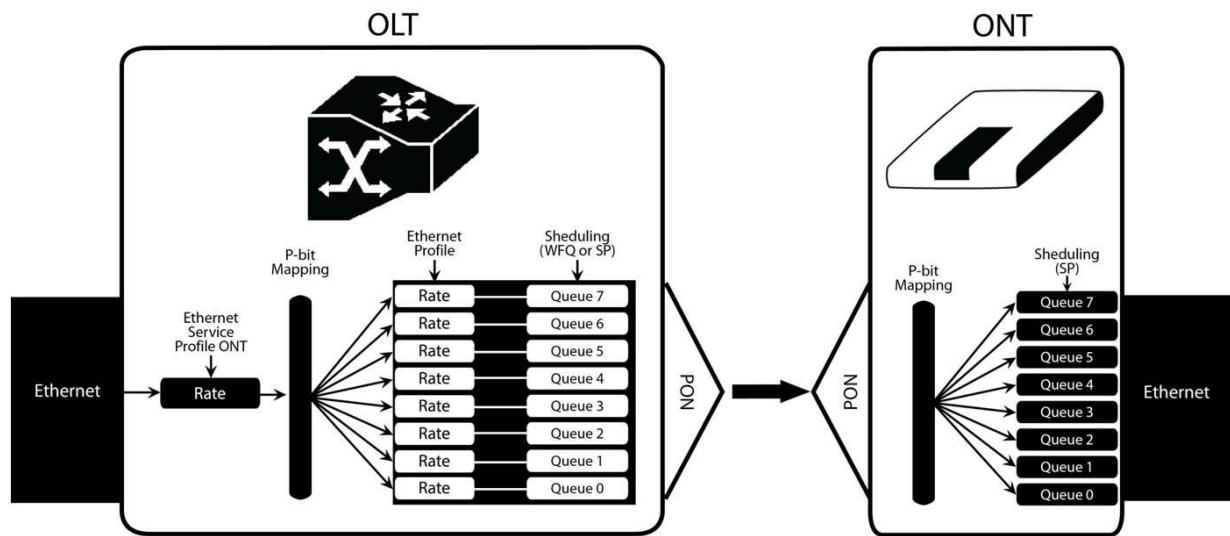
## DOWNSTREAM QoS

The OLT system provides several QoS mechanisms, that can be targeted to the flow characterized by one or two VLAN according with the type of service, or can be targeted to the packets priority, where each p-bit is mapped in one of eight queues of each port.

For each of OLT ports are associated eight queues, for each of these queues is possible to configure the p-bit mapping in one of the queues, the scheduler type (Strict Priority or Weighted Fair Queuing) and the minimum and maximum bandwidth of each queue.

In the downstream direction the ingress traffic first passes by a policer configured to each ONT service, which is defined by one or two tags. After this the traffic is put in a queue according with the p-bit/queue mapping. Each of these queues is associated with a scheduler and a policer. Then the traffic flows to the GPON interface and when it arrives to the ONT it will pass by a mapping block which will map the traffic in one of the eight queues according with the p-bits, these queues have a Strict Priority scheduler in order to guarantee that the most prioritized traffic passes first.

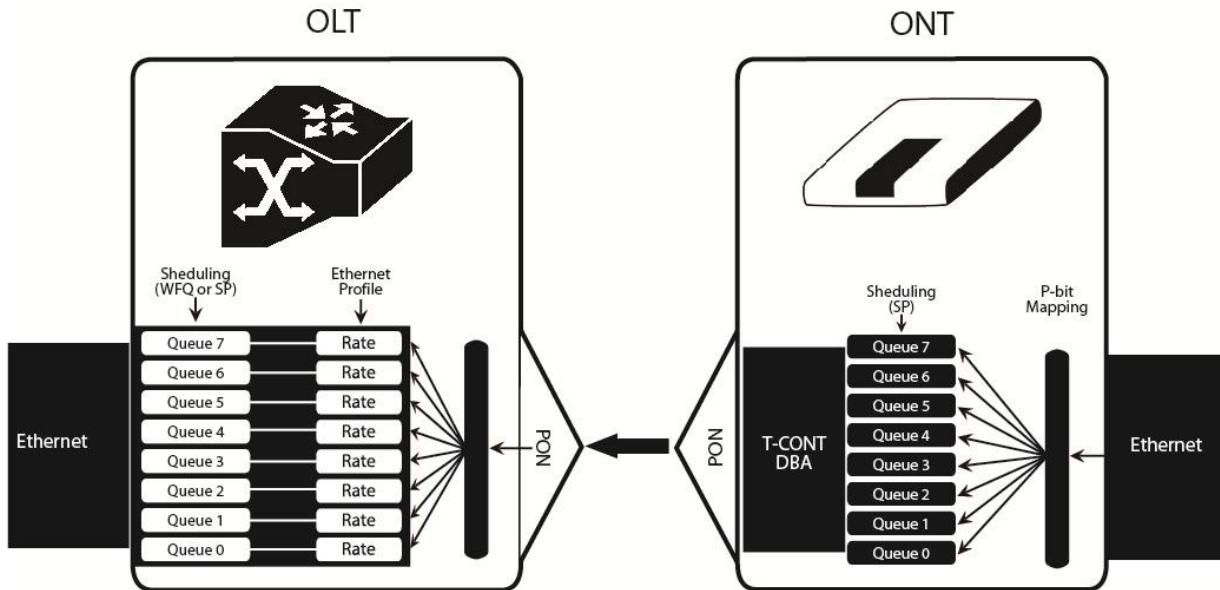
Figure 10: Downstream QoS Diagram



## UPSTREAM QoS

In the upstream direction, for each T-CONT the ingress traffic in the ONT passes by a mapping block that maps the traffic in one of the eight queues according with the p-bit, these queues have a Strict Priority Scheduler. The ONT “waits” until the OLT assigns a transmission timeslot for that T-CONT, so that the most prioritized queues are the ones that transmit first. In the OLT ingress, the traffic is put into a queue according with what is defined in the queue/p-bit mapping. Each of these queues has an associated scheduler and policer that control the traffic sent to the uplink.

Figure 11: Downstream QoS Diagram



## DYNAMIC BANDWIDTH ALLOCATION (DBA)

The DBA (Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation) is available in order to optimize the upstream bandwidth. This mechanism consists in defining an adequate T-CONT to the service traffic in question. There are five types of T-CONT, defined by the Fixed, Assured and Maximum Parameters:

- Type 1: Only fixed Bandwidth;
- Type 2: Only Assured Bandwidth;
- Type 3: Assured + Maximum Bandwidth;
- Type 4: Only Maximum Bandwidth (Best Effort);
- Type 5: Fixed + Assured + Maximum Bandwidth.

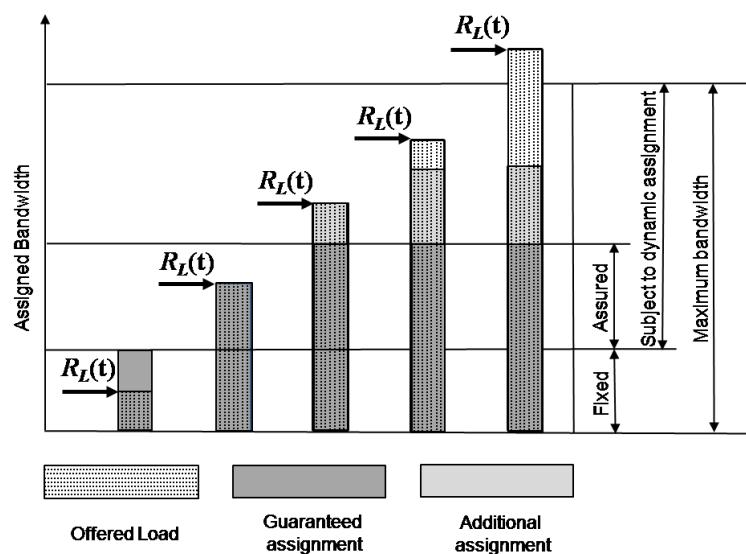
Table 1: T-CONT types definition

T-CONT	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Units
Fixed BW- RF	RF1	0	0	0	RF5	[b/s]
Assured BW- RA	0	RA2	RA3	0	RA5	[b/s]
Max Bw - RM	RM1 = RF1	RM2 = RA2	RM3 > RA3	RM4	RM5 > RF5 + RA5	[b/s]
Bandwidth Eligibility	0	0	Non-Assured BW - RNA	Best-Effort - RBE	RNA / RBE	

In each GPON interface there is 1024 Alloc-ID (T-CONT identifiers) available, provided to manage ONT services. They are distributed in the following way:

**Table 2: Alloc-ID's distribution by T-CONT type**

Alloc-ID	Allocation Type
0-127	Default Alloc-ID (Dynamic or Static)
128-255	Reserved
256-639	Dynamic or Static
640-1023	Static

**Figure 12: Traffic distribution by service/client**

## UPSTREAM QoS SCENARIOS

- 8 priority queues
- Strict-priority
- Upstream Scheduling
- Strict Priority (currently supported)
- Strict Priority + rate controller (currently supported)
- Strict Priority + WFQ (can be SW supported)

# Chapter 3

## GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

## INTERFACES

### GPON

The ONT-RGW GPON G.984.x layer uses 1490nm downstream and 1310nm upstream optical wavelengths, with 2,488Gbps downstream and 1,244Gbps upstream by using an SC/APC protected optical connector.

Table 3: Optical interfaces specifications

Items	Unit	B+	C+
		ONT Tx	ONT Tx
Nominal bit rate	Mbps	1244.16	1244.16
Operating wavelength	nm	1260-1360	1260-1360
Line code	--	Scrambled NRZ	Scrambled NRZ
Minimum ORL of ODN	dB	>32	>32
Mean launched power MIN	dBm	+0.5	+0.5
Mean launched power MAX	dBm	+5	+5
Launched optical power without input to the Tx	dBm	Less than Min sensitivity -10	Less than Min sensitivity -10
Maximum Tx Enable		16	16
Maximum Tx Disable		16	16
Extinction ratio	dB	>8.2	>8.2
Tolerance to the Tx incident light power	dB	>-15	>-15
SLM Laser – MAX –20 dB width	nm	1	1
SLM Laser – MIN SMSR	dB	30	30
		ONT Rx	ONT Rx
Receiving bit rate	Mbps	2488.32	2488.32
Receiving wavelength	nm	1480-1500	1480-1500
Max reflectance of equipment, measured at Rx wavelength	dB	<-20	<-20
Bit error ratio	--	< $10^{-10}$	< $10^{-10}$
Minimum sensitivity	dBm	-27	-30*
Minimum overload	dBm	-8	-8*
Upstream optical penalty	dB	0.5	0.5
Consecutive identical digit immunity	bit	>72	>72

Tolerance to reflected optical power	dB	<10	<10
<b>ONT Rx Video</b>			
Receiving wavelength	nm	1550-1560	
<p>* ONT RX= -8~-30 dBm (The ONT sensitivity assumes the use of the optional RS (255,239) FEC capability of the G-PON TC layer with the current class B+ ONU detector technology; The ONU overload is set at -8 dBm to be common with the class B+ value, even though in this application -10 dBm is sufficient).</p> <p>Optical solution: B+ and C+.</p> <p>Connector type: SC/APC.</p> <p>IEC 60825-1: "Class 1 Laser Product".</p> <p>The B+ and C+ triplexer is embedded on the ONT equipment version.</p> <p>ONU Single Fiber - G.984.2 (03/2003) + G.984.2 Amd 1 (02/2006) and 2 (03/2008), G.983.3 (03/2001).</p>			

## ETHERNET

Ethernet is the wired LAN technology and is revised in the IEEE 802.3 standard. At the OSI reference system, Ethernet is at the Data Link layer. In the ONT-RGW equipment the LAN type of physical interfaces is 10/100/1000BASE-T AUTO-MIX Ethernet type over RJ45 connectors.

## RF OVERLAY

Broadcast video signal travels over fiber from the CO in the 1550nm wavelength and is demuxed and converted in the ONT-RGW to a F connector (75 Ohm) RF Overlay interface to deliver a RF TV signal going from 47MHz up to 1GHz of bandwidth.

## FXS

Table 4: Interface specifications

Items	State	Description
Pulse Dialing	Pulse Frequency: 10 Hz (8 Hz to 12 Hz) Pulse Relation: 66,6% (33% to 75%) Interdigital Pause and Pre-Dialing: 400 ms (min)	-
DTMF	-	According to ETSI CTR 21 [1]
Clip	-	According to ETSI 300 659-1
Clip on Call Waiting	-	According to ETSI 300 659-2
DC voltage (V)	-48V (-46 to -54)	-
Loop Current Characteristics (A)	20mA (min) to 60mA (max)	-
Ifeed Max. (A)	45mA	-

Items	State	Description	
Impedance and Transmission Requirements ( $\Omega$ )	Q.552 [4] (11/96) of ITU-T 220 $\Omega$ +820 $\Omega$ /115nF.	A telephone that comply with transmission requirements defined in CTR 38, should comply with SLR, RLR and STMR (4.2.2.1, 4.2.2.2 and 4.2.3) standard requisites, when connected to a FXS interface.	
ILA (A)	20 – 45 mA	5 bit parameter which sets the current limit for DC feed (DC feed and battery switch are programmed and calibrated to ILA=26mA, VOC=48V, VAS=3V, bshv=5V).	
Ringer voltage (V)	DC offset: 48V AC voltage: 75Vrms +/- 0.5% Frequency: 25Hz +/- 3%	-	
Ringing signal	normal ringing	1 sec ring / 5 sec pause (interval = 6 sec).	
Hook flash	on-hook - register recall/hook flash	100 msec	Minimum time of recognition of “on-hook” when hook-flash feature does not exist
	on-hook - register recall/hook flash	1000 msec	Minimum time “on-hook” recognition when hook-flash feature does exist
	off-hook	40 msec	minimum time “off-hook” recognition
	interval	160msec - 400msec	Time calibrated break pulse duration for register recall recognition

**NOTE:**

FXS interface specific parameter values vary according to country adopted standards. ONT-RGW FXS interface specifications table values are configurable at the web management interface at the menu Voice, item SIP basic settings, by selecting the local(Country) where the ONT-RGW will be used. Please refer to section SIP BASIC SETTING, for details on this configuration.

**WIFI****Table 5: WIFI specification**

Items	Compliance	Description
	IEEE 802.11 b/g/n	-
Bit Rates	802.11 b/g	1, 2, 5.5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48 and 54Mb/s
	802.11 n	Up to 300Mb/s over two spatial streams
SSID	-	Up to 8
Operation Frequencies	-	2.4GHz (ISM) or 5GHz (U-NII)
Channels	-	20MHz and 40MHz channels
MIMO	-	2x2
MCS	-	supported values: 0-15 and 32
Wireless Security	WEP	40bit secure key and 24 bit as defined in 802.11-2007

Items	Compliance	Description
	WPA	
	WPA2	
	AES	encryption/de-encryption coupled to TKIP (as defined in 802.11-2007 and 802.1X)
Short Guard Interval	SGI support	-
Space-Time Block Coding	STBC support	-
Transmit Power	-	Up to +18dBm
Receive Sensitivity	Mode b (8% PER)	1Mb/s: -96dBm 11Mb/s: -88dBm
	Mode g (10% PER)	6Mb/s: -90dBm 12Mb/s: -89dBm 54Mb/s: -75dBm
	Mode n/2.4GHz (10% PER)	1Mb/s: -96dBm 54Mb/s: -75dBm M0/20MHz: -86 dBm M0/40MHz: -83 dBm M15/20MHz: -69 dBm M15/40MHz: -69 dBm
	Mode n/5GHz (10% PER)	6Mb/s: -89 dBm 54Mb/s: -74 dBm M0/20MHz: -85 dBm M0/40MHz: -82 dBm M15/20MHz: -68 dBm M15/40MHz: -68 dBm

# GENERAL FEATURES

Table 6: General features

Features	ONT-RGW
GPON	1x Singlemode Optical Fiber Cable (SC/APC Connector)
Ethernet 10/100/1000Base-T	4x Ethernet UTP CAT5E direct or crossover AUTO-MDIX cable (RJ45)
RF Video Overlay <sup>(1)</sup>	1x Coaxial F type connector (75 Ohm)
RF Video Overlay Analog Filter Pack	Yes (Option of Up to 3 Analog Filters)
FXS Ports	2x voice / fax RJ11 connector
USB Ports	2x USB 2.0
WiFi (802.11b/g/n)	Yes
ON/OFF button	Yes
RESET button	Yes
OLT Interoperability (BBF.247)	Yes
DHCP Client	Yes
Number of GEM ports	256
Number of T-CONT	32
Primary Power Connection (VDC)	12 ( $\pm 15\%$ )
Primary Power Connection (VAC)	230V AC 50Hz $\pm 2\text{Hz}$ / 110V AC 60Hz $\pm 2\text{Hz}$
Power Supply (W) <sup>(2)</sup>	19
MTBF (h)	404660
Size (mm)	210x210x40
Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	-5 to 45
Humidity (%)	0 to 95

## NOTES:

- (1) Optional. Dependent on the ONT-RGW specific model
- (2) An LPS power source is used to power the ONT equipment:

### US/Canada:

The ONT must be powered by an external Listed Limited Power Source (LPS) or Class 2 Power source. The external power adapter must be LPS certified.

### Rest of the World:

The ONT must be powered by an External CB approved Limited Power Source (LPS).

# GENERAL SERVICE DESCRIPTION

**Table 7: Services**

GPON layer per G984.x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Comply with GPON standard: ITU-T G984.1/G984.2/G984.3/G984.4;</li> <li>&gt; GPON Encapsulation Method (GEM) supports Ethernet;</li> <li>&gt; Configurable AES Downstream and FEC Downstream and Upstream;</li> <li>&gt; Bitrates: 2488 Gbps (downstream) / 1244 Gbps (upstream).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Class B+ optics (28 dB);</li> <li>&gt; T-CONT:32;</li> <li>&gt; GEM-Port-IDs: 32.</li> </ul>
L2/L3 layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; VLAN-ID to GEM port-ID mapping (per WT-156): N:1 VLAN; 1:1;</li> <li>&gt; Transparent VLAN;</li> <li>&gt; Classification: IDSCP/TOS, 802.1p TCI, VLAN ID, MAC address;</li> <li>&gt; Traffic Management: up to 8 queues per T-CONT in Priority-controlled mode or up to 16 queues per T-CONT in Rate-controlled scheduling mode.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 802.1q VLAN processing: Q-in-Q, tagging, removing tag, replacing tag or transparent forwarding;</li> <li>&gt; Routing: Network Access Translation (NAT) and Network Access Port Translation (NAPT);</li> <li>&gt; Firewall;</li> <li>&gt; VPN;</li> <li>&gt; DHCP Client and Server;</li> <li>&gt; PPPoE Client;</li> <li>&gt; Performance: 1000 Mbps Bidirectional.</li> </ul>
IPTV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; IGMP v1/v2/v3 snooping;</li> <li>&gt; IGMP processing per VLAN ID to support group of channels;</li> <li>&gt; Interactive services (Video On Demand);</li> <li>&gt; IPTV streams forwarding simultaneous: 128;</li> <li>&gt; IPTV prioritization using Quality of Service (QoS) using 802.1p.</li> </ul>	-
VoIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; T.38 Fax Relay;</li> <li>&gt; Fax/Data Bypass;</li> <li>&gt; Echo Canceller;</li> <li>&gt; Echo Canceller Length;</li> <li>&gt; Jitter Buffer;</li> <li>&gt; Caller ID Generation;</li> <li>&gt; G.711 PLC;</li> <li>&gt; G.711 VAD and CNG;</li> <li>&gt; G.723.1;</li> <li>&gt; G.726 ADPCM;</li> <li>&gt; G.729 Annex A.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; G.729 Annex B;</li> <li>&gt; Caller ID and Call waiting;</li> <li>&gt; RTP/RTCP packet encapsulation;</li> <li>&gt; RFC 2833 support;</li> <li>&gt; In-band Signaling Detection and Generation (dial, busy, ring-back, stutter, distinctive ring);</li> <li>&gt; 3-Way Conferencing;</li> <li>&gt; RFC 3261 support (SIP).</li> </ul>
Ethernet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; RJ-45 10/100/1000BASE-T;</li> <li>&gt; Support Auto-negotiation;</li> <li>&gt; Support auto MDI/MDIX.</li> </ul>	-

## ■ GENERAL SERVICE DESCRIPTION

Video Overlay <sup>(1)</sup>	> One port on a F Connector; > 75 Ohm impedance (nominal).	> TV overlay: 1550nm -8dBm < Pin < +2dBm; > Analog bandwidth: minimum 47 MHz and maximum 1000 MHz; > Channel number depends on PAL B/G, PAL M, etc, systems.
WiFi	> IEEE 802.11 b/g/n	> 802.11 b/g: 1, 2, 5.5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48 and 54Mb/s; > 802.11 n: Up to 300Mb/s over 2 spatial streams.
Management	> Web-based with GUI; > Remote management over the OMCI, PLOAM, OAM and TR-069, TR-104, TR-111, TR-142.	> Secure software download upgrade via OMCI or TR-069; > Embedded Telnet server for remote management.

### NOTES:

- (1) Optional. Dependent on the ONT-RGW specific model

## OPTICAL METERING

The equipment measures the downstream received power from the OLT in 1490nm and reports this value through OMCI. The accuracy of the measurement is +/- 3dBm, maximum. Optionally, ONT-RGW has also the chance to have an embedded optical reflective component in order to increase the FTTH probing capabilities in a 50 centimeters resolution factor, which turns to have a single probing system to probe all GPON network ONTs even when its number increases over Million customers.

# WAVELENGTH FILTERING

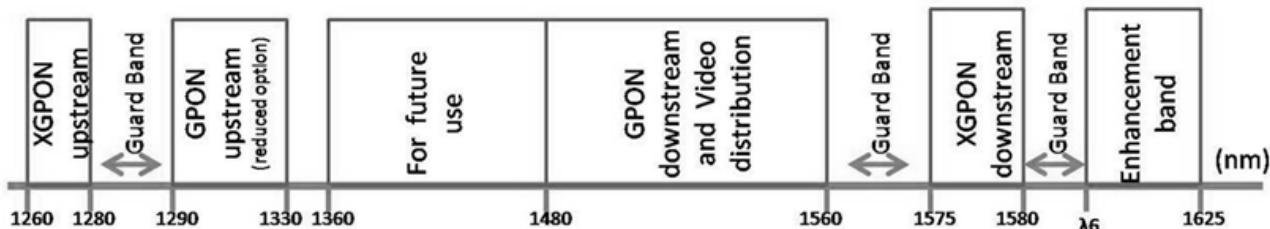
The optical interface has WDM filters that allow GPON coexistence with RF video services (1550-1560nm) and the new generation of NGPON1 technology, according to G.984.5 Recommendation.

ITU-T Rec. G987.1 is also granted for XGPON, (following FSAN NG-PON2).

In order to face the final user's demands, current GPON networks have to confront the first evolution in terms of terminals equipments and actual infrastructure. Migration will be available through a new wavelength planning, by allowing the co-existence of two different technologies over the same fiber. The ITU-T Rec. G987.1 provides a mechanism for GPON to XGPON migration with the possibility to achieve 2.5Gbps upstream path. Nominally downstream will be 10 Gbps.

The next figure depicts the wavelength planning of ITU-T Rec. G987.1

**Figure 13: Wavelength planning**



In order to accomplish to that plan, the upstream wavelength for GPON must be restricted to ONU (ONT) equipment based on the ordinary DFB lasers, while the XGPON downstream signal range is defined from 1575 nm to 1580 nm and the XGPON upstream signal from 1260 nm to 1280 nm. For the coexistence of XGPON and GPON over the same fiber, the CO requires a WDM filter that combines the downstream signal (1490 nm, 1555 nm and 1577 nm), isolating the 1310 nm and 1270 nm upstream signal, with the video signal. Also the wavelength of 1650 nm, used for fiber monitoring, has to be handled.

In addition, ONT devices require the use of a triplexer type transceiver that include an integrated filter or a discrete WDM filter to distinguish the different signals that may be present on the fiber. The current networks, equipped with ONT in accordance with the current ITU-T Rec. G984.5, will be easily updated to XGPON.

Class B+ optical budget are the nominal requirement for coexistence of GPON and XGPON over the same optical fiber. Taking in account this requirement, the fiber network architecture will not limit the future of the service provider business since GPON architectures, respecting B+ class of the GPON, are easily updated by placing newest terminal equipments, namely XOLT and XONT, and by replacing the current WDM filter by the new one in order to handle the new XGPON signals.

XGPON must support/emulate all GPON legacy services in case of total migration.

Like GPON, XGPON is required to support triple play services (data, voice and video), as well as mobile backhauling (accurate frequency/phase/time synchronization) application through its high quality of service and high bit rate feature capabilities. Access to Ethernet services such as point-to-point, multipoint-to-multipoint and rooted-multipoint Ethernet Virtual Connection services should be provided. Finally, as a global requirement, XG-PON needs to support IPv6.

# GPON/ETHERNET CHARACTERISTICS

GPON/Ethernet characteristics supported, both functional level and GTC-OMCI configuration, corresponds with the general mandatory characteristics defined in ITU-T G.984.3, G.984.4 and G.988 Recommendation:

- PON interface: downstream operating rate 2.488 Gbits/s, upstream operating rate 1.244 Gbits/s;
- 32 T-CONT and 256 simultaneous GEM ports;
- 1:64 SR is granted once optical power transmission from the OLT side is up from -27/30dBm;
- Unmarked or marked bandwidth management;
- Upstream and downstream FEC;
- Downstream AES encryption;
- Ethernet flow control in client's port: 802.3x and 802.3ab;
- Ability to classify and modify VLAN labels (single or double labeling);
- Ability to support multiple VLAN tags per service (Internet, IPTV, VoIP, ACS, etc) from Residential Gateway. And ability to translate those VLAN to one specific service VLAN on OLT side, like, IPTV service VLAN, Internet Service VLAN (SVLAN and CVLAN), and VoIP Service VLAN;
- 802.1 DSCP for CoS support;
- IEEE 802.1Q and 802.1p support;
- Multicast snooping support IGMPv2 and IGMPv3;
- Firmware upgrade through the PON interface following the mechanisms specified in the ITU-T G.984.4 and G.988, including a safe dual firmware updates image system and the ability of back-up, allowing the SINGLE PORT ONT start in case the software download fails, to enable a new software update.

## GPON MANAGEMENT

The system supports the configuration according to the recommendations described in ITU-T, G.984, G.988 and BBF TR-156.

Specifically the next functionalities are obtained via OMCI for diagnostic (counters and alarms):

- ONT configuration checking of the services provisioned;
- Acquisition of the physical parameters of the SINGLE PORT GPON ONT interface;
- Traffic counters, statistics, errors, GPON interface status: by VLAN, by traffic type, by priority;
- Traffic counters, statistics, errors, GbE interface status are only available by port;
- Configuration parameters of services provisioned in the ONT: T-CONT, GEMPORT, VLAN and GPON MAC tables;
- Alarms/events included in the standards mentioned above.

# STANDARDS

**Table 8: Standards**

<b>EMC</b>	<b>Standards</b>	EMC Directive 89/336/EEC, EMC Addendum Directive 92/31/EEC, EMC Addendum Directive 91/263/EEC (Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive)
	<b>Emissions</b>	EN50081-1, EN55022
	<b>Immunity</b>	EN50082-1, EN61000-4-2, EN61000-4-3, EN61000-4-4
<b>Operating Limits</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	EN300019
	<b>Relative humidity, maximum</b>	EN300019
<b>Environmental Standards</b>	<b>Acoustic noise</b>	ISO 3743 (<45dBa)
<b>Power and Grounding</b>		ETSI EN 300 132-2 V2.1.1 (2003-01) ETSI ETS 300 253: January 1995
<b>Optical Safety</b>		ALS - Automatic Laser Shutdown
<b>Safety and Protection</b>		EN/IEC 60950-1
<b>Mechanical Resistance</b>		EN300019
<b>Quality</b>		CE - Conformité Européenne
<b>Certification</b>		BBF.247 G-PON

# **Chapter 4**

## **SETUP**

---

### **BEFORE INSTALLING YOUR RGW DEVICE**

- Check for site's environmental conditions and look for power and optical access points nearby;
- Do not install the device in environments where the temperature or humidity exceeds the standard limits;
- This device is a passive cooling device. There are thermal holes in the surface of the box. To prevent the overheating do not obstruct these thermal holes;
- The ONT-RGW device is not designed for outdoor setup. Please place it in a convenient indoor/cabinet environment;
- Use only the provided power kit. The use of a third party power adapter may not guarantee its proper operation;
- To avoid any hazard or damage in your eyes, please never look directly into a fiber optic connector;
- Never assume that the laser beam is inactive or that the optical fiber is switched off.

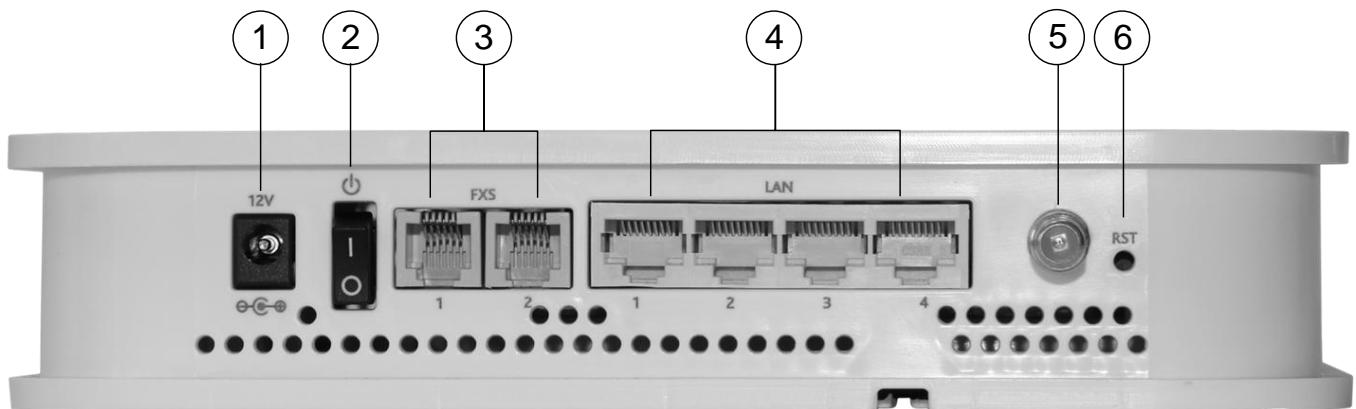
# CONNECTIONS

ONT-RGW connections are distributed by two side faces of the device. ONT-RGW connections' general view is show in the following picture, Figure 14

Figure 14: ONT-RGW connections general view



Figure 15: ONT-RGW connections 1



## ■ CONNECTIONS

Figure 16: ONT-RGW connections 2

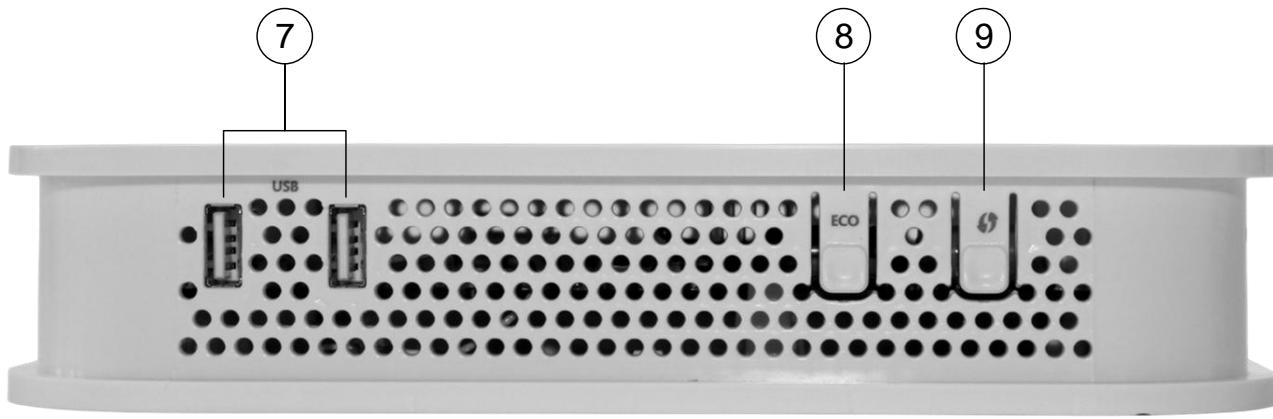


Table 9: ONT-RGW connections description

Number	Name	Description
1	12V	12V DC Power Supply Connector
2		ON/OFF button
3	FXS (1, 2)	2x RJ11 – FXS Ports
4	LAN (1, 2, 3, 4)	4x RJ45 Ports - 10/100/1000Base-T Ethernet with AUTO-MDIX
5 <sup>(1)</sup>	RF Video <sup>(1)</sup>	Video RF Connector, F type <sup>(1)</sup>
6	RST	Configurations RESET button
7	USB (1, 2)	2x USB 2.0 ports
8	ECO	Energy saving button. In order to verify the status of all LEDS press the button. If not pressed only POWER and RADIO SIGNAL LEDs have updated status information.
9		WPS - WiFi Protected Set-up

### NOTES:

(1) Optional.

Dependent on the ONT-RGW specific model

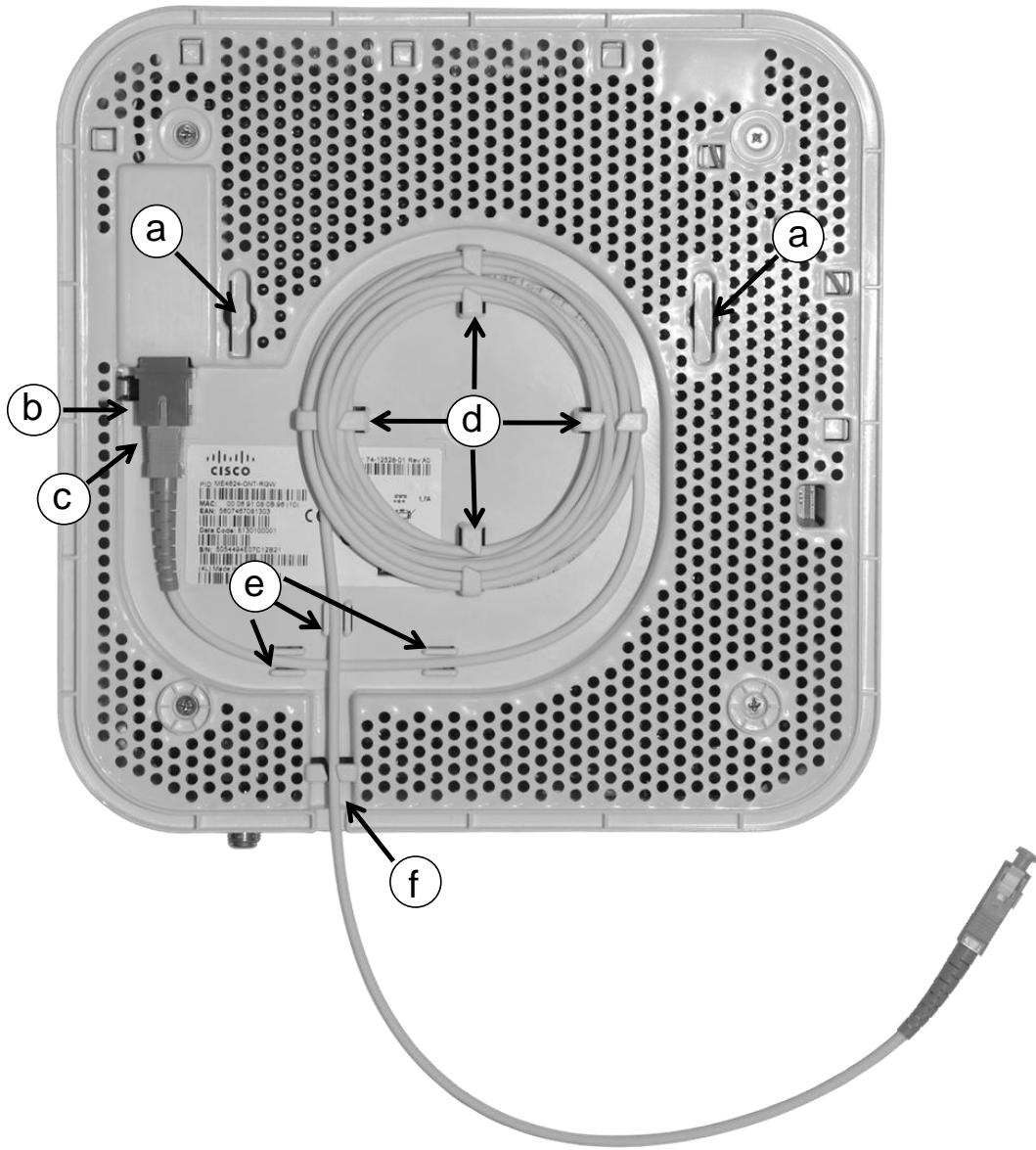
# HOW TO SETUP YOUR ONT-RGW

The ONT-RGW may be installed horizontally on a flat surface or wall mounted. Quick steps for these setups are described below.

## Wall-mount

- ONT-RGW wall mounting kit consists of two AGL. ZN. CC. PZ. 3,5X30mm screws, standard DIN 7505-B, and two Nylon M 6X30 wall anchors
- On the back of the ONT-RGW there are two mounting hole. Refer to Figure 17- **a)** to locate the mounting holes for your installation;
- Mark on the wall the two ONT-RGW holding screws' locations;
- Drill the holes on the wall with a drill bit size that matches the screws or wall anchors' size if you are using wall anchors;
- Secure the screws on the wall leaving a distance of about 3mm between the screw nut and the wall;
- Remove the ONT-RGW optical adaptor protection cap, Figure 17- **b);**
- Clean the ONT-RGW optical connector face within the optical adaptor with an appropriate optical connector cleaning material;
- Remove the protection cap of one of optical SC/APC connector of optical patchcord;
- Clean the optical SC/APC connector face with an appropriate optical connector cleaning material;
- Plug the patchcord cleaned SC/APC optical connector on the ONT.-RGW SC/APC adaptor, observing the alignment mechanism, Figure 17- **c);**
- You will hear a click when the connector is secure into place;
- Pass the optical patchcord, in a counter- clockwise direction, round the storage circular guide on the back of the equipment, wrapping it round as many times as necessary, Figure 17- **d).** Please avoid small bend radius on the patchcord (30mm minimum bend radius);
- Pass the other end of the optical patchcord to the outside of the equipment using the passing hole, Figure 17- **f);**
- Fix the optical patchcord with plastic clamps to the ONT-RGW the appropriate fixing support fastening the plastic clamp just enough to secure the optical patchcord, Figure 17- **e);**
- Hold the ONT RGW vertically and align the center of the equipment mounting holes Figure 17- **a)** with the holding screws in the wall;
- Assure the screws enter the mounting holes, Figure 17- **a);**
- Slide the equipment vertically down to hold it in place.

Figure 17: ONT-RGW back side –optical patch cord installation



## HORIZONTAL POSITION

- Remove the ONT-RGW optical adaptor protection cap, Figure 17- b);
- Clean the ONT-RGW optical connector face within the optical adaptor with an appropriate optical connector cleaning material;
- Remove the protection cap of one of optical SC/APC connector of optical patchcord;
- Clean the optical SC/APC connector face with an appropriate optical connector cleaning material;
- Plug the patchcord cleaned SC/APC optical connector on the ONT.-RGW SC/APC adaptor, observing the alignment mechanism, Figure 17- c);
- You will hear a click when the connector is secure into place;

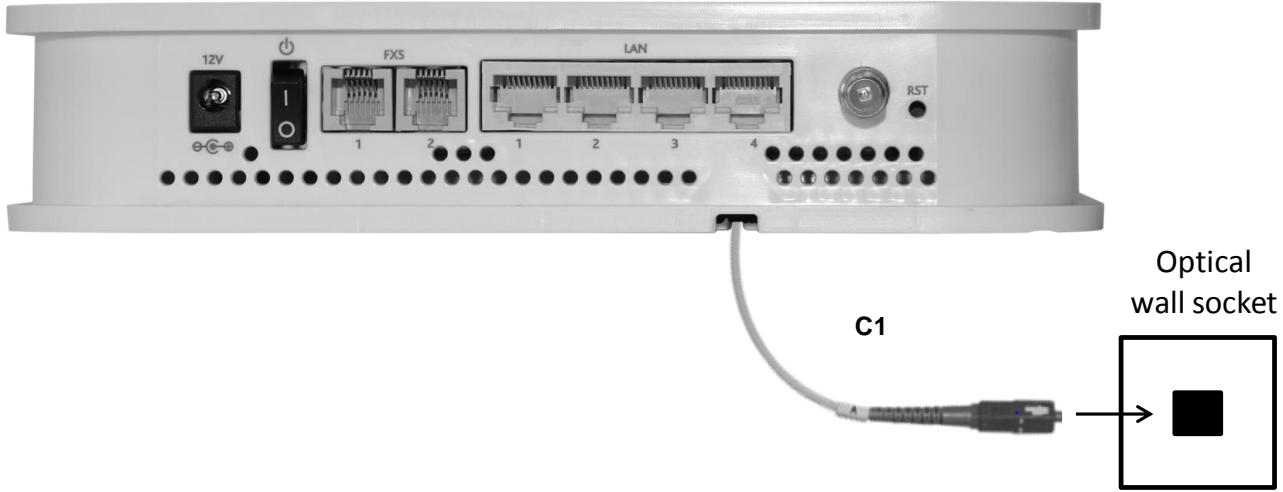
- Pass the optical patchcord, in a counter-clockwise direction, round the storage circular guide on the back of the equipment, wrapping it round as many times as necessary, Figure 17- **d**). Please avoid small bend radius on the patchcord (30mm minimum bend radius);
- Pass the other end of the optical patchcord to the outside of the equipment using the passing hole, Figure 17- **f**);
- Fix the optical patchcord with plastic clamps to the ONT-RGW the appropriate fixing support fastening the plastic clamp just enough to secure the optical patchcord, Figure 17- **e**);

# INTERFACE CONNECTION

## OPTICAL CABLE CONNECTION

- Connect the optical cable (C4) from the ONT-RGW to the optical socket, Figure 18;

Figure 18: Interfaces connection 1 (PON Interface)



- Connect the Ethernet UTP CAT5E (C1) cable (direct or crossover) from the ONT-RGW Ethernet port (B1) to the Home Gateway's WAN port (B6);

## GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ONT-RGW CONNECTIONS

Figure 19 bellow shows the connections to be made between the ONT-RGW and the home network devices. Please refer to Figure 15 and Table 9 for the ONT-RGW connector description and to Table 10 for the description of the connecting cables that must be used.

Table 10: ONT-RGW connections

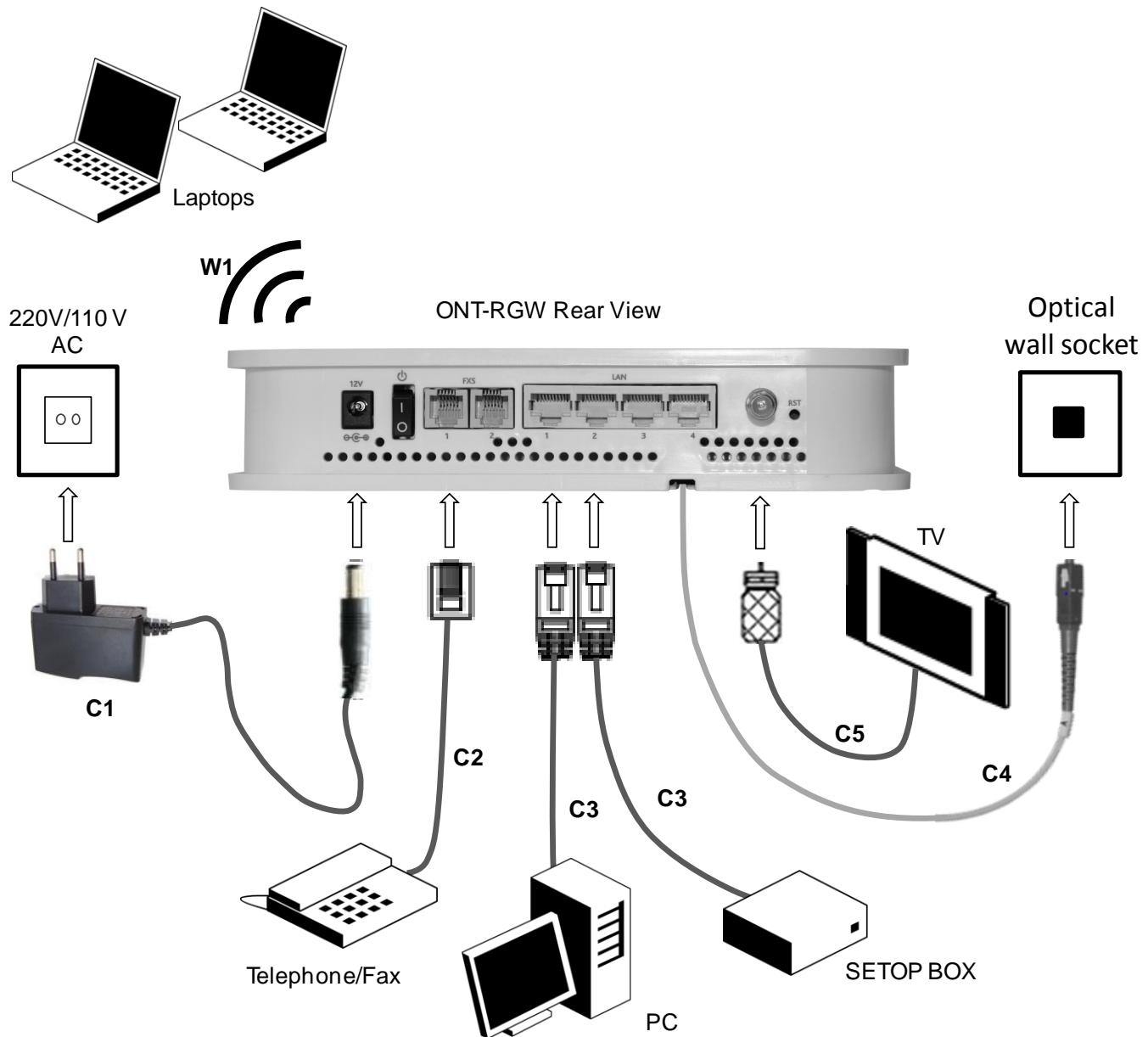
Connection	Description
C1	12V DC Adapter
C2	RJ11 Telephone cable
C3	Ethernet Cable UTP CAT56 cable (direct or crossover)
C4	Single-mode Optical Cable with SC/APC Connector (GPON)
C5 <sup>(1)</sup>	Cable with F-type Connectors, Coaxial 75 Ohm

Connection	Description
W1	WiFi

**NOTES:**

- (1) Optional; Dependent on the ONT-RGW specific model

Figure 19: ONT-RGW connections



# **Chapter 5**

## **CONFIGURATION**

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### **ONT-RGW ACTIVATION**

The ONT-RGW activation process has a distributed set of procedures that allow the connection of a inactive equipment to a PON network. This configuration is done following the procedure described in the OMCI protocol.

# CUSTOMIZATION

For customization process, the requirements specified in the G.984.4, G.984.5 and ‘Implementer’s Guide’ in the G.984.4 v1 are taken into account.

## SOFTWARE DOWNLOAD FROM THE OLT

The software download is made following the OMCI-based procedure included in the ‘Implementer’s Guide’ of the G.984.4 Recommendation.

The Managed Entity (ME) in charge of managing the software download is named Software Image. Per each ME containing independently-manageable software, the ONT-RGW creates two software images. Each image will have three attributes:

- Valid - if it has been verified that it’s content is an image with executable code;
- Committed - if once the ONT-RGW is rebooted, it is loaded and executed;
- Active - if it is loaded and it is being executed in the ONT-RGW.

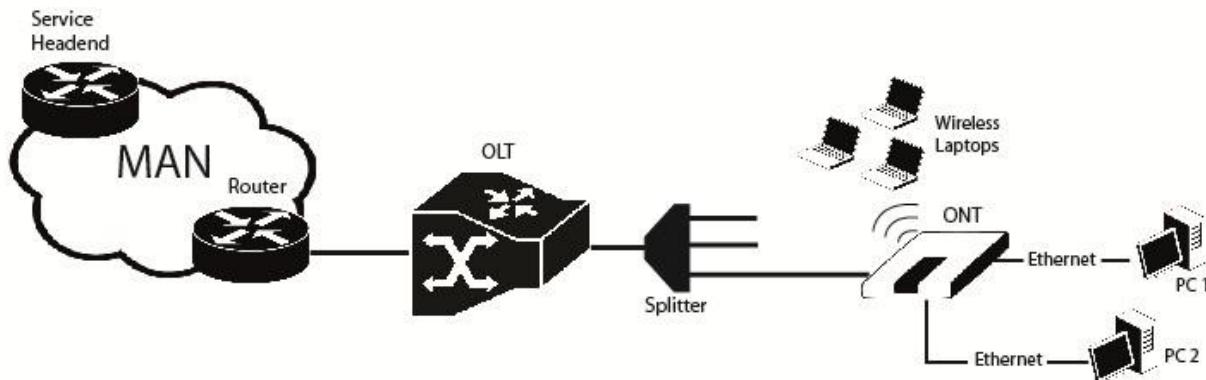
There can be only one active image and only one committed image at a given moment. The ONT-RGW goes through a series of states in order to download and activate a software image. Each state is defined according to the states of the variables of both images. The OLT controls the ONT-RGW state through a series of commands:

- Start download
  - It starts the software download sequence. This action is only valid for inactive and non-committed software images;
- Download section
  - It downloads a section of a software image. This action is only valid for an image that is being downloaded;
- End download
  - It indicates the end of a download sequence, providing the CRC and information about version for the final verification of the downloaded software image. This action is only valid for a software image that is being downloaded;
- Activate image
  - It loads/executes a valid software image. When this action is applied to an inactive software image, the execution of the current code image is suspended, the associated software image is loaded from the non-volatile memory and the execution of the new code image is started. When this action is applied over a software image that is active, a reboot is executed;
- Commit image
  - It selects a valid SW image to be loaded and executed by default when the ONT-RGW is restarted;
- Composition of the Software Image
  - A software image is divided into sections of 31 bytes, with one section per OMCC message and each section protected by the CRC of the OMCC. A group of sections makes up a window, and a group of windows constituting the image.

## NETWORK SETUP

ONT-RGW is the link between the modem and all of the peripherals in the LAN. The following figure shows a possible network setup containing three wireless computers and two wired computers.

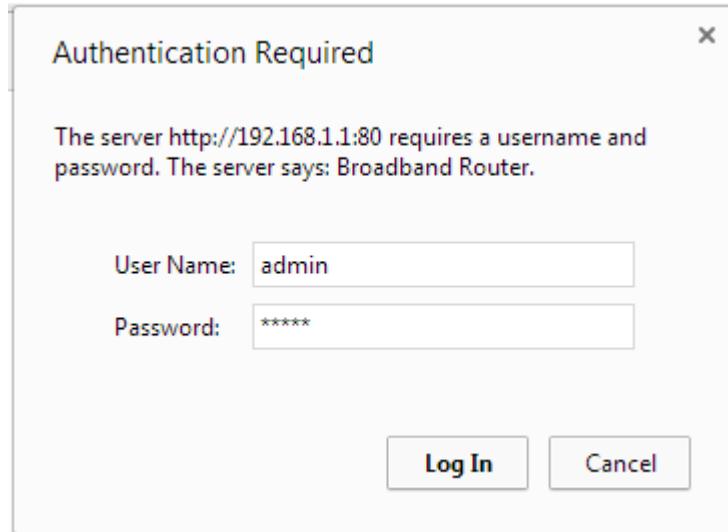
Figure 20: ONT-RGW Network Setup



## ONT-RGW GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONFIGURATION

To configure the ONT-RGW, enter the URL address <http://192.168.1.1> address in your browser.

Figure 21: ONT-RGW management login



The administrative user and password is:

- User: admin
- Password: admin

After logging in, the main window is as shown in the next figure. The shown main window is device info summary window.

Figure 22: ONT-RGW management main screen



The ONT-RGW Management lets the user configure these categories by clicking the folder icons in the Control Menu pane.

- Device Info
- Advanced Setup
- Wireless
- Voice
- Diagnostics
- Management

## DEVICE INFO

Selecting Device Info menu item, expands Device Info sub-menu into listed items, :

- Summary
- WAN
- Statistics
- Route
- ARP
- DHCP
- VOICE

Figure 23: ONT-RGW Graphic User Interface main menu



## SUMMARY

Selection of Device Info sub-menu item Summary, displays in the main window the initial device info configuration details, Figure 24. The initial displayed information will be updated to the current device info details by the performed configuration settings of the ONT. Description of the Device Info window parameters can be found in Table 11.

**Figure 24: Device Info details – initial configuration**

Device Info	
<b>Serial Number:</b>	5054494E072894AF
<b>Symmetric CPU Threads:</b>	2
<b>Software Version:</b>	3RGW030000r760
<b>Wireless Driver Version:</b>	6.37.14.4803.cpe4.14L04.0-kdb
<b>Voice Service Version:</b>	Voice
<b>LAN IPv4 Address:</b>	192.168.1.1
<b>Date/Time:</b>	Thu Jan 1 00:25:42 1970

**Table 11: Device Info window parameters**

Parameter	Description
Serial Number	ONT serial number
Symmetric CPU Threads	Number of ONT Symmetric CPU Threads
Software Version	Installed ONT software version
Wireless Driver Version	Installed ONT Wireless Driver version
LAN IPv4 Address	ONT LAN initial IPv4 Address; corresponds to the ONT IPV4 address used to access the ONT HTTP GUI
Date/Time	Initial ONT date; this value will be updated the ONT has access to an NTP server, upon an IPoE configuration

## WAN

Selection of the Device Info sub-menu item WAN displays in the main window the current WAN configuration details, Figure 25.

The window is composed of two tables:

- WAN info;
- GRE Tunnels Status

Description of the WAN Info Table parameters can be found in and GRE Tunnels Status table parameters in .

■ CUSTOMIZATION

Figure 25: WAN current configuration details window – initial window

WAN Info														
Interface	Description	Type	VlanMuxId	IPv6	Igmp Pxy	Igmp Src Enbl	MLD Pxy	MLD Src Enbl	NAT	Firewall	Status	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Enable/Disable
GRE Tunnels Status														
Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Tunnel Mode	Status						

Figure 26: WAN current configuration details window – exemple of 2 WAN interfaces and a GRE Tunnel configured

WAN Info														
Interface	Description	Type	VlanMuxId	IPv6	Igmp Pxy	Igmp Src Enbl	MLD Pxy	MLD Src Enbl	NAT	Firewall	Status	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	15	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Connected	172.22.107.126	(null)	Enable
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	11	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Connected	172.22.190.70		Enable
GRE Tunnels Status														
Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Tunnel Mode	Status						
gre_tunnel	172.22.107.5	190.20.20.4	10.10.10.1	10.10.10.2	255.255.255.0	128	Layer 2	Enabled						

Table 12: WAN Info Table parameters

Parameter	Description
Interface	WAN interface identification (string); attributed on the Wan interface configuration; if not set by the user, the system names the interface automatically as “xxx0.n”, where xxx is the type of interface (eg ppp stands for pppoe) n is number indicating order of interface creation, starting in 1
Description	WAN service description; String that can be entered by the user; default values indicates type of WAN service (pppoe/ipoe/gre/br), used layer 2 interface (eg. veip0/eth1) interface and used vlan id (eg. 11)
Type	Identifies Wan service Type (PPPoE/IPoE/gre/br)
VlanMuxId	Used 802.1Q VLAN ID (0-4094)
IPv6	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if IPv6 is enabled
Igmp Pxy	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if IGMP proxy is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv4.
Igmp Src Enbl	Flag (enable/disable); indicates if IGMP source is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv4.
MLD Pxy	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if MLD proxy is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv6.
MLD Src Enbl	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if MLD source is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv6.
NAT	Flag (enable/disable); Indicates if NAT is enabled

Parameter	Description
Firewall	Flag (enable/disable); Indicates if Firewall is enabled
Status	Indicates interface connection status (connected/disconnected)
IPv4 Address	Indicates IPV4 interface address
IPv6 Address	Indicates IPV6 interface address if IPV6 is enabled
Enable/Disable	Flag (enable/disable); indicate if the interface is administratively enabled

**Table 13: GRE Tunnels Status Table parameters**

Parameter	Description
Tunnel Name	Gre Tunnel identification (string) configured when gre tunnel is created
Local IP	IP address of the local end interface of the GRE tunnel
Remote IP	IP address of the local end interface of the GRE tunnel
Tunnel IP	Tunnel IP Address
Peer IP	Peer IP Address
Tunnel Mask	Tunnel mask
TTL	Time To Live in seconds
Tunnel Mode	Indicates if this is a Layer 2 mode tunnel
Status	Flag (enable/disable); indicate the Tunnel is administratively enabled

## STATISTICS

When selected the Device Info sub-menu item Statistics expands into a statistics sub-menu, composed of the following items:

- LAN
- WAN Service

The main window shows the LAN statistics information

## LAN

Selection of the Device Info, Statistics submenu, item LAN displays in the main window the current LAN (Local Area Network) statistics information, Figure 27.

Received and Transmitted Total and per type of traffic Statistics will be displayed for each LAN interface with traffic. LAN statistics parameter description can be found in Table 14.

Figure 27: LAN Statistics

Statistics -- LAN

Interface	Received								Transmitted									
	Total				Multicast		Unicast		Total				Multicast		Unicast		Broadcast	
	Bytes	Pkts	Errs	Drops	Bytes	Pkts	Bytes	Pkts	Bytes	Pkts	Errs	Drops	Bytes	Pkts	Bytes	Pkts	Bytes	Pkts
eth0	685124	5840	0	0	0	255	5585	0	2359645	5631	0	0	0	157	5474	0		
eth1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eth2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eth3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
wl0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Reset Statistics](#)

Table 14: LAN Statistics Table parameters

Parameter	Description
Interface	LAN interface Identification (string). <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• eth #, # - number : 0 to 3 – ONT-RGW ETH port number</li><li>• wl0, Wireless interface</li></ul>
Total <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Received/transmitted</li></ul>	Total values (Multicast+Unicast+Broadcast) of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bytes – Total number of Received /Transmitted Bytes</li><li>• Pkts – Total number of Received/transmitted Packets</li><li>• Errs– Total number of Received/transmitted Errors</li><li>• Drops – Total number of Received/transmitted Drops</li></ul>
Multicast <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Received/transmitted</li></ul>	Number of received/transmitted Multicast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bytes</li><li>• Pkts – Packets</li><li>• Errs– Errors</li><li>• Drops</li></ul>
Unicast <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Received/transmitted</li></ul>	Number of received/transmitted Unicast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bytes</li><li>• Pkts – Packets</li><li>• Errs– Errors</li><li>• Drops</li></ul>
Broadcast <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Received/transmitted</li></ul>	Number of received/transmitted Broadcast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bytes</li><li>• Pkts – Packets</li><li>• Errs– Errors</li><li>• Drops</li></ul>

## WAN SERVICE

Selection of the Device Info, Statistics sub-menu Item WAN service displays in the main window the Wide Area Network statistics information per configured Wan service, Figure 28.

WAN Service statistics parameter description can be found in Table 15

Figure 28: Wan statistics

Statistics -- WAN																					
Interface	Description	Received								Transmitted											
		Total				Multicast		Unicast		Broadcast		Total				Multicast		Unicast		Broadcast	
		Bytes	Pkts	Errs	Drops	Bytes	Pkts	Pkts	Pkts	Bytes	Pkts	Errs	Drops	Bytes	Pkts	Pkts	Pkts	Pkts			
veip0.1	ipoe_veip0.15	23154	234	0	0	0	0	231	3	46296	358	0	0	0	0	0	358	0			
veip0.3	br_veip0.12	588	14	0	0	0	0	13	1	160887	1654	0	0	24309	251	1031	372				
ppp0.2	pppoe_veip0.11	195387898	148409	0	0	0	0	148409	0	48682762	87123	0	0	0	0	87123	0				

[Reset Statistics](#)

Table 15: WAN Statistics Table parameters

Parameter	Description
Interface	WAN interface identification (string)
Description	WAN service description; String that can be entered by the user at the Wan service creation ; default values indicates type of WAN service (pppoe/ipoe/gre/br), used layer 2 interface (eg. veip0/eth1) interface and used vlan id (eg. 11)
Total • Received/transmitted	Total values (Multicast+Unicast+Broadcast) of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bytes – Total number of Received /Transmitted Bytes</li> <li>Pkts – Total number of Received/transmitted Packets</li> <li>Errs– Total number of Received/transmitted Errors</li> <li>Drops – Total number of Received/transmitted Drops</li> </ul>
Multicast • Received/transmitted	Number of received/transmitted Multicast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bytes</li> <li>Pkts – Packets</li> <li>Errs– Errors</li> <li>Drops</li> </ul>
Unicast • Received/transmitted	Number of received/transmitted Unicast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bytes</li> <li>Pkts – Packets</li> <li>Errs– Errors</li> <li>Drops</li> </ul>
Broadcast • Received/transmitted	Number of received/transmitted Broadcast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bytes</li> <li>Pkts – Packets</li> </ul>

Parameter	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Errs – Errors</li> <li>• Drops</li> </ul>

## ROUTE

Selection of the Device Info sub-menu Route item, compresses the open Device info sub-menu if expanded (eg Statistics) and shows in the main window the Device Routing information, Figure 29. In the example below the destination address is the address of the ONT-RGW bridge (br0 Interface) and the route status is up.

Route Table parameter description can be found in Table 16

Figure 29: Device Route Info

Device Info -- Route						
Flags: U - up, ! - reject, G - gateway, H - host, R - reinstate D - dynamic (redirect), M - modified (redirect).						
Destination	Gateway	Subnet Mask	Flag	Metric	Service	Interface
192.168.1.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0		br0

Table 16: Device Routing information Table parameters

Parameter	Description
Destination	IP Destination Address
Gateway	Used Gateway IP Address, if configured
Subnet Mask	Used sub network mask, if configured
Flag	Route status indication flag: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U – UP</li> <li>• ! – reject</li> <li>• G – gateway</li> <li>• H – host</li> <li>• R – Reinstate</li> <li>• D – Dynamic (redirect)</li> <li>• M – modified</li> </ul>
Metric	Used metric
Service	Service using the route
Interface	Interface used by the Route

## ARP

Selection of the Device Info sub-menu ARP item, compresses the open Device Info sub-menu if expanded (eg Statistics) and shows in the main window the Device ARP information, Figure 30.

Device ARP information parameter description can be found in Table 17.

ARP is used to convert an IP address to a Physical address. The ARP table

In the example below the IP Address is the allocated IP address by the ONT-RGW the laptop connected to one of the device ETH LAN ports and used to access the device GUI (Graphic User Interface) for Device configuration. The HW address corresponding to this IP address is the laptop MAC, the ARP flags value is complete since the IP address was successfully resolved to the Laptop MAC address . The logical device the laptop is connected is the ONT-RGW bridge br0. This is the ARP table for this device.

**Figure 30: Device ARP Info**

Device Info -- ARP			
IP address	Flags	HW Address	Device
192.168.1.2	Complete	38:ea:a7:fc:4c:41	br0

**Table 17: Device ARP information Table parameters**

Parameter	Description
IP Address	External Device IP Address
Flags	ARP status indication flag: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete</li><li>• Incomplete...</li></ul>
HW address	External device Hardware address
Device	Used Device Interface
Metric	Used Metric
Service	Service using the route
Interface	Interface used by the route

## DHCP

Selection of the Device Info sub-menu DHCP item, compresses the open Device Info sub-menu if expanded (eg Statistics) and shows in the main window the Device DHCP Leases information, Figure 31.

Device DHCP information parameter description can be found in Table 18.

**Figure 31: Device DHCP Leases Info**

Device Info -- DHCP Leases			
Hostname	MAC Address	IP Address	Expires In
p-cfmacedo2	38:ea:a7:fc:4c:41	192.168.1.2	23 hours, 45 minutes, 17 seconds

**Table 18: Device DHCP Leases information Table parameters**

Parameter	Description
Hostname	External Device (with an IP Address was attributed by DHCP lease by the ONT-RGW) Name
MAC Address	External Device (with an IP Address was attributed by DHCP lease by the ONT-RGW) MAC Address
IP Address	External Device IP Address attributed by DHCP lease by the ONT-RGW
Expires in	Remaining validity time of DHCP leased External Device IP address

## VOICE

Selection of the Device Info sub-menu VOICE item, compresses the open Device Info sub-menu if expanded (eg Statistics) and shows in the main window the Device Voice Status information, Figure 32

Device DHCP information parameter description can be found in Table 18.

**Figure 32: Device Voice Status information table**

Status -- Voice			
SIP Account	User Name	User Status	Registration Status
1	undefined	Enabled	Disabled
2	undefined	Enabled	Disabled

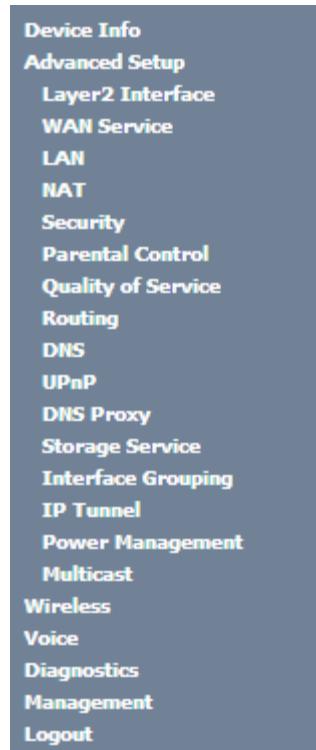
**Table 19: Device Voice Status information Table parameters**

Parameter	Description
SIP Account	SIP account identifier; two SIP account can be configured at the ONT-RGW:
User Name	SIP Account Access Data Information: Username
User Status	SIP Account Access Data Information: User Status (enabled/disabled)
Registration Status	Information of the status of SIP Account Registration process: (enabled/disabled)

# ADVANCED SETUP

Selection of the main menu item Advanced Setup expands Advanced Setup sub-menu, Figure 33.

Figure 33: Advanced Setup Expanded Menu



The main Windows shows the Layer2 interface menu, GPON interface configuration window,

## LAYER2 INTERFACE

This menu item allows the configuration of the wan ONT-wan interface (uplink interface) as GPON wan interface or ETH wan interface (physical electrical ETH interface). In the last case the ONT-RGW is configured simply as a conventional RGW.

Selection of Advanced Setup sub-menu item Layer2 Interface expands Layer2 Interface submenu items than allow the configuration of the WAN interface (uplink interface):

- GPON Interface
- Ethernet Interface

## GPON INTERFACE

Selection of Advanced Setup, Layer2 Interface sub-menu item GPON interface displays in the main window GPON WAN Interface Configuration window which is the default configuration for WAN interface, Figure 34. In this window it is possible to add or remove GPON WAN interface.

Device DHCP information parameter description can be found in Table 20.

**Figure 34: GPON WAN Interface Configuration- initial window**

Interface/(Name)	Connection Mode	Remove
veip0/veip0	VlanMuxMode	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add      Remove

**Table 20: GPON WAN interface configuration Table parameters**

Parameter	Description
Interface/(Name)	ONT-RGW WAN interface Identification. In the case of GPON Wan interface – veip0/veip0
Connection Mode	Value: VlanMuxMode
Remove	If selected, the WAN interface can be removed with Remove button

## ETH INTERFACE

Selection of Advanced Setup, Layer2 Interface sub-menu, item ETH interface, displays in the main window ETH WAN Interface configuration –Add/Remove window, Figure 35. In this window it is possible to add a new ETH Wan interface or remove an Existing ETH WAN interface.

### ETH WAN Interface ADD and Configure

To Add na ETH WAN interface, use the button Add, Figure 35. A new window will be displayed where is possible to select on a combo box the ONT-RGW ETH physical interface to be the ETH Wan interface, Figure 36. Once selected the ETH Wan interface use the Apply/Save Button, Figure 37, to validate the selection and progress to the next and final configuration window, Figure 38, displaying the ETH WAN current configuration.

Device DHCP information parameter description can be found in Table 21.

**Figure 35: ETH WAN Interface Configuration- Add/Remove Window**

**ETH WAN Interface Configuration**

Choose Add, or Remove to configure ETH WAN interfaces.  
Allow one ETH as layer 2 wan interface.

Interface/(Name)	Connection Mode	Remove
------------------	-----------------	--------

**Figure 36: ETH WAN Interface Configuration - Select ETH WAN interface**

**ETH WAN Configuration**  
This screen allows you to configure a ETH port .

Select a ETH port:

eth0/eth0 ▾  
 eth0/eth0  
 eth1/eth1  
 eth2/eth2  
 eth3/eth3

**Figure 37: ETH WAN Interface Configuration - Validation of ETH WAN interface selection.**

**ETH WAN Configuration**  
This screen allows you to configure a ETH port .

Select a ETH port:

eth1/eth1 ▾

**Figure 38: ETH WAN Interface Configuration - Final configuration window**

**ETH WAN Interface Configuration**

Choose Add, or Remove to configure ETH WAN interfaces.  
Allow one ETH as layer 2 wan interface.

Interface/(Name)	Connection Mode	Remove
eth1/eth1	VlanMuxMode	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Table 21: ETH WAN interface configuration Table parameters**

Parameter	Description
Interface/(Name)	ONT-RGW WAN interface Identification. In the case of ETH Wan

Parameter	Description
	interface – eth#/eth#, # - ONT –RGW ethernet physical interface order number : 0 to 3
Connection Mode	Value: VlanMuxMode
Remove	If selected, the WAN interface can be removed with Remove button

## WAN SERVICE

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item Wan Service will display in the main window two configuration tables, Table parameters' description can be found in tables Table 22 and Table 23.

In this window it is possible the Addition and Removal of WAN services.

Figure 39:

- Wan service setup
- GRE tunnels setup

Table parameters' description can be found in tables Table 22 and Table 23.

In this window it is possible the Addition and Removal of WAN services.

Figure 39: Advanced Setup WAN Service main window

**Wide Area Network (WAN) Service Setup**

Choose Add, Remove or Edit to configure a WAN service over a selected interface.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	VlanTpId	Igmp Proxy	Igmp Source	NAT	Firewall	IPv6	Mld Proxy	Mld Source	Remove	Edit	Enable/Disable
-----------	-------------	------	-----------	-----------	----------	------------	-------------	-----	----------	------	-----------	------------	--------	------	----------------

**GRE Tunnels Setup**

Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Remove	Tunnel Mode	Enable/Disable
-------------	----------	-----------	-----------	---------	-------------	-----	--------	-------------	----------------

Table 22: WAN Service Setup Table parameters

Parameter	Description
Interface	WAN interface identification (string); attributed on the Wan interface configuration; if not set by the user, the system names the interface automatically as “xxx0.n”, where xxx is the type of interface (eg ppp stands for pppoe) n is number indicating order of interface creation, starting in 1
Description	WAN service description; String that can be entered by the user; default values indicates type of WAN service (pppoe/ipoe/gre/br), used layer 2 interface (eg. veip0/eth1) interface and used vlan id (eg. 11)

Parameter	Description
Type	Identifies Wan service Type (PPPoE/IPoE/gre/br)
Vlan8021p	IEEE 802.1P Priority value (0 to 7)- to use for tagged services Set to “-1” for Untagged services
VlanMuxId	Used 802.1Q VLAN ID (0-4094) for tagged services; for untagged services use value “-1”
Vlan Tpid	VLAN Tag Protocol Identifier;
Igmp Proxy	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if IGMP proxy is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv4.
Igmp Source	Flag (enable/disable); indicates if IGMP source is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv4.
Igmp Src Enbl	Flag (enable/disable); indicates if IGMP source is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv4.
NAT	Flag (enable/disable); Indicates if NAT is enabled
Firewall	Flag (enable/disable); Indicates if Firewall is enabled
IPv6	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if IPv6 is enabled
MLD Pxy	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if MLD proxy is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv6.
MLD Src	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if MLD source is enabled; to use for multicast configuration in the case of IPv6.
Remove	If selected, the WAN Service can be removed with Remove button
Edit	Flag (enable/disable) ; indicates if IPv6 is enabled
Enable/Disable	Flag (enable/disable); indicate if the interface is administratively enabled

Table 23: GRE Tunnels Setup Table parameters

Parameter	Description
Tunnel Name	GRE Tunnel identification (string) configured when gre tunnel is created
Local IP	IP address of the local end interface of the GRE tunnel
Remote IP	IP address of the local end interface of the GRE tunnel
Tunnel IP	Tunnel IP Address
Peer IP	Peer IP Address
Tunnel Mask	Tunnel mask
TTL	Time To Live in seconds
Remove	If selected, the GRE Tunnel can be removed with Remove button
Tunnel Mode	Indicates if this is a Layer 2 mode tunnel
Enable/Disable	Flag (enable/disable); indicate the Tunnel is administratively enabled

## WAN SERVICE CREATION

To create a WAN service, use the ADD button in the Advanced Setup WAN service Main window, Figure 39. A new window will be displayed where is possible to select on a combo box the ONT-RGW WAN interface associated to the service to create, Figure 40. Once selected the WAN interface use the Next Button, Figure 41, to progress to the next WAN service configuration window – Type of service selection and service configuration, Figure 42.

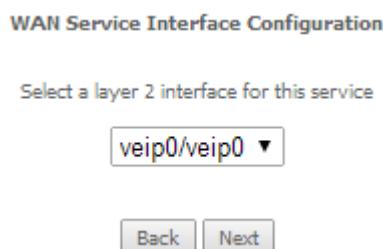
Four types of WAN services can be created and configured:

- PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)
- IP over Ethernet (IPoE)
- GRE Tunneling (over Layer 2)
- Bridging

**Figure 40: WAN service Interface configuration window**



**Figure 41: WAN service Interface selection for the WAN service to setup**



### PPPoE TYPE OF SERVICE CREATION, (Figure 42 to Figure 45)

After the selection of the WAN interface associated to the service to create, Figure 40 and Figure 41 , use the Next button at Figure 41, to progress to the next WAN Service setup window- Wan service Configuration, Figure 42

At this window execute the following steps:

- Step 1** Select the PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) WAN service type.
- Step 2** At the Field Service Description enter a string for the service description; the default service description is a string automatically filled in when the type o device is selected(Step1) and composed by the type of Service followed by underscore and the WAN interface name , e.g. pppoe\_veip0

Next fields of the WAN service configuration are related to VLAN tagging configuration:

- 802.1P priority; definition of the upstream traffic classification by attributing a Pbit value (0->7; 0 being the lowest priority traffic)
- 802.1Q VLAN ID, Specifies the VLAN identifier; values from 0 to 4096
- VLAN TPID; Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) is a 16-bit field of the IEEE 802.1Q header, that is used to identify the frame as a tagged frame;

Possible values are:

- 0x8100, TPID default value; Used for single tagged frames or for double tagged frames as the inner or customer VLAN tag (802.1ad conventions)
- 0x88A8, Used in double tagged frames, for the outer or service VLAN tag (802.1ad conventions); in this case the inner VLAN (C-VLAN) tag TPID has the default value of 0x8100;
- 0x9100, Used in double tagged frames, for the outer or service VLAN tag (older version of 802.1Q); in this case the inner VLAN (C-VLAN) tag TPID has the default value of 0x8100;

#### **VLAN TAGGING CONFIGURATION PROCEDURE, (Figure 42 to Figure 45):**

- Step 3** For tagged service, at the field 802.1P priority, enter the pbit value (0-7) to mark the upstream traffic according to the desired CoS for the service to create; a higher value corresponds to a higher priority CoS;  
For untagged service leave the filed with the default value of -1;
- Step 4** For tagged service, at the VLAN ID field enter the VLAN ID value (0-4094) of the VLAN used by the service  
For untagged service leave the field with the default value of -1;
- Step 5** For tagged service select a TPID value from the selection combo box, Figure 43.  
0x8100, TPID default value; if selected a single tagged service is configured  
0x88A8 or 0x9100, TPID used for the outer VLAN (S-VLAN) for double tagged services; if selected a double VLAN tagged service is configured; in this case the inner VLAN (C-VLAN) tag TPID has the default value of 0x8100;
- Step 6** At the field Network Protocol Selection use the selection combo box to choose one of the available options:
- IPv4 Only (default value);
  - IPv4 & IPv6 (Dual Stack);
  - IPv6 Only;

Figure 42: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – PPPoE service

**WAN Service Configuration**

Select WAN service type:

1  PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)  
 IP over Ethernet  
 GRE Tunneling (over Layer 2)  
 Bridging

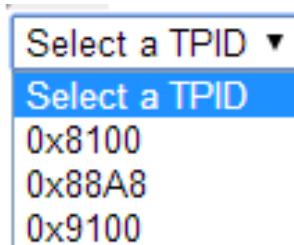
Enter Service Description: 2

For tagged service, enter valid 802.1P Priority and 802.1Q VLAN ID.  
 For untagged service, set -1 to both 802.1P Priority and 802.1Q VLAN ID.

Enter 802.1P Priority [0-7]: 3   
 Enter 802.1Q VLAN ID [0-4094]: 4   
 Select VLAN TPID: 5

Network Protocol Selection: 6

Figure 43: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration - TPID selection combo box



**Step 7** Once the WAN service setup parameters are configured use Next button, Figure 45, to progress to the next WAN Service setup window- Connection establishment parameters configuration, Figure 46.

Figure 44: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration - Network Protocol selection combo box

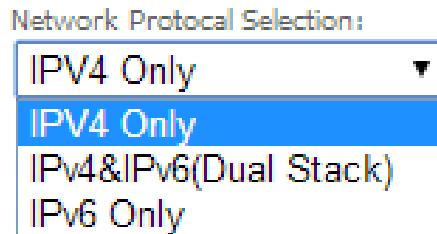


Figure 45: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – finalize type of service configuration

#### WAN Service Configuration

Select WAN service type:

- PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)
- IP over Ethernet
- GRE Tunneling (over Layer 2)
- Bridging

Enter Service Description:

For tagged service, enter valid 802.1P Priority and 802.1Q VLAN ID.

For untagged service, set -1 to both 802.1P Priority and 802.1Q VLAN ID.

Enter 802.1P Priority [0-7]:

Enter 802.1Q VLAN ID [0-4094]:

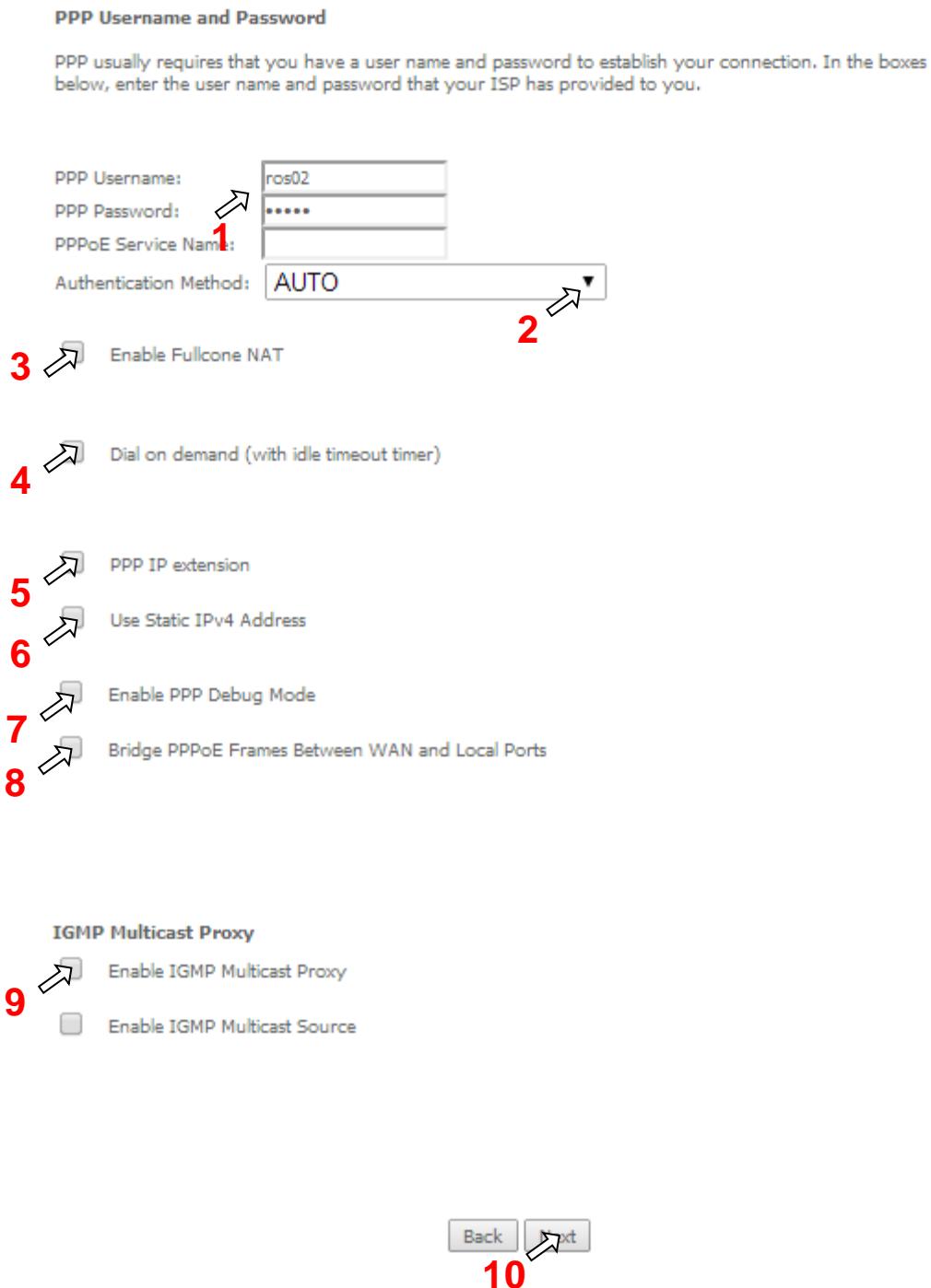
Select VLAN TPID:

Network Protocol Selection:

7

The WAN Service Setup window – Connection establishment configuration, Figure 46, allows the configuration of the PPPoE connection establishment parameters, as explained below.

Figure 46: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window



**PPPoE CONNECTION ESTABLISHMENT PARAMETERS CONFIGURATION, Figure 45:**

- Step 1** Select the PPP username and password and use the access data provided by your ISP Username and password) to establish the PPPoE connection, Figure 46;
- Step 2** At the authentication method selection combo box select one of the available option, Figure 47:
- AUTO;
  - PAP, Password Authentication Protocol, simple unsecure method of authentication since password are send unencrypted over the network; the authentication is done once upon link establishment.
  - CHAP, Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol, secure authentication method, uses a secret known by the client and the authentication server; the authenticator sends a challenge to which the client must answer to by using the secret. The answer is compared against the result obtained by the authenticator itself using the secret. CHAP periodically verifies the identity of the client by sending a new challenge.
  - MSCHAP, Microsoft extension to the CHAP protocol – is a modified CHAP.
- Step 3** If Fullcone NAT is to be used select the option Enable Fullcone NAT; If enabled a warning message on the disadvantages of its use is shown, Figure 48
- FullCone NAT is also known as one-to-one NAT: An LAN internal address, port pair is mapped to an external address, port pair so that any packets from the internal address, port pair will be sent through the external address, port pair and any external host can send packets to the internal Address, Port pair by sending packets to external Address, Port pair. Once established a fullcone NAT mapping for LAN internal address and port, it can be reached by any external host without the need of any request from the LAN internal address.
- Step 4** If Dial on Demand is selected inactivity timeout period in minutes must be specified, Figure 49. This corresponds to the time of inactivity (without traffic) after which the PPPoE connection goes down; the connection recovers when activity is detected.
- Step 5** Selected if PPP IP extension is to be used, Figure 46
- Step 6** If Use Static IPv4 is selected, the IPv4 address must me entered, Figure 50
- Step 7** Selection of Enable PPP debug mode, Figure 46, allows to see the packets exchanged in the PPP connection.
- Step 8** Bridge PPPoE Frames between WAN and local ports configures bridging mode
- Step 9** IGMP multicast proxy configuration allows the configuration as either IGMP proxy or IGMP source and enable/disable Multicast VLAN filter, Figure 51.
- Step 10** Once the Connection establishment parameters are configure use Next button, Figure 46, to progress to the next WAN Service setup - Routing Default Gateway configuration window, Figure 52.

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 47: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- ppp authentication method available options

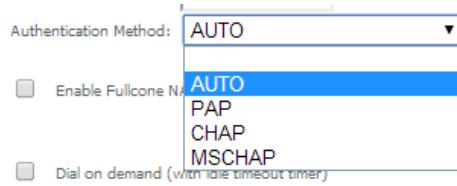


Figure 48: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- Enable fullcone NAT warning message

Enable Fullcone NAT  
ONLY IF REQUIRED -- DISABLES NETWORK ACCELERATION AND SOME SECURITY

Figure 49: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- Dial on demand Configuration

Dial on demand (with idle timeout timer)  
Inactivity Timeout (minutes) [1-4320]:

Figure 50: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- Use of static IPv4 Configuration

Use Static IPv4 Address  
IPv4 Address:

Figure 51: WAN Service Setup – Connection establishment configuration window- IGMP Multicast Proxy configuration

**IGMP Multicast Proxy**  
 Enable IGMP Multicast Proxy  
 Enable IGMP Multicast Source  
 No Multicast VLAN Filter

## ROUTING DEFAULT GATEWAY CONFIGURATION, Figure 52

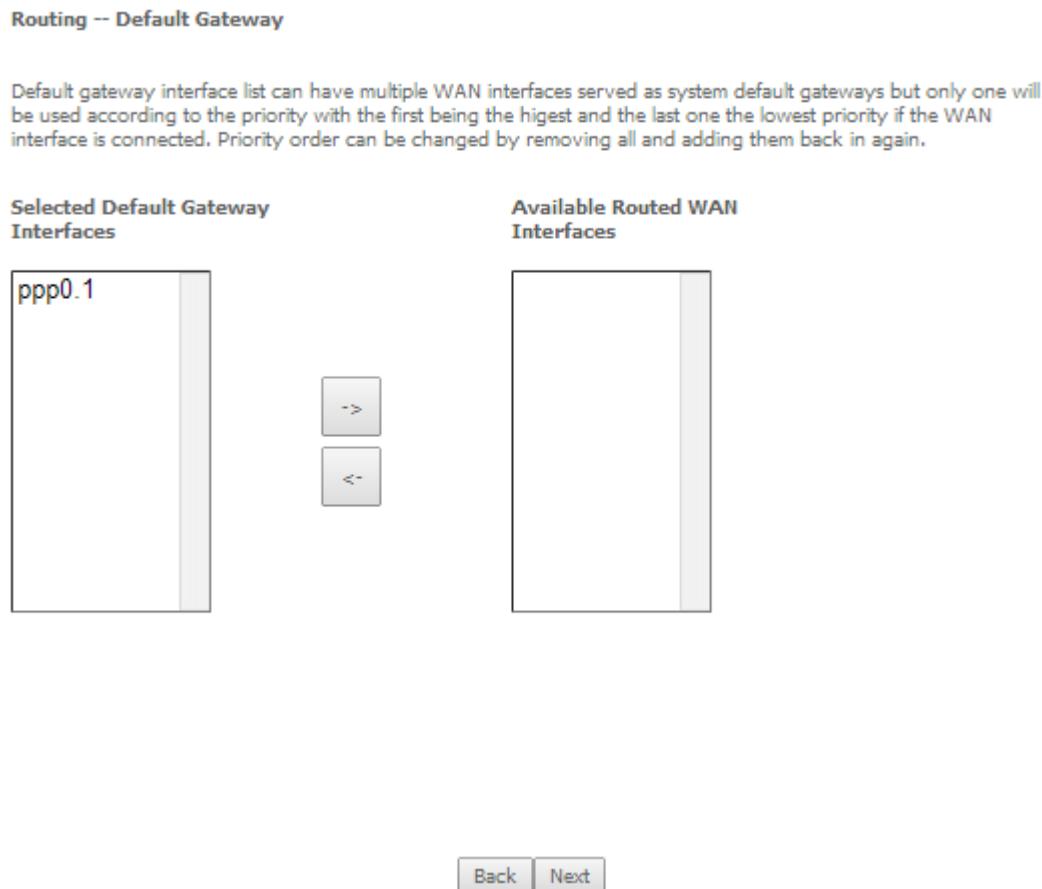
The Routing Default Gateway configuration window presents two lists:

- Selected Default Gateway Interfaces: the WAN interfaces that can be used as default gateway interfaces are listed here; only one interface will be used as default gateway interface- this interface will be the highest priority interface of the connected WAN interfaces in this list;
- WAN interface priority is based on its position on the list, the first one of the list being the highest priority interface.
- To change WAN interface priority, its position in the list must be changed; that can be achieved by removing all from the Selected Default Gateway Interfaces list and adding them back in the desired order.
- Available Routed WAN Interfaces: all defined available routed WAN interfaces are listed here; these interfaces can be moved to the Selected Default Gateway interfaces list

If there is only one WAN interface defined in the system, as in the example presented, this will be selected by the system as the default gateway interface thus being presented is the Selected default gateway list on the left.'

If more WAN interfaces are shown in the list on the right (available routed WAN interfaces) one or more can be moved to the list on the left and be selectable as default gateway routed interface according to its priority in the list.

**Figure 52: WAN Service setup - Routing Default Gateway configuration window**



After default gateway interface configuration, use the Next button, Figure 52, to progress to the next WAN Service setup – DNS Server configuration parameters window, Figure 53.

### DNS SERVER CONFIGURATION, Figure 53

DNS server interface can

- either be selected from available WAN interfaces, Figure 53, 1, from the list Selected DNS Server Interfaces, according to its priority (please see description below),
- or use a Static DNS IP address, in which case this option must be selected, Figure 53, 2, and the Static DNS servers (primary and secondary) IP addresses must be entered.

#### SELECTION OF DNS SERVER INTERFACES FROM AVIALABLE WAN INTERFACES

The DNS Server Configuration window presents two lists:

- Selected DNS Server Interfaces: the WAN interfaces that can used as system DNS Server interfaces are listed here; only one interface will be used as DNS server interface- this interface will be the highest priority interface of the connected WAN interfaces in this list;  
WAN interface priority is based on its position on the list, the first one of the list being the highest priority interface.  
To change WAN interface priority, its position in the list must be changed; that can be achieved by removing all from the Selected DNS Server Interfaces list and adding them back in the desired order.
- Available WAN Interfaces: all defined available routed WAN interfaces are listed here; these interfaces can be moved to the Selected DNS Server interfaces list

If there is only one WAN interface defined in the system, as in the example presented, this will be selected by the system as the default gateway interface thus being presented is the Selected DNS Server list on the left.'

If more WAN interfaces are shown in the list on the right (available WAN interfaces) one or more can moved to the list on the left and be selectable as Selected DNS Server interface according to its priority in the list.

Figure 53: WAN Service setup – DNS Server configuration window



Once the DNS server configuration is done the PPPoE WAN service configuration is complete. Use the Next button to progress to the WAN Service Setup Summary window, Figure 54. This table should reflect the configuration for the WAN service setup parameters than have been entered on the successive WAN service setup configuration windows. Network Address Translation flag and Firewall flag default configurations are enabled. Please verify the presented configuration match the settings provided by the ISP for this service.

Figure 54: WAN Service Setup Summary window

WAN Setup - Summary	
Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP.	
Connection Type:	pppoE
NAT:	Enabled
Full Cone NAT:	Disabled
Firewall:	Enabled
IGMP Multicast Proxy:	Disabled
IGMP Multicast Source Enabled:	Disabled
MLD Multicast Proxy:	Disabled
MLD Multicast Source Enabled:	Disabled
Quality Of Service:	Disabled

Click "Apply/Save" to have this interface to be effective. Click "Back" to make any modifications.

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 54. The next displayed window is initial window, the WAN Service Window, where the service configured is displayed in the corresponding table, Figure 55.

**Figure 55: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed**

Wide Area Network (WAN) Service Setup															
Choose Add, Remove or Edit to configure a WAN service over a selected interface.															
Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	VlanTpId	Igmp Proxy	Igmp Source	NAT	Firewall	IPv6	Mld Proxy	Mld Source	Remove	Edit	Enable/Disable
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	0	11	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Edit</a>	<a href="#">Disable</a>

GRE Tunnels Setup										
Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Remove	Tunnel Mode	Enable/Disable	
							<a href="#">Add</a>	<a href="#">Remove</a>		

It is now possible to view the configured WAN service parameters as well as obtained IP address by Selecting the Device Info sub-menu item WAN, Figure 56.

**Figure 56: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration and IP Address**

WAN Info														
Interface	Description	Type	VlanMuxId	IPv6	Igmp Pxy	Igmp Src Enbl	MLD Pxy	MLD Src Enbl	NAT	Firewall	Status	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Enable/Disable
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	11	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Connected	172.22.190.70		Enable

GRE Tunnels Status									
Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Tunnel Mode	Status	

After WAN service configuration, the Routing table, Figure 58, DNS table, Figure 59 and Interface Grouping information, Figure 60, are updated reflecting the configurations done, in this example the configured ppp0.1 interface appears in the Routing and DNS tables as the default WAN interface and in the Interface Grouping and the default WAN interface.

Figure 57: Device Info- Date and hour update

Device Info	
Serial Number:	5054494E072894AF
Symmetric CPU Threads:	2
Software Version:	3RGW030000r760
Wireless Driver Version:	6.37.14.4803.cpe4.14L04.0-kdb
Voice Service Version:	Voice

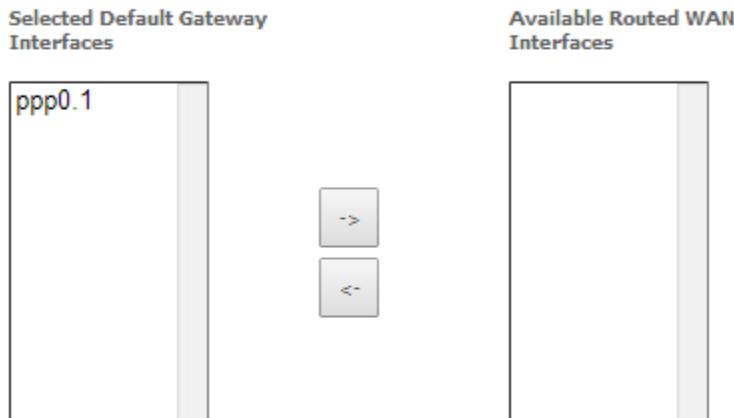
This information reflects the current status of your WAN connection.

LAN IPv4 Address:	192.168.1.1
Default Gateway:	ppp0.1
Primary DNS Server:	192.168.122.82
Date/Time:	Fri Feb 14 09:34:02 2014

Figure 58: Advanced Setup / routing - current routing table

#### Routing -- Default Gateway

Default gateway interface list can have multiple WAN interfaces served as system default gateways but only one will be used according to the priority with the first being the highest and the last one the lowest priority if the WAN interface is connected. Priority order can be changed by removing all and adding them back in again.



Selected WAN Interface NO CONFIGURED INTERFACE ▾

Apply/Save

Figure 59: Advanced Setup / DNS- current DNS server table

DNS Server Configuration

Select DNS Server Interface from available WAN interfaces OR enter static DNS server IP addresses for the system. In ATM mode, if only a single PVC with IPoA or static IPoE protocol is configured, Static DNS server IP addresses must be entered.

**DNS Server Interfaces** can have multiple WAN interfaces served as system dns servers but only one will be used according to the priority with the first being the highest and the last one the lowest priority if the WAN interface is connected. Priority order can be changed by removing all and adding them back in again.

Select DNS Server Interface from available WAN interfaces:

Selected DNS Server Interfaces	Available WAN Interfaces
ppp0.1	

Use the following Static DNS IP address:

Primary DNS server:

Secondary DNS server:

TODO: IPV6 \*\*\*\*\* Select the configured WAN interface for IPv6 DNS server information OR enter the static IPv6 DNS server Addresses.  
Note that selecting a WAN interface for IPv6 DNS server will enable DHCPv6 Client on that interface.

Obtain IPv6 DNS info from a WAN interface:

WAN Interface selected:

Use the following Static IPv6 DNS address:

Primary IPv6 DNS server:

Secondary IPv6 DNS server:

**Figure 60: Advanced Setup /Interface Grouping- current Interface Grouping table****Interface Grouping -- A maximum 16 entries can be configured**

Interface Grouping supports multiple ports to PVC and bridging groups. Each group will perform as an independent network. To support this feature, you must create mapping groups with appropriate LAN and WAN interfaces using the Add button. The Remove button will remove the grouping and add the ungrouped interfaces to the Default group. Only the default group has IP interface.

Group Name	Remove	WAN Interface	LAN Interfaces	DHCP Vendor IDs
Default		ppp0.1	eth0.0	
			eth2.0	
			eth3.0	
			wlan0	

**Add** **Remove**

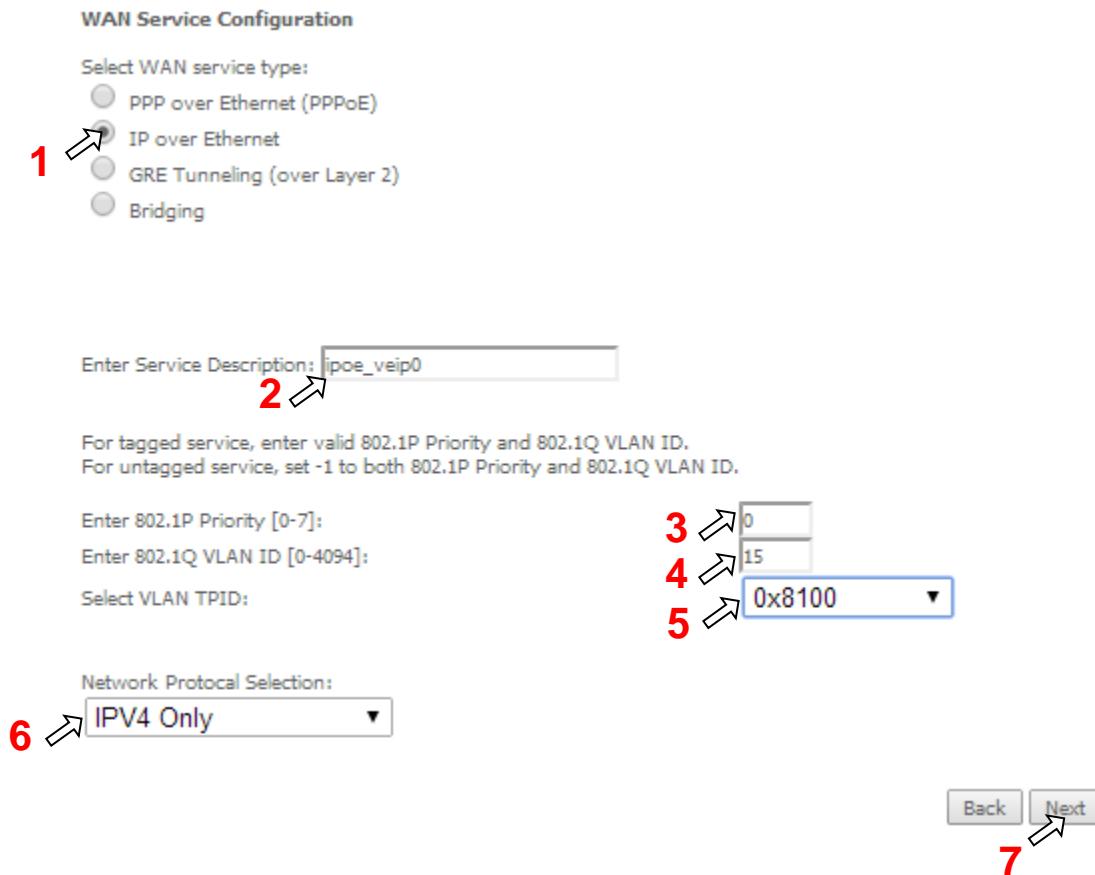
**IPoE TYPE OF SERVICE CREATION, (Figure 42 to Figure 45)**

After the selection of the WAN interface associated to the service to create, Figure 40 and Figure 41 , use the Next button at Figure 41, to progress to the next WAN Service setup window- Wan service Configuration, Figure 61.

At this window execute the following steps:

- Step 1** Select the IP over Ethernet (IPoE) WAN service type.
- Step 2** At the Field Service Description enter a string for the service description; the default service description is a string automatically filled in when the type o device is selected(Step1) and composed by the type of Service followed by underscore and the WAN interface name , e.g. ipoe\_veip0
- Steps 3 to 6:** Next fields of the WAN service configuration are related to VLAN tagging configuration; please refer to section:**VLAN TAGGING CONFIGURATION , Steps 3 to 6.**

Figure 61: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – IPoE service



**Step 7** Once the WAN service setup parameters are configured use Next button, Figure 61, to progress to the next WAN Service setup window- WAN IP Settings configuration, Figure 62.

## WAN IP SETTINGS

WAN IP Settings should use the information provided by the ISP.

IP address can be obtained automatically via DHCP or can be statically configured

### OBTAIN IP ADDRESS AUTOMATICALLY, Figure 62, 1

**Step 1** Select the option “Obtain an IP address automatically, option 1 of Figure 62.

**Step 2** DHCP will be used to obtain an IP address; there are 4 DHCP options that can be configured:

**Option 60 Vendor ID:** String value; this option allows the identification of the vendor by the DHCP server and is used in this context to identify in the DHCP server the IP Address pool to use by the configured service.

**Option 61- IAID (Identity Association Identifier):** value-8 hexadecimal digits; IAID is a binding between an interface and one or more IP addresses – this option used with DUID allows to identify an interface in a client to which will be attributed a temporary IP address by DHCPv6

**Option 61- DUID (DHCP Unique Identifier):** value -1 hexadecimal digit; this option identifies a DHCPv6 participant; each allocation in the DHCPv6 server is identified by a DUID and an IAID

**Option 125 Vendor Identifying – Vendor Options:** Flag –Enable/disable; the definition of the information carried in this option is vendor specific. Use of vendor-specific information allows enhanced operation, utilizing additional features in a vendor's DHCP implementation.

### USE OF STATIC IP ADDRESS, Figure 62, 2

**Step 1** Select the option “Use the following Static IP address “, option 2 of Figure 62.

**Step 2** Enter WAN IP address to be used

Enter WAN Subnet Mask to be used;

Enter WAN gateway IP Address to be used

**Step 3** Use the Next button to progress to the WAN Service setup window- Network Address Translation Settings configuration

Figure 62: WAN Service setup window- WAN IP Settings configuration

**WAN IP Settings**

Enter information provided to you by your ISP to configure the WAN IP settings.  
 Notice: If "Obtain an IP address automatically" is chosen, DHCP will be enabled for PVC in IPoE mode.  
 If "Use the following Static IP address" is chosen, enter the WAN IP address, subnet mask and interface gateway.

<b>1</b>  Obtain an IP address automatically Option 60 Vendor ID: <input type="text" value="XPTO_GR24xG_VoIP"/> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">(8 hexadecimal digits)</div>
Option 61 IAID: <input type="text"/> Option 61 DUID: <input type="text"/> Option 125: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
<b>2</b>  Use the following Static IP address: WAN IP Address: <input type="text"/> WAN Subnet Mask: <input type="text"/> WAN gateway IP Address: <input type="text"/>

### NETWORK ADDRESS TRANSLATION SETTINGS, Figure 63

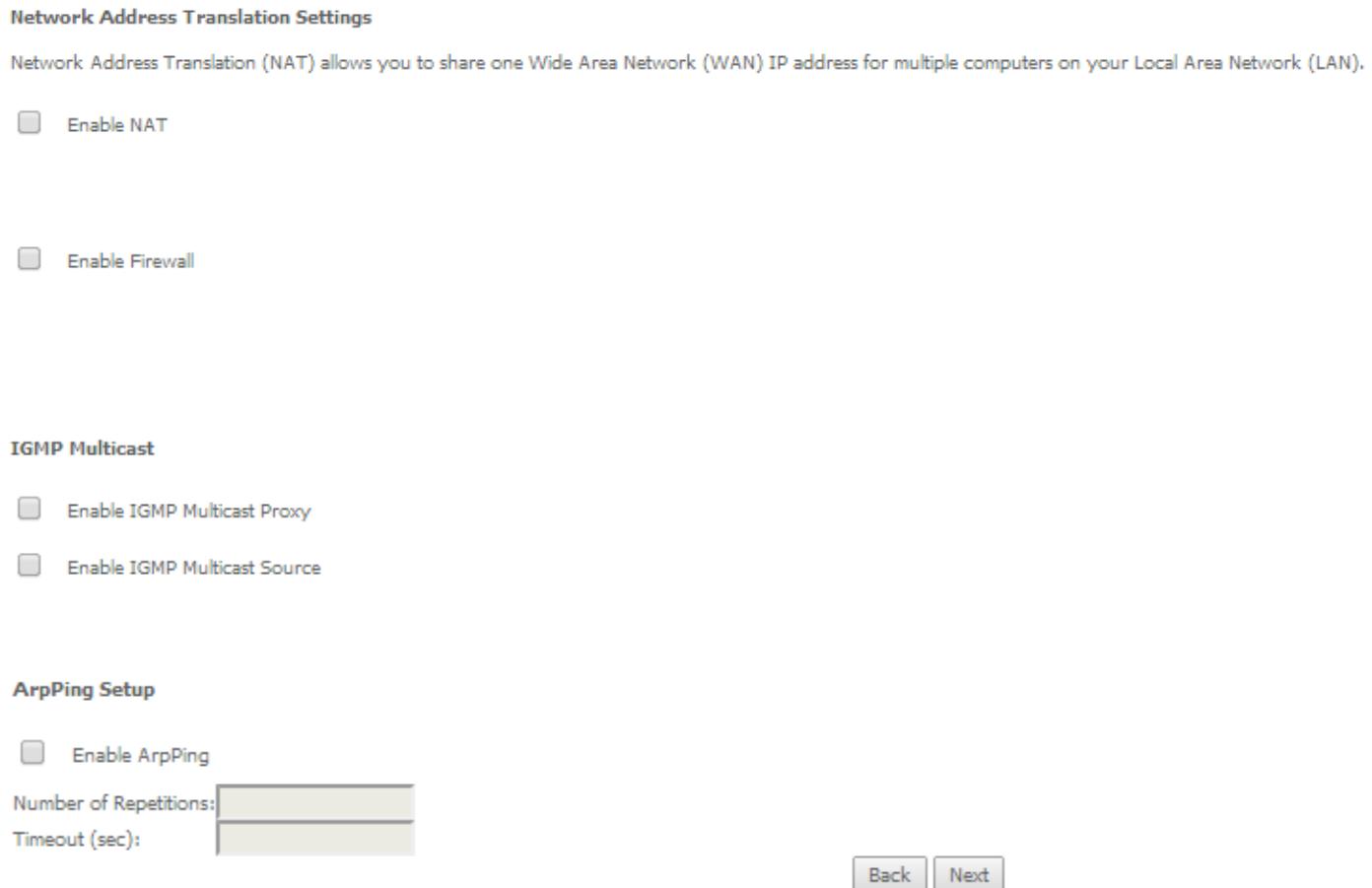
To use NAT, option “Enable NAT” must be selected, Figure 63; If NAT option is selected, the option Fullcone NAT is available; if selected a warning message on the disadvantages of its use is shown, Figure 64.

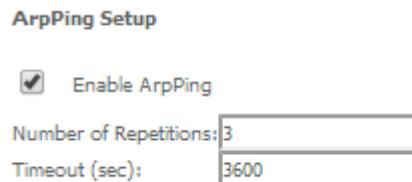
To use Firewall option “Enable Firewall” must be selected, Figure 63.

In this window is also possible to configure IGMP Multicast as Proxy by selecting option “Enable IGMP Multicast Proxy” or as a Source by selecting option “Enable IGMP Multicast Source” and enable/disable Multicast VLAN filter, Figure 65.

ArPing Setup allows ArPing to be enabled and the number of repetitions and timeout to be configured. To configure ArPing “Enable ArPing” Option must be selected, Figure 63, and the values for number o repetitions and timeout interval (seconds) must be entered. ArPing is similar to Ping as given an IP address it test to find out if this is in use on the local network, and can get additional information about the device using that address.

Figure 63: WAN Service setup window- NAT, IGMP and Arping Settings configuration



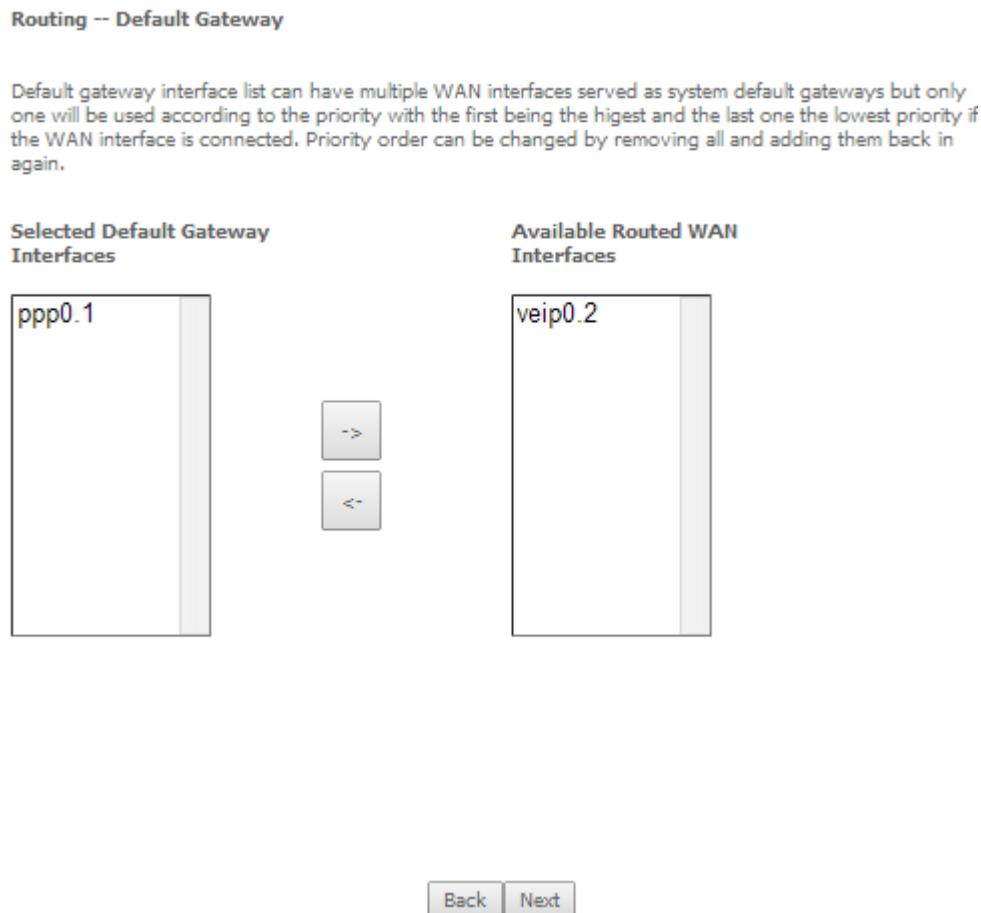
**Figure 64: WAN Service setup window- Network Address Translation Settings configuration Enable fullcone NAT warning message****Figure 65: WAN Service setup window- IGMP Multicast configuration options****Figure 66: WAN Service setup window- IGMP Multicast configuration options**

Once the NAT, IGMP and Arping Settings are configured use Next button, Figure 63, to progress to the next WAN Service setup - Routing Default Gateway configuration window, Figure 67.

The actual default gateway configuration is presented in this window, with the ppp0.1 WAN interface previously configured shown as the default Gateway interface. In the list of available WAN routed interfaces the veip0.2 used in this IPoE service configuration is shown, Figure 67, and can be used to change/update the default Routing Default Gateway current configuration.

Please refer to section **ROUTING DEFAULT GATEWAY** for the explanation of the configuration.

Figure 67: WAN Service setup - Routing Default Gateway configuration window

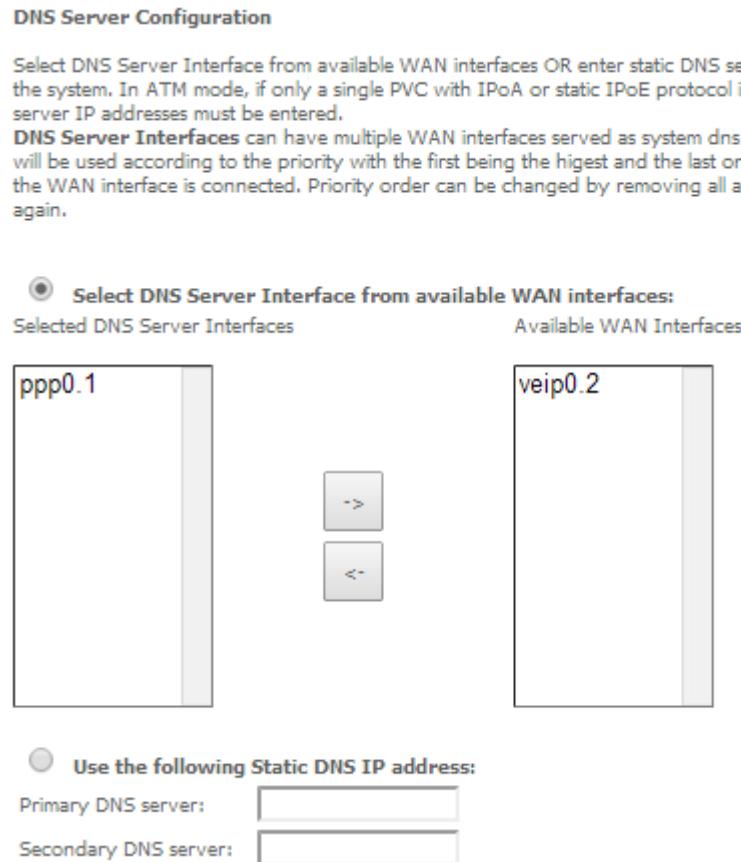


After default gateway interface configuration, use the Next button, Figure 67, to progress to the next WAN Service setup – DNS Server configuration parameters window, Figure 68.

DNS table, as well as previously shown Routing table, is in accordance with current Default Gateway configuration, Figure 68: ppp0.1 is thus shown as the current DNS server interface, but veip0.2 WAN interface is available for changing/updating DNS server interface if desired.

Please refer to section **DNS** for the explanation of the configuration.

Figure 68: WAN Service setup – DNS Server configuration parameters window



Once the DNS server configuration is done the IPoE WAN service configuration is complete. Use the Next button to progress to the WAN Service Setup Summary window, Figure 69. This table should reflect the configuration for the WAN service setup parameters than have been entered on the successive WAN service setup configuration windows. Network Address Translation flag and Firewall flag default configurations are enabled. Please verify the presented configuration match the settings provided by the ISP for this service.

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 69: WAN Service Setup Summary window- IPoE service configured

**WAN Setup - Summary**

Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP.

Connection Type:	IPoE
NAT:	Disabled
Full Cone NAT:	Disabled
Firewall:	Disabled
IGMP Multicast Proxy:	Disabled
IGMP Multicast Source Enabled:	Disabled
MLD Multicast Proxy:	Disabled
MLD Multicast Source Enabled:	Disabled
Quality Of Service:	Disabled

Click "Apply/Save" to have this interface to be effective. Click "Back" to make any modifications.

To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 69. The next displayed window is initial window, the WAN Service Window, where the service configured is displayed in the corresponding table, Figure 70.

Figure 70: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed

**Wide Area Network (WAN) Service Setup**

Choose Add, Remove or Edit to configure a WAN service over a selected interface.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	VlanTpId	Igmp Proxy	Igmp Source	NAT	Firewall	IPv6	Mid Proxy	Mid Source	Remove	Edit	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	0	15	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	0	11	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>

**GRE Tunnels Setup**

Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Remove	Tunnel Mode	Enable/Disable
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It is now possible to view the currently configured WAN services' parameters as well as obtained IP addresses by Selecting the Device Info sub-menu item WAN, Figure 71.

Figure 71: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration and IP Addresses

WAN Info														
Interface	Description	Type	VlanMuxId	IPv6	Igmp Pxy	Igmp Src Enbl	MLD Pxy	MLD Src Enbl	NAT	Firewall	Status	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	15	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Connected	172.22.107.126	(null)	Enable
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	11	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Connected	172.22.190.70		Enable

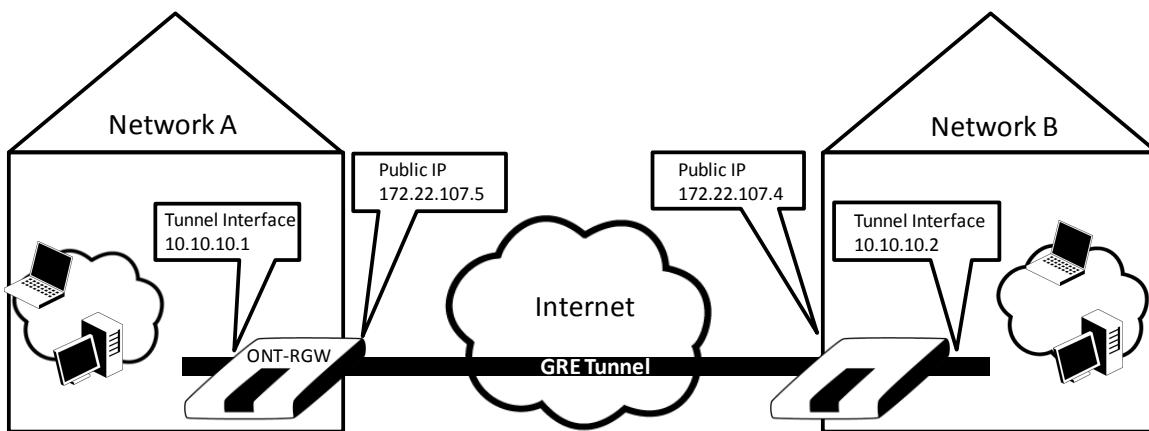
  

GRE Tunnels Status								
Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Tunnel Mode	Status

### GRE TYPE OF SERVICE CREATION, (Figure 72 to Figure 86)

A GRE tunnel configuration example will be given, showing the GRE tunnel settings configuration at the Network A ONT-RGW.

Figure 72: GRE Tunnel configuration example ate the Network A ONT-RGW



After the selection of the WAN interface associated to the service to create, Figure 40 and Figure 41 , use the Next button at Figure 41, to progress to the next WAN Service setup window- Wan service Configuration, Figure 61.

At this window execute the following steps:

- Step 1** Select the IP over Ethernet (GRE) WAN service type, Figure 73.
- Step 2** At the Field Service Description enter a string for the service description; the default service description is a string automatically filled in when the type o device is selected(Step1) and composed by the type of Service followed by underscore and the WAN interface name , e.g. gre\_veip0

**Step 3** Use the Next button, Figure 73, to progress to the WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings, Figure 74.

In this window two GRE configuration modes are available from a configuration mode combo box selection, ; The detail of the required information for setting the GRE will vary according to the configuration mode selected:

- Basic:
- Advanced

Figure 73: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – GRE service

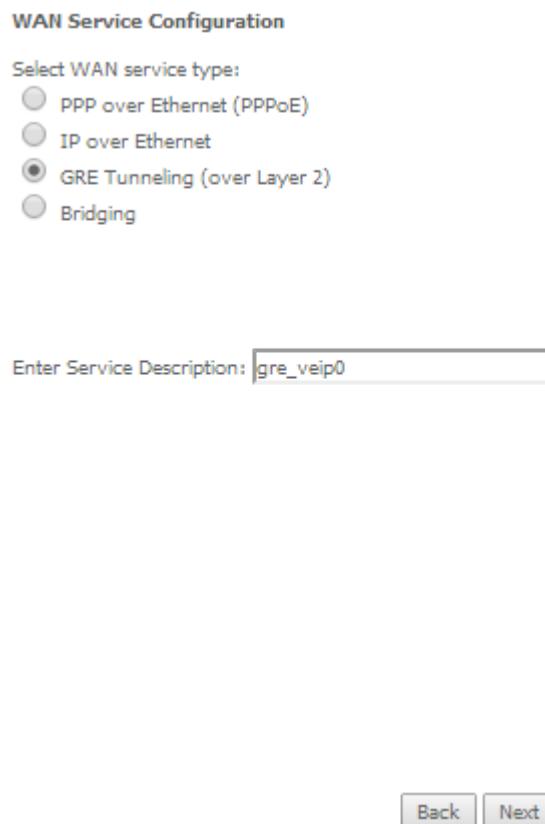
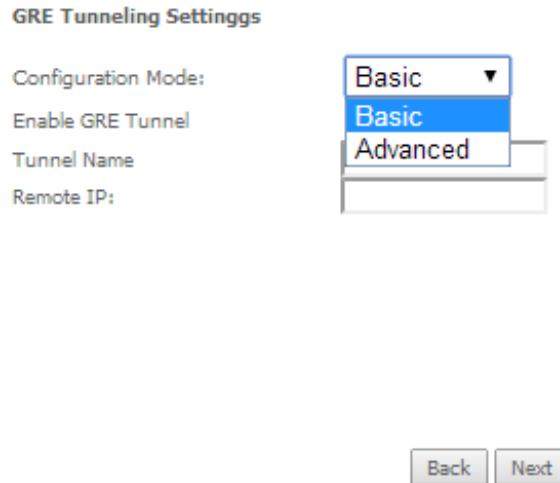


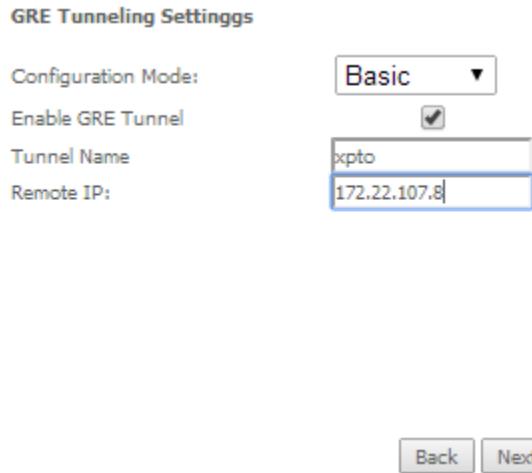
Figure 74: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings



#### **GRE TUNNEL SETTING- BASIC CONFIGURATION MODE**

In the basic configuration mode only Tunnel Name and Remote IP are required for setting the GRE Tunnel, Figure 75. Remote IP is the Public IP address of the routing device terminating the GRE Tunnel in the other extreme of the tunnel (ONT- RGW of network B in the shown example), Figure 72.

Figure 75: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – Basic configuration mode



After entering the required information, use Next button to progress to the next window, WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – GRE Summary, Figure 76 . This table should reflect the configuration for the GRE-Tunnel service setup parameters than have been configured. Please verify the presented configuration match the settings provided by the ISP for this service.

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 76: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – GRE Summary

**WAN Setup - GRE Summary**

Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP.

<b>Connection Type:</b>	GRE
<b>Local IP:</b>	
<b>Remote IP:</b>	172.22.107.8
<b>Tunnel Name:</b>	gre_xpto
<b>Tunnel IP:</b>	
<b>Peer IP:</b>	
<b>Tunnel Mask:</b>	
<b>TTL:</b>	
<b>Tunnel Mode:</b>	Layer 2

Click "Apply/Save" to have this interface to be effective. Click "Back" to make any modifications.

To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 76. The next displayed window is initial window, the WAN Service Window, where the service configured is displayed in the corresponding table, Figure 77

Figure 77: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed

**Wide Area Network (WAN) Service Setup**

Choose Add, Remove or Edit to configure a WAN service over a selected interface.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	VlanTpId	Igmp Proxy	Igmp Source	NAT	Firewall	IPv6	Mld Proxy	Mld Source	Remove	Edit	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	0	15	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	0	11	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>

**GRE Tunnels Setup**

Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Remove	Tunnel Mode	Enable/Disable
gre_xpto		172.22.107.8					<input type="checkbox"/>	Layer 2	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>

It is now possible to view the currently configured WAN services' parameters as well as obtained IP addresses by Selecting the Device Info sub-menu item WAN, Figure 78.

Figure 78: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration

WAN Info														
Interface	Description	Type	VlanMuxId	IPv6	Igmp Pxy	Igmp Src Enbl	MLD Pxy	MLD Src Enbl	NAT	Firewall	Status	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	15	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Connected	172.22.107.126	(null)	Enable
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	11	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Connected	172.22.190.70		Enable

GRE Tunnels Status								
Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Tunnel Mode	Status
gre_xpto		172.22.107.8					Layer 2	Enabled

**GRE TUNNEL SETTING – ADVANCED CONFIGURATION MODE**

In the Advanced configuration mode the following information is required for setting the GRE Tunnel, Figure 75, Figure 79, and Table 24.

Figure 79: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – Advanced configuration mode

**GRE Tunneling Settings**

Configuration Mode:	<input type="button" value="Advanced"/>
Enable GRE Tunnel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tunnel Name	tunnel
Remote IP:	190.20.20.4
Local IP:	172.22.107.5 (optional)
GRE Tunnel IP:	10.10.10.1 (optional)
GRE Peer IP:	10.10.10.2 (optional)
GRE Tunnel Mask:	255.255.255.0 (optional)
TTL:	128 (optional)

Table 24: GRE Tunneling Settings – Advanced configuration mode parameters

Parameter	Description
Local IP	Public IP address of the routing device where the tunnel is being configured, (ONT- RGW of network A in the shown example), Figure 70.
Remote IP	Public IP address of the routing device terminating the GRE Tunnel in the other extreme of the tunnel (ONT- RGW of network B in the shown example), Figure 70.
Tunnel Name	GRE Tunnel Identification (string)
GRE Tunnel IP	IP address of GRE Tunnel interface, on the routing device being configured (ONT- RGW of network A in the shown example),

Parameter	Description
	Figure 70.
GRE Tunnel Mask	IP address of GRE Tunnel interface, on the routing device terminating the GRE Tunnel in the other extreme of the tunnel (ONT- RGW of network B in the shown example), Figure 70.
TTL	Time to Live value

After entering the required information, use Next button to progress to the next window, WAN Service setup window-GRE Tunneling Settings – GRE Summary, Figure 80. This table should reflect the configuration for the GRE-Tunnel service setup parameters than have been configured. Please verify the presented configuration match the settings provided by the ISP for this service.

**Figure 80: WAN Service setup window- GRE Tunneling Settings – GRE Summary**

**WAN Setup - GRE Summary**

Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP.

<b>Connection Type:</b>	GRE
<b>Local IP:</b>	172.22.107.5
<b>Remote IP:</b>	190.20.20.4
<b>Tunnel Name:</b>	gre_tunnel
<b>Tunnel IP:</b>	10.10.10.1
<b>Peer IP:</b>	10.10.10.2
<b>Tunnel Mask:</b>	255.255.255.0
<b>TTL:</b>	128
<b>Tunnel Mode:</b>	Layer 2

Click "Apply/Save" to have this interface to be effective. Click "Back" to make any modifications.

To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 80. The next displayed window is initial window, the WAN Service Window, where the service configured is displayed in the corresponding table, Figure 81.

**Figure 81: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed**

**Wide Area Network (WAN) Service Setup**  
Choose Add, Remove or Edit to configure a WAN service over a selected interface.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	VlanTpId	Igmp Proxy	Igmp Source	NAT	Firewall	IPv6	Mld Proxy	Mld Source	Remove	Edit	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	0	15	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	0	11	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>

**GRE Tunnels Setup**

Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Remove	Tunnel Mode	Enable/Disable
gre_tunnel	172.22.107.5	190.20.20.4	10.10.10.1	10.10.10.2	255.255.255.0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	Layer 2	<input type="button" value="Disable"/>

It is now possible to view the currently configured WAN services' parameters as well as obtained IP addresses by Selecting the Device Info sub-menu item WAN, Figure 78.

**Figure 82: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration**

**WAN Info**

Interface	Description	Type	VlanMuxId	IPv6	Igmp Pxy	Igmp Src Enbl	MLD Pxy	MLD Src Enbl	NAT	Firewall	Status	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	15	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Connected	172.22.107.126	(null)	Enable
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	11	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Connected	172.22.190.70		Enable

**GRE Tunnels Status**

Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Tunnel Mode	Status
gre_tunnel	172.22.107.5	190.20.20.4	10.10.10.1	10.10.10.2	255.255.255.0	128	Layer 2	Enabled

## INTERFACE GROUPING FOR GRE

After the GRE tunnel creation, association between the WAN and the desired interfaces must be done.

At the Advanced Setup menu the item Interface Grouping must be selected. An Interface Grouping Configuration window will be displayed,

An on-line help on interface grouping is available at the configuration window:

**Step 1** Name the interfaces group, Figure 83 1;

**Step 2** At the Wan interface used in the group selection combo box, select the wan interface for the grouping, in this case the GRE previously configured interfaces, Figure 83 2 and Figure 86To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 84-6. The next displayed window is initial window, the Advanced Setup- Interface grouping initial window where the newly configured group, brge in this example, Figure 86

**Step 3** Figure 83From the list of available WAN interfaces select the desired wan interface, in this example wlan0, Figure 85 -3.

**Step 4** Click on the left pointing arrow, Figure 85 -4, to move the selected interface (wlan0 in this example) from the Available LAN Interfaces List to the Grouped LAN Interfaces, Figure 84-5

- Step 5** Wlan0, the selected interface for interface grouping is now show at the grouped LAN interfaces list, Figure 84-5
- Step 6** To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 84-6. The next displayed window is initial window, the Advanced Setup- Interface grouping initial window where the newly configured group, brgre in this example, Figure 86

Figure 83: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window

### Interface grouping Configuration

To create a new interface group:

1. Enter the Group name and the group name must be unique and select either 2. (dynamic) or 3. (static) below:

2. If you like to automatically add LAN clients to a WAN Interface in the new group add the DHCP vendor ID string. By configuring a DHCP vendor ID string any DHCP client request with the specified vendor ID (DHCP option 60) will be denied an IP address from the local DHCP server.

3. Select interfaces from the available interface list and add it to the grouped interface list using the arrow buttons to create the required mapping of the ports. Note that these clients may obtain public IP addresses

4. Click Apply/Save button to make the changes effective immediately

**IMPORTANT** If a vendor ID is configured for a specific client device, please REBOOT the client device attached to the modem to allow it to obtain an appropriate IP address.

The screenshot shows the 'Interface grouping Configuration' window. It includes the following sections and controls:

- Group Name:** A text input field containing "brgre". A red arrow labeled "1" points to this field.
- WAN Interface used in the grouping:** A dropdown menu showing "gre\_xpto/gre\_xpto". A red arrow labeled "2" points to the dropdown arrow.
- Grouped LAN Interfaces:** A list box containing "wlan0". A red arrow labeled "5" points to this list box.
- Available LAN Interfaces:** A list box containing "eth0.0", "eth2.0", "eth3.0", "wl0\_Guest12GA|wl0.1", "wl0\_Guest12GA|wl0.2", and "wl0\_Guest12GA|wl0.3".
- Buttons:** Two small gray buttons between the interface lists: one with a right-pointing arrow labeled "->" and one with a left-pointing arrow labeled "<-".
- Text:** "Automatically Add Clients With the following DHCP Vendor IDs" followed by five empty input fields.
- Buttons:** A large red arrow labeled "6" pointing to the "Apply/Save" button.

Figure 84: Wan interface used in the grouping selection combo box

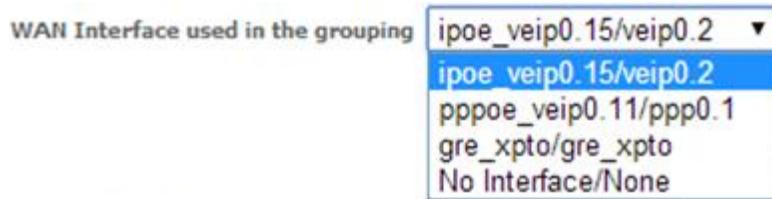


Figure 85: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window

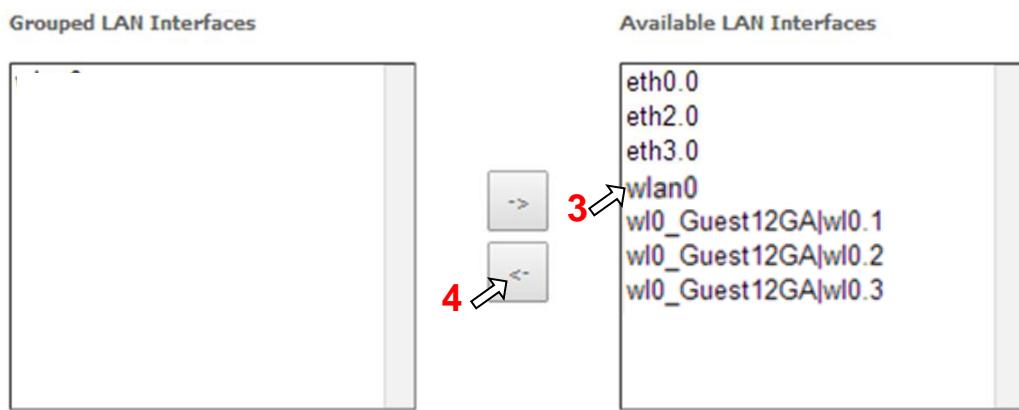


Figure 86: Advanced Setup- Interface grouping configuration initial Window: Current interface grouping configuration

**Interface Grouping -- A maximum 16 entries can be configured**

Interface Grouping supports multiple ports to PVC and bridging groups. Each group will perform as an independent network. To support this feature, you must create mapping groups with appropriate LAN and WAN interfaces using the Add button. The Remove button will remove the grouping and add the ungrouped interfaces to the Default group. Only the default group has IP interface.

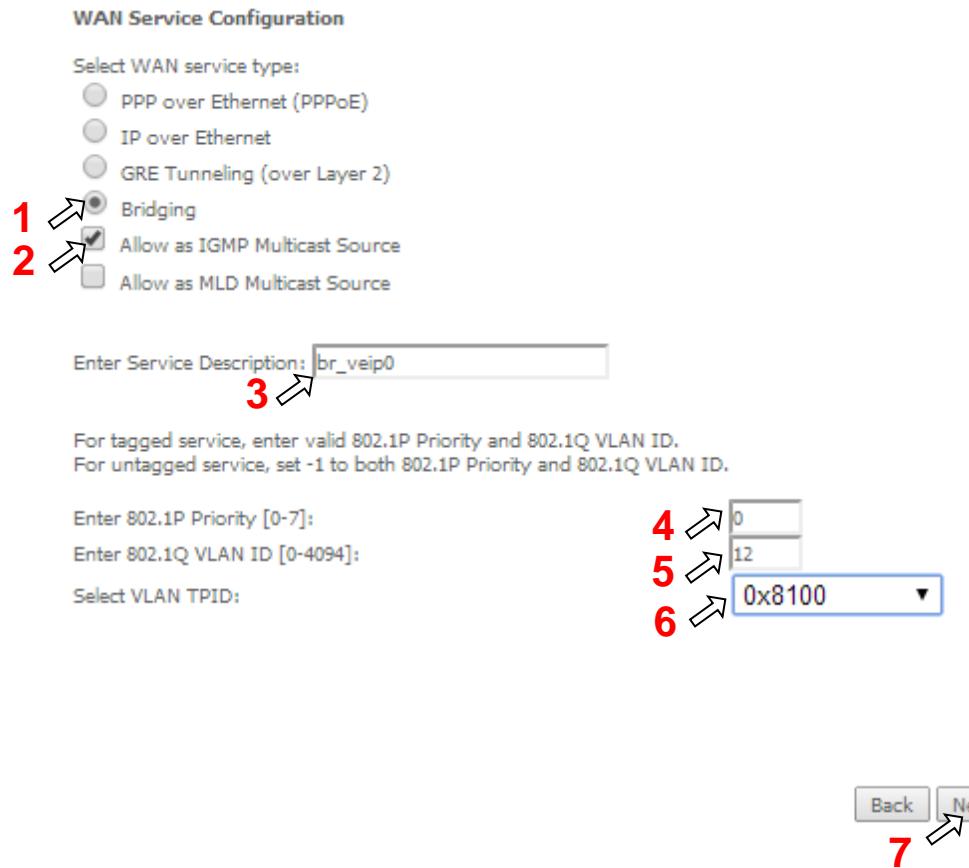
Group Name	Remove	WAN Interface	LAN Interfaces	DHCP Vendor IDs
Default		ppp0.1	eth0.0	
		veip0.2	eth2.0	
			eth3.0	
			wl0_Guest12GA wl0.1	
			wl0_Guest12GA wl0.2	
			wl0_Guest12GA wl0.3	
brgre	<input type="checkbox"/>	gre_xpto	wlan0	

**Add** **Remove**

## BRIDGING SERVICE CONFIGURATION

After the selection of the WAN interface associated to the service to create, Figure 40 and Figure 41 , use the Next button at Figure 41, to progress to the next WAN Service setup window- Wan service Configuration, Figure 87.

Figure 87: WAN service setup – type of service selection and service configuration – Bridging service



At this window execute the following steps:

- Step 1** Select the Bridging WAN service type, Figure 87-1;
- Multicast source options are displayed for selection: IGMP or MLD
- Step 2** Select which multicast source protocol to use, if any, (IGMP or MLD) Figure 87-2;
- Step 3** At the Field Service Description enter a string for the service description; the default service description is a string automatically filled in when the type o device is selected(Step1) and composed by the type of Service followed by underscore and the WAN interface name , e.g. br\_veip0, Figure 87-3;
- Step 4** For tagged service, at the field 802.1P priority, enter the pbit value (0-7) to mark the upstream traffic according to the desired CoS for the service to create; a higher value corresponds to a higher priority CoS, Figure 87-4;
- For untagged service leave the filed with the default value of -1;

- Step 5** For tagged service, at the VLAN ID field enter the VLAN ID value (0-4094) of the VLAN used by the service, , Figure 87-5  
For untagged service leave the field with the default value of -1;
- Step 6** For tagged service select a TPID value from the selection combo box, , Figure 87-6.  
0x8100, TPID default value; if selected a single tagged service is configured  
0x88A8 or 0x9100, TPID used for the outer VLAN (S-VLAN) for double tagged services; if selected a double VLAN tagged service is configured; in this case the inner VLAN (C-VLAN) tag TPID has the default value of 0x8100;
- Step 7** Once the WAN service setup parameters are configured use Next button, , Figure 87-7 on to progress to the WAN Service Setup Summary window, Figure 88. This table should reflect the configuration for the WAN service setup parameters than have been entered. Please verify the presented configuration match the settings provided by the ISP for this service.

**Figure 88: WAN Service Setup Summary window**

**WAN Setup - Summary**

Make sure that the settings below match the settings provided by your ISP.

<b>Connection Type:</b>	Bridge
<b>NAT:</b>	Disabled
<b>Full Cone NAT:</b>	Disabled
<b>Firewall:</b>	Disabled
<b>IGMP Multicast Proxy:</b>	Disabled
<b>IGMP Multicast Source Enabled:</b>	Enabled
<b>MLD Multicast Proxy:</b>	Disabled
<b>MLD Multicast Source Enabled:</b>	Disabled
<b>Quality Of Service:</b>	Disabled

Click "Apply/Save" to have this interface to be effective. Click "Back" to make any modifications.

To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 88. The next displayed window is initial window, the WAN Service Window, where the service configured is displayed in the corresponding table, Figure 89.

**Figure 89: WAN Service Setup Initial Window- service configuration displayed**

**Wide Area Network (WAN) Service Setup**

Choose Add, Remove or Edit to configure a WAN service over a selected interface.

Interface	Description	Type	Vlan8021p	VlanMuxId	VlanTpId	Igmp Proxy	Igmp Source	NAT	Firewall	IPv6	Mld Proxy	Mld Source	Remove	Edit	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	0	15	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<button>Edit</button>	<button>Disable</button>
veip0.3	br_veip0.12	Bridge	0	12	0x8100	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<button>Edit</button>	<button>Enable/Disable</button>
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	0	11	0x8100	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<button>Edit</button>	<button>Disable</button>

**GRE Tunnels Setup**

Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Remove	Tunnel Mode	Enable/Disable
gre_tunnel	172.22.107.5	190.20.20.4	10.10.10.1	10.10.10.2	255.255.255.0	128	<input type="checkbox"/>	Layer 2	<button>Disable</button>

Add Remove

It is now possible to view the configured WAN service parameters by Selecting the Device Info sub-menu item WAN, Figure 90.

**Figure 90: Device Info- WAN Service Current configuration and IP Address**

**WAN Info**

Interface	Description	Type	VlanMuxId	IPv6	Igmp Pxy	Igmp Src Enbl	MLD Pxy	MLD Src Enbl	NAT	Firewall	Status	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Enable/Disable
veip0.2	ipoe_veip0.15	IPoE	15	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Connected	172.22.107.126	(null)	Enable
veip0.3	br_veip0.12	Bridge	12	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Connected	0.0.0.0	(null)	Enable
ppp0.1	pppoe_veip0.11	PPPoE	11	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Connected	172.22.190.70		Enable

**GRE Tunnels Status**

Tunnel Name	Local IP	Remote IP	Tunnel IP	Peer IP	Tunnel Mask	TTL	Tunnel Mode	Status
gre_tunnel	172.22.107.5	190.20.20.4	10.10.10.1	10.10.10.2	255.255.255.0	128	Layer 2	Enabled

Service statistics can be obtained by selecting at the menu Device Info the submenu Statistics, item Wan; a Services-WAN statistics window will be displayed, Figure 91. Please refer to Table 15 for the description of the statistics window displayed parameters.

**Figure 91: Device Info/Statistics/WAN-- WAN Services Statistics Information****Statistics -- WAN**

Interface	Description	Received								Transmitted								
		Total				Multicast		Unicast		Total				Multicast		Unicast		Broadcast
		Bytes	Pkts	Errs	Drops	Bytes	Pkts	Pkts	Bytes	Pkts	Errs	Drops	Bytes	Pkts	Pkts	Bytes	Pkts	
veip0.1	ipoe_veip0.15	23154	234	0	0	0	0	231	3	46296	358	0	0	0	0	358	0	
veip0.3	br_veip0.12	588	14	0	0	0	0	13	1	160887	1654	0	0	24309	251	1031	372	
ppp0.2	pppoe_veip0.11	195387898	148409	0	0	0	0	148409	0	48682762	87123	0	0	0	0	87123	0	

## LAN

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item LAN will display a LAN submenu with two items, Figure 92:

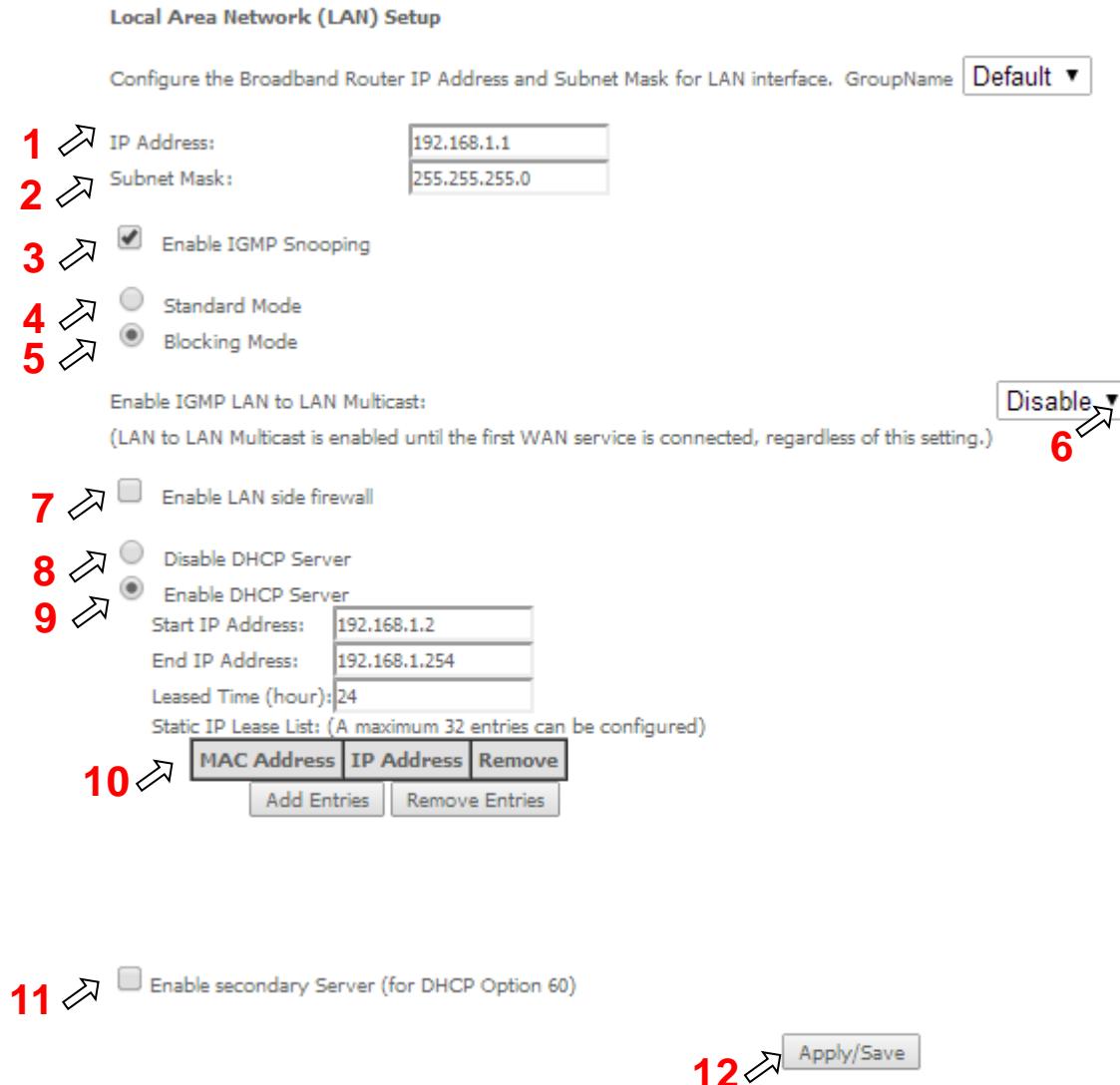
- Lan VLAN Setting
- IPv6 Autoconfig

In the main window a Local Area Network (LAN) Setup window is displayed, Figure 93.

This window allows the configuration Multicast, firewall and DHCP in the LAN.

**Figure 92: Advanced Setup LAN Sub-menu**

Figure 93: Advanced Setup - LAN Setup window



At this window execute the following steps:

**Step 1** IP Address –This is the ONT-RGW IP Address, default value 192.168.1.1, Figure 93-1;

**Step 2** ONT-RGW sub network Mask ; default value is 255.255.255.0, Figure 93-2;

**Step 3** In order to enable IGMP Snooping select this option, Figure 93-2;

IN the case IGMP snooping is not selected multicast packets are send to all bridge ports. If this option is selected an IGMP Snooping mode must be selected (see step 4 and step 5)

There are two modes of IGMP snooping, that establish the way groups multicast packets are forwarded by the bridge Figure 93- 4 and 5:

**Step 4** Standard Mode, Figure 91-4,

- Group multicast packets are forwarded to all ports if there was no previous IGMP Group report by any port;
- In the case there were previous IGMP Group reports, multicast packets are only forwarded to the ports that previously send IGMP group reports

**Step 5** Blocking mode, Figure 91-5.

- In this mode multicast packets are only forwarded if there were previous IGMP reports, for the ports that send these reports. Packets are not forwarded if there were no IGMP reports

**Step 6** In order to have a multicast data source on LAN side and IGMP snooping enabled, then LAN-2-LAN multicast option must be enabled, Figure 91-6;

LAN-2-LAN multicast is enabled (even if this option is set to disable) until the first WAN service is connected.

**Step 7** This option must be selected in order to enable LAN side firewall; if LAN side firewall is enabled, Figure 91-7,

**Step 8** If selected ONT-RGW DHCP server is disabled, Figure 91-8;

**Step 9** If selected ONT-RGW DHCP server is enabled, Figure 91-9; the pool of IP address to use must be defined by indicating:

- start IP address; default value is 192.168.1.2
- end IP addresses; default value is 192.168.1.254
- Leased Time: amount of time (in hours) then the LAN user will be allowed the dynamic IP address that has been allocated to him; default value is 24

Static IP lease settings allow the reservation of static IPs for PCs in the LAN that will therefore obtain the same static IP address each time they request an IP address from the ONT-RGW DHCP server. For the ONT RGW DHCP Server up to 32 Static IP leases can be configured

**Step 10** To configure static IP leases, Figure 91-10, use the Add entries button ;

Each entry will consist of a MAC address of the PC to which the static IP address will be reserved and the Static IP reserved for this PC; enter the MAC address and the reserved IP address for this MAC.

**Step 11** If Option “Enable secondary Sever (for DHCP option 60)” is selected, Figure 94, fields requesting information for configuration of this option will be shown (DHCP option 60 is vendor ID);Enabling this option allows to add LAN clients on a WAN interface requesting DHCP with option 60

**IP Address:** DHCP Server (ONT RGW) IP Address;

**Subnet Mask:** ONT-RGW sub network Mask ; default value is 255.255.255.0;

**Start IP address:** First IP address to use by DHCP server for allocation;

**End IP addresses:** Last IP address to use by DHCP server for allocation;

**Leased Time:** amount of time (in minutes) then the LAN user will be allowed the dynamic IP address that has been allocated to him;

**Vendor ID:** String identifier for vendor ID (DHCP option 60);

**Primary DNS Server:** Primary DNS Server IP address;

**Secondary DNS server:** Secondary DNS Server IP address;

**NTP server:** NTP server IP Address

**TFTP Server:** TFTP Server IP Address

Figure 94: Advanced Setup - LAN Setup window- Enable Secondary server (for DHCP Option 60)

11 →  Enable secondary Server (for DHCP Option 60)

IP Address:	192.168.5.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
Start IP Address:	192.168.5.2
End IP Address:	192.168.5.10
Leased Time (minutes):	10
Vendor ID:	xpto
Primary DNS Server:	192.168.123.123
Secondary DNS Server:	192.168.123.124
NTP Server:	192.168.123.200
TFTP Server:	192.168.123.120

**Step 12** To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 93-12; the displayed window will show the LAN settings current configuration.

## LAN VLAN SETTINGS

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu LAN, item will Lan VLAN Setting a Local Area Network (LAN) VLAN Setup window is displayed in the main window Figure 93

In order to create Lan VLANs, a LAN port must be chosen at the Selection combo box, Figure 95

To create a Lan VLAN use the Add button and at the table entry created, Figure 96, type in the:

- VLAN Id : Specifies the VLAN identifier; values from 0 to 4096
- Pbits: assigned priority value (0-7)

To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 96; the displayed window will show the LAN settings current configuration.

Figure 95- Advanced Setup –LAN/ Lan VLAN setup window

Local Area Network (LAN) VLAN Setup

Select a LAN port: **eth0/eth0** ▼

Enable VLAN Mode

Vlan Id	Pbits	Remove

**Add** **Remove** **Apply/Save**

Figure 96: Advanced Setup –LAN/ Lan VLAN setup window- Add and configure a Lan VLAN

**Local Area Network (LAN) VLAN Setup**

Select a LAN port: **eth0/eth0 ▼**

**Enable VLAN Mode**

Vlan Id	Pbits	Remove
10	0	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Add** **Remove** **Apply/Save**

Lan VLAN can be configured in advance as described before and not enabled. To Enable Lan VLAN afterwards, option “Enable VLAN Mode” must be selected, and then the Save/Apply button used to finalize the configuration.

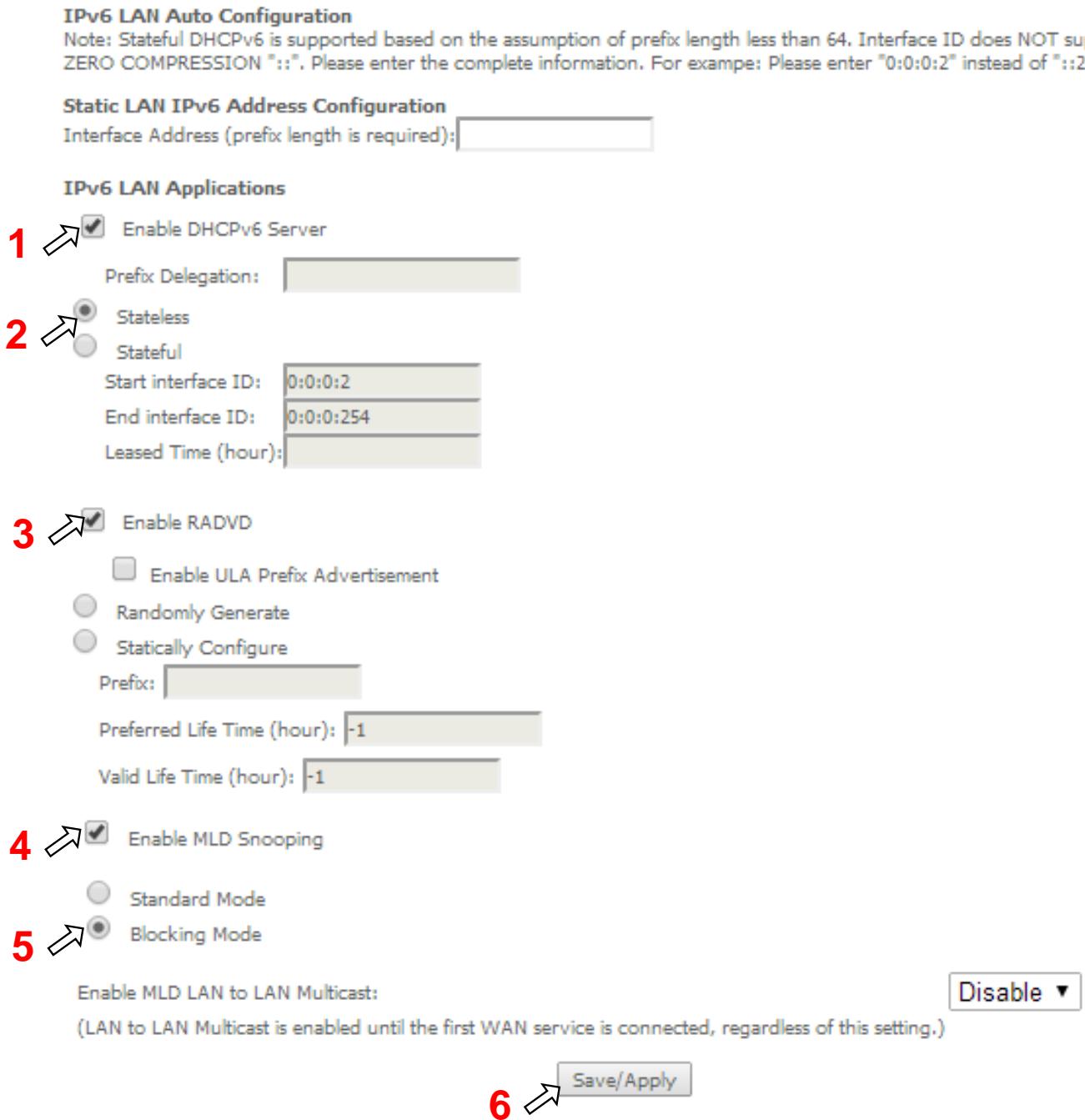
## IPv6 AUTOCONFIG

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu LAN, item will IPv6 Autoconfig an IPv6 VLAN Auto Configuration window is displayed in the main window Figure 97. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

For a typical IPv6 VAN Auto Configuration setting, shown in Figure 97, execute the following Steps, Figure 97:

- Step 1** Select Option “Enable DHCPv6 Server”;
- Step 2** Select the option “Stateless”;
- Step 3** Select the option “Enable RADVD”;
- Step 4** Select the option “MLD Snooping”;
- Step 5** Select the option “Blocking Mode”;
- Step 6** To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button.

Figure 97: Advanced Setup –LAN/ IPv6 VLAN Auto Configuration window



## NAT

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item NAT will display a NAT submenu with three items, Figure 98:

- Virtual Servers

- Port Triggering
- DMZ Host

In the main window a NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window is displayed, Figure 99, showing the current NAT-Virtual servers configuration

**Figure 98: Advanced Setup NAT Sub-menu**



## VIRTUAL SERVERS

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu NAT, item Virtual Servers a NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window is displayed in the main window Figure 99, showing the current NAT-Virtual servers configuration.

This window allows inserting and configuring port forwarding, redirecting a network port from one network mode to another network mode. This allows a user from the WAN side of the network to reach a PC on the LAN side of the network for which ports were opened. The WAN interface used must have NAT enabled. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new NAT-Virtual server use the Add Button, Figure 99; a new window is displayed, Figure 100, allowing the configuration of a new Nat-virtual Server entry, Figure 101. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

The first part of the configuration consists on choosing the Wan interface, the Service name and the server IP address.

To save and apply this configuration, use the Apply/Save button, Figure 100-1. The port forwarding table will be updated with the chosen service predefined port forwarding configuration, Figure 100.

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button below the table, Figure 100-2. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current NAT –virtual servers' configuration, Figure 102.

Figure 99: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window

**NAT -- Virtual Servers Setup**

Virtual Server allows you to direct incoming traffic from WAN side (identified by Protocol and External port) to the Internal server with private IP address on the LAN side. The Internal port is required only if the external port needs to be converted to a different port number used by the server on the LAN side. A maximum 32 entries can be configured.

**Add** **Remove**

Server Name	External Port Start	External Port End	Protocol	Internal Port Start	Internal Port End	Server IP Address	WAN Interface	Remove
Teredo	51331	51331	UDP	51331	51331	192.168.1.5	ppp0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 100: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window - Wan port, Service and Server IP Address Configuration

**NAT -- Virtual Servers**

Select the service name, and enter the server IP address and click "Apply/Save" to forward IP packets for this service to the specified server. NOTE: The "Internal Port End" cannot be modified directly. Normally, it is set to the same value as "External Port End". However, if you modify "Internal Port Start", then "Internal Port End" will be set to the same value as "Internal Port Start".

Remaining number of entries that can be configured:31

Use Interface:	pppoe_veip0.11/ppp0.1 ▼
Service Name:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Select a Service: Age of Empires ▼ <input type="radio"/> Custom Service: <input type="text"/>
Server IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.4"/>
<span style="color: red;">1</span>  <b>Apply/Save</b>	

External Port Start	External Port End	Protocol	Internal Port Start	Internal Port End
47624	47624	TCP ▼	47624	47624
6073	6073	TCP ▼	6073	6073
2300	2400	TCP ▼	2300	2400
2300	2400	UDP ▼	2300	2400
		TCP ▼		

**2**  **Apply/Save**

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 101: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window - Service Selection Combo box

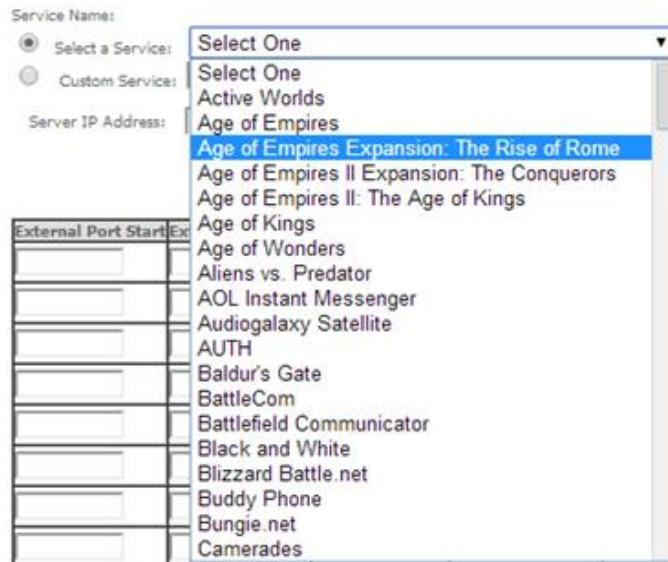


Figure 102: Advanced Setup/NAT-Virtual Servers Setup window - Current NAT Virtual Server Configuration

### NAT -- Virtual Servers Setup

Virtual Server allows you to direct incoming traffic from WAN side (identified by Protocol and External port) to the Internal server with private IP address on the LAN side. The Internal port is required only if the external port needs to be converted to a different port number used by the server on the LAN side. A maximum 32 entries can be configured.

[Add](#) [Remove](#)

Server Name	External Port Start	External Port End	Protocol	Internal Port Start	Internal Port End	Server IP Address	WAN Interface	Remove
Teredo	51331	51331	UDP	51331	51331	192.168.1.5	ppp0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age of Empires	47624	47624	TCP	47624	47624	192.168.1.4	ppp0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age of Empires	6073	6073	TCP	6073	6073	192.168.1.4	ppp0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age of Empires	2300	2400	TCP	2300	2400	192.168.1.4	ppp0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age of Empires	2300	2400	UDP	2300	2400	192.168.1.4	ppp0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>

## PORTRIGGERING

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu NAT, item Port Triggering, a NAT-Port Triggering Setup window is displayed in the main window Figure 103, showing the current NAT- Port Triggering configuration. A short on line help text is provided in the setup window.

This window allows inserting and configuring port triggering, for defined applications. This redirects a network port from one network mode to another network mode. This configuration allows opening ports of a PC in the LAN for a

user on the WAN side only when the session on the Lan side is active- this is always initiated by the PC in the network LAN side, being safer then port forwarding.

To insert and configure a new NAT-Port Triggering entry use the Add Button, Figure 103; a new window is displayed, Figure 104. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

This window allows the configuration of Port Triggering by choosing the Wan interface and the Application Name, Figure 104.. The WAN interface to use must have NAT enabled.

To apply and save this configuration use the Apply/Save button, bellow Figure 104-1.

The port triggering table will be updated with the chosen application predefined port Triggering configuration, Figure 103.

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button below the table, Figure 104-2. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current NAT –Port Triggering configuration, Figure 105.

**Figure 103: Advanced Setup/NAT-Port Triggering Setup window**

#### NAT -- Port Triggering Setup

Some applications require that specific ports in the Router's firewall be opened for access by the remote parties. Port Trigger dynamically opens up the 'Open Ports' in the firewall when an application on the LAN initiates a TCP/UDP connection to a remote party using the 'Triggering Ports'. The Router allows the remote party from the WAN side to establish new connections back to the application on the LAN side using the 'Open Ports'. A maximum 32 entries can be configured.

								Add	Remove	
Application Name	Trigger			Open			WAN Interface	Remove		
	Protocol	Port Range		Protocol	Port Range					
		Start	End		Start	End				

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 104: Advanced Setup/NAT-Port Triggering Setup window -Add port triggering for specified application

**NAT -- Port Triggering**

Some applications such as games, video conferencing, remote access applications and others require that specific ports in the Router's firewall be opened for access by the applications. You can configure the port settings from this screen by selecting an existing application or creating your own (Custom application)and click "Save/Apply" to add it.  
Remaining number of entries that can be configured:32

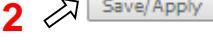
Use Interface	pppoe_veip0.11/ppp0.1 ▼																																																										
Application Name:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Select an application: Aim Talk ▼ <input type="radio"/> Custom application: <input type="text"/>																																																										
<span style="color: red;">1</span>  Save/Apply																																																											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Trigger Port Start</th> <th>Trigger Port End</th> <th>Trigger Protocol</th> <th>Open Port Start</th> <th>Open Port End</th> <th>Open Protocol</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>4099</td><td>4099</td><td>TCP ▼</td><td>5191</td><td>5191</td><td>TCP ▼</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>TCP ▼</td><td></td><td></td><td>TCP ▼</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Trigger Port Start	Trigger Port End	Trigger Protocol	Open Port Start	Open Port End	Open Protocol	4099	4099	TCP ▼	5191	5191	TCP ▼			TCP ▼																																							
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<span style="color: red;">2</span>  Save/Apply																																																											

Figure 105: Advanced Setup/NAT-Port Triggering Setup window -Current configuration

**NAT -- Port Triggering Setup**

Some applications require that specific ports in the Router's firewall be opened for access by the remote parties. Port Trigger dynamically opens up the 'Open Ports' in the firewall when an application on the LAN initiates a TCP/UDP connection to a remote party using the 'Triggering Ports'. The Router allows the remote party from the WAN side to establish new connections back to the application on the LAN side using the 'Open Ports'. A maximum 32 entries can be configured.

Application Name	Trigger		Open		WAN Interface	Remove		
	Protocol	Port Range		Protocol			Port Range	
		Start	End				Start	End
Aim Talk	TCP	4099	4099	TCP	5191	5191	ppp0.1	<input type="checkbox"/>

## DMZ HOST

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu NAT, item DMZ Host, a NAT-DMZ Host Setup window is displayed in the main window Figure 103, allowing the DMZ Host configuration by Providing the DMZ Host IP address, Figure 106. A short on line help text is provided in the setup window.

A DMZ Host is a host exposed to the internet. All incoming IP packets from the WAN network side, if not belong to any Service or application configured on the NAT- Virtual server or Port Triggering (for the application) are forwarded to the DMZ Host. DMZ Host must have a static IP address assigned to it.

To finalize the configuration use the Save/ Apply button.

**Figure 106: Advanced Setup/NAT-DMZ Host Setup window**

### NAT -- DMZ Host

The Broadband Router will forward IP packets from the WAN that do not belong to any of the applications configured in the Virtual Servers table to the DMZ host computer.

Enter the computer's IP address and click 'Apply' to activate the DMZ host.

Clear the IP address field and click 'Apply' to deactivate the DMZ host.

DMZ Host IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.123.5"/>	<input type="button" value="Save/Apply"/>
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## SECURITY

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item Security will display a Security submenu with two items, Item IP Filtering is a submenu composed of two items, Outgoing and Incoming, Figure 107:

- IP Filtering,
  - Outgoing
  - Incoming
- MAC Filtering

In the main window an Outgoing IP Filtering Setup window is displayed, Figure 108.

This window allows the creation and configuration a filter rule to identify outgoing IP traffic.

Figure 107: Advanced Setup Security Sub-menu



## IP FILTERING

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Security, submenu IP Filtering, will display in the main window, an Outgoing IP filtering Setup window, Figure 108, showing the current Outgoing IP Filtering configuration. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

### OUTGOING

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Security, submenu IP Filtering, item Outgoing, an Outgoing IP filtering Setup window is displayed , Figure 108, showing the current Outgoing IP Filtering configuration. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new Outgoing IP Filter entry use the Add Button, Figure 108; a new window is displayed, Figure 109. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

This window allows the configuration of Outgoing IP Filter. Figure 109 provides an outgoing filter configuration example

In order to configure the Outgoing IP Filter, Figure 109:

- Step 1** Enter the Filter name;
- Step 2** Select the IP version to use from the IP version selection combo box;
- Step 3** Select the Protocol to use from the Protocol Selection combo box;
- Step 4** Enter the Source IP address;
- Step 5** Enter the Source Port;
- Step 6** Enter the Destination IP address;
- Step 7** Enter the Destination Port;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current Outgoing IP Filtering configuration, Figure 110.

Figure 108: Advanced Setup, Security - Outgoing IP filtering Setup window

**Outgoing IP Filtering Setup**

By default, all outgoing IP traffic from LAN is allowed, but some IP traffic can be **BLOCKED** by setting up filters.

Choose Add or Remove to configure outgoing IP filters.

Filter Name	IP Version	Protocol	SrcIP/ PrefixLength	SrcPort	DstIP/ PrefixLength	DstPort	Remove

[Add](#) [Remove](#)

Figure 109: Advanced Setup, Security - Outgoing IP filtering Setup –Add Filter window

**Add IP Filter -- Outgoing**

The screen allows you to create a filter rule to identify outgoing IP traffic by specifying a new filter name and at least one condition below. All of the specified conditions in this filter rule must be satisfied for the rule to take effect. Click 'Apply/Save' to save and activate the filter.

Filter Name:	<input type="text" value="pc_isabel"/>
IP Version:	<input type="text" value="IPv4"/>
Protocol:	<input type="text" value="TCP"/>
Source IP address[/prefix length]:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.122"/>
Source Port (port or port:port):	<input type="text" value="80"/>
Destination IP address[/prefix length]:	<input type="text" value="142.20.23.120"/>
Destination Port (port or port:port):	<input type="text" value="80"/>

[Apply/Save](#)

Figure 110: Advanced Setup, Security - Outgoing IP filtering Setup window –Current Configuration

**Outgoing IP Filtering Setup**

By default, all outgoing IP traffic from LAN is allowed, but some IP traffic can be **BLOCKED** by setting up filters.

Choose Add or Remove to configure outgoing IP filters.

Filter Name	IP Version	Protocol	SrcIP/ PrefixLength	SrcPort	DstIP/ PrefixLength	DstPort	Remove
pc_isabel	4	TCP	192.168.1.122	80	142.20.23.120	80	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Add](#) [Remove](#)

## INCOMING

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Security, submenu IP Filtering, item Incoming, will display an Incoming IP filtering Setup window, Figure 111, showing the current Incoming IP Filtering configuration. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new Incoming IP Filter entry use the Add Button, Figure 111; a new window is displayed, Figure 112. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

This window allows the configuration of Incoming IP Filter. In order to configure the Incoming IP Filter, Figure 112:

**Step 1** Enter the Filter name;

**Step 2** Select the IP version to use from the IP version selection combo box, Figure 113;

**Step 3** Select the Protocol to use from the Protocol Selection combo box;

**Step 4** Enter the Source IP address;

**Step 5** Enter the Source Port;

**Step 6** Enter the Destination IP address;

**Step 7** Enter the Destination Port;

**Step 8** Select the WAN and/or LAN interfaces to apply this rule

Figure 114 provides an incoming filter configuration example

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current Incoming IP Filtering configuration, Figure 115.

**Figure 111: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup window–Current Configuration**

#### Incoming IP Filtering Setup

When the firewall is enabled on a WAN or LAN interface, all incoming IP traffic is BLOCKED. However, some IP traffic can be **ACCEPTED** by setting up filters.

Choose Add or Remove to configure incoming IP filters.

Filter Name	Interfaces	IP Version	Protocol	SrcIP / PrefixLength	SrcPort	DstIP / PrefixLength	DstPort	Remove
áâââVoiceFilter13c4	veip0.2	6	TCP or UDP				5060:5060	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Add](#) [Remove](#)

Figure 112: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup – Add Filter window

**Add IP Filter -- Incoming**

The screen allows you to create a filter rule to identify incoming IP traffic by specifying a new filter name and at least one condition below. All of the specified conditions in this filter rule must be satisfied for the rule to take effect. Click 'Apply/Save' to save and activate the filter.

Filter Name:	<input type="text"/>
IP Version:	<input type="text" value="IPv4"/>
Protocol:	<input type="text"/>
Source IP address[/prefix length]:	<input type="text"/>
Source Port (port or port:port):	<input type="text"/>
Destination IP address[/prefix length]:	<input type="text"/>
Destination Port (port or port:port):	<input type="text"/>

**WAN Interfaces (Configured in Routing mode and with firewall enabled) and LAN Interfaces**  
Select one or more WAN/LAN interfaces displayed below to apply this rule.

Select All  pppoe\_veip0.11/ppp0.1  gre\_tunnel/gre\_tunnel  br0/br0  br0:0/br0:0

**Apply/Save**

Figure 113: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup- Add Filter window – Protocol selection combo box

Protocol:	<input type="text"/>
Source IP address[/prefix length]:	<input type="text"/>
Source Port (port or port:port):	<input type="text"/>
Destination IP address[/prefix length]:	<input type="text"/>
Destination Port (port or port:port):	<input type="text"/>

TCP/UDP  
TCP  
UDP  
ICMP

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 114: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup- Add Filter window - Configuration example

Add IP Filter -- Incoming

The screen allows you to create a filter rule to identify incoming IP traffic by specifying a new filter name and at least one condition below. All of the specified conditions in this filter rule must be satisfied for the rule to take effect. Click 'Apply/Save' to save and activate the filter.

Filter Name:	xpto
IP Version:	IPv4
Protocol:	TCP
Source IP address[/prefix length]:	
Source Port (port or port:port):	
Destination IP address[/prefix length]:	
Destination Port (port or port:port):	

**WAN Interfaces (Configured in Routing mode and with firewall enabled) and LAN Interfaces**  
Select one or more WAN/LAN interfaces displayed below to apply this rule.

Select All  pppoe\_veip0.11/ppp0.1  gre\_tunnel/gre\_tunnel  br0/br0  br0:0/br0:0

Figure 115: Advanced Setup, Security - Incoming IP filtering Setup window – Current Configuration

### Incoming IP Filtering Setup

When the firewall is enabled on a WAN or LAN interface, all incoming IP traffic is BLOCKED. However, some IP traffic can be **ACCEPTED** by setting up filters.

Choose Add or Remove to configure incoming IP filters.

Filter Name	Interfaces	IP Version	Protocol	SrcIP / PrefixLength	SrcPort	DstIP / PrefixLength	DstPort	Remove
xpto	ppp0.1	4	TCP					<input type="checkbox"/>

## MAC FILTERING

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Security, item MAC Filtering displays a MAC filtering Setup window, Figure 116, showing the current MAC Filtering configuration: Policy and rules.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

This window allows changing the policy of rules applied: Forwarded/Blocked

If current configuration of policy is forward, all MAC layer frames are forwarded except those matching with any of the specified rules in the MAC filtering rules table.

If current configuration of policy is blocked, all MAC layer frames are blocked except those matching with any of the specified rules in the MAC filtering rules table.

The policy can be changed by selecting the change and afterwards use the Change policy button. The policy table will change the value to the opposite value (from forward to blocked and vice-versa), Figure 117.

Changing from one policy to another of an interface will cause all defined rules for that interface to be removed automatically; therefore rules for the new policy have to be created.

To insert and configure a new MAC filtering rule entry use the Add Button, Figure 116; a new window is displayed, Figure 118.

This window allows the configuration of MAC Filtering rule. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window. Figure 118 provides an outgoing filter configuration example

In order to configure the MAC Filtering rule, Figure 118:

**Step 1** Select the Protocol to use from the Protocol Selection combo box;

**Step 2** Type in the destination MAC address;

**Step 3** Type in the Source MAC address;

**Step 4** Select the frame direction from the selection combo box;

**Step 5** Select the WAN interfaces from the selection combo box;

To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current MAC Filtering configuration, Figure 119.

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 116: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering Setup window

### MAC Filtering Setup

MAC Filtering is only effective on ATM PVCs configured in Bridge mode. **FORWARDED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **FORWARDED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table. **BLOCKED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **BLOCKED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table.

MAC Filtering Policy For Each Interface:

**WARNING: Changing from one policy to another of an interface will cause all defined rules for that interface to be REMOVED AUTOMATICALLY! You will need to create new rules for the new policy.**

Interface	Policy	Change
veip0.3	FORWARD	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Change Policy**

Choose Add or Remove to configure MAC filtering rules.

Interface	Protocol	Destination MAC	Source MAC	Frame Direction	Remove

**Add** **Remove**

Figure 117: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering Setup window –Change policy

### MAC Filtering Setup

MAC Filtering is only effective on ATM PVCs configured in Bridge mode. **FORWARDED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **FORWARDED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table. **BLOCKED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **BLOCKED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table.

MAC Filtering Policy For Each Interface:

**WARNING: Changing from one policy to another of an interface will cause all defined rules for that interface to be REMOVED AUTOMATICALLY! You will need to create new rules for the new policy.**

Interface	Policy	Change
veip0.3	FORWARD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**1**

**2** **Change Policy**

Choose Add or Remove to configure MAC filtering rules.

Interface	Protocol	Destination MAC	Source MAC	Fra

**Add** **Remove**

Interface	Policy	Change
veip0.3	BLOCKED	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Change Policy**

Figure 118: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering – Add MAC Filter window

**Add MAC Filter**

Create a filter to identify the MAC layer frames by specifying at least one condition below. If multiple conditions are specified, all of them take effect. Click "Apply" to save and activate the filter.

Protocol Type:	IGMP
Destination MAC Address:	84:3a:4b:14:b2:92
Source MAC Address:	84:3a:4b:14:b5:22
Frame Direction:	LAN<=>WAN
WAN Interfaces (Configured in Bridge mode only)	
br_veip0.12/veip0.3	
<input type="button" value="Save/Apply"/>	

Figure 119: Advanced Setup, Security – MAC filtering Setup window –Current Configuration

**MAC Filtering Setup**

MAC Filtering is only effective on ATM PVCs configured in Bridge mode. **FORWARDED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **FORWARDED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table. **BLOCKED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **BLOCKED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table.

MAC Filtering Policy For Each Interface:  
**WARNING: Changing from one policy to another of an interface will cause all defined rules for that interface to be REMOVED AUTOMATICALLY! You will need to create new rules for the new policy.**

Interface	Policy	Change
veip0.3	BLOCKED	<input type="checkbox"/>

Choose Add or Remove to configure MAC filtering rules.

Interface	Protocol	Destination MAC	Source MAC	Frame Direction	Remove
veip0.3	IGMP	84:3a:4b:14:b2:92	84:3a:4b:14:b5:22	BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/>

## PARENTAL CONTROL

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item Parental Control will display a Parental Control submenu with two items, Figure 120:

- Time Restriction,

- Url Filter

In the main window an Access time Restriction Configuration window is displayed, Figure 121.

This window allows the creation and configuration Access Time Restriction Rules.

Figure 120: Advanced Setup Parental Control Sub-menu



## TIME RESTRICTION

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Parental Control, item Time Restriction will display an Access Time Restriction configuration window showing the current Access Time Restriction configuration table, Figure 121.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new Access Time Restriction rule use the Add Button, Figure 121; a new window is displayed, Figure 122. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window. Figure 122 provides a configuration example for an Access Time Restriction rule.

In order to setup a new Access Time Restriction rule, Figure 122:

- Step 1** Enter the user name;
- Step 2** Enter the Browser's MAC address;
- Step 3** Select the week days to apply the restriction;
- Step 4** Enter the Start Blocking time;
- Step 5** Enter the End Blocking time;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current Access Time Restriction configuration, Figure 123.

Figure 121: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – Time Restriction Configuration window

Access Time Restriction -- A maximum 16 entries can be configured.

Username	MAC	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Start	Stop	Remove
<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Remove"/>											

Figure 122: Advanced Setup, Parental Control, Time Restriction -Add Time Restriction rule window -

#### Access Time Restriction

This page adds time of day restriction to a special LAN device connected to the Router. The 'Browser's MAC Address' automatically displays the MAC address of the LAN device where the browser is running. To restrict other LAN device, click the "Other MAC Address" button and enter the MAC address of the other LAN device. To find out the MAC address of a Windows based PC, go to command window and type "ipconfig /all".

User Name	<input type="text" value="carla"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Browser's MAC Address	<input type="text" value="64:27:37:76:23:1e"/>
<input type="radio"/> Other MAC Address (xxxxxxxxxxxxxx)	<input type="text"/>
Days of the week	<input type="checkbox"/> Mon <input type="checkbox"/> Tue <input type="checkbox"/> Wed <input type="checkbox"/> Thu <input type="checkbox"/> Fri <input type="checkbox"/> Sat <input type="checkbox"/> Sun
Click to select	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Start Blocking Time (hh:mm)	<input type="text" value="21:00"/>
End Blocking Time (hh:mm)	<input type="text" value="22:00"/>
<input type="button" value="Apply/Save"/>	

Figure 123: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – Time Restriction Configuration window - Current configuration

Access Time Restriction -- A maximum 16 entries can be configured.

Username	MAC	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Start	Stop	Remove
<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Remove"/>											
carla	64:27:37:76:23:1e	x	x	x	x	x			21:0	22:0	<input type="checkbox"/>

## URL FILTER

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Parental Control, item Url Filter will display an URL Filter configuration window showing the current URL Filter configuration table, Figure 124. This window allows the creation and configuration of an URL Filter list.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window. Figure 131

To create a URL filter list the URL list Type to create must be defined as Exclude or Include, Figure 124.

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

To create a new entry in the URL filter list, use the Add button, Figure 124; an URL Filter Add window will be displayed, Figure 125.

In this window enter the URL address. Default port number 80 will be used if Port number entry is left blank.

To finalize the add URL entry to the URL filter list use the Apply/Save button, Figure 125. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current URL Filter configuration, Figure 126.

Figure 124: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – URL Filter Configuration window

URL Filter -- Please select the list type first then configure the list entries. Maximum 100 entries can be configured.

URL List Type:  Exclude  Include

Address	Port	Remove
---------	------	--------

Figure 125: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – URL Filter – Add Filter window

Parental Control -- URL Filter Add

Enter the URL address and port number then click "Apply/Save" to add the entry to the URL filter.

URL Address:   
Port Number: (Default 80 will be applied if leave blank.)

Figure 126: Advanced Setup, Parental Control – URL Filter Configuration window- Current Configuration

URL Filter -- Please select the list type first then configure the list entries. Maximum 100 entries can be configured.

URL List Type:  Exclude  Include

Address	Port	Remove
http://www.facebook.com	80	<input type="checkbox"/>

## QUALITY OF SERVICE

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item Quality of Service will display a Quality of Service submenu with two items, Figure 107:

- QoS Queue,
- QoS Classification

This Submenu allows QoS configuration. It is assumed that the ONT-RGW has the following services already configured: IPoE with NAT and PPPoE services.

In the main window a QoS Queue Management Configuration window will be displayed, Figure 128.

QoS is disabled by default - it must be enabled by selecting the Enable QoS option, Figure 128. Default DSCP mark can be selected from a selection combo box, Figure 129. Use the button Apply/Save to apply this configuration and progress to the next window,

Figure 127: Advanced Setup Quality of Service Sub-menu



## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 128: Advanced Setup Quality of Service -Queue Management Configuration

**QoS -- Queue Management Configuration**

If Enable QoS checkbox is selected, choose a default DSCP mark to automatically mark incoming traffic without reference to a particular classifier. Click 'Apply/Save' button to save it.

Note: If Enable QoS checkbox is not selected, all QoS will be disabled for all interfaces.

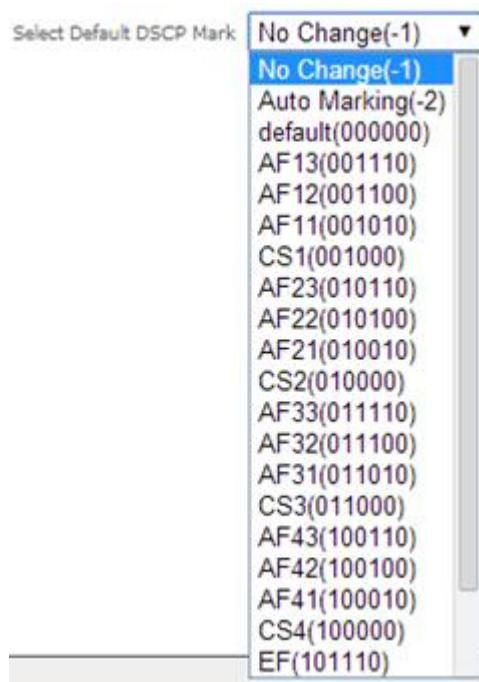
Note: The default DSCP mark is used to mark all egress packets that do not match any classification rules.

Enable QoS

Select Default DSCP Mark **No Change(-1)** ▾

**Apply/Save**

Figure 129: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- Queue Management Configuration- Select Default DSCP mark combo box



## QoS QUEUE

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Quality of Service, item QoS Queue will display a QoS Queue Setup Configuration window, Figure 130.

This window displays the current QoS configured queues.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new QoS queue entry use the Add Button, Figure 130; a new window is displayed, Figure 131. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window. Figure 132 provides a configuration example.

In order to configure a new QoS queue, Figure 132:

**Step 1** Enter the QoS queue name;

**Step 2** Select Enable/Disable from the Enable selection combo box; a queue configured as disable can be later enabled at the current QoS queue configuration window, Figure 133.

**Step 3** Select the Interface for the QoS queue from a selection combo box;

**Step 4** Select the queue precedence from a selection combo box;

The Lower is the selected value for queue precedence the higher is the priority; along with the precedence level, the scheduler algorithm for each precedence level is shown; queues with the same precedence will be scheduled based on the algorithm; queues with unequal precedence will be scheduled based on SP (Strict Priority).

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current Access QoS queue configuration, Figure 133.

**Figure 130: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue Setup window**

#### QoS Queue Setup

In ATM mode, maximum 16 queues can be configured.

For each Ethernet interface, maximum 8 queues can be configured.

For each Ethernet WAN interface, maximum 8 queues can be configured.

To add a queue, click the **Add** button.

To remove queues, check their remove-checkboxes, then click the **Remove** button.

The **Enable** button will scan through every queues in the table. Queues with enable-checkbox checked will be enabled. Queues with enable-checkbox un-checked will be disabled.

The enable-checkbox also shows status of the queue after page reload.

Note that if WMM function is disabled in Wireless Page, queues related to wireless will not take effects.

Name	Key	Interface	Qid	Prec/Alg/Wght	Min Bit Rate(bps)	Enable	Remove
WMM Voice Priority	1	wl0	8	1/SP		Enabled	
WMM Voice Priority	2	wl0	7	2/SP		Enabled	
WMM Video Priority	3	wl0	6	3/SP		Enabled	
WMM Video Priority	4	wl0	5	4/SP		Enabled	
WMM Best Effort	5	wl0	4	5/SP		Enabled	
WMM Background	6	wl0	3	6/SP		Enabled	
WMM Background	7	wl0	2	7/SP		Enabled	
WMM Best Effort	8	wl0	1	8/SP		Enabled	

**Add** **Enable** **Remove**

Figure 131: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue Configuration

**QoS Queue Configuration**

This screen allows you to configure a QoS queue and add it to a selected layer2 interface.

Name:

Enable:

Interface:

Figure 132: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue enable example configuration

**QoS Queue Configuration**

This screen allows you to configure a QoS queue and add it to a selected layer2 interface.

Name:

Enable:

Interface:

Queue Precedence:  (lower value, higher priority)

- The precedence list shows the scheduler algorithm for each precedence level.  
- Queues of equal precedence will be scheduled based on the algorithm.  
- Queues of unequal precedence will be scheduled based on SP.

Figure 133: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Queue Setup window- current configuration

**QoS Queue Setup**

In ATM mode, maximum 16 queues can be configured.  
 For each Ethernet interface, maximum 8 queues can be configured.  
 For each Ethernet WAN interface, maximum 8 queues can be configured.  
 To add a queue, click the **Add** button.  
 To remove queues, check their remove-checkboxes, then click the **Remove** button.  
 The **Enable** button will scan through every queues in the table. Queues with enable-checkbox checked will be enabled with enable-checkbox un-checked will be disabled.  
 The enable-checkbox also shows status of the queue after page reload.  
 Note that if WMM function is disabled in Wireless Page, queues related to wireless will not take effects.

Name	Key	Interface	Qid	Prec/Alg/Wght	Min Bit Rate(bps)	Enable	Remove
WMM Voice Priority	1	wl0	8	1/SP		Enabled	
WMM Voice Priority	2	wl0	7	2/SP		Enabled	
WMM Video Priority	3	wl0	6	3/SP		Enabled	
WMM Video Priority	4	wl0	5	4/SP		Enabled	
WMM Best Effort	5	wl0	4	5/SP		Enabled	
WMM Background	6	wl0	3	6/SP		Enabled	
WMM Background	7	wl0	2	7/SP		Enabled	
WMM Best Effort	8	wl0	1	8/SP		Enabled	
xyz_o	38	eth2	6	3/SP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Add** **Enable** **Remove**

## QoS CLASSIFICATION

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Quality of Service, item QoS Classification will display a QoS Classification Setup window Figure 134.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new QoS classification rule use the Add Button, Figure 134; a new window is displayed, Figure 135. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

In order to configure a new QoS classification rule, Figure 132( not all the configuration fields are mandatory):

**Step 1** Enter the Traffic class name;

**Step 2** Select the rule order from the selection combo box;

**Step 3** Select the rule status (enable/disable) from the selection combo box; a rule status configured as disable can be later on enabled at the current QoS classification configuration window, Figure 136.

**Specify the classification criteria**

**Step 4** Select the class interface from the selection combo box;

**Step 5** Select the Ether Type from the selection combo box;

- Step 6** Enter the Source MAC address;
- Step 7** Enter the Source MAC mask;
- Step 8** Enter the Destination MAC address;
- Step 9** Enter the Destination MAC mask;
- Specify Classification Results**
- Step 10** Specify the Class Queue;
- Step 11** Specify the Mark Differentiated Service Code (DSCP)
- Step 12** Specify the Mark 802.1p Priority

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current QoS Classification configuration, Figure 136.

**Figure 134: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Classification Setup window**

**QoS Classification Setup -- maximum 32 rules can be configured.**

To add a rule, click the **Add** button.

To remove rules, check their remove-checkboxes, then click the **Remove** button.

The **Enable** button will scan through every rules in the table. Rules with enable-checkbox checked will be enabled. Rules with enable-checkbox un-checked will be disabled.

The enable-checkbox also shows status of the rule after page reload.

If you disable WMM function in Wireless Page, classification related to wireless will not take effects

		CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA												CLASSIFICATION RESULTS				
Class Name	Order	Class Intf	Ether Type	SrcMAC/ Mask	DstMAC/ Mask	SrcIP/ PrefixLength	DstIP/ PrefixLength	Proto	SrcPort	DstPort	DSCP Check	802.1P Check	Queue Key	DSCP Mark	802.1P Mark	Enable	Remove	

**Add** **Enable** **Remove**

**Figure 135: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Classification – Add Network Traffic Class Rule Window –configuration example****Add Network Traffic Class Rule**

This screen creates a traffic class rule to classify the ingress traffic into a priority queue and optionally mark the DSCP or Ethernet priority of the packet. Click 'Apply/Save' to save and activate the rule.

Traffic Class Name:	xpto_2
Rule Order:	Last ▾
Rule Status:	Enable ▾
<b>Specify Classification Criteria (A blank criterion indicates it is not used for classification.)</b>	
Class Interface:	eth2 ▾
Ether Type:	8021Q (0x8100) ▾
802.1p Priority Check:	0 ▾
<b>Specify Classification Results (A blank value indicates no operation.)</b>	
Specify Class Queue (Required):	wl0&Key1&Pre1 ▾
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Packets classified into a queue that exit through an interface for which the queue is not specified to exist, will instead egress to the default queue on the interface.</li> </ul>	
Mark Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP):	Auto Marking ▾
Mark 802.1p priority:	0 ▾
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Class non-vlan packets egress to a non-vlan interface will be tagged with VID 0 and the class rule p-bits.</li> <li>- Class vlan packets egress to a non-vlan interface will have the packet p-bits re-marked by the class rule p-bits. No additional vlan tag is added.</li> <li>- Class non-vlan packets egress to a vlan interface will be tagged with the interface VID and the class rule p-bits.</li> <li>- Class vlan packets egress to a vlan interface will be additionally tagged with the packet VID, and the class rule p-bits.</li> </ul>	
<b>Apply/Save</b>	

**Figure 136: Advanced Setup Quality of Service- QoS Classification Setup window- Current Configuration****QoS Classification Setup -- maximum 32 rules can be configured.**

To add a rule, click the **Add** button.

To remove rules, check their remove-checkboxes, then click the **Remove** button.

The **Enable** button will scan through every rules in the table. Rules with enable-checkbox checked will be enabled. Rules with enable-checkbox un-checked will be disabled.

The enable-checkbox also shows status of the rule after page reload.

If you disable WMM function in Wireless Page, classification related to wireless will not take effects

		CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA												CLASSIFICATION RESULTS				
Class Name	Order	Class Intf	Ether Type	SrcMAC/Mask	DstMAC/Mask	SrcIP/PrefixLength	DstIP/PrefixLength	Proto	SrcPort	DstPort	DSCP Check	802.1P Check	Queue Key	DSCP Mark	802.1P Mark	Enable	Remove	
xpto_2	1	eth2	8021Q								0	1	auto	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Add** **Enable** **Remove**

**QoS Queue Setup**

In ATM mode, maximum 16 queues can be configured.

For each Ethernet interface, maximum 8 queues can be configured.

For each Ethernet WAN interface, maximum 8 queues can be configured.

To add a queue, click the **Add** button.

To remove queues, check their remove-checkboxes, then click the **Remove** button.

The **Enable** button will scan through every queues in the table. Queues with enable-checkbox checked will be enabled. Queues with enable-checkbox un-checked will be disabled.

The enable-checkbox also shows status of the queue after page reload.

Note that if WMM function is disabled in Wireless Page, queues related to wireless will not take effects.

Name	Key	Interface	Qid	Prec/Alg/Wght	Min Bit Rate(bps)	Enable	Remove
WMM Voice Priority	1	wl0	8	1/SP		Enabled	
WMM Voice Priority	2	wl0	7	2/SP		Enabled	
WMM Video Priority	3	wl0	6	3/SP		Enabled	
WMM Video Priority	4	wl0	5	4/SP		Enabled	
WMM Best Effort	5	wl0	4	5/SP		Enabled	
WMM Background	6	wl0	3	6/SP		Enabled	
WMM Background	7	wl0	2	7/SP		Enabled	
WMM Best Effort	8	wl0	1	8/SP		Enabled	
xyz_o	38	eth2	6	3/SP		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Add** **Enable** **Remove**

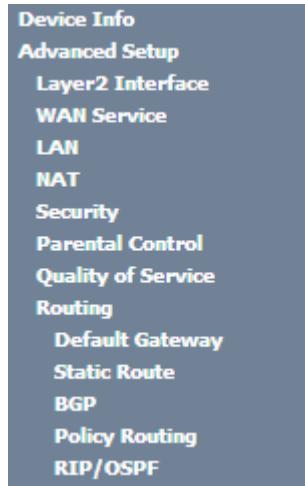
**ROUTING**

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item Routing will display a Routing submenu with six items, Figure 137:

- Default Gateway,
- Static Routing,
- BGP,
- Policy Routing,
- RIP/OSFP.

In the main window a Routing-Default Gateway Configuration window will be displayed, .

Figure 137: Advanced Setup Routing Sub-menu



## DEFAULT GATEWAY

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Routing, item Default Gateway will display a Routing-Default Gateway configuration window, Figure 138.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

The Routing Default Gateway configuration window presents two lists:

- Selected Default Gateway Interfaces: the WAN interfaces that can be used as default gateway interfaces are listed here; only one interface will be used as default gateway interface- this interface will be the highest priority interface of the connected WAN interfaces in this list;

WAN interface priority is based on its position on the list, the first one of the list being the highest priority interface.

To change WAN interface priority, its position in the list must be changed; that can be achieved by removing all from the Selected Default Gateway Interfaces list and adding them back in the desired order.

- Available Routed WAN Interfaces: all defined available routed WAN interfaces are listed here; these interfaces can be moved to the Selected Default Gateway interfaces list

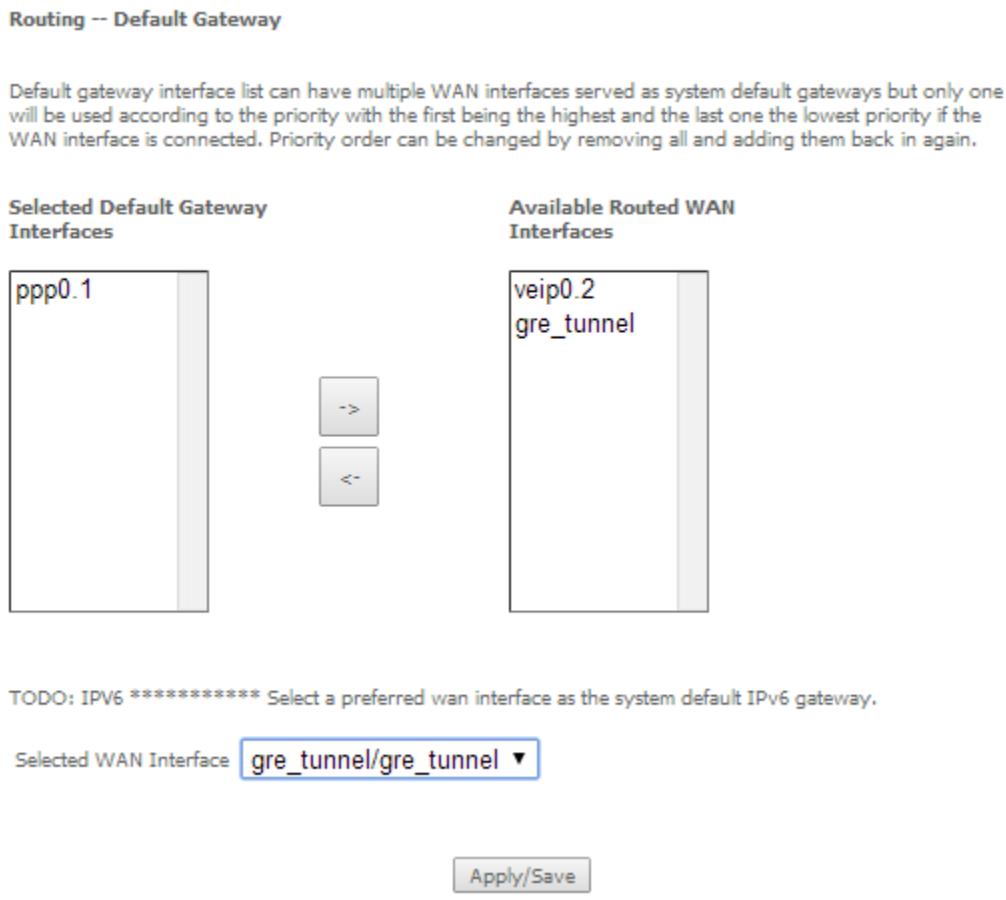
If there is only one WAN interface defined in the system, as in the example presented, this will be selected by the system as the default gateway interface thus being presented is the selected default gateway list on the left.'

If more WAN interfaces are shown in the list on the right (available routed WAN interfaces) one or more can be moved to the list on the left and be selectable as default gateway routed interface according to its priority in the list.

Use the Select WAN Interface selection combo box, Figure 138, to choose a preferred wan interface as the System default IPv6 gateway.

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button.

Figure 138: Advanced Setup, Routing-Default Gateway Configuration window



## STATIC ROUTING

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Routing, item Static Routing will display a Routing-Static Route configuration window, Figure 139.

This window displays the current static routing configuration and allows the insertion/removal of static routes.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new Static Route use the Add Button, Figure 134; a new window is displayed, Figure 140. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

In order to configure the new static route, Figure 140:

- Step 1** .Select the IP version from the selection combo box;
- Step 2** Enter the Destination IP address/prefix length;
- Step 3** Select the Interface from the selection combo box;
- Step 4** Enter the metric value (optional)

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current Static Routing configuration, Figure 141.

**Figure 139: Advanced Setup, Static Routing-Configuration window**

**Routing -- Static Route (A maximum 32 entries can be configured)**

NOTE: For system created route, the 'Remove' checkbox is disabled.

IP Version	DstIP/ PrefixLength	Gateway	Interface	metric	Remove
4	172.16.100.1/32	172.22.107.254	veip0.2		<input type="checkbox"/>

**Add** **Remove**

**Figure 140: Advanced Setup, Routing- Static Route Add window**

#### Routing -- Static Route Add

Enter the destination network address, subnet mask, gateway AND/OR available WAN interface then click "Apply/Save" to add the entry to the routing table.

IP Version:	<b>IPv4</b>
Destination IP address/prefix length:	172.16.100.1/32
Interface:	pppoe_veip0.11/ppp0.1
(optional: metric number should be greater than or equal to zero)	
Metric:	<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<b>Apply/Save</b>	

**Figure 141: Advanced Setup, Static Routing-Configuration window- Current configuration**

**Routing -- Static Route (A maximum 32 entries can be configured)**

NOTE: For system created route, the 'Remove' checkbox is disabled.

IP Version	DstIP/ PrefixLength	Gateway	Interface	metric	Remove
4	172.16.100.1/32		ppp0.1		<input type="checkbox"/>
4	172.16.100.1/32	172.22.107.254	veip0.2		<input type="checkbox"/>

**Add** **Remove**

## BGP

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Routing, item BGP will display a Routing-BGP configuration window, Figure 142. This window allows the configuration of the:

- BGP router,

- Neighbors,
- Networks.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To be able to configure the BGP router you must have the following information on the router parameters:

- Autonomous System Number(Number: 0 to 65535)
- Router ID (Optional) - IP address of one of the router interfaces

In order to configure the BGP Router, Figure 142:

**Step 1** Select the Enable BGP option;;

**Step 2** Type in the Autonomous System Number;

**Step 3** Type in the Router ID (optional)

To finalize the BGP Router configuration use the Apply/Save button.

In order to configure the Neighbors, at the neighbors configuration table, Figure 142:

**Step 1** Type in the Neighbor IP address;

**Step 2** Type in the Neighbor Autonomous System (the Remote AS column);

**Step 3** Use the Add Entry button; a new line will be added to the table under the entered neighbor configuration.

To finalize the Neighbor configurations use the Add Entry button; the neighbor just configured is now shown at the table and a new line is added.

If the configured Neighbor is announcing BGP routes, these are added to the system and can be viewed at the Device Info menu, item Route window, Figure 143.

For the configured neighbors a selection box under the Remove column allows the removal of neighbors.

In order to remove a neighbor from the table:

**Step 1** for the neighbor to remove, select the box under the remove column;

**Step 2** Use the Remove entries button; the selected neighbor is removed from the table

A removed neighbor the learned routes associated to this neighbor are eliminated from the system and are no longer visible at the Device Info menu, item, Route.

To be able to configure the networks to announce you must have the following information on the Network parameters:

- Network IP Address,
- Network Mask.

In order to configure the Networks to announce the, at the networks configuration table, Figure 142:

**Step 1** Type in Network address/Mask;

To finalize the Network configuration use the Add Entry button; the network just configured is now shown at the table and a new line is added t.

For the configured networks a selection box under the Remove column allows the removal of networks.

In order to remove a network from the table:

**Step 1** For the network to remove, select the box under the remove column;

**Step 2** Use the Remove entries button; the selected network is removed from the table

A removed Network is no longer announced to the neighbors.

Figure 142: Advanced Setup, Routing- BGP Configuration window

IP Address	Remote AS	Remove
10.10.10.2	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Net Address	Remove
20.20.20.1/24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 143: Device Info -Route information window – example of BGP routes announced

Device Info -- Route

Flags: U - up, ! - reject, G - gateway, H - host, R - reinstate  
D - dynamic (redirect), M - modified (redirect).

Destination	Gateway	Subnet Mask	Flag	Metric	Service	Interface
0.0.0.0	172.22.107.254	0.0.0.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.8.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.9.1	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.255	UGH	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.9.254	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.255	UGH	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.10.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.11.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.11.110	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.255	UGH	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.11.111	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.255	UGH	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.11.212	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.255	UGH	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.12.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.25.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.56.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.58.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.69.0	172.22.107.254	255.255.255.0	UG	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1
172.22.107.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	ipoe_veip0.10	veip0.1

## POLICY ROUTING

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Routing, item Policy Routing will display a Policy Routing Setting window, Figure 144.

This window displays the current Policy routing configuration and allows the insertion/removal of new Policy routing rules.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new Policy routing rule use the Add Button, Figure 144; a new window is displayed, Figure 145. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

In order to configure the new Policy Routing rule, Figure 145:

**Step 1** Enter the policy name;

**Step 2** Select the Physical LAN port from the selection combo box;

**Step 3** Enter the Source IP address;

**Step 4** Select the Use Interface from the WAN selection combo box;

**Step 5** If the selected interface is “IPoE”, enter the default gateway IP.

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current Policy Routing configuration, Figure 146.

**Figure 144: Advanced Setup, Routing- Policy Routing Setting window**

Policy Routing Setting -- A maximum 7 entries can be configured.

Policy Name	Source IP	LAN Port	WAN	Default GW	Remove
					<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Remove"/>

**Figure 145: Advanced Setup, Routing- Policy Routing Setting – Add and configure Policy window**

**Policy Routing Setup**  
Enter the policy name, policies, and WAN interface then click "Apply/Save" to add the entry to the policy routing table.  
Note: If selected "IPoE" as WAN interface, default gateway must be configured.

Policy Name:	<input type="text" value="xpto"/>
Physical LAN Port:	<input type="text" value="eth2.0"/> <input type="button" value="▼"/>
Source IP:	<input type="text" value="192.168.2.1"/>
Use Interface	<input type="text" value="ipoe_veip0.15/veip0.2"/> <input type="button" value="▼"/>
Default Gateway IP:	<input type="text" value="170.150.20.1"/>
<input type="button" value="Apply/Save"/>	

**Figure 146: Advanced Setup, Routing- Policy Routing Setting window- current configuration**

Policy Routing Setting -- A maximum 7 entries can be configured.

Policy Name	Source IP	LAN Port	WAN	Default GW	Remove
xpto	192.168.2.1	eth2.0	veip0.2	170.150.20.1	<input type="button" value=""/>

## RIP/OSPF

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Routing, item RIP/OSPF will display a Routing-RIP Configuration window, Figure 147.

This window allows the configuration of the:

- RIP,
- OSPF,

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

Figure 148 provides a RIP and OSPF configuration example.

In order to configure RIP for the WAN Interface, Figure 148:

**Step 1** Select the desired RIP version at the column “Version” from the combo box;

**Step 2** Select the desired operation mode at the column “Operation” from the combo box;

If the selected interface has NAT enabled, the only operation mode that can be configured is Passive;

**Step 3** At the column enabled select the Enabled checkbox

To finalize the RIP configuration use the Apply/Save button at the bottom of the window.

In order to configure and activate the OSPF, at the OSPF configuration table, Figure 148:

**Note:** OSPF cannot be configured on the WAN interface which has NAT enabled (such as PPPoE)

**Step 1** Select the option Enabled OSPF;

**Step 2** Type in the Router IP address at the box Router id;

**Step 3** Type in the Network IP address and Mask;

**Step 4** Type in the OSPF area ID at the Area ID column;

To finalize the OSPF configuration use the Apply/Save button at the bottom of the window.

To add a new OSPF configuration, use the Add Entry button; a new line is added to the table.

For the configured OSPF a selection box under the Remove column allows the removal of OSPF configuration.

In order to remove an OSPF configuration from the table:

**Step 1** for the OSPF configuration to remove, select the checkbox under the remove column;

**Step 2** Use the Remove button; the selected OSPF configuration is removed from the table

Figure 147: Advanced Setup, Routing- RIP and OSPF Configuration window

**Routing -- RIP Configuration**

**NOTE: If selected interface has NAT enabled, only Passive mode is allowed.**

To activate RIP for the WAN Interface, select the desired RIP version and operation and place a check in the 'Enabled' checkbox. To stop RIP on the WAN Interface, uncheck the 'Enabled' checkbox. Click the 'Apply/Save' button to start/stop RIP and save the configuration.

Interface	Version	Operation	Enabled
veip0.2	2	Passive	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Routing -- OSPF Configuration**

**NOTE: OSPF CANNOT BE CONFIGURED on the WAN interface which has NAT enabled (such as PPPoE).**

To activate OSPF dynamic routing, place a check in the 'Enabled' checkbox. To stop OSPF, uncheck the 'Enabled' checkbox. Click the 'Add' or 'Remove' button to add or remove OSPF Areas and Networks. Click the 'Apply/Save' button to start/stop OSPF and save the configuration.

Enabled OSPF

Router-id: 0.0.0.0

Network [IP/mask]	Area ID	Remove
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button"/>

Add     Remove     Apply/Save

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 148: Advanced Setup, Routing- RIP and OSPF Configuration example

### Routing -- RIP Configuration

**NOTE:** If selected interface has NAT enabled, only Passive mode is allowed.

To activate RIP for the WAN Interface, select the desired RIP version and operation and place a check in the 'Enabled' checkbox. To stop RIP on the WAN Interface, uncheck the 'Enabled' checkbox. Click the 'Apply/Save' button to start/stop RIP and save the configuration.

Interface	Version	Operation	Enabled
veip0.2	2	Passive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Routing -- OSPF Configuration

**NOTE:** OSPF CANNOT BE CONFIGURED on the WAN interface which has NAT enabled (such as PPPoE).

To activate OSPF dynamic routing, place a check in the 'Enabled' checkbox. To stop OSPF, uncheck the 'Enabled' checkbox. Click the 'Add' or 'Remove' button to add or remove OSPF Areas and Networks. Click the 'Apply/Save' button to start/stop OSPF and save the configuration.

Enabled OSPF

Router-id: 192.168.10.2

Network [IP/mask]	Area ID	Remove
10.10.10.1/24	2	

**Add** **Remove** **Apply/Save**

## DNS

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item DNS will display a DNS submenu with two items, Figure 149:

- DNS Server,
- Dynamic DNS.

In the main window a DNS Server Configuration window will be displayed, Figure 150.

Figure 149: Advanced Setup DNS Sub-menu



## DNS SERVER

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu DNS, item DNS Server will display a DNS Server configuration window, Figure 150.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

The DNS Server configuration window presents two lists:

- Selected DNS Server Interfaces: the WAN interfaces that can be used as DNS Server interfaces are listed here; only one interface will be used as DNS Server interface- this interface will be the highest priority interface of the connected WAN interfaces in this list;  
WAN interface priority is based on its position on the list, the first one of the list being the highest priority interface.  
To change WAN interface priority, its position in the list must be changed; that can be achieved by removing all from the Selected DNS server Interfaces list and adding them back in the desired order.
- Available WAN Interfaces: all defined available WAN interfaces are listed here; these interfaces can be moved to the Selected DNS Server interfaces list

Figure 150 provides a DNS Server Configuration example;

In order to configure DNS server, Figure 150:

**Step 1** Select the option "Select DNS Server Interface from available WAN Interfaces" to use one of the available WAN interfaces as the DNS server interface:

**Step 2** Select the WAN interface to use from the available Wan interfaces list on the right and move it to the Selected DNS Server Interfaces list on the left;

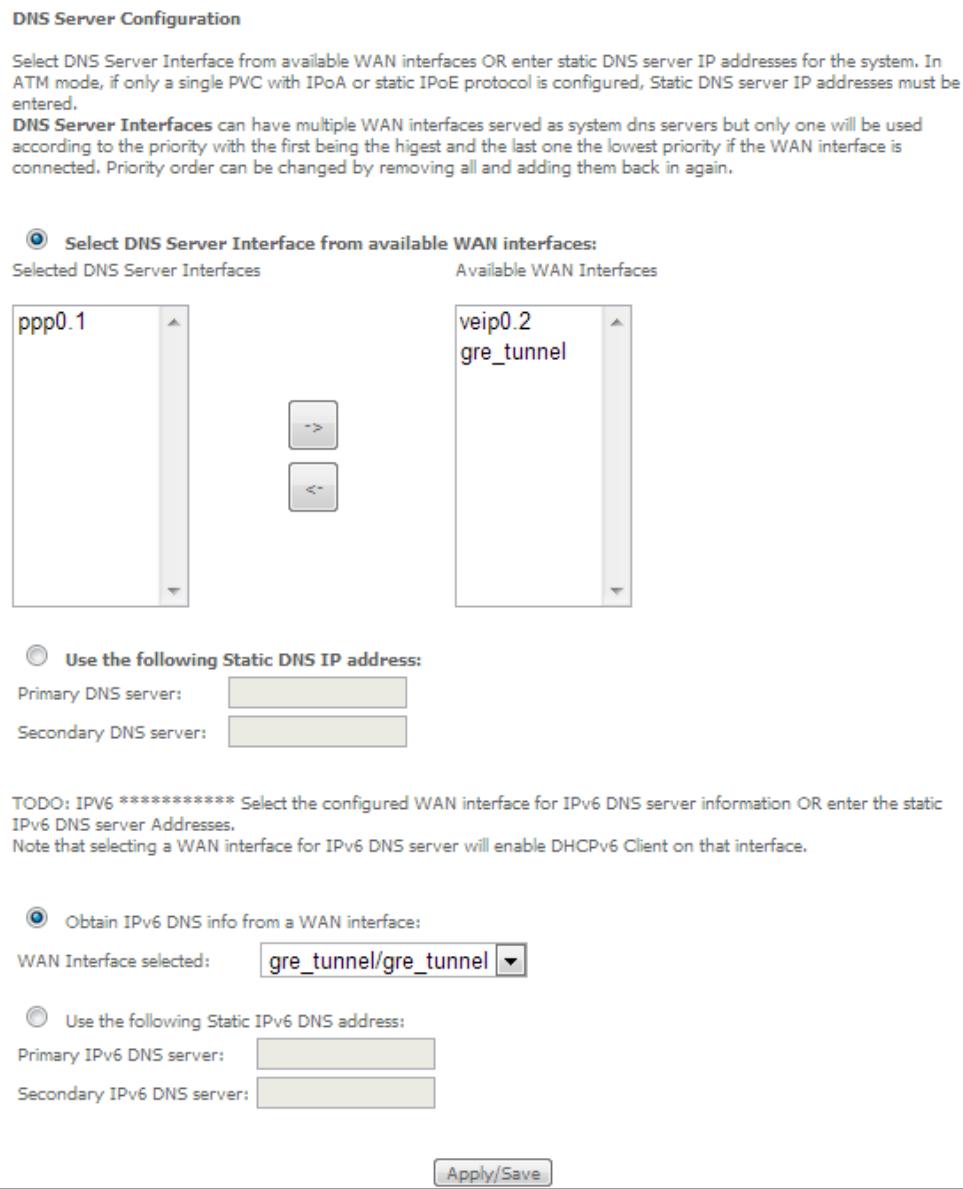
**Step 3** If Static DNS IP address is to be used select this option in the window and Type in the DNS primary and secondary IP addresses; otherwise go to the following step;

**Step 4** To obtain IPv6 DNS info from a WAN interface Select this option and choose the WAN interface from the selection combo box;

**Step 5** If Static DNS IPv6 address is to be used select this option in the window and Type in the DNS primary and secondary IPv6 addresses;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button.

Figure 150: Advanced Setup, DNS Server Configuration Window



## DYNAMIC DNS

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu DNS, item Dynamic DNS will display a Dynamic DNS configuration window, Figure 151.

This window displays the current Dynamic DNS configuration.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

To insert and configure a new Dynamic DNS entry use the Add Button, Figure 151; a new window is displayed, Figure 152. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window. Figure 152 provides a configuration example.

In order to configure a new Dynamic DNS entry, Figure 152:

- Step 1** . Select the Dynamic DNS provider from the D-DNS provider selection combo box;
- Step 2** Type in the Hostname;
- Step 3** Select the Interface from the selection combo box;
- Step 4** At the DynDNS Settings type in the username;
- Step 5** At the DynDNS Settings type in the Password;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the current Access Dynamic DNS configuration, Figure 153.

Figure 151: Advanced Setup, DNS-Dynamic DNS Configuration window

**Dynamic DNS**

The Dynamic DNS service allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname in any of the many domains, allowing your Broadband Router to be more easily accessed from various locations on the Internet.

Choose Add or Remove to configure Dynamic DNS.

Hostname	Username	Service	Interface	Remove

**Add** **Remove**

Figure 152: Advanced Setup, DNS-Add Dynamic DNS window

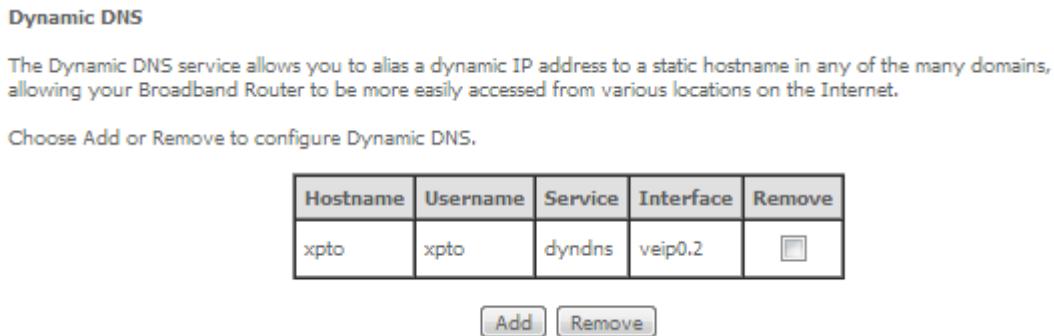
**Add Dynamic DNS**

This page allows you to add a Dynamic DNS address from DynDNS.org or TZO.

D-DNS provider	<input type="button" value="DynDNS.org ▾"/>
Hostname	<input type="text" value="xpto"/>
Interface	<input type="button" value="ipoe_veip0.15/veip0.2 ▾"/>
<b>DynDNS Settings</b>	
Username	<input type="text" value="xpto"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="****"/>

**Apply/Save**

Figure 153: Advanced Setup, DNS-Dynamic DNS Configuration window-current configuration



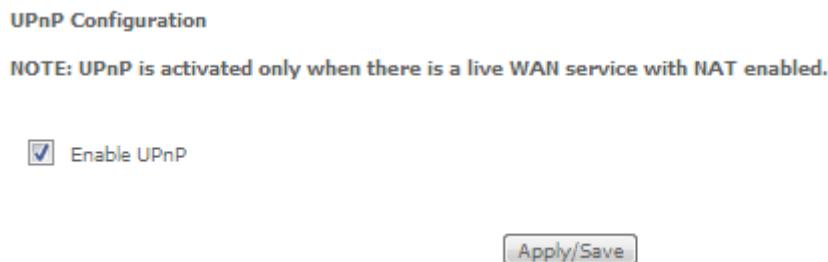
## UPnP

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item UPnP will display a UPnP Configuration window, Figure 154.

To enable UPnP select the option “Enable UPnP” and use the Apply/Save button to finalize de configuration.

Note: UPnP is activated only where there is a live WAN service with NAT enabled.

Figure 154: Advanced Setup, UPnP Configuration Window



## DNS PROXY

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item DNS Proxy will display a DNS proxy Configuration window, Figure 155.

To configure DNS Proxy:

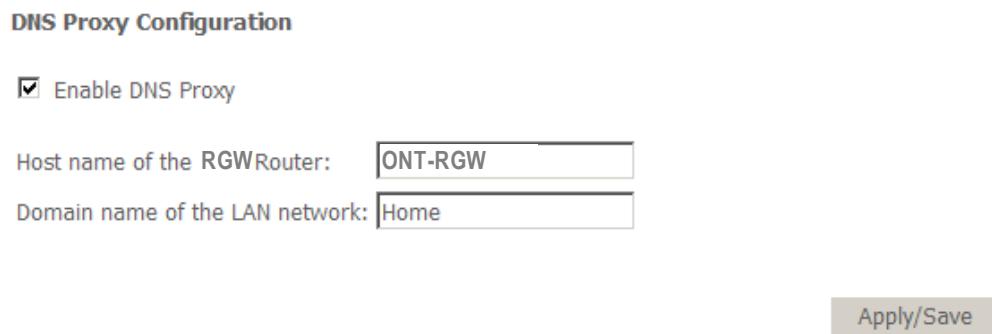
**Step 1** Select the option “Enable DNS Proxy”

**Step 2** Type in the Host name of the RGW Router;

**Step 3** Type in the Domain name of the LAN network;

To finalize de configuration use the Apply/Save button.

Figure 155: Advanced Setup, DNS Proxy Configuration window



## STORAGE SERVICE

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item Storage Service will show A Storage Device Info submenu item, Figure 156 and display a Storage Service Device Information window, Figure 157

This window displays information on the current Storage connected to the USB Ports.

Figure 156: Advanced Setup Storage Service Sub-menu

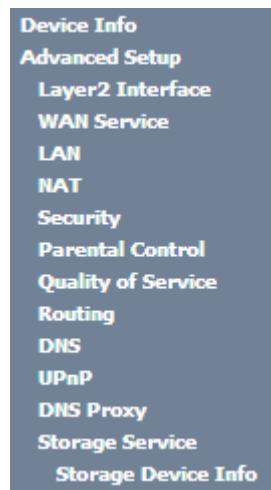
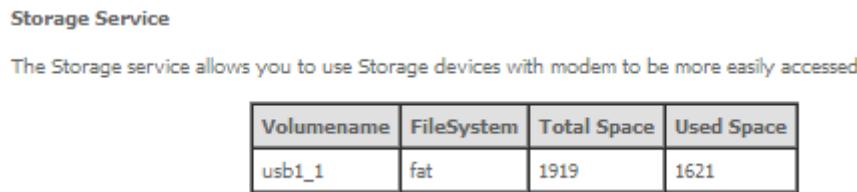


Figure 157: Advanced Setup Storage Service configuration window



## INTERFACE GROUPING

Selection of the Advanced Setup menu item Interface Grouping will display an Interface Grouping Configuration window, Figure 158. This window allows establishing an association between a WAN interface and the desired LAN interfaces.

An on-line help on interface grouping is available at the configuration window:

Figure 158 provides an interface grouping example.

In order to setup an interface grouping, execute the following steps, Figure 158:

- Step 1** Name the interfaces group, Figure 158-1
- Step 2** At the Wan interface used in the group selection combo box, select the wan interface for the grouping, Figure 158-2;
- Step 3** From the list of available WAN interfaces select the desired wan interface, in this example wlan0, Figure 158 -3
- Step 4** Click on the left pointing arrow, Figure 159 -4, to move the selected interface (wlan0 in this example) from the Available LAN Interfaces List to the Grouped LAN Interfaces, Figure 158 -5
- Step 5** Wlan0, the selected interface for interface grouping is now show at the grouped LAN interfaces list, Figure 158 -5
- Step 6** To finalize the configuration use the Save/Apply button, Figure 158-6. The next displayed window is initial window, the Advanced Setup- Interface grouping initial window showing the current configuration, Figure 160.

Figure 158: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window –Setup on an Interface grouping example

#### Interface grouping Configuration

To create a new interface group:

1. Enter the Group name and the group name must be unique and select either 2. (dynamic) or 3. (static) below:

2. If you like to automatically add LAN clients to a WAN Interface in the new group add the DHCP vendor ID string. By configuring a DHCP vendor ID string any DHCP client request with the specified vendor ID (DHCP option 60) will be denied an IP address from the local DHCP server.

3. Select interfaces from the available interface list and add it to the grouped interface list using the arrow buttons to create the required mapping of the ports. Note that these clients may obtain public IP addresses

4. Click Apply/Save button to make the changes effective immediately

**IMPORTANT** If a vendor ID is configured for a specific client device, please REBOOT the client device attached to the modem to allow it to obtain an appropriate IP address.

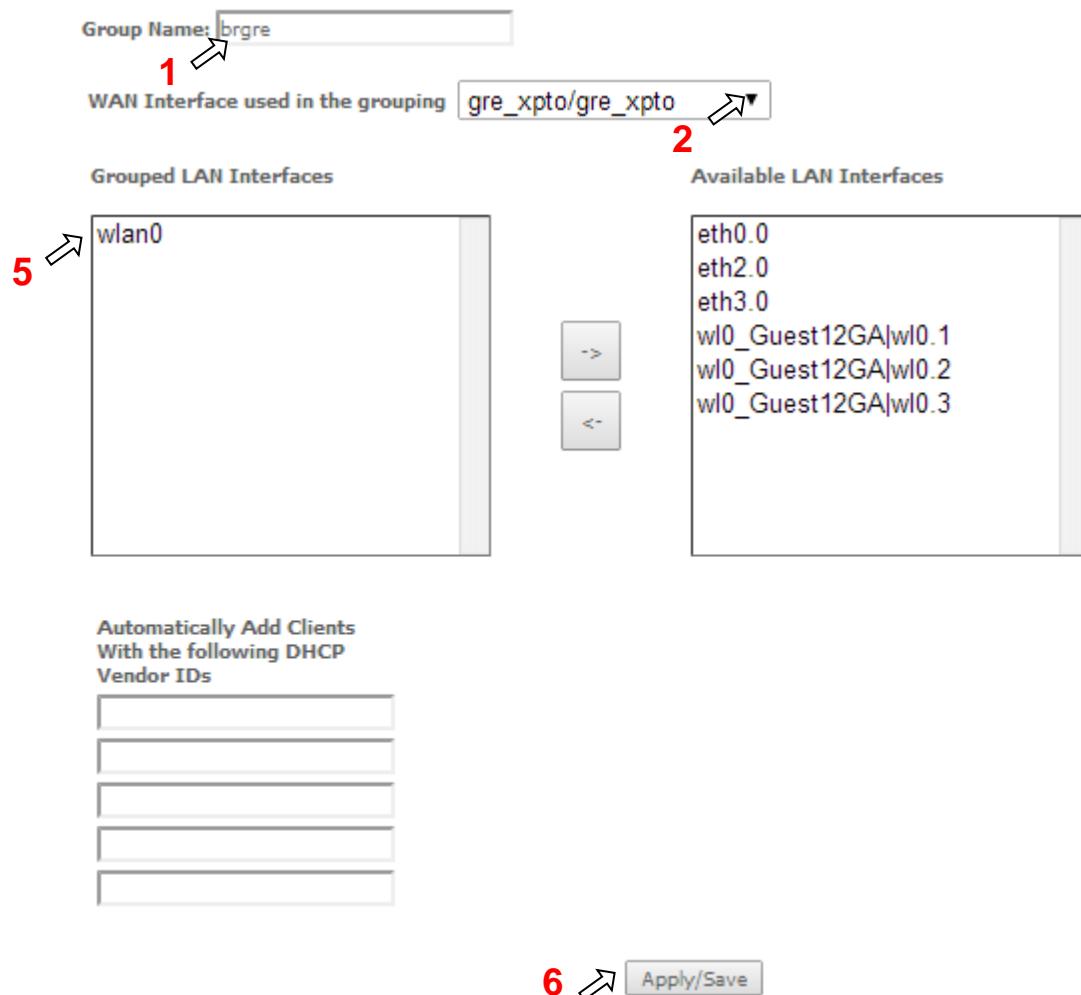


Figure 159: Advanced Setup- interface grouping configuration window

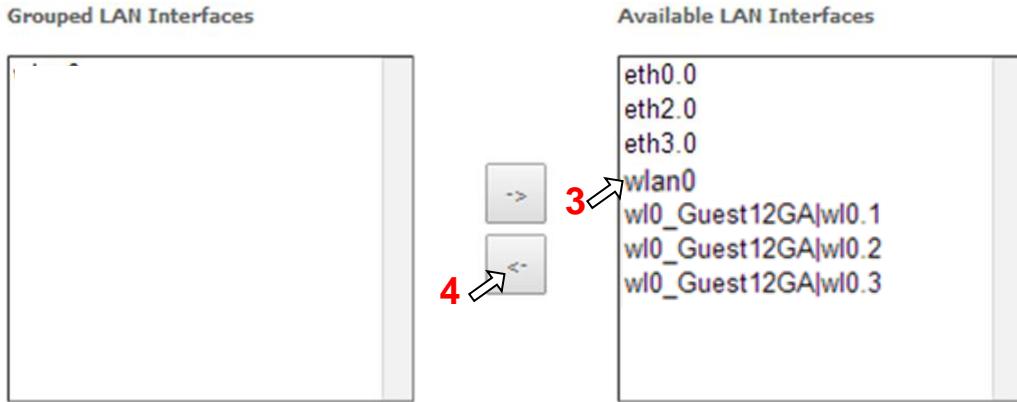


Figure 160: Advanced Setup- Interface grouping configuration initial Window: Current interface grouping configuration

#### Interface Grouping -- A maximum 16 entries can be configured

Interface Grouping supports multiple ports to PVC and bridging groups. Each group will perform as an independent network. To support this feature, you must create mapping groups with appropriate LAN and WAN interfaces using the Add button. The Remove button will remove the grouping and add the ungrouped interfaces to the Default group. Only the default group has IP interface.

Group Name	Remove	WAN Interface	LAN Interfaces	DHCP Vendor IDs
Default	<input type="checkbox"/>	ppp0.1	eth0.0	
		veip0.2	eth2.0	
			eth3.0	
			wl0_Guest12GA wl0.1	
			wl0_Guest12GA wl0.2	
			wl0_Guest12GA wl0.3	
brgre	<input type="checkbox"/>	gre_xpto	wlan0	

[Add](#) [Remove](#)

## IP TUNNEL

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu, item IP Tunnel item will display an IP Tunnel submenu with two items, Figure 161:

- IPv6inIPv4,
- IPv4inIPv6

In the main window an IP Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration window will be displayed, Figure 162.

Figure 161: Advanced Setup IP Tunnel Sub-menu



## IPv6inIPv4

Selection of Advanced Setup, IP Tunnel submenu, IPv6inIPv4 item, will display an IP Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration window, Figure 162.

This window displays the current IP Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration.

To insert and configure a new IPv6 into IPv4 tunnel entry use the Add Button, Figure 162; a new window is displayed, Figure 163. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window. Figure 164 provides a configuration example.

In order to configure new IPv6 into IPv4 tunnel entry, Figure 164:

**Step 1** Type in the Tunnel Name;

**Step 2** Select the Mechanism to use from the selection combo box;

**Note:** Currently only 6RD configuration is supported;

**Step 3** Select the Associated WAN interface to use from the selection combo box;

**Step 4** Select the Associated LAN interface to use from the selection combo box;

**Step 5** Select the option Manual or Automatic;

In the case of Manual option selection the following steps are required, Figure 163:

**Step 6** Type in the IPv4 Mask length (manual configuration only);

**Step 7** Type in the 6RD Prefix with Prefix length (manual configuration only);

**Step 8** Type in the Relay IPv4 Address (manual configuration only).

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the IP Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration, Figure 165.

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 162: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration window

IP Tunneling -- 6in4 Tunnel Configuration

Name	WAN	LAN	Dynamic	IPv4 Mask Length	6rd Prefix	Border Relay Address	Remove
------	-----	-----	---------	------------------	------------	----------------------	--------

Figure 163: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel: Add Tunnel Configuration window

IP Tunneling -- 6in4 Tunnel Configuration

Currently, only 6rd configuration is supported.

Tunnel Name:

Mechanism:  6RD

Associated WAN Interface:

Associated LAN Interface:  LAN/br0

Manual  Automatic

IPv4 Mask Length:

6rd Prefix with Prefix Length:

Border Relay IPv4 Address:

Figure 164: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Add Tunnel Configuration window example

IP Tunneling -- 6in4 Tunnel Configuration

Currently, only 6rd configuration is supported.

Tunnel Name:  xpto\_tunnel

Mechanism:  6RD

Associated WAN Interface:  ipoe\_veip0.15/veip0.2

Associated LAN Interface:  LAN/br0

Manual  Automatic

Figure 165: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration window- current configuration

IP Tunneling -- 6in4 Tunnel Configuration							
Name	WAN	LAN	Dynamic	IPv4 Mask Length	6rd Prefix	Border Relay Address	Remove
xpto_tunnel	veip0.2	br0	Dynamic	0			<input type="checkbox"/>
Remove							

## IPv4inIPv6

Selection of Advanced Setup, IP Tunnel submenu, IPv4inIPv6 item, will display an IP Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel Configuration window, Figure 166.

This window displays the current IP Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel Configuration.

To insert and configure a new IPv4 into IPv6 tunnel entry use the Add Button, Figure 166; a new window is displayed, Figure 163. A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window. Figure 167 provides a configuration example.

In order to configure new IPv6 into IPv4 tunnel entry, Figure 167:

**Step 1** Type in the Tunnel Name;

**Step 2** Select the Mechanism to use from the selection combo box;

**Note:** Currently only DS-Lite configuration is supported;

**Step 3** Select the Associated WAN interface to use from the selection combo box;

**Step 4** Select the Associated LAN interface to use from the selection combo box;

**Step 5** Select the option Manual or Automatic;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button. The next displayed window is the initial window, showing the IP Tunneling-6in4 Tunnel Configuration, Figure 168.

Figure 166: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel Configuration window

IP Tunneling -- 4in6 Tunnel Configuration						
Name	WAN	LAN	Dynamic	AFTR	Remove	Add

## ■ ADVANCED SETUP

Figure 167: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel: Add Tunnel Configuration window example

IP Tunneling -- 4in6 Tunnel Configuration

Currently, only DS-Lite configuration is supported.

Tunnel Name:	xpto_tunnel4in6
Mechanism:	DS-Lite
Associated WAN Interface:	gre_tunnel/gre_tunnel
Associated LAN Interface:	LAN/br0
<input type="radio"/> Manual <input checked="" type="radio"/> Automatic	
<input type="button" value="Apply/Save"/>	

Figure 168: Advanced Setup, IP tunnel IP- Tunneling-4in6 Tunnel Configuration window- current configuration

IP Tunneling -- 4in6 Tunnel Configuration

Name	WAN	LAN	Dynamic	AFTR	Remove
xpto_tunnel4in6	gre_tunnel	br0	Dynamic		<input type="checkbox"/>

## POWER MANAGEMENT

Selection of Advanced Setup, Power Management item, will display Power Management control and information window, Figure 169.

This window allows the control of Hardware modules to evaluate power consumption. Hardware modules can be enabled by selecting the corresponding checkbox and use the enabled button. The Apply button will finalize the power management configuration. Refresh button allows the updating of module power consumption status, that can be consulted by selecting the module respective status button.

Figure 169: Advanced Setup, Power Management Configuration window

**Power Management**

This page allows control of Hardware modules to evaluate power consumption. Use the control buttons to select the desired option, click Apply and check the status response.

---

**MIPS CPU Clock divider when Idle**

Enable    Status: Enabled

---

**Wait instruction when Idle**

Enable    Status: Enabled

---

**Energy Efficient Ethernet**

Enable    Status: Enabled

---

**Ethernet Auto Power Down and Sleep**

Enable    Status: Enabled

Number of ethernet interfaces:  
Powered up: 5  
Powered down: 3

## MULTICAST

Selection of Advanced Setup menu, item Multicast will display a Multicast (IGMP and MLD) Configuration window, Figure 170.

This window allows the configuration of the:

- IGMP,
- MLD,

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

Figure 170 provides a Multicast configuration example.

In order to configure Multicast, Figure 170

**Step 1** Configure Multicast Precedence from the Selection combo box; Options available are:

- disable
- precedence value (lower value, higher priority)

IGMP and MLD configurations are filled with default values, Figure 170, that can be modified if desired. In order to proceed with Multicast default configuration values just go to the bottom of the window and use the Apply/Save to finalize the configuration.

Otherwise, if other than default values should be used for the multicast configuration change the default values by typing in the corresponding parameter field the desired value and finalize the configuration by using the Apply/Save button at the bottom of the window.

Figure 170: Advanced Setup, Multicast (IGMP and MLD) Configuration window – configuration example

Multicast Precedence: Disable ▼ lower value, higher priority

#### IGMP Configuration

Enter IGMP protocol configuration fields if you want modify default values shown below.

Default Version:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Query Interval:	<input type="text" value="125"/>
Query Response Interval:	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Last Member Query Interval:	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Robustness Value:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Maximum Multicast Groups:	<input type="text" value="25"/>
Maximum Multicast Data Sources (for IGMPv3):	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Maximum Multicast Group Members:	<input type="text" value="25"/>
Fast Leave Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### MLD Configuration

Enter MLD protocol (IPv6 Multicast) configuration fields if you want modify default values shown below.

Default Version:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Query Interval:	<input type="text" value="125"/>
Query Response Interval:	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Last Member Query Interval:	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Robustness Value:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Maximum Multicast Groups:	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Maximum Multicast Data Sources (for mldv2):	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Maximum Multicast Group Members:	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Fast Leave Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Apply/Save

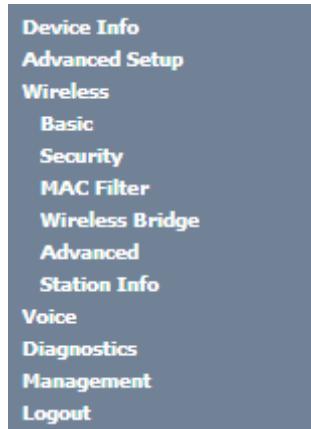
# WIRELESS

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu item Wireless will display a Wireless submenu with six items, Figure 171:

- Basic,
- Security,
- MAC Filter,
- Wireless Bridge,
- Advanced,
- Station Info.

In the main window a Wireless-Basic Configuration window will be displayed, Figure 172.

**Figure 171: Wireless submenu**



# BASIC

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Wireless, item Basic will display a Wireless-Basic configuration window, Figure 172.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

In order to configure Wireless LAN interface basic features:

- Step 1** To Enable the Wireless LAN interface select the “Enable Wireless” checkbox;
- Step 2** To Enable the Wireless Hotspot 2.0 e select the corresponding checkbox;
- Step 3** To Hide Access Pointe from active scans select the corresponding checkbox;
- Step 4** To configure Clients Isolation select the corresponding checkbox;
- Step 5** To disable WMM Advertise select the corresponding checkbox;

- Step 6** To Enable Wireless Multicast Forwarding (WMF) select the corresponding checkbox;
- Step 7** Type in the Wireless network Name (SSID) ;
- Step 8** Select the country from the selection combo box in order to restrict the channel set based on country requirements
- Step 9** Type in Country RegRev
- Step 10** Type in the maximum number of clients
- Step 11** At the wireless-guest/virtual Access Points configuration table use the checkboxes to configure Virtual access points

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button at the bottom of the window.

Figure 172: Wireless -Basic configuration window –configuration example

**Wireless -- Basic**

This page allows you to configure basic features of the wireless LAN interface. You can enable or disable the wireless LAN interface, hide the network from active scans, set the wireless network name (also known as SSID) and restrict the channel set based on country requirements. Click "Apply/Save" to configure the basic wireless options.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Wireless
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Wireless Hotspot2.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Hide Access Point
<input type="checkbox"/> Clients Isolation
<input type="checkbox"/> Disable WMM Advertise
<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Wireless Multicast Forwarding (WMF)
SSID: <input type="text" value="Cisco-072894AF"/>
BSSID: <input type="text" value="00:10:18:55:FA:BB"/>
Country: <input type="text" value="UNITED STATES"/> ▾
Country RegRev <input type="text" value="0"/>
Max Clients: <input type="text" value="16"/>

**Wireless - Guest/Virtual Access Points:**

Enabled	SSID	Hidden	Isolate Clients	Disable WMM Advertise	Enable WMF	Max Clients	BSSID
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="wl0_Guest1"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="16"/>	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="wl0_Guest2"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="16"/>	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="wl0_Guest3"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="16"/>	N/A

## SECURITY

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Wireless, item Security will display a Wireless-Security configuration window, Figure 173.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

Wireless Security can be configured:

- Manually - Figure 173 configuration example
- Through WiFi Protected Setup (WPS) - Figure 176 configuration example.

In order to configure Wireless LAN interface Security features manually, Figure 173:

**Step 1** Select “Disable” from the WPS selection combo box;

**Step 2** Select SSID from the selection combo box;

**Step 3** Select Network Authentication Method from the selection combo box, Figure 174;

**Step 4** At the WEP encryption selection combo box select:

- Disabled, Figure 173, to disable WEP encryption; in this case configuration is complete- use the Apply/Save to finalize the security configuration
- Enabled, Figure 175, to enable WEP encryption; in this case proceed with WEP encryption configuration (following steps)

WEP encryption configuration (WEP encryption is set to Enabled) Figure 175:

**Step 5** Select Encryption Strength value from the selection combo box;

**Step 6** Select Current Network Key from the selection combo box;

**Step 7** Type in Network Key values for Keys 1 to 4;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button at the bottom of the window.

Figure 173: Wireless –Security configuration window –configuration example

Wireless -- Security

This page allows you to configure security features of the wireless LAN interface.  
You may setup configuration manually  
OR  
through WiFi Protected Setup(WPS)  
Note: When both STA PIN and Authorized MAC are empty, PBC is used. If Hide Access Point enabled or Mac filter list is empty with "allow" chosen, WPS2 will be disabled

**WPS Setup**

Enable WPS

**Manual Setup AP**

You can set the network authentication method, selecting data encryption,  
specify whether a network key is required to authenticate to this wireless network and specify the encryption  
strength.  
Click "Apply/Save" when done.

Select SSID:

Network Authentication:

WEP Encryption:

Figure 174: Wireless –Security configuration window –Network authentication available methods

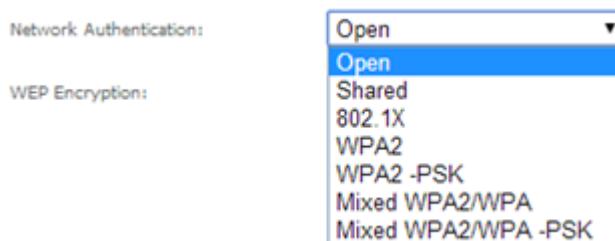


Figure 175: Wireless –Security configuration window –Manual Setup AP configuration (if WEP enabled selected)

**Manual Setup AP**

You can set the network authentication method, selecting data encryption, specify whether a network key is required to authenticate to this wireless network and specify the encryption strength. Click "Apply/Save" when done.

Select SSID:	Cisco-072894AF ▾
Network Authentication:	Open ▾
WEP Encryption:	Enabled ▾
Encryption Strength:	128-bit ▾
Current Network Key:	1 ▾
Network Key 1:	1234567890123
Network Key 2:	1234567890123
Network Key 3:	1234567890123
Network Key 4:	1234567890123
Enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal digits for 128-bit encryption keys	
Enter 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal digits for 64-bit encryption keys	
<a href="#">Apply/Save</a>	

In order to configure Wireless LAN interface Security features through WPS, Figure 176:

**Step 1** Select “Enabled” from the WPS selection combo box;

**Step 2** To use Add Client feature (available only for WPA-PSK(WPS1)):

- Select the desired option use STA PIN /use AP PIN by selecting the corresponding checkbox;
- Use the Add Enrollee to finalize Add client configuration

**Step 3** Select WPS AP Mode from the selection combo box;

**Step 4** Setup AP (Configure all security settings with an external register), by entering the Device PIN;

Help on Device PIN configuration is available at the Help link, Figure 177

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/Save button at the bottom of the window.

Figure 176: Wireless –Security configuration window –WPS Setup configuration

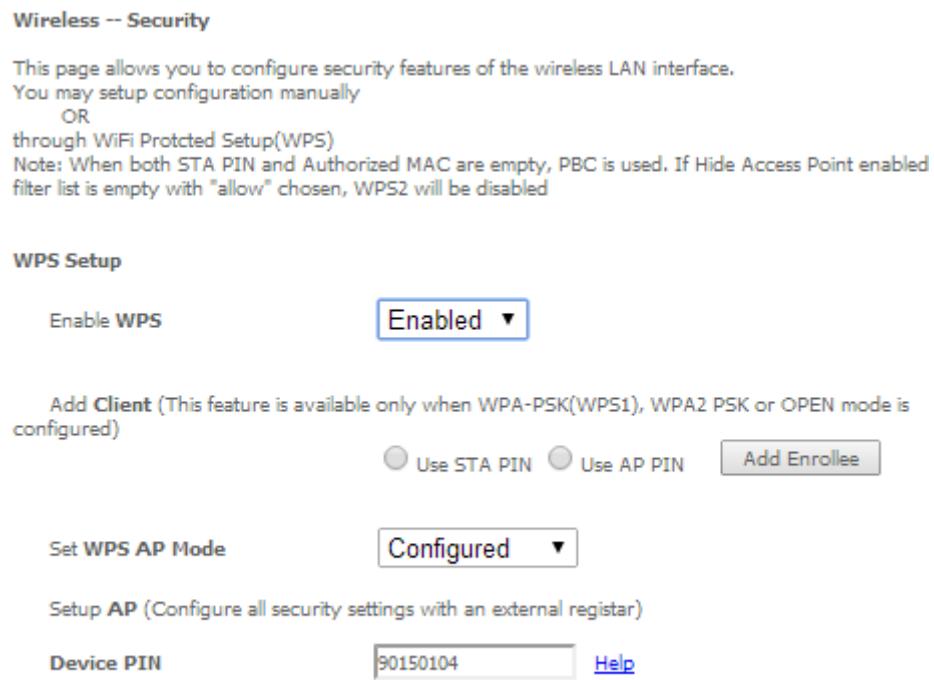
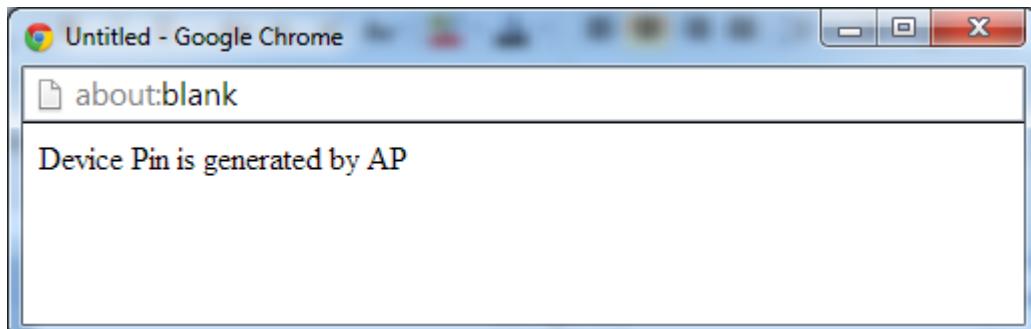


Figure 177: Wireless –Security configuration window –WPS Setup – Device PIN Help window



## MAC FILTER

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Wireless, item MAC Filter will display a Wireless-MAC Filter configuration window, Figure 178.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

In order to configure MAC filter:

**Step 1** Select SSID from the selection combo box;

**Step 2** Choose the MAC Restrict Mode by selecting the desired Mode at the corresponding checkbox;

**Step 3** If disabled selected, the configuration is finalized

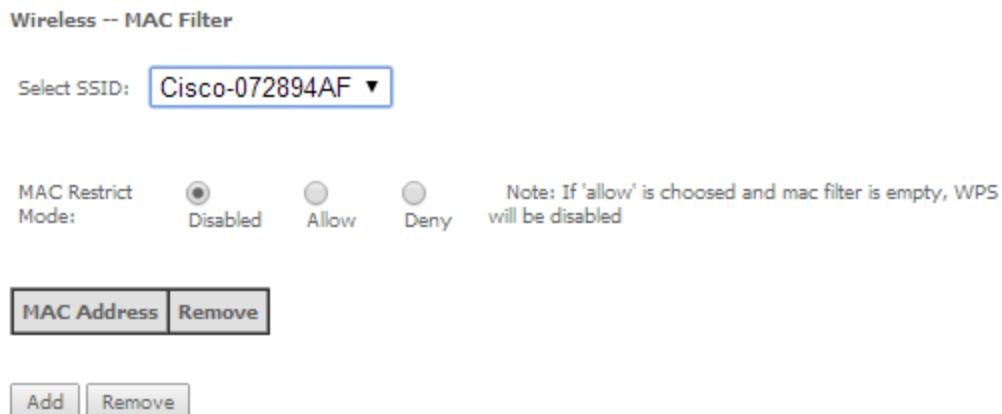
**Step 4** If allow or deny selected MAC addresses to be filtered must be entered at the MAC address table;

Note: If “Allow” option is selected and the MAC address table is empty WPS will be disabled;

**Step 5** To enter the MAC addresses to filter in the MAC address table use the Add button;

**Step 6** To remove MAC addresses from the table, select the checkbox on the Remove Column for the desired MAC address and use the Remove button.

Figure 178: Wireless –MAC Filter configuration window –configuration example



## ADVANCED

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Wireless, item Advanced will display a Wireless-Advanced configuration window, Figure 179.

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

This window allows the selection of a particular Channel on which to operate, force the transmission rate to a particular speed, set the fragmentation threshold, set the RTS threshold, set the wakeup interval for clients in power-save mode, set the beacon interval for the access point, set the Xpress mode and set whether short or long preambles are used.

Figure 179 provides a Wireless - Advanced features configuration example; Default values are available and auto configuration mode dependent on the parameters, and can be used as is or modified as desired.

To finalize the configuration the Apply/Save button must be used.

Figure 179: Wireless –Advanced configuration window

**Wireless -- Advanced**

This page allows you to configure advanced features of the wireless LAN interface. You can select a particular channel on which to operate, force the transmission rate to a particular speed, set the fragmentation threshold, set the RTS threshold, set the wakeup interval for clients in power-save mode, set the beacon interval for the access point, set XPress mode and set whether short or long preambles are used. Click "Apply/Save" to configure the advanced wireless options.

Band:	2.4GHz	
Channel:	Auto	Current: 11 (interference: acceptable)
Auto Channel Timer(min)	0	
802.11n/EWC:	Auto	
Bandwidth:	20MHz in 2.4G Band and 40MHz in 5G Band	Current: 20MHz
Control Sideband:	Lower	Current: N/A
802.11n Rate:	Auto	
802.11n Protection:	Auto	
Support 802.11n Client Only:	Off	
RIFS Advertisement:	Auto	
OBSS Coexistence:	Enable	
RX Chain Power Save:	Enable	Power Save status: Full Power
RX Chain Power Save Quiet Time:	10	
RX Chain Power Save PPS:	10	
54g™ Rate:	1 Mbps	
Multicast Rate:	Auto	
Basic Rate:	Default	
Fragmentation Threshold:	2346	
RTS Threshold:	2347	
DTIM Interval:	1	
Beacon Interval:	100	
Global Max Clients:	16	
XPress™ Technology:	Disabled	
WMM(Wi-Fi Multimedia):	Enabled	
WMM No Acknowledgement:	Disabled	
WMM APSD:	Enabled	
Beamforming Transmission (BFR):	Disabled	
Beamforming Reception (BFE):	Disabled	
<input type="button" value="Apply/Save"/>		

## STATION INFO

Selection of Advanced Setup submenu Wireless, item Station Info will display a Wireless-Authenticated Stations Information window Figure 180, listing currently authenticated wireless stations and providing information on its status. Information can be updated by using the button Refresh.

Figure 180: Wireless –Authenticated Stations configuration window

Wireless -- Authenticated Stations				
This page shows authenticated wireless stations and their status.				
MAC	Associated	Authorized	SSID	Interface
84:3A:4B:14:B2:92	Yes		Cisco-072894AF	wl0
64:27:37:76:23:1E	Yes		Cisco-072894AF	wl0

# VOICE

Configuration of Voice on the ONT-RGW requires an IPoE service on the WAN interface to be used for VoIP. To create an IPoE service on a WAN interface, please refer to section IPoE .

Selection of menu item Voice will display Voice submenu, Figure 181, with three items:

- SIP Basic Setting,
- SIP Advanced Setting,
- SIP Debug Setting

In the main window a SIP Basic Settings–Global Parameters configuration window will be displayed, Figure 182.

**Figure 181: Voice Submenu**



## SIP BASIC SETTINGS

Selection of Voice menu, item SIP Basic Settings will display a SIP Basic Settings–Global Parameters configuration window, Figure 182

A short on line help text is provided in the configuration window.

In order to configure Global Parameters:

**Step 1** Select the Bound Interface Name from the selection combo box, Figure 183;

**Step 2** Select the IP address Family from the selection combo box;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply button at the bottom of the window.

Using the “Start SIP client” button will unregister the SIP accounts as can be seen by consulting the Voice status information, through Device Info menu, item Voice, Figure 184.

The UP value on the Registration Status column indicates the account registration was successful, the accounts are active and VoIP is operational.

Figure 182: Voice, SIP Basic Settings–Global Parameters configuration window

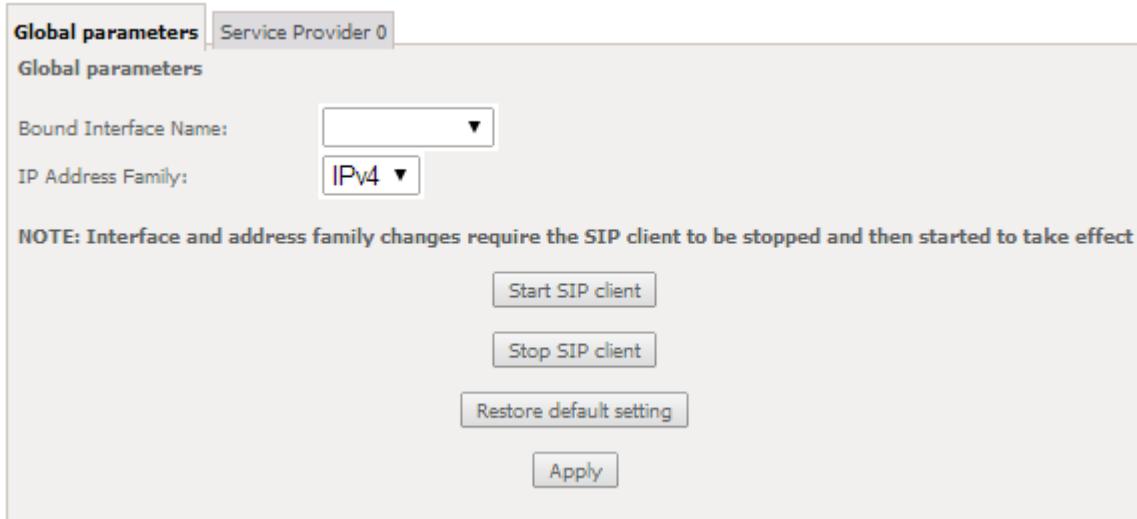


Figure 183: Voice, SIP Basic Settings–Global Parameters-Bound Interface Name selection combo box

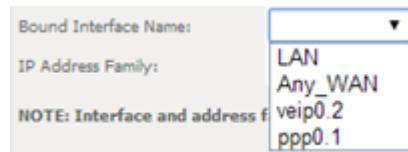


Figure 184: Device Info, Voice- Registered Sip Accounts information and Status

Status -- Voice			
SIP Account	User Name	User Status	Registration Status
1	1002	Enabled	Up
2	1003	Enabled	Up

Figure 185 provides a configuration example for the SIP provider parameters (Basic Settings)

In order to configure Service Provider, Figure 185:

**Step 1** Select the Local from the selection combo box, Figure 186;

This will change service provider parameters dependent on local specific applicable standards, such as Ring tone,

Change of local to take effect will require the SIP client to be stopped and then restarted.

**Step 2** Type in Voice Dialpan;

**Step 3** To Use SIP Proxy select the corresponding checkbox;

**Step 4** If Use SIP Proxy selected configure SIP proxy to use by entering:

- SIP Proxy

- SIP Proxy Port

**Step 5** To Use SIP Outbound Proxy select the corresponding checkbox;

**Step 6** If Use SIP Outbound Proxy selected configure SIP Outbound Proxy to use by entering:

- SIP Outbound Proxy
- SIP Outbound Proxy Port

**Step 7** To Use SIP Registrar select the corresponding checkbox;

**Step 8** If Use SIP Registrar selected configure SIP Registrar to use by entering:

- SIP Registrar
- SIP Registrar Port

Configure two SIP accounts “0” and “1”, at the SIP account table:

**Step 9** Enable the accounts by selecting the respective Enable Account checkbox;

**Step 10** Type in for each account the extension number;

**Step 11** Type in for each account the account display name;

**Step 12** Type in for each account the account authentication name;

**Step 13** Type in for each account the account password;

**Step 14** Select for each account the Physical Terminal Assignment, i.e., the FXS port to use, by using the FXS ports checkboxes;

**Step 15** Select the account Preferred ptime value at the respective selection combo box;

**Step 16** Select the account set of Preferred codecs to use, from the respective selection combo boxes;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply button at the bottom of the window.

To make effective the configuration just done, use the Start SIP client button.

Figure 185: Voice, SIP Basic Settings—Service Provider configuration window

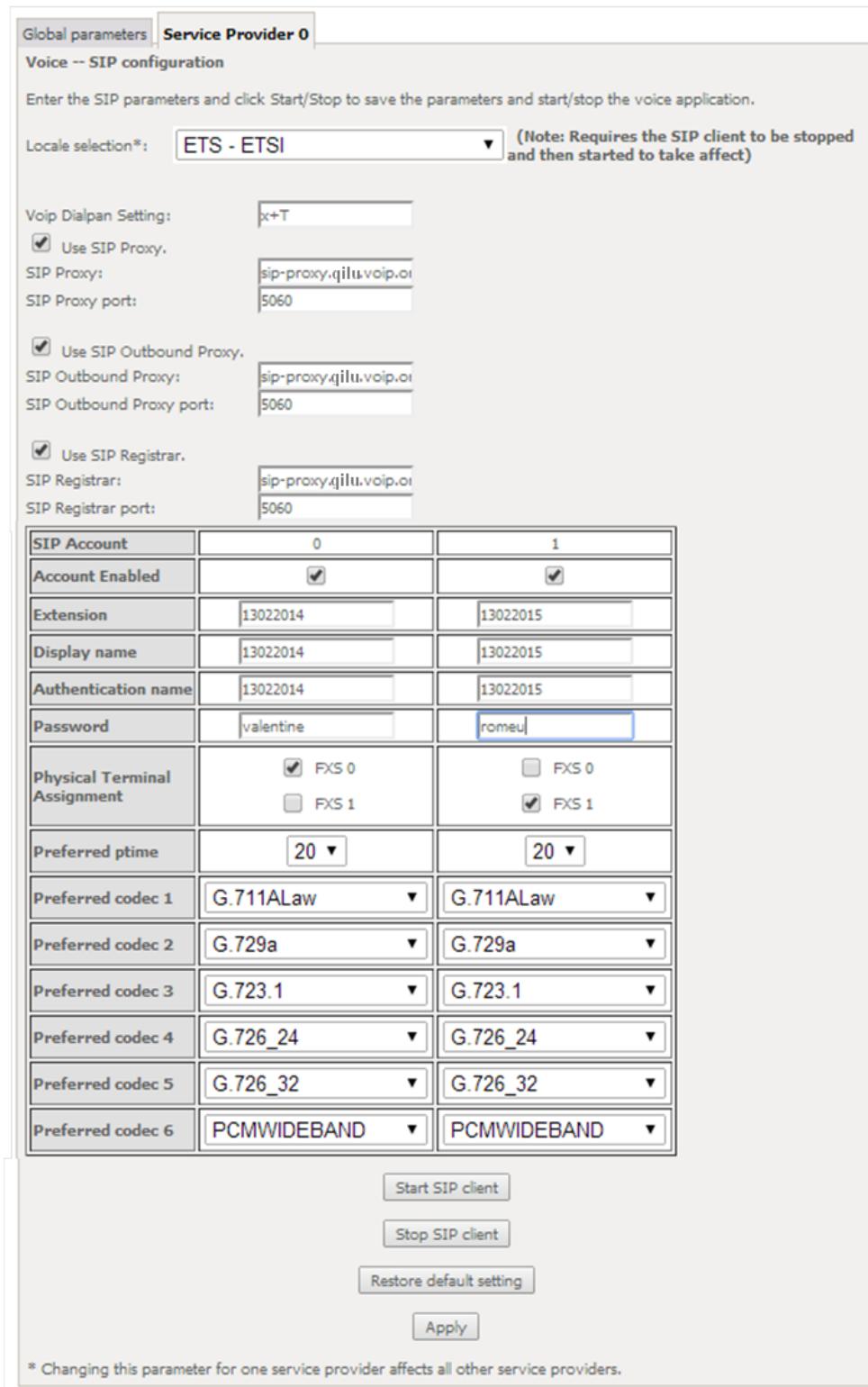
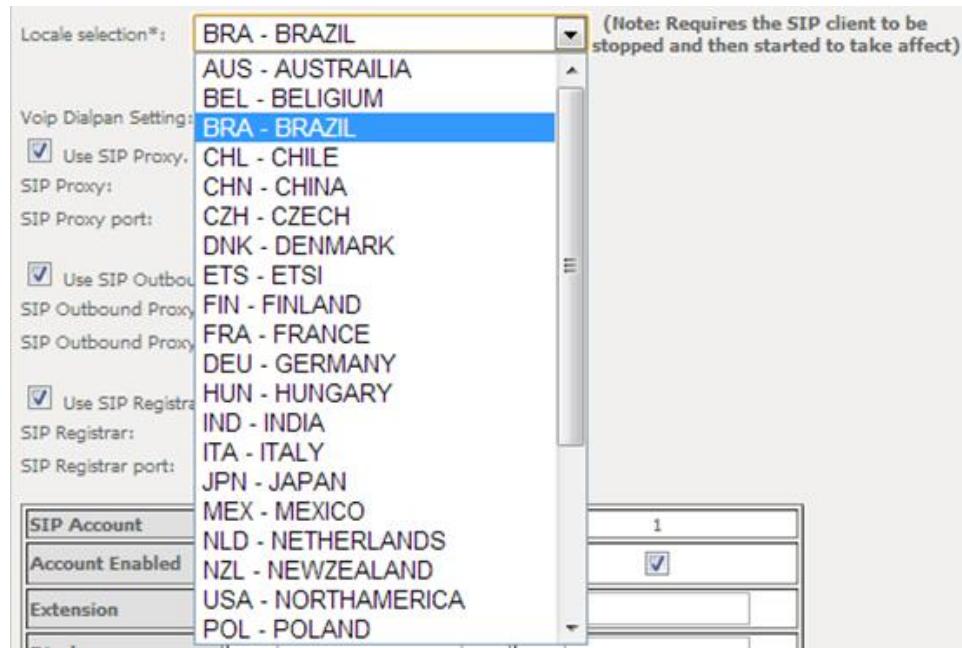


Figure 186: Voice, SIP Basic Settings– Service Provider configuration window- Local Selection combo box



## SIP ADVANCED SETTINGS

Selection of Voice menu, item SIP Advanced Settings will display a SIP Advanced Settings–Service Provider configuration window, Figure 187 and Figure 188.

Figure 187 and Figure 188, provide a configuration example for the SIP provider parameters (Advanced Settings)

In order to configure Service Provider-Advanced Settings Figure 187 and Figure 188:

**Step 1** Configure Enable SIP Call Features for the two SIP accounts “0” and “1”, at the “Enable Call Features” table, Figure 187,

In order to enable a desired advanced sip call feature for an account, at the account column, for the desired feature select the respective Checkbox.

Activation instructions for the enabled feature are provided at the column “Activation Instructions”

**Step 2** Type in the Registration Expire Timeout;

**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

**Step 3** Type in the Registration Retry Interval;

**Step 4** Select DSCP for SIP option from the selection combo box;

**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

**Step 5** Select DSCP for RTP option from the selection combo box;

**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

**Step 6** Select Dtmf Relay settings option from the selection combo box;

**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

- Step 7** Select Hook Flash Relay setting option from the selection combo box;  
**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;
- Step 8** Select SIP Transport protocol option from the selection combo box;  
**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;
- Step 9** Select SRTP Configuration option from the selection combo box;  
**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;
- Step 10** To Enable SIP tag matching select the respective checkbox;  
**Note1:** Must be uncheck for Vonage Interop;  
**Note2:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;
- Step 11** Type in the Music Server IP address;  
**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

In order to configure a Music Server:

- Step 12** Type in the Music Server Port;  
**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

In order to configure Conference :

- Step 13** Type in the Conference URI;  
**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;
- Step 14** Select Conference Option from the respective selection combo box;  
**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply button at the bottom of the window.

To make effective the configuration just done, use the Start SIP client button.

Figure 187: Voice, SIP Advanced Settings—Service Provider configuration window -1

Global parameters **Service Provider 0**

Voice -- SIP Advanced configuration

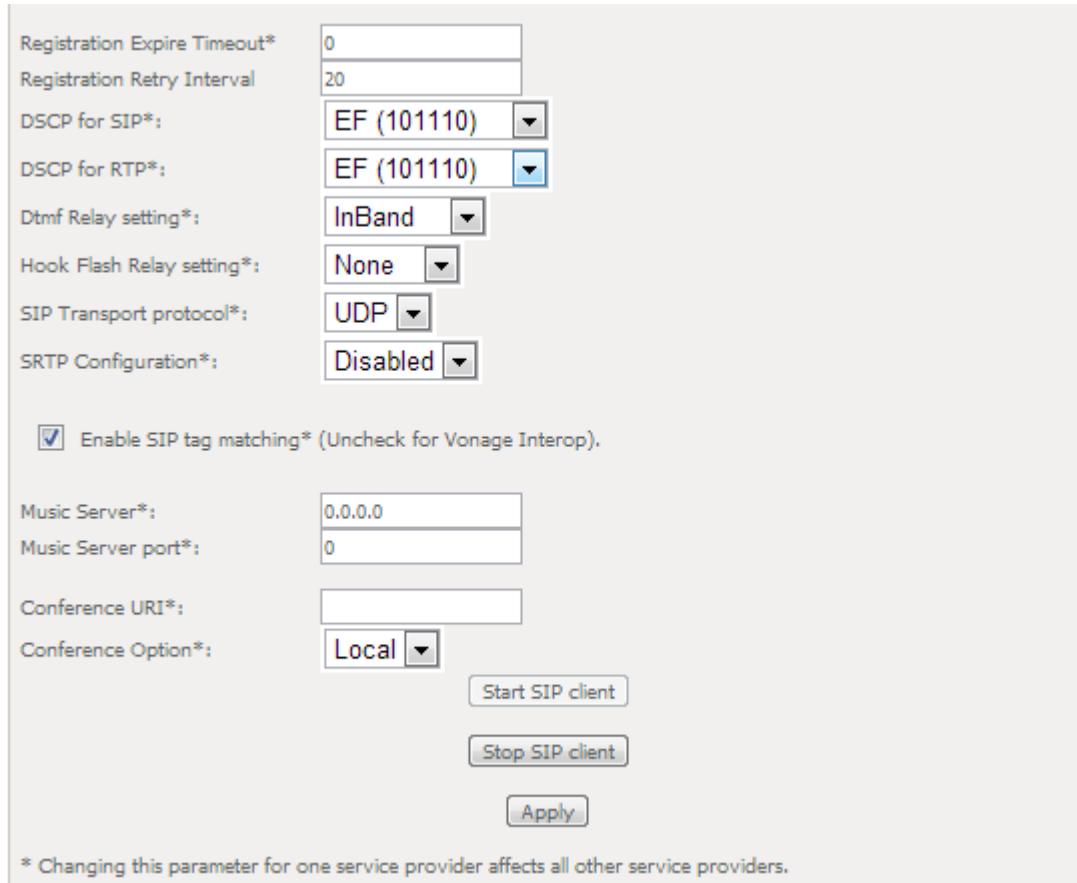
Enabled SIP Call Features			
Feature	Account 0	Account 1	Activation Instructions
Call waiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *61 to activate, *60 to deactivate
Call forwarding number			
Forward unconditionally	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *71 to activate, *75 to deactivate
Forward on "busy"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *71 to activate, *75 to deactivate
Forward on "no answer"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *71 to activate, *75 to deactivate
Call barring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *85[PIN]0/*85[PIN]1/*85[PIN]2 to deactivate/activate/activate per digitmap
Call barring pin	9999	9999	
Call barring digit map			
Warm line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *78 to activate, *79 to deactivate
Warm line number			
Anonymous call blocking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *80 to activate, *81 to deactivate
Anonymous calling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *82 to activate for current call
DND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When enabled, dial *86 to activate, *87 to deactivate

Enable T38 support

Enable V18 support

Enable DHCP Option 120 (SIP Servers)

Figure 188: Voice, SIP Advanced Settings—Service Provider configuration window -2



## SIP DEBUG SETTING

Selection of Voice menu, item SIP Debug Settings will display a SIP Debug Settings—Service Provider configuration window, Figure 189.

Figure 189, provides a configuration example for the Service provider parameters (SIP Debug Configuration)

In order to configure Service Provider- SIP Debug Configuration, Figure 189:

**Step 1** Type in the SIP log server IP Address;

**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

**Step 2** Type in the SIP log server port;

**Note:** Changing this parameter for one service provider affects all other service providers;

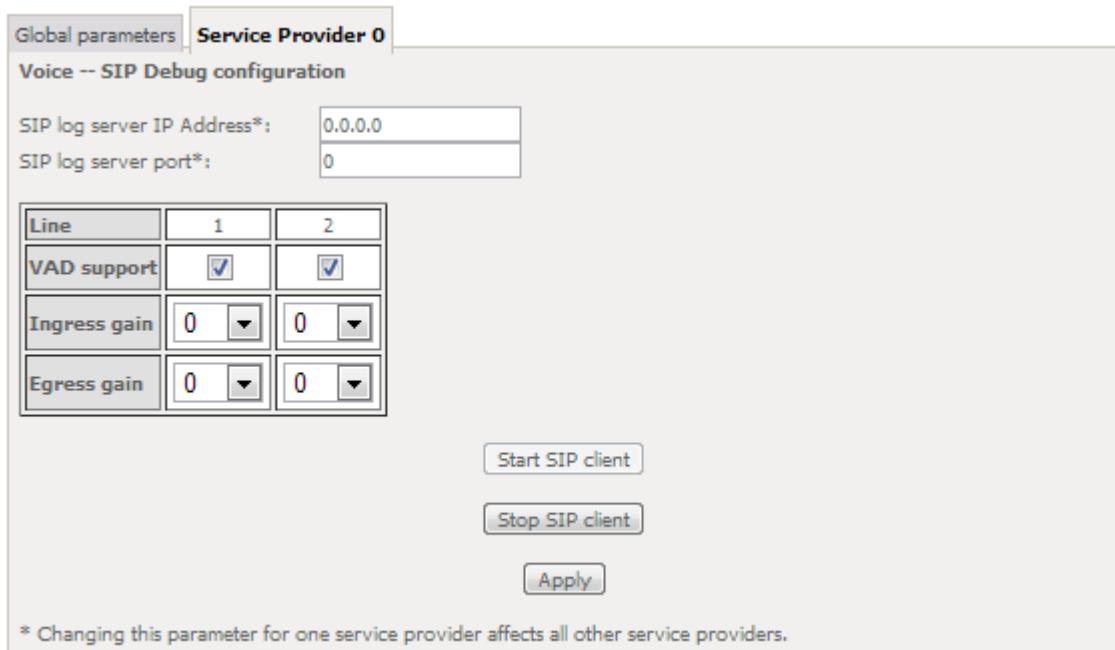
Configure line debug option at the Line table:

**Step 3** To enable VAD support for a line select the respective checkbox;

**Step 4** To configure Ingress gain for a line select Ingress Gain Value from the respective selection combo box;

- Step 5** To configure Egress gain for a line select Egress Gain Value from the respective selection combo box;  
To finalize the configuration use the Apply button at the bottom of the window.  
To make effective the configuration just done, use the Start SIP client button.

Figure 189: Voice, SIP Debug Settings configuration window



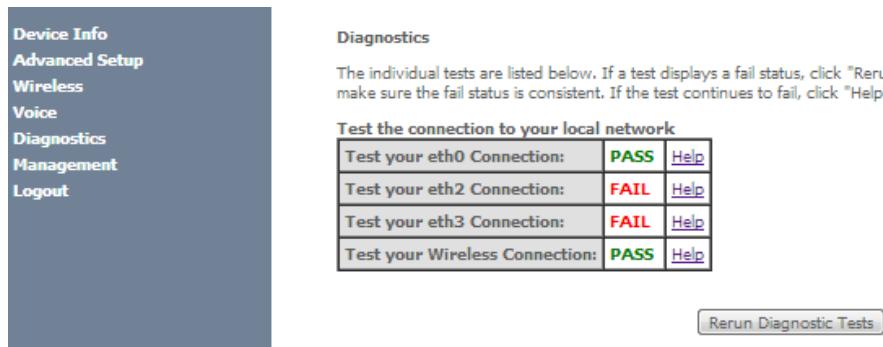
# DIAGNOSTICS

Selection of menu item Diagnostics will display a Diagnostics Information window, Figure 190.

This window lists the individual test results. In case of fail, Troubleshooting procedures will be available at the Help link for the respective failed test.

Rerun diagnostic tests button allows running the tests and for confirmation of the persistence of the fail result. The window will be updated with the results of the Diagnostics tests rerun.

Figure 190: Diagnostics information window



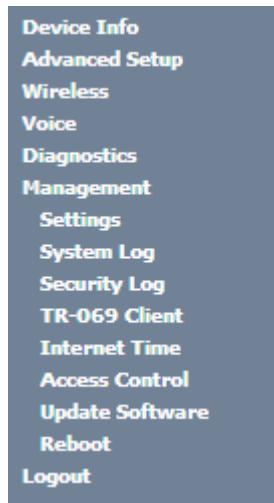
# MANAGEMENT

Selection of menu item Management will display management submenu, Figure 191, with eight items:

- Settings,
- System Log,
- Security Log,
- TR-069 Client,
- Internet Time,
- Access Control,
- Update Software,
- Reboot.

In the main window a Management, Settings–Backup window will be displayed, Figure 193.

**Figure 191: Management Submenu**



# SETTINGS

Selection of Management Submenu, item Settings will display a Settings submenu, Figure 192, with four items:

- Backup,
- Update,
- Restore Default.

In the main window a Management, Settings–Backup window will be displayed, Figure 193.

Figure 192: Management, Settings Submenu



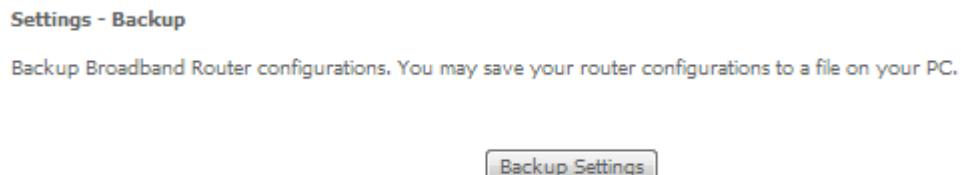
## BACKUP

Selection of Management, Settings submenu, item Backup will display a Settings–Backup window will be displayed, Figure 193.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. This window allows saving the current ONT-RGW configurations to a PC.

In order to Backup the current ONT-RGW configurations use the button Backup Settings, Figure 193. A Save file window will open at your PC allowing to choose the folder where to save the backup file and the renaming of the file.

Figure 193: Management, Settings–Backup window



## UPDATE

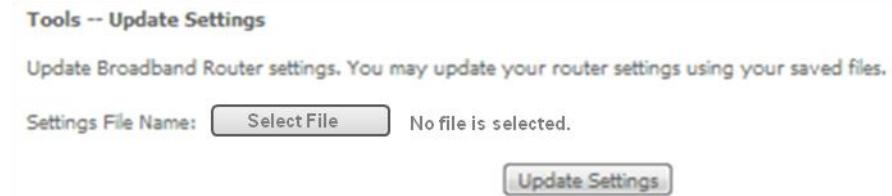
Selection of Management, Settings submenu, item Update will display a Tools-Update Settings window Figure 194.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. This window allows updating the ONT-RGW configurations with a Backup file previously saved to a PC.

In order to update ONT-RGW configuration with a saved backup file, Figure 194:

- Step 1** Use the button Select file. An open file window will open at your PC allowing to choose a previously backed up file to use;
- Step 2** Use the Update Settings button and the ONT-RGW configurations will be updated with the selected file.

Figure 194: Management, Settings–Tools- Update window



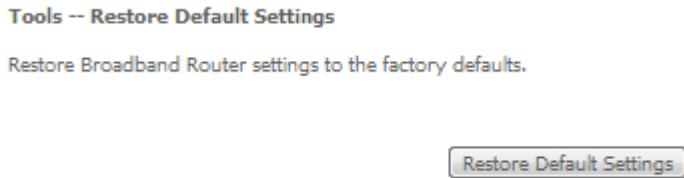
## RESTORE DEFAULT

Selection of Management, Settings submenu, item Restore Default will display a Tools-Restore Default Settings window Figure 195.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. This window allows restore ONT-RGW configurations to default setting.

In order to restore ONT-RGW configuration to Default Settings use the Restore Default Settings button.

Figure 195: Management, Settings–Tools –Restore Default Settings window



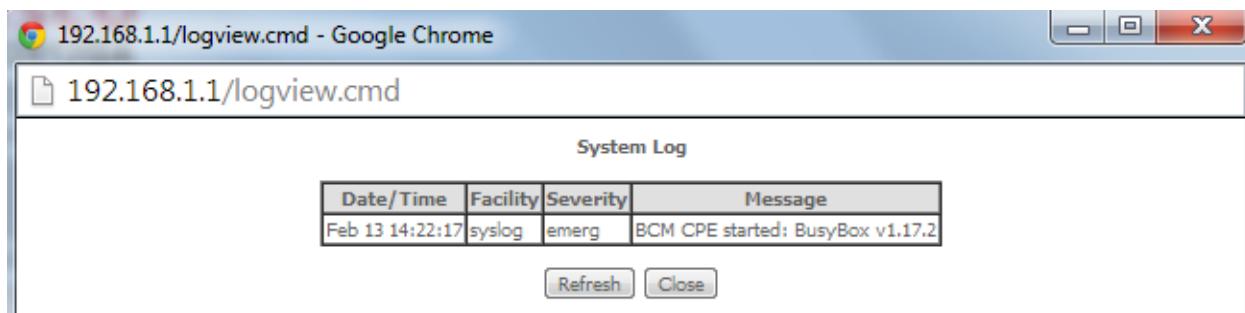
## SYSTEM LOG

Selection of Management menu item System Log, will display a System Log window Figure 197.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. This window allows viewing and configuring System Log.

In order to view System Log use the View System Log button. A window will display showing ONT-RGW debug information on the mode selected on the System Log configuration, with events' date and time displayed, Figure 197.

Figure 196: Management–System Log Configuration: View System Log



In order to configure System Log Options use the Configure System Log button; a System Log Configuration window will be displayed, Figure 198.

Figure 201 provides a System Log configuration example.

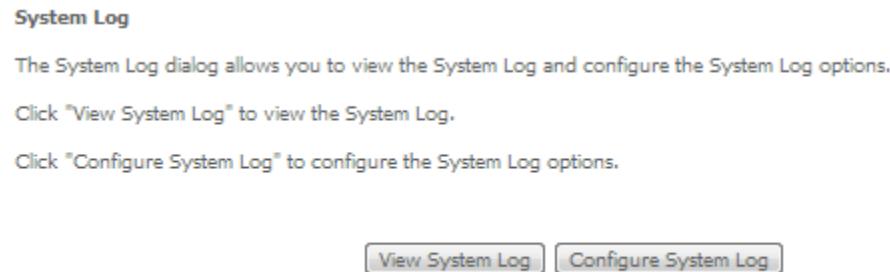
A short on line help text is provided in the window.

In order to configure System Log options:

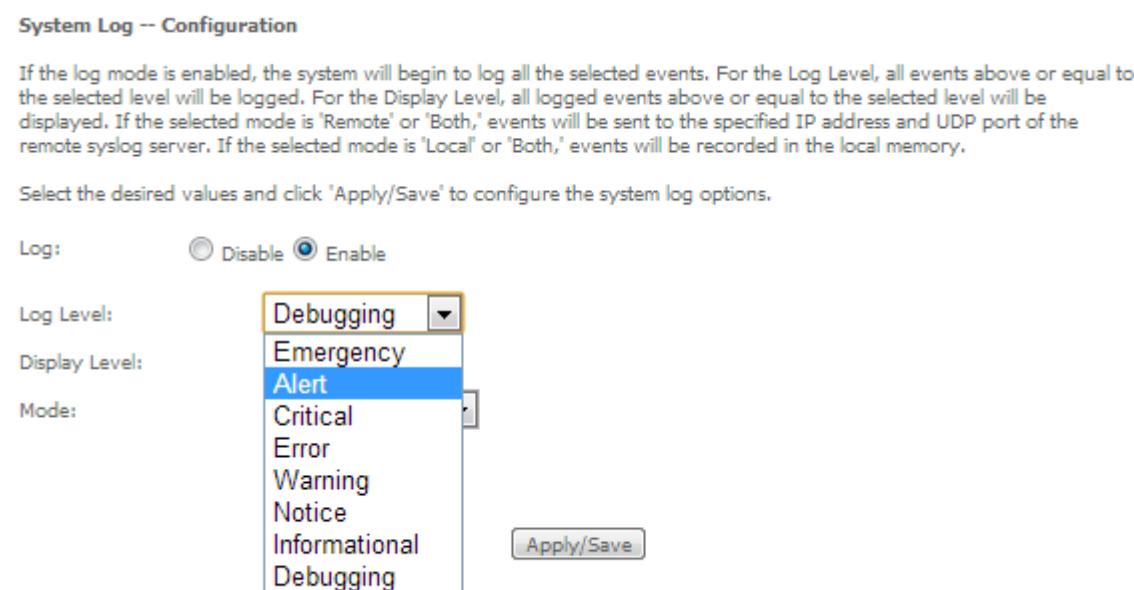
- Step 1** To enable System Log select the Log Enable checkbox, Figure 198;
- Step 2** Select the Log Level from the respective selection combo box, Figure 198;
- Step 3** Select the Display Level from the respective selection combo box, Figure 199;
- Step 4** Select the Mode from the respective selection combo box, Figure 200;

To finalize the configuration use the Apply/save Button, Figure 201.

**Figure 197: Management–System Log window**



**Figure 198: Management–System Log Configuration window –Log level options**



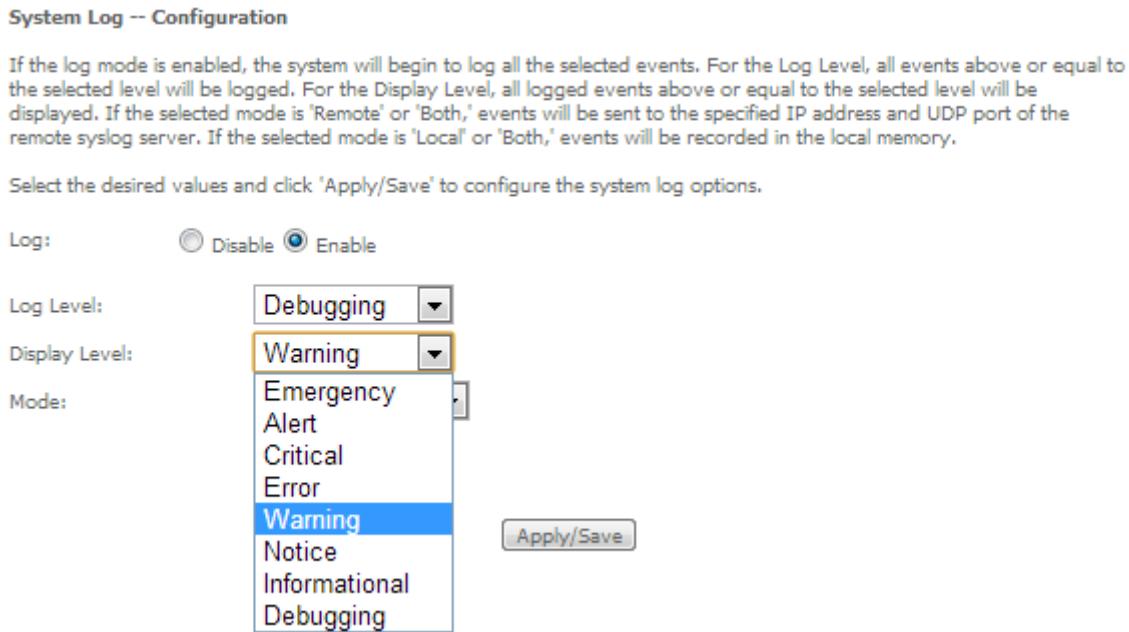
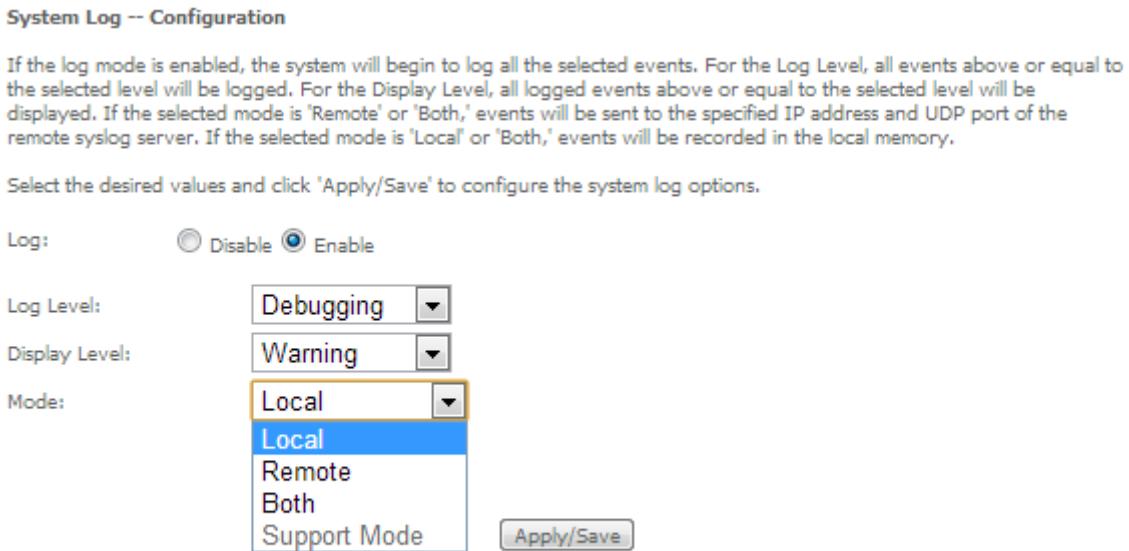
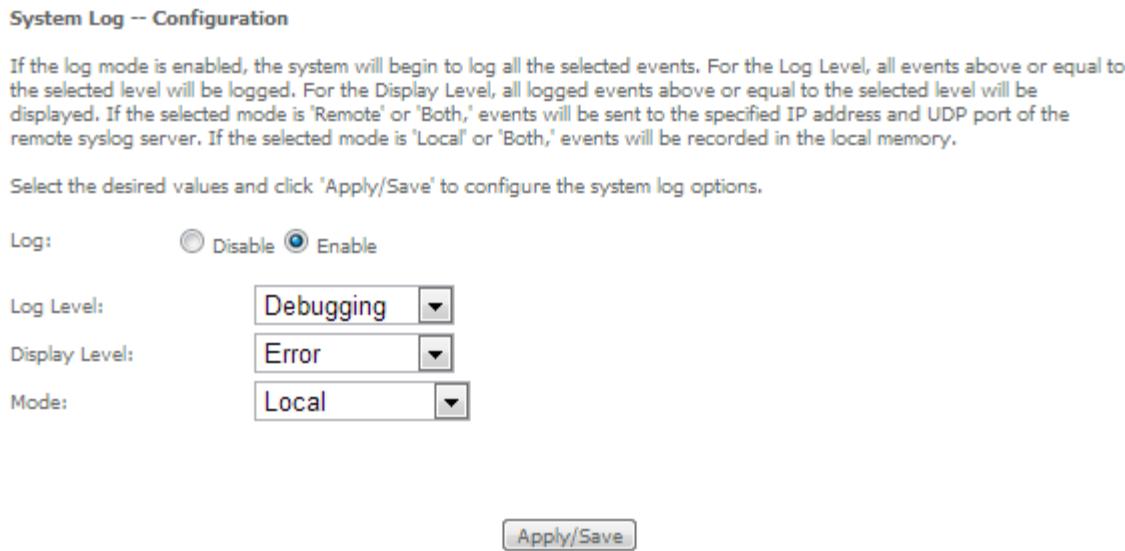
**Figure 199: Management–System Log Configuration window –Display level options****Figure 200: Management–System Log Configuration window –Mode level options**

Figure 201: Management–System Log Configuration window –Configuration Example



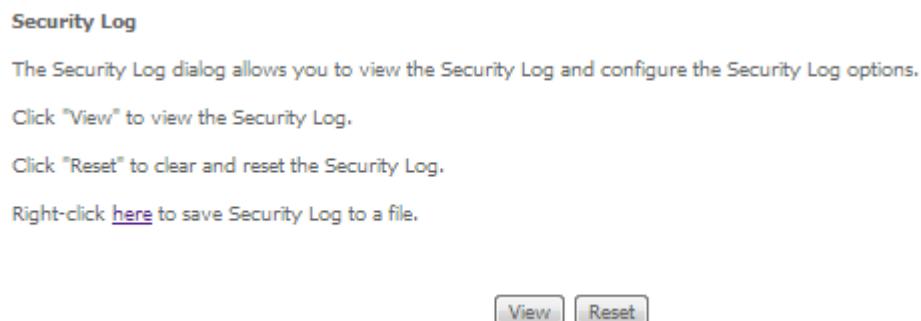
## SECURITY LOG

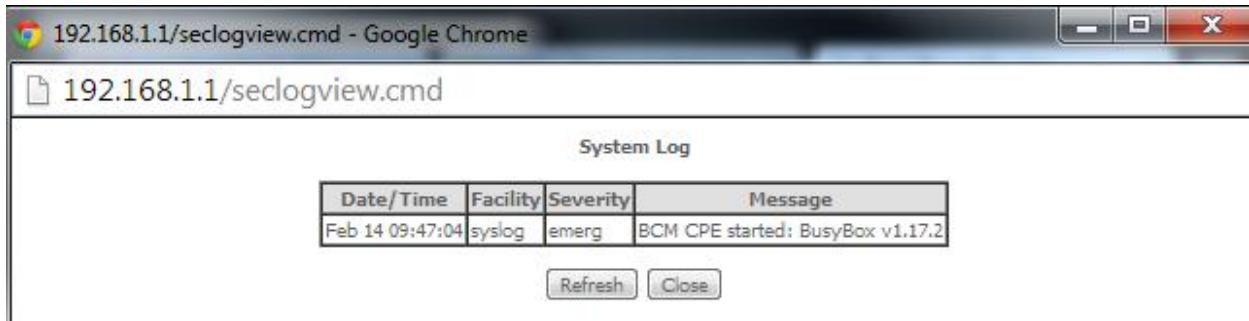
Selection of Management menu item Security Log, will display a Security Log window Figure 202.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. This window allows viewing and resetting Security Log.

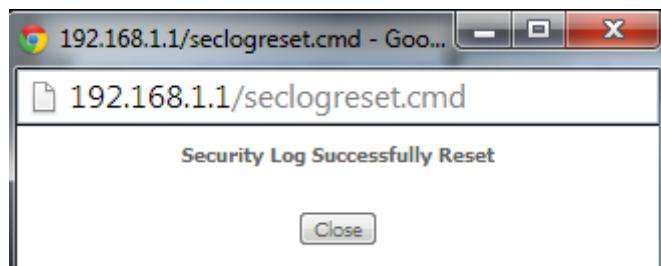
In order to view Security Log use the View button, Figure 202. A window will display showing ONT-RGW security log information on the mode selected on the Security Log configuration, with events' date and time displayed, Figure 203.

Figure 202: Management–Security Log window



**Figure 203: Management–Security Log window: View**

In order to reset Security Log use the Reset Button, Figure 202. A Reset information window will be displayed, Figure 204.

**Figure 204: Management–Security Log window: Reset**

## TR-069 CLIENT

Selection of Management menu item TR-069 Client, will display a TR-069 Client Configuration window, Figure 205.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. TR-069 Client configuration allows the connection to an Auto configuration Server (ACS) for ONT-RGW configuration, provisioning, collection and diagnostics.

Figure 205 provides a TR-069 client configuration example.

In order to Configure TR-069 Client, Figure 205:

- Step 1** Configure Inform Option to be Disabled or Enabled by selecting the respective Checkboxes;
- Step 2** Type in Inform Interval Value for the Inform Enabled option;  
Time Interval between ONT-RGW and ACS communications
- Step 3** Type in the ACS URL;
- Step 4** Type in the ACS User Name;
- Step 5** Type in the ACS Password;
- Step 6** Select the WAN Interface used by the TR-069 Client from the respective selection combo box, Figure 206;
- Step 7** Configure “Display SOAP messages on serial console” Option to be Disabled or Enabled by selecting the respective Checkboxes;

If enabled the messages exchanged between the ONT-RGW and the ACS can be viewed via serial port.

**Step 8** To use Connection Request Authentication select the respective checkbox;

This option is enabled by default; ACS will send answer messages to connection Request if enabled and configured;

If Connection Request authentication is to be used, configure it:

**Step 9** Type in the Connection Request User Name;

**Step 10** Type in Connection Request Password;

**Step 11** Type in Connection Request URL;

This URL is the selected WAN interface URL with port and serial number information (Connection Request URL Format - http://IP:port/serialNumber)

Use the Apply/Save Button to Finalize the Configuration.

**Figure 205: Management, TR-069 Client Configuration window**

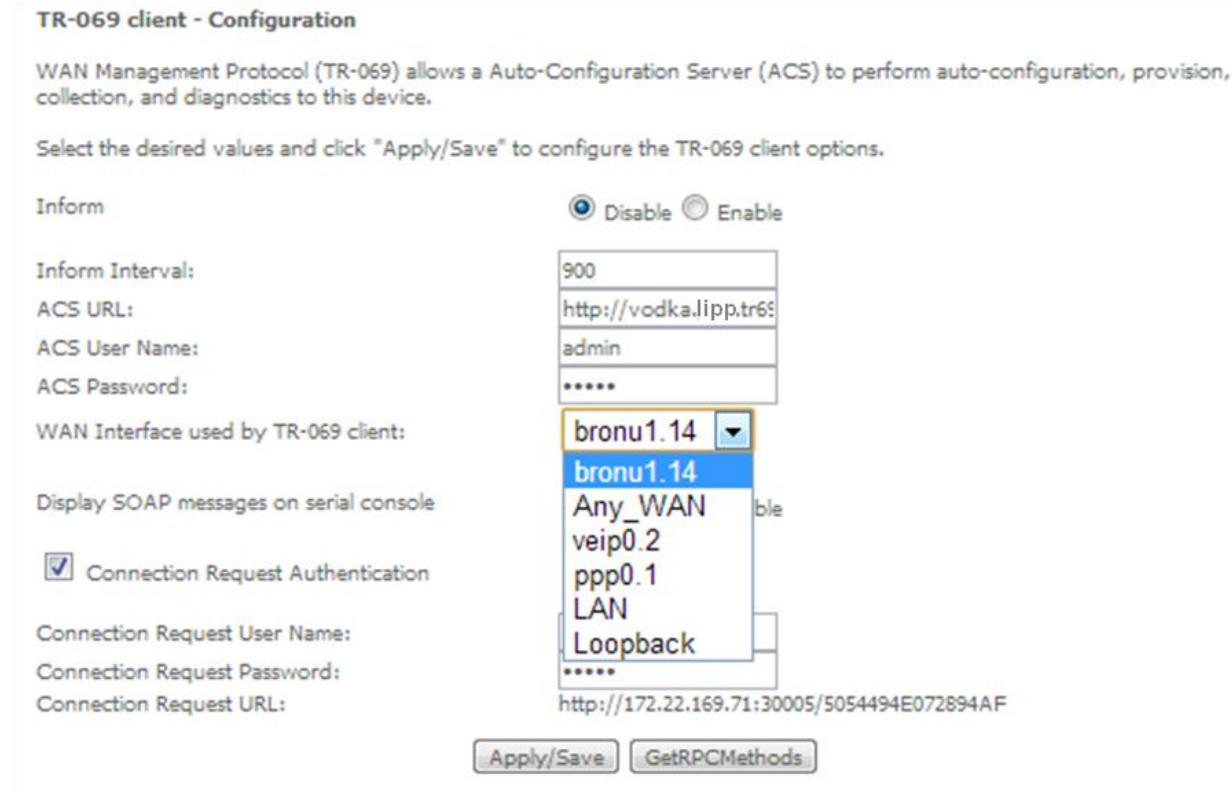
**TR-069 client - Configuration**

WAN Management Protocol (TR-069) allows a Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) to perform auto-configuration, provision, collection, and diagnostics to this device.

Select the desired values and click "Apply/Save" to configure the TR-069 client options.

Inform	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
Inform Interval:	900
ACS URL:	http://vodka.lipp.tr69
ACS User Name:	admin
ACS Password:	*****
WAN Interface used by TR-069 client:	bronu1.14 ▾
Display SOAP messages on serial console	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Connection Request Authentication	
Connection Request User Name:	admin
Connection Request Password:	*****
Connection Request URL:	http://172.22.169.71:30005/5054494E072894AF
<input type="button" value="Apply/Save"/> <input type="button" value="GetRPCMethods"/>	

Figure 206: Management, TR-069 Client Configuration window – WAN Interface Options



## INTERNET TIME

Selection of Management menu item Internet Time, will display an Internet Time-Time settings window, Figure 207.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. Internet Time Settings allows the configuration of time servers to enable updating ONT-RGW date and time.

Figure 207 provides an Internet Time Settings configuration example.

In order to Configure Internet Time Settings, Figure 207:

**Step 1** Configure “Automatically Synchronize with Internet Time Servers” by selecting the respective Checkbox;

**Step 2** Select “First NTP Time Server” Option from the respective selection combo box, Figure 208;

If other was specified, Type in the IP address of the server to use Figure 208.

**Step 3** Select “Second NTP Time Server” Option from the respective selection combo box;

If other was specified, Type in the IP address of the server to use;

Up to five NTP servers can be specified if desired.

**Step 4** Select “Time zone offset” Option from the respective selection combo box, Figure 209;

Use the Apply/Save Button to Finalize the Configuration.

Figure 207: Management, Internet Time-Time settings window

**Time settings**

This page allows you to the modem's time configuration.

Automatically synchronize with Internet time servers

First NTP time server:	Other	192.168.123.200
Second NTP time server:	Other	213.13.16.235
Third NTP time server:	None	
Fourth NTP time server:	None	
Fifth NTP time server:	None	

Time zone offset: (GMT-00:00) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London ▾

Figure 208: Management, Internet Time-Time settings window: NTP server options

**Time settings**

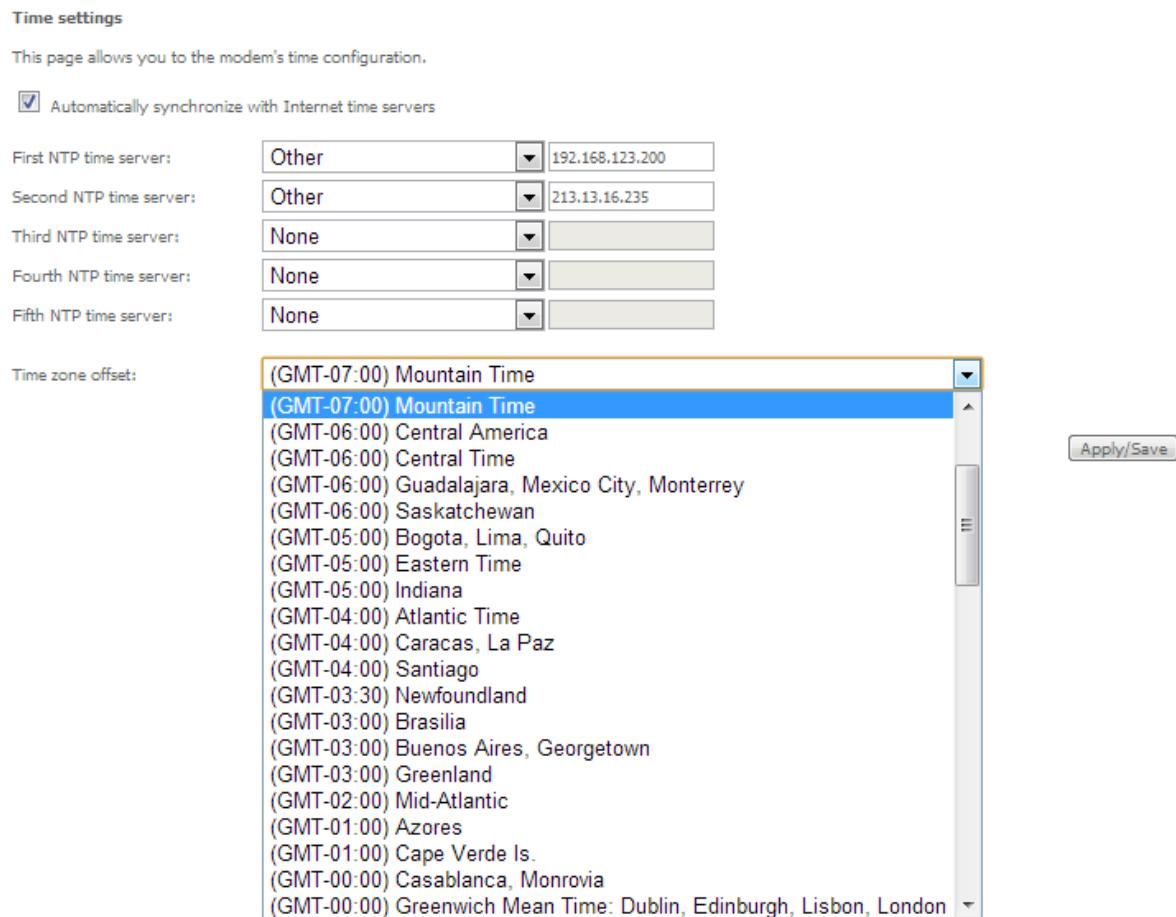
This page allows you to the modem's time configuration.

Automatically synchronize with Internet time servers

First NTP time server:	Other	192.168.123.200
Second NTP time server:	clock.fmt.he.net	213.13.16.235
Third NTP time server:	clock.nyc.he.net	
Fourth NTP time server:	clock.sjc.he.net	
Fifth NTP time server:	clock.via.net	
	ntp1.tummy.com	
	time.cachenetworks.com	
	time.nist.gov	

Time zone offset: (GMT-00:00) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London ▾

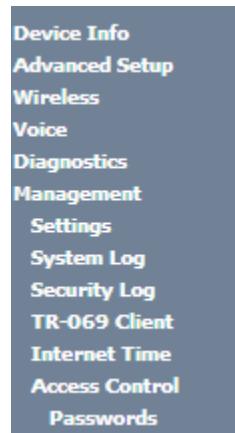
Figure 209: Management, Internet Time-Time settings window: Time zone options



## ACCESS CONTROL

Selection of Management Submenu, item Access Control will display an Access Control submenu, Figure 210, with one item, Passwords.

In the main window an Access Control-Passwords window will be displayed, Figure 211.

**Figure 210: Management, Access Control Submenu**

## PASSWORDS

Selection of Management, Access Controls submenu, item Passwords will display an Access Control-Passwords window, Figure 211.

A short on line help text is provided in the window. This window allows the definition of ONT-RGW user accounts.

Three user accounts can be defined:

- Admin: account with unrestricted access to view and change ONT-RGW configurations;
- Support: account for maintenance and diagnostics purposes;
- User: account to view ONT-RGW configurations and statistics and update ONT-RGW software.

**NOTE:** Only an admin user can view set up user accounts;

**Figure 211: Management, Access Control-Passwords configuration window**

**Access Control -- Passwords**

Access to your broadband router is controlled through three user accounts: admin, support, and user.

The user name "admin" has unrestricted access to change and view configuration of your Broadband Router.

The user name "support" is used to allow an ISP technician to access your Broadband Router for maintenance and to run diagnostics.

The user name "user" can access the Broadband Router, view configuration settings and statistics, as well as, update the router's software.

Use the fields below to enter up to 16 characters and click "Apply/Save" to change or create passwords. Note: Password cannot contain a space.

User Name:	<input type="text"/>
Old Password:	<input type="password"/>
New Password:	<input type="password"/>
Confirm Password:	<input type="password"/>

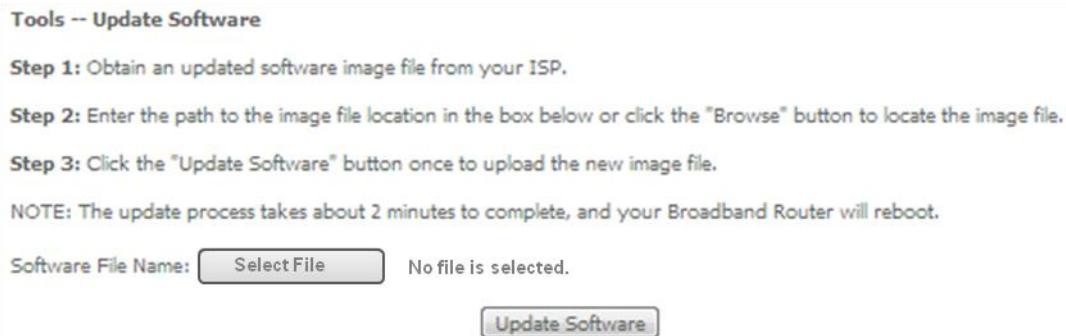
## UPDATE SOFTWARE

Selection of Management menu item Update Software, will display a Tools- Update Software window, Figure 212.

This window allows the update of the ONT-RGW with an update file from the ISP.

A Step by Step on line help text is provided in the window.

Figure 212: Management, Tools- Update Software window



## REBOOT

Selection of Management menu item Reboot, will display a Reboot window, Figure 213.

This window allows the reboot of the ONT-RGW.

A short on line help text is provided in the window.

To Reboot the ONT-RGW use the button Reboot.

Figure 213: Management, Reboot window



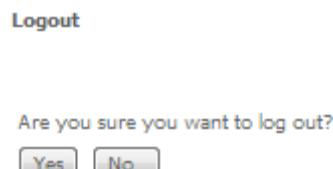
# LOGOUT

Selection of menu item Logout, Figure 214, will allow ending the user account session on the ONT-RGW. A logout confirmation window will be displayed, Figure 215. Selection of Yes will confirm logout and terminate user session.

Figure 214: Logout menu item



Figure 215: Logout window



# Chapter 6

## OPERATION INDICATORS

### ONT-RGW

#### LED INDICATORS STATUS

The ONT\_RGW has fifteen LEDs to indicate its operational status.

Figure 216: ONT-RGW status LEDs

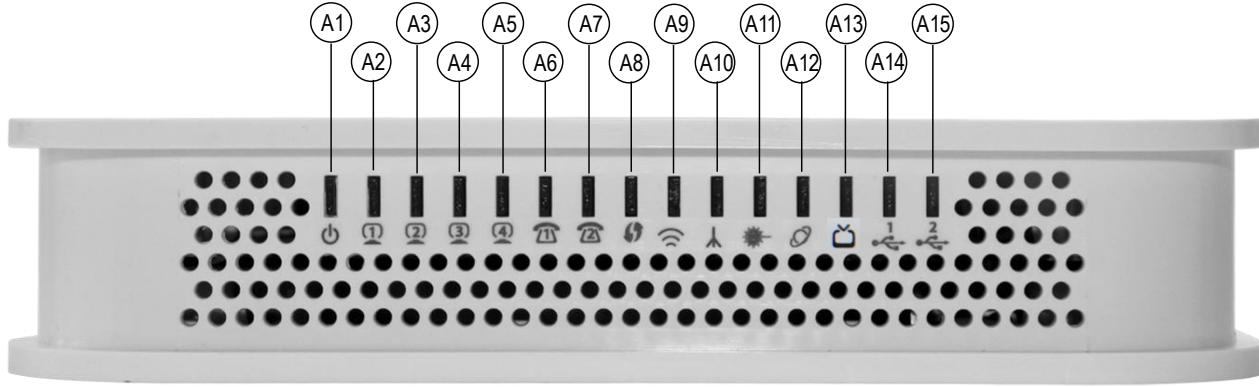


Table 25: ONT-RGW LED status

LED	ID	LED Status	Description
A1 <sup>(1)</sup>	POWER	ON	Power supply ON (green)
		OFF	Power supply OFF
A2 to A5 <sup>(2)</sup>	ETHERNET	ON	With Ethernet connection (green)
		OFF	No Ethernet connection
		Flashing	Ethernet IN/OUT activity (green)
A6, A7 <sup>(2)</sup>	VOIP	ON	Service configured and authenticated (green)
		OFF	Service not configured or registration failure
		Flashing	Telephone off the hook

LED	ID	LED Status	Description
A8 <sup>(2)</sup>	WPS	ON	WPS active (blinking green)
		OFF	WPS inactive
A9 <sup>(1)</sup>	RADIO SIGNAL	ON	Radio signal active
		OFF	Radio signal inactive
A10 <sup>(2)</sup>	GPON LINK	See Table 26	
A11 <sup>(2)</sup>	GPON AUTH		
A12 <sup>(2)</sup>	PPPoE	ON	PPPoE active
		OFF	PPPoE inactive
A13 <sup>(3)</sup>	CATV <sup>(3)</sup>	ON	Port administratively connected
		OFF	Port administratively disconnected
		Flashing	Port administratively connected to CATV
A14, A15 <sup>(2)</sup>	USB	ON	USB ON (green)
		OFF	USB OFF

**NOTES:**

- (1) These status LEDS are always update (pressing ECO button is not required).
- (2) To obtain these status LEDS information ECO button must be pressed.
- (3) Optional; Dependent on the ONT-RGW specific model.

The following combination of GPON LINK (A10) and AUTH (A11) LEDS reflects the various states that the ONT-RGW is in during the process of configuration and communication with the OLT (Optical Line Terminal).

**Table 26: ONT-RGW states**

ONT-RGW Status	LED Status		Description
	GPON LINK (A10)	GPON AUTH (A11)	
1 - Initial	OFF	OFF	Initial State
2 - Standby	Flashing	OFF	ONT-RGW is waiting for initial configuration by the OLT
3 - Serial-Number	Flashing	Flashing	The OLT is configuring the ONT-RGW
4 - Ranging	Flashing	ON	ONT-RGW and OLT synchronization
5 - Operational	ON	ON	ONT-RGW normal operational status
6 - POPUP	Flashing	OFF	Loss of optical signal detected
7 - Emergency-Stop	ON	OFF	Anomalous event

## TROUBLESHOOTING

The table below, according to the LEDs status, identifies a possible cause and describes the procedure to fix the problem.

Table 27: ONT-RGW troubleshooting

LED	State	Possible Cause	Solution
POWER (A1)	OFF	No power supply to the ONT-RGW	- Check that the power cable is correctly connected to both the ONT-RGW and the adapter at the electrical socket.
ETHERNET (A2 to A5)	OFF	ETHERNET cable incorrectly connected	- Check that the ETHERNET cable is properly connected to the ONT-RGW's ETHERNET port and the Home Gateway's WAN port and not, for example, to a LAN port. - Change the ETHERNET cable.
GPON LINK (A10)	OFF	Anomaly in the optical fibre signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check that the optical cable is correctly inserted in both the ONT-RGW's internal optical connector and the optical socket.</li> <li>- Check that the fibre is intact, is not dirty and has not been cut or twisted.</li> </ul>
AUTH (A11)	OFF		
GPON LINK (A10)	ON	ONT-RGW deactivated by the administrator.	Contact the technical support.
AUTH (A11)	OFF		
CATV (A13) <sup>(1)</sup>	OFF	CATV deactivated in the ONT-RGW.	
VOIP (A6 to A7)	OFF	VoIP deactivate in the ONT-RGW	
GPON LINK (A10)	Blinking	Error in ONT-RGW authentication.	

### NOTES:

- (1) Optional; Dependent on the ONT-RGW specific model.

# Chapter 7

## CLI

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### ONT-RGW

The aim of this chapter is to describe the commands available from the ONT RGW CLI.

The CLI has a “/cli>” prompt character, and it is available from the serial console, telnet login, and ssh logins.

CLI has a “directory-like” structure and the command “cd” should be used to navigate through the various nodes.

In order to see a list of available CLI commands, the user can type “tree” (to see all nodes within the current node and respective commands) or “dir” (to see the available commands of the given node).

The command that the user wants to type may need arguments; in order to check the arguments of one command, the user can type “?” after it (ex: /cli/wan/gre> create ?).

The same logic can be used with some arguments, for instance, the command “/cli/wan/ipoe> create --interface=?” will return the list of the available interfaces that can be used. (Note that when there is more than one mandatory argument, all of those arguments must be fulfilled, even if the user wants to type “?” in one of them).

The “show” command has a screen output depending on the usage context: node or sub-node current configuration or information is displayed on the screen.

To see the CLI basic usage, type “help”.

To logout/quit CLI, type “quit”.

Some command have restricted availability depending on the user profile permissions

# NODES AND COMMANDS

## “wan” node

This node allows a user to see, to add and/or to delete wan services. The available wan services are: IPoE, PPPoE, Bridging and GRE.

In order to configure one service, the user should enter the respective node (ex: /cli> cd ipoe) and then type the desired command.

The user can see the configured wan interfaces by typing “show” on the interfaces node.

**Figure 217: wan node tree**

```
+ wan[@show]
  + bridge[@create, @remove, @show]
  + gre[@create, @remove, @show]
  + interfaces[@show]
  + ipoe[@create, @remove, @show]
  + pppoe[@create, @remove, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

**Table 28: wan node and sub-node tree command permissions**

Command	Admin	Support	User
/wan/show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/wan/ipoe/create	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ipoe/remove	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ipoe/show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/wan/pppoe/create	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ pppoe /remove	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ pppoe /show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/wan/gre/create	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ gre /remove	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ gre /show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/wan/bridge/create	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ bridge /remove	Yes	Yes	No
/wan/ bridge /show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/wan/interfaces/show	Yes	Yes	No

**“bridge” sub-node****“create” command**

Table 29: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new bridging service	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/bridge/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--interface	WAN L2 Interface
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--igmp-mcast --mld-mcast --pbit --service-name --vlan	IGMP Multicast <enable disable> (disable by default) MLD Multicast <enable disable> (disable by default) 802.1P Priority [0-7] (-1 by default) Service description 802.1Q VLAN ID [0-4094] (-1 by default)

**“remove” command**

Table 30: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing bridging service	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/bridge/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--if-to-rmv	WAN Interface

**“gre” sub-node****“create” command**

Table 31: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new GRE service	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/gre/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		

<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--interface	Interface
	--remote-ip	Remote IP
	--tunnel-name	Tunnel Name
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--local-ip	Local IP
	--peer-ip	Peer IP
	--ttl	TTL [0, 255]
	--tunnel-ip	Tunnel IP
	--tunnel-mask	Tunnel mask

### “remove” command

Table 32: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing GRE service	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/gre/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--tunnel-name	Tunnel Name

### “interface” sub-node

#### “ipoe” sub-node

#### “create” command

Table 33: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new IPoE service	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/gre/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--interface	Interface
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--arping	ArpPing <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--dhcp-client	DHCP Client <enable disable> (enable by default)
	--dhcp-op125	DHCP Option 125 <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--dhcp-op60-vid	DHCP Option 60 Vendor ID
	--dhcp-op61-duid	DHCP Option 61 DUID (hexadecimal digit)
	--dhcp-op61-iaid	DHCP Option 61 IAID (8 hexadecimal digits)

	--dhcp6c-iana	Launch Dhcp6c for Address Assignment (IANA) <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--dhcp6c-iapd	Launch Dhcp6c for Prefix Delegation (IAPD) <enable disable> (enable by default)
	--firewall	Firewall <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--fullcone	Fullcone NAT <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--igmp	IGMP Multicast Proxy <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--igmp-mcast-src	IGMP Multicast Source <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--ip-version	Network Protocol <ipv4 ipv6 dual> (IPv4 by default)
	--mld	MLD Multicast Proxy <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--mld-mcast-src	MLD Multicast Source <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--nat	NAT <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--nat-mask	Subnet mask
	--nat-masquerade	NAT Masquerade <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--nat-max-add	End IP Address
	--nat-min-add	Start IP Address
	--no-mcast-vlan-filter	Multicast VLAN Filter <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--nr-rep	ArpPing number of repetitions [1, 255] (3 by default)
	--pbit	802.1P Priority [0-7] (No PBIT by default)
	--service-name	Service description
	--timeout	ArpPing timeout (sec) [30, 3600] (3600 by default)
	--tpid	VLAN TPID <0x8100 0x88A8 0x9100> (No VLAN TPID by default)
	--vlan	802.1Q VLAN ID [0-4094] (No VLAN by default)
	--wan-gw	WAN gateway IP Address
	--wan-ip-add	WAN IP Address
	--wan-ipv6-add	Static IPv6 Address <WAN IPv6 Address/Prefix Length>. If the address prefix length is not specified, it will be default to /64.
	--wan-ipv6-next-hop	WAN Next-Hop IPv6 Address
	--wan-mask	WAN subnet mask

**"remove" command**

Table 34: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing IPoE service	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/ipoe/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--if-to-rmv	WAN Interface

**"pppoe" sub-node****"create" command**

Table 35: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new PPPoE service	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/pppoe/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--interface	Interface
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--auth-error-retry	Authentication error retry <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--auth-method	Authentication method <AUTO PAP CHAP MSCHAP> (AUTO by default)
	--debug	PPP Debug Mode <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--dhcp6c-iana	Launch Dhcp6c for Address Assignment (IANA) <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--dhcp6c-iapd	Launch Dhcp6c for Prefix Delegation (IAPD) <enable disable> (enable by default)
	--firewall	Firewall <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--fullcone	Fullcone NAT <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--igmp	IGMP Multicast Proxy <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--igmp-mcast-src	IGMP Multicast Source <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--ipv4-add	Static IPv4 Address
	--ipv6-add	Static IPv6 Address
	--ipv6-unnumbered-model	IPv6 Unnumbered model <enable disable> (enable by default)
	--mld	MLD Multicast Proxy <enable disable>

	--mld-mcast-src	(disable by default) MLD Multicast Source <enable disable>
	--ip-version	(disable by default) Network Protocol <ipv4 ipv6 dual> (IPv4 by default)
	--no-mcast-vlan-filter	Multicast VLAN Filter <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--on-demand	Dial on demand (with idle timeout timer) <enable disable>
	--password	PPP Password
	--pbit	802.1P Priority [0-7] (-1 by default)
	--server-name	PPPoE server name
	--service-name	Service description
	--timeout	Inactivity Timeout (minutes) [1-4320]
	--to-bridge	Bridge PPPoE Frames Between WAN and Local Ports <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--tpid	VLAN TPID <0x8100 0x88A8 0x9100> (-1 by default)
	--username	PPP Username
	--vlan	802.1Q VLAN ID [0-4094] (-1 by default)

### **"remove" command**

Table 36: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing PPPoE service
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/pppoe/remove
<b>Arguments</b>	
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--if-to-rmv                   WAN Interface

### **"lan" node**

This node allows a user to configure the LAN settings. It allows the configuration of generic LAN settings, as well as setup the LAN VLAN and the configuration of the available Ethernet LAN ports.

Figure 218: lan node tree

```
+ lan[@config, @show]
  + interfaces[@config, @show]
  + static-lease[@create, @remove, @show]
  + vlan[@create, @remove, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 37: Ian node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/lan/show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/lan/config	Yes	Yes	Yes
/lan/interfaces/show	Yes	Yes	No
/lan/interfaces/config	Yes	Yes	No
/lan/static-lease/create	Yes	Yes	No
/lan/static-lease /remove	Yes	Yes	No
/lan/static-lease /show	Yes	Yes	No
/lan/vlan/create	Yes	Yes	No
/lan/vlan /remove	Yes	Yes	No
/lan/vlan/show	Yes	Yes	No

## “config” command

Table 38: "config" command information

Name	config	
Description	Configures the LAN	
Full Path	/lan/config	
Arguments		
[OPTIONAL]	--default-gw	Default gateway (0.0.0.0 by default)
	--dhcp-end	DHCP End IP address (192.168.1.254 by default)
	--dhcp-server	DHCP Server <enable disable> (enable by default)
	--dhcp-start	DHCP Start IP address (192.168.1.2 by default)
	--dns-primary	Primary DNS (0.0.0.0 by default)
	--dns-sec	Secondary DNS
	--firewall	LAN side firewall <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--igmp-mode	IGMP mode <standard blocking> (blocking by default)
	--igmp-snoop	IGMP Snooping <enable disable> (enable by default)
	--ip-add	IP address (192.168.1.1 by default)
	--lan-to-lanMcast	IGMP LAN to LAN Multicast <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--lan2	Secondary Server (for DHCP Option 60) <enable disable> (disable by default)
	--lan2-dns-prim	Sec. server primary DNS
	--lan2-end	Sec. server end IP address

--lan2-ip	Sec. server IP address
--lan2-leased-time	Sec. server leased time (minutes)
--lan2-mask	Sec. server subnet mask
--lan2-ntp	NTP server
--lan2-sec-dns	Sec. server secondary DNS
--lan2-start	Sec. server start IP address
--lan2-tftp	TFTP server
--lan2-vendor-id	Sec. server vendor ID
--leased-time	Leased Time (hours) (24 by default)
--mask	Subnet mask (255.255.255.0 by default)

## “interfaces” sub-node

### “config” command

Table 39: "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Configures the state of the Ethernet LAN ports	
<b>Full Path</b>	/lan/interfaces/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--interface	LAN Interface
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--admin-status	Admin status <UP DOWN> (UP by default)
	--speed	Speed (Mb/s) <AUTO 10 100> (AUTO by default)

## “static-lease” sub-node

### “create” command

Table 40: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new entry on the static IP lease list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/wan/static-lease/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--ip	IP address
	--mac	MAC address

### **"remove" command**

Table 41: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing entry on the static IP lease list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/lan/static-lease/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--mac-to-rmv	MAC address to remove

### **"vlan" sub-node**

#### **"create" command**

Table 42: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new LAN VLAN entry	
<b>Full Path</b>	/lan/vlan/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--interface	LAN interface
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--taglist --vlan-mode	vid1/pbit1 ... vidN/pbitN VLAN Mode ON/OFF

#### **"remove" command**

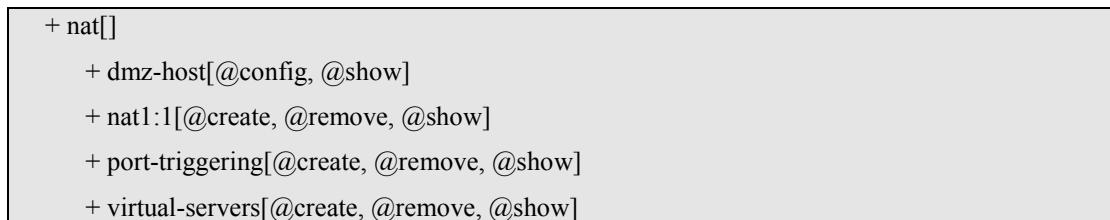
Table 43: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing entry on the LAN VLAN list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/lan/vlan/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--interface	LAN interface
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--id	Table Entry ID

## “nat” node

This node allows a user to configure the NAT (Network Address Translation) settings..

Figure 219: nat node tree



## PERMISSIONS

Table 44: nat node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/nat/dmz-host/show	Yes	No	No
/nat/dmz-host/config	Yes	No	No
/nat/nat1:1/create	Yes	No	No
/nat/nat1:1/remove	Yes	No	No
/nat/nat1:1/show	Yes	No	No
/nat/port-triggering /create	Yes	No	No
/nat/port-triggering /remove	Yes	No	No
/nat/port-triggering /show	Yes	No	No
/nat/virtual-servers/create	Yes	Yes	Yes
/lan/virtual-servers/remove	Yes	Yes	Yes
/lan/virtual-servers/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “dmz-host” sub-node

The ONT-RGW will forward IP packets from the WAN that do not belong to any of the applications configured in the Virtual Servers table to the DMZ host computer. The user should pass the DMZ Host IP address as a parameter.

### “config” command

Table 45: "config" command information

Name	config
------	--------

<b>Description</b>	Configure the state of the Ethernet LAN ports	
<b>Full Path</b>	/nat/dmz-host/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--ip-address	DMZ Host IP Address

## “nat1:1” sub-node

1:1 NAT is a mode of NAT that maps one internal address to one external address.

### “create” command

Table 46: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new entry on the NAT 1:1 list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/nat/nat1:1/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--lan-ip	LAN IP
	--name	Name
	--public-ip	Public IP
	--wan-interface	WAN interface

### “remove” command

Table 47: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing entry on the NAT 1:1 list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/nat/nat1:1/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--name	Name

## “port-triggering” sub-node

Some applications require that specific ports in the Router's firewall be opened for access by the remote parties. Port Trigger dynamically opens up the 'Open Ports' in the firewall when an application on the LAN initiates a TCP/UDP connection to a remote party using the 'Triggering Ports'. The Router allows the remote party from the WAN side to establish new connections back to the application on the LAN side using the 'Open Ports'.

## “create” command

Table 48: “create” command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new entry on the Port-triggering list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/nat/port-triggering/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--name --open-port-end --open-port-start --open-proto --trigger-port-end --trigger-port-start --trigger-proto --wan-intf	Application Name Open port end Open port start Open Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP> Trigger port end Trigger port start Trigger Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP> Interface

## “remove” command

Table 49: “remove” command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing entry on the Port Triggering list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/nat/port-triggering/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--open-port-end --open-port-start --open-proto --trigger-port-end --trigger-port-start --trigger-proto --wan-intf	Open port end Open port start Open Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP> Trigger port end Trigger port start Trigger Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP> Interface

## “virtual-servers” sub-node

Virtual Server allows you to direct incoming traffic from WAN side (identified by Protocol and External port) to the Internal server with private IP address on the LAN side. The Internal port is required only if the external port needs to be converted to a different port number used by the server on the LAN side.

**“create” command**

Table 50: “create” command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new entry on the Virtual Servers list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/nat/virtual-servers/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--ext-port-end	External port end
	--ext-port-start	External port start
	--int-port-start	Internal port start
	--protocol	Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP>
	--server-ip	Server IP address
	--server-name	Service Name
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--wan-intf	Interface
	--int-port-end	Internal port end (if not set it will have the same value as External Port End)

**“remove” command**

Table 51: “remove” command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing entry on the Virtual Servers list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/nat/virtual-servers/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--ext-port-end	External port end
	--ext-port-start	External port start
	--int-port-start	Internal port start
	--protocol	Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP>
	--server-ip	Server IP address
	--int-port-end	Internal port end (if not set it will have the same value as External Port end)

**“dns” node**

This node allows a user to configure the DNS (Domain Name Server) server, as well as the the DNS proxy and the dynamic DNS service provider account information.

Figure 220: dns node tree



## PERMISSIONS

Table 52: dns node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/dns/server/show	Yes	Yes	No
/dns/server/config	Yes	Yes	No
/dns/proxy/show	Yes	Yes	No
/dns/proxy/config	Yes	Yes	No
/dns/dynamic/show	Yes	Yes	No
/dns/dynamic /create	Yes	Yes	No
/dns/dynamic /remove	Yes	Yes	No

### “server” sub-node

This subnode is used to select a DNS Server Interface from available WAN interfaces or to enter a static DNS server IP addresses for the system.

DNS Server Interfaces can have multiple WAN interfaces served as system DNS servers but only one will be used according to the priority with the first being the highest and the last one the lowest priority if the WAN interface is connected.

### “config” command

Table 53: "config" command information

Name	config
Description	Configures a new entry on the DNS server interfaces list
Full Path	/dns/server/config
Arguments	
<MANDATORY>	
[OPTIONAL]	

## “proxy” sub-node

This subnode can be used by the user to enable/disable and to configure a DNS proxy.

### “config” command

Table 54: “config” command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Configures the DNS proxy	
<b>Full Path</b>	/dns/proxy/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--enable	Enable DNS Proxy <yes no>
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--domain-name --hostname	Domain name of the LAN network (Home by default) Host name of the Broadband Router (Broadcom by default)

## “dynamic” sub-node

The Dynamic DNS service allows the user to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname in any of the many domains, allowing your Broadband Router to be more easily accessed from various locations on the Internet.

### “create” command

Table 55: “create” command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new entry	
<b>Full Path</b>	/dns/dynamic/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--hostname --interface --password --service --username	Hostname Interface Password D-DNS provider <DynDNS.org/TZO> Username

## **“remove” command**

Table 56: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing entry	
<b>Full Path</b>	/dns/dynamic/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--hostname	Hostname

## **“qos” node**

This node allows a user to configure some Qos (Quality of Service) traffic rules. If the QoS option is disabled, then all QoS will be disabled for all interfaces. Besides, the default DSCP mark is used to mark all egress packets that do not match any classification rules.

Figure 221: qos node tree



## **PERMISSIONS**

Table 57: qos node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/qos/config	Yes	Yes	No
/qos/show	Yes	Yes	No
/qos/policer/create	Yes	Yes	No
/qos/policer/remove	Yes	Yes	No
/qos/policer/show	Yes	Yes	No
/qos/queue/create	Yes	Yes	No
/qos/queue /remove	Yes	Yes	No
/qos/queue /show	Yes	Yes	No

## “config” command

Table 58: "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Configures the QoS	
<b>Full Path</b>	/qos/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--qos	QoS <enable disable>
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--dscp	Default DSCP Mark (-1 by default)

## “policer” sub-node

This sub-node is used to add a QoS policer.

### “create” command

Table 59: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new policer	
<b>Full Path</b>	/qos/policer/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--committed-burst-size --committed-rate --enable --meter --name	Committed Burst Size (bytes) Committed Rate (kbps) Enable <yes no> Meter type <Simple Token Bucket(1) Single Rate Three Color(2) TwoRate Three Color(3)> Name
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--conform-action --dscp --excess-burst-size --non-conform-action --partial-conform-action --peek-burst-size --peek-rate	Conforming Action <Null DSCP> (Null by default) DSCP Mark Excess Burst Size (bytes) Nonconforming Action <Null Drop DSCP> (Null by default) Partial Conforming Action <Null Drop DSCP> (Null by default) Peak Burst Size (bytes) Peak Rate (kbps)

## “remove” command

Table 60: “remove” command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing policer	
<b>Full Path</b>	/qos/policer/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--key	Key of entry to remove

## “queue” sub-node

This sub-node allows the user to setup a QoS queue.

### “create” command

Table 61: “create” command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new QoS queue	
<b>Full Path</b>	/qos/queue/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--enable[=STRING] --interface --name --queue-precedence --sched-alg	Enable <yes no> Interface Name Queue Precedence (lower value, higher priority) [1-8] Scheduler Algorithm <Strict Priority(SP) Weighted Round Robin(WRR)>
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--min-rate --queue-weight	Minimum Rate [1-100000 Kbps] (-1 indicates no shaping) (-1 by default) Queue weight [1-63]

### “remove” command

Table 62: “remove” command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing QoS queue	

<b>Full Path</b>	/qos/queue/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--key	Key of entry to remove

## “voice” node

This node can be used to configure the voice-related parameters. Only SIP is supported and there are two SIP accounts available.

This command also allows the start/stop of the voice application, as well as restoring the settings to their default values.

NOTE: At this point, only the configuration of basic voice parameters is supported. Full support must be available in the next versions.

Figure 222: voice node tree

```
+ voice[@restore-default, @show, @start, @stop]
  + sip[@config, @show]
    + account0[@config, @show]
    + account1[@config, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 63: voice node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/voice/restore-default	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/voice/start	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/stop	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/sip/show	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/sip/config	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/sip /account0/show	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/sip /account0/config	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/sip /account1/show	Yes	Yes	No
/voice/sip /account1/config	Yes	Yes	No

## “sip” sub-node

This sub-node is used to configure the basic SIP settings (non-account-related).

### “config” command

**Table 64:** "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Configures basic SIP settings	
<b>Full Path</b>	/voice/sip/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--bound-if	Bound Interface Name <LAN Any_WAN  (WAN IfName, e.g. veip0.1)
	--dialplan	Voip Dialpan Setting (x+T by default)
	--ip-version	IP Address Family <IPv4 IPv6> (IPv4 by default)
	--locale	Locale selection (PRT by default)
	--outbound-proxy	SIP Outbound Proxy <hostname IP> (0.0.0.0 by default)
	--outbound-proxy-port	SIP Outbound Proxy Port (5060 by default)
	--proxy	SIP Proxy <hostname IP> (0.0.0.0 by default)
	--proxy-port	SIP Proxy Port (5060 by default)
	--registrar	SIP Registrar <hostname IP> (0.0.0.0 by default)
	--registrar-port	SIP Registrar Port (5060 by default)

## “account0/1” sub-nodes

These sub-nodes allows a user to setup the proper SIP account.

### “config” command

**Table 65:** "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Configures SIP accounts	
<b>Full Path</b>	/voice/sip/account0/config /voice/sip/account1/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--account	Activate line <on off> (on by default)
	--auth-name	SIP authentication name
	--codec-list	Codec priority list <codec(1)[,codec(2)]>
	--disp-name	SIP Display Name

--extension	SIP extension
--password	SIP authentication password
--phys-endpt	Physical Terminal Assignment <0 1 0,1>
--pref-time	Packetization period <10 20 30> (20 by default)

## “security” node

This node allows the configuration of some security settings.

Figure 223: security node tree

+ security[]
+ ip-filtering[]
+ incoming[@create, @remove, @show]
+ outgoing[@create, @remove, @show]

## PERMISSIONS

Table 66: security node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/security/ip-filtering/incoming/create	Yes	No	No
/security /ip-filtering/incoming/remove	Yes	No	No
/security /ip-filtering/incoming/show	Yes	No	No
/security /ip-filtering/outgoing/create	Yes	No	No
/security /ip-filtering/outgoing/remove	Yes	No	No
/security /ip-filtering/outgoing/show	Yes	No	No

## “ip-filtering” sub-node

### “incoming” sub-node

When the firewall is enabled on a WAN or LAN interface, all incoming IP traffic is BLOCKED. However, some IP traffic can be ACCEPTED by setting up filters. The aim of this sub-node is to allow the configuration of those filters.

### “create” command

Table 67: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a filter	
<b>Full Path</b>	/security/ip-filtering/incoming/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<MANDATORY>	--dest-ip --dest-port --interfaces --ip-version --name --protocol --src-ip --src-port	Destination IP address Destination port WAN Interfaces (configured in Routing mode and with firewall enabled) and LAN interfaces <ALL or intf1[ intf2 ...]> IP version <IPv4 IPv6> Filter name Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP ICMP> Source IP address Source port

**"remove" command**

Table 68: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing filter	
<b>Full Path</b>	/security/ip-filtering/incoming/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<MANDATORY>	--name-to-rmv	Filter name to remove

**"outgoing" sub-node**

By default, all outgoing IP traffic from LAN is allowed, but some IP traffic can be BLOCKED by setting up filters. The aim of this sub-node is to allow the configuration of those filters.

**"create" command**

Table 69: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a filter	
<b>Full Path</b>	/security/ip-filtering/outgoing/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		

<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--dest-ip --dest-port --ip-version --name --protocol --src-ip --src-port	Destination IP address Destination port IP version <IPv4 IPv6> Filter name Protocol <TCP/UDP TCP UDP ICMP> Source IP address Source port
--------------------------	--	--

**“remove” command**

Table 70: "remove" command information

<b>remove</b>	remove
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing filter
<b>Full Path</b>	/security/ip-filtering/outgoing/remove
<b>Arguments</b>	
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--name-to-rmv      Filter name to remove

**“routing” node**

This node allows the configuration of some routing settings.

Figure 224: routing node tree

+ routing[]
+ defaultgw[@config, @show]
+ static-route[@config, @remove, @show]

**PERMISSIONS**

Table 71: routing node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/routing/defaultgw/config	Yes	Yes	No
/routing /defaultgw /show	Yes	Yes	No
/routing /static-route/config	Yes	Yes	No
/routing /static-route/remove	Yes	Yes	No

Command	Admin	Support	User
/routing /static-route/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “defaultgw” sub-node

Default gateway interface list can have multiple WAN interfaces served as system default gateways but only one will be used according to the priority with the first being the highest and the last one the lowest priority if the WAN interface is connected.

### “config” command

Table 72: "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Enters the default gateway interface list	
<b>Full Path</b>	/routing/defaultgw/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--default-mode	Default gateway mode <WAN/LAN>
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--default-gw6-ifc --default-list --lan-address --lan-bridge	Default WAN IPv6 gateway Selected Default Gateway Interfaces <intf1,...intfN> Default Gateway IP Address LAN Interface (Default by default)

## “static-route” sub-node

This sub-node allows the user to configure static routes.

### “config” command

Table 73: "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a static route	
<b>Full Path</b>	/routing/static-route/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--dest-ip --gw-address	Destination IP address/prefix length Gateway IP address

	--interface	Interface
[OPTIONAL]	--ip-version --metric	IP Version <IPv4 IPv6> (IPv4 by default) Metric

### “remove” command

Table 74: "remove" command information

<b>Name</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing static route	
<b>Full Path</b>	/routing/static-route/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<MANDATORY>	--dest-ip	Destination IP address/prefix length

### “multicast” node

This node allows the user to setup multicast. It can be configured some IGMP and MLD parameters.

Figure 225: multicast node tree

```
+ multicast[@config, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 75: multicast node command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/multicast/config	Yes	Yes	No
/multicast/show	Yes	Yes	No

### “config” command

Table 76: "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config
<b>Description</b>	Configures multicast

Full Path	/multicast/config		
Arguments			
	--igmp-fast-leave	IGMP Fast Leave <enable disable> (enable by default)	
	--igmp-last-member-query-int	IGMP Last Member Query Interval (10 by default)	
	--igmp-max-groups	IGMP Maximum Multicast Groups (25 by default)	
	--igmp-max-members	IGMP Maximum Multicast Group Members (25 by default)	
	--igmp-max-sources	IGMP Maximum Multicast Data Sources (for IGMPv3) (10 by default)	
	--igmp-query-int	IGMP Query Interval (125 by default)	
	--igmp-query-resp-int	IGMP Query Response Interval (10 by default)	
	--igmp-rv	IGMP Robustness value (2 by default)	
	--igmp-version	IGMP Default Version <1 2 3> (2 by default)	
[OPTIONAL]	--mld-fast-leave	MLD Fast Leave <enable disable> (enable by default)	
	--mld-last-member-query-int	MLD Last Member Query Interval (10 by default)	
	--mld-max-groups	MLD Maximum Multicast Groups (10 by default)	
	--mld-max-members	MLD Maximum Multicast Group Members (10 by default)	
	--mld-max-sources	MLD Maximum Multicast Data Sources (for MLdv2) (10 by default)	
	--mld-query-int	MLD Query Interval (125 by default)	
	--mld-query-resp-int	MLD Query Response Interval (10 by default)	
	--mld-rv	MLD Robustness value (2 by default)	
	--mld-version	MLD Default Version <1 2> (2 by default)	
	--precedence	Multicast precedence <Disable [1,8]> (lower value, higher priority) (Disable by default)	

## “diagnostics” node

This node allows the user to check the current status of the equipment LAN and WLAN interfaces.

Figure 226: diagnostics node tree

```
+ diagnostics [@show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 77: diagnostics node command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/diagnostics/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “arp” node

This node displays the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) table.

Figure 227: arp node tree

```
+ arp [@show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 78: arp node command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/arp/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “device-info” node

This node displays general info about the device (such as serial number, MAC address, software version).

Figure 228: device-info node tree

```
+ device-info[@show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 79: device-info node command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/device-info/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “statistics” node

This node allows the user to view and reset the current WAN/LAN/optical statistics on the device.

The –option argument is a mandatory argument to all the commands in this tree and is used to select the type of packets to show, Received, Transmitted or all. The following argument values can be used: <received|transmitted|all>.

Figure 229: statistics node tree

```
+ statistics[]
```

```
+ lan[@reset, @show]
+ optical[@reset, @show]
+ wan[@reset, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 80: statistics node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/statistics/lan/reset	Yes	Yes	Yes
/statistics/lan/show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/statistics/optical/reset	Yes	Yes	Yes
/statistics/optical/show	Yes	Yes	Yes
/statistics/wan/reset	Yes	Yes	Yes
/statistics/wan/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “dhcp” node

A DHCP-enabled client obtains a lease for an IP address from a DHCP server. Before the lease expires, the DHCP server must renew the lease for the client or the client must obtain a new lease. This node shows the DHCP leases table.

Figure 230: dhcp node tree

```
+ dhcp[@show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 81: dhcp node and sub-node tree command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/dhcp/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “upnp” node

This node is used to enable/disable UPnP (Universal Plug and Play). UPnP is activated only when there is a live WAN service with NAT enabled.

Figure 231: upnp node tree

```
+ upnp[@config, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 82: upnp node command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/upnp/config	Yes	Yes	No
/upnp/show	Yes	Yes	No

## “config” command

Table 83: "config" command information

Name	config	
Description	Configures UPnP	
Full Path	/upnp/config	
Arguments		
<MANDATORY>	--enable	Enable UPnP <yes no>

## “intf-grouping” node

Interface Grouping supports multiple ports to PVC and bridging groups. Each group will perform as an independent network.

Figure 232: intf-grouping node tree

```
+ intf-grouping[@config, @remove, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

Table 84: intf-grouping node command permissions

Command	Admin	Support	User
/intf-grouping/config	Yes	No	No
/intf-grouping/remove	Yes	No	No
/intf-grouping/show	Yes	No	No

## “config” command

Table 85: "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Configures interface grouping	
<b>Full Path</b>	/intf-grouping/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--group-name --lan-intf	Group name LAN interfaces to group <intf1[ intf2 ...]>
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--routing-mode --vendor-id0 --vendor-id1 --vendor-id2 --vendor-id3 --vendor-id4 --wan-intf	Routing mode <enable disable> (disable by default) Automatically Add Clients With the following DHCP Vendor ID 0 Automatically Add Clients With the following DHCP Vendor ID 1 Automatically Add Clients With the following DHCP Vendor ID 2 Automatically Add Clients With the following DHCP Vendor ID 3 Automatically Add Clients With the following DHCP Vendor ID 4 WAN Interface used in the grouping (None by default)

## “remove” command

Table 86: "remove" command information

<b>Name</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes an existing interface grouping entry	
<b>Full Path</b>	/intf-grouping/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--group-name-to-rmv	Group name to remove

## “management” node

The aim of this section is to allow users to perform management functions over the ONT-RGW.

**Figure 233: management node tree**

```
+ management[@backup, @reboot, @restore-default, @update-settings, @update-software]
+ access-control[@change-pw]
  + new-users[@create, @remove, @show]
+ security-log[@reset, @show]
+ snmp[@config, @show]
+ system-log[@config, @show]
```

## PERMISSIONS

**Table 87: management node and sub-nodes command permissions**

Command	Admin	Support	User
/management/reboot	Yes	Yes	No
/management /restore-default	Yes	Yes	No
/management /backup	Yes	Yes	No
/management /update-settings	Yes	Yes	No
/management /update-software	Yes	Yes	No
/management /access-control/change-pw	Yes	Yes	Yes
/management /access-control/new-users/create	Yes	Yes	No
/management /access-control/ new-users/remove	Yes	Yes	No
/management /access-control/ new-users/show	Yes	Yes	No
/management /security-log/reset	Yes	Yes	No
/management /security-log/show	Yes	Yes	No
/management /snmp/config	Yes	Yes	No
/management /snmp/show	Yes	Yes	No
/management /system-log/config	Yes	Yes	Yes
/management /system-log/show	Yes	Yes	Yes

## “backup” command

**Table 88: "backup" command information**

Name	backup
Description	Backups settings (saves a file named backupsettings.conf on the TFTP address)

<b>Full Path</b>	/management/backup	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--tftp-server-ip	TFTP server IP address

## “update-settings” command

Table 89: "update-settings" command information

<b>Name</b>	update-settings	
<b>Description</b>	Update settings	
<b>Full Path</b>	/management/update-settings	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--config-file --tftp-server-ip	Settings file name TFTP server IP address

## “update-software” command

Table 90: "update-software" command information

<b>Name</b>	update-software	
<b>Description</b>	Updates software	
<b>Full Path</b>	/management/update-software	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--sw-image --tftp-server-ip	Software image name TFTP server IP address

## “access-control” sub-node

### “change-pwd” command

Table 91: "change-pwd" command information

<b>Name</b>	change-pwd	
<b>Description</b>	Changes the user's current password	
<b>Full Path</b>	/management/access-control/change-pwd	
<b>Arguments</b>		

<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--new-pw --old-pw --username	New password Old password User name
--------------------------	------------------------------------	---

### ***"new-users" sub-node***

This sub-node allows the creation and removal of new users. It also allows viewing new users already configured.

#### *"create" command*

Table 92: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	create	
<b>Description</b>	Creates a new user	
<b>Full Path</b>	/management/access-control/new-users/create	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--password --permissions-level --username	Password Permissions level <admin support user> User name

#### *"remove" command*

Table 93: "create" command information

<b>Name</b>	remove	
<b>Description</b>	Removes existing users	
<b>Full Path</b>	/management/access-control/new-users/remove	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--user-to-rmv	List of usernames to remove <name1[,name2,...]>

### ***"security-log" sub-node***

This sub-node allows the user to see and to reset the security log.

### ***"system-log" sub-node***

This sub-node allows the user to see and to reset the system log.

### ***"snmp" sub-node***

This sub-node allows the user to see the configured SNMP client parameters, as well as configure those parameters.

## “config” command

Table 94: "config" command information

<b>Name</b>	config	
<b>Description</b>	Configures the SNMP client	
<b>Full Path</b>	/management/snmp/config	
<b>Arguments</b>		
<b>&lt;MANDATORY&gt;</b>	--agent	SNMP Agent <enable disable>
<b>[OPTIONAL]</b>	--auth-mode	SNMPv3 Authentication Mode <MD5 SHA> (MD5 by default)
	--auth-passphrase	SNMPv3 Authentication Passphrase (password by default)
	--auth-trap	SNMPv3 Authentication Trap <Enable Disable> (Disable by default)
	--permissions	SNMPv3 Permissions <R RW> (R by default)
	--priv-mode	SNMPv3 Privacy Mode <None DES AES> (None by default)
	--priv-passphare	SNMPv3 Privacy Passphrase
	--read-community	SNMPv2 Read community (public by default)
	--set-community	SNMPv2 Set community (private by default)
	--system-contact	System contact
	--system-location	System location
	--system-name	System name
	--trap-manager-ip	SNMPv3 Trap Manager IP Address (0.0.0.0 by default)
	--trap-manager-ip	SNMPv2 Trap Manager IP (0.0.0.0 by default)
	--username	SNMPv3 Username (default by default)

# VoIP CONFIGURATION USING CLI

Configuration of Voice on the ONT-RGW requires an IPoE service on the WAN interface to be used for VoIP. To configure an IPoE service, you must be logged in as admin or support user .

## IPoE SERVICE CONFIGURATION

**Step 1** Configuration example sequence:

```
/cli> /wan/ipoe/create --interface=veip0 --vlan=11 --pbit=0 --tpid=0x8100 --nat=enable --nat-masquerade=enable --dhcp-client=enable  
/cli> /routing/defaultgw/config --default-mode=WAN --default-list=veip0.2
```

**Step 2** To view the current interface configuration

```
/cli> /wan/ipoe/show  
-----  
IPoE Info  
-----  
Interface: veip0.2  
Description: ipoe_veip0.11  
Vlan 802.1p: 0  
Vlan Mux ID: 11  
Vlan TPID: 0x8100  
IPv6: Disabled  
IGMP Proxy: Disabled  
IGMP Source: Disabled  
MLD Proxy: Disabled  
MLD Source: Disabled  
NAT: Enabled  
NAT Type: Masquerade  
Firewall: Disabled  
Status: Connected  
IPv4 address: 172.22.211.118  
IPv6 address: (null)  
-----
```

**Step 3** To view the current default gateway configuration

```
/cli> /routing/defaultgw/show --default-mode=WAN
+-----+
|Default Gateway Interfaces |
+-----+
|Priority    |Interface    |
+-----+-----+
|1          |veip0.2      |
+-----+
```

**Step 4** To view the current DNS server configuration

```
cli> /dns/server/show
+-----+
|DNS Server Interfaces   |
+-----+
|Priority    |Interface    |
+-----+-----+
|1          |veip0.2      |
+-----+
+-----+
|Static DNS Server IPv6           |
+-----+
|Primary            |Secondary    |
+-----+-----+
|                   |           |
+-----+
```

## VOIP CONFIGURATION

To configure voice on the ONT-RGW you must be logged in as admin or support user

**Step 1** Voice basic settings configuration example sequence:

```
/cli> /voice/sip/config --outbound-proxy=192.168.126.50 --outbound-proxy-port=5060 --
```

```
proxy=192.168.126.50 --proxy-port=5060 --registrar=192.168.126.50 --registrar-port=5060  
/cli> /routing/defaultgw/config --default-mode=WAN --default-list=veip0.2
```

**Step 2** To view the voice current configuration

```
/cli> /voice/sip/show
```

Global Parameters:

```
-----  
BoundIfName : undefined  
IP address family : IPv4  
Vodsl logLevel : Error  
Management Protocol : TR69
```

Service Provider 0:

```
-----  
Associated Voice Profile : 1  
Locale : PRT  
DTMFMethod : InBand  
HookFlashMethod : None  
DigitMap : x+T  
Log Server Addr : 0.0.0.0  
Log Server Port : 0  
T38 : off  
V18 : on  
RTPDSCPMark : 46
```

SIP:

```
Domain :  
Port : 5060  
Transport : UDP  
RegExpires : 0  
RegRetryInterval : 20  
DSCPMark : 46  
Registrar Addr : 192.168.126.50  
Registrar Port : 5060  
Proxy Addr : 192.168.126.50  
Proxy Port : 5060  
OutBoundProxy Addr : 192.168.126.50  
OutBoundProxy Port : 5060
```

Music Server Addr	:	0.0.0.0
Music Server Port	:	0
Conferencing URI	:	0
Conferencing Option	:	Local
To Tag Matching	:	On
Timer B ( in ms )	:	32000
Timer F ( in ms )	:	32000
SRTCP Usage Option	:	Disabled

To configure accounts you must activate the line, provide the display name, authentication name and password, and indicate the ONT-RGW FXS port to use

**Step 3** Voice Account configuration example sequence:

```
cli> /voice/sip/account0/config --auth-name=1010 --disp-name=1010 --extension=1010 --
password=andre --phys-endpt=0
```

**Step 4** To view the voice account current configuration

```
cli> /voice/sip/account0/show
```

Account 0:	-----	
ActivationStatus	:	Enabled
VoipServiceStatus	:	Disabled
CallStatus	:	Idle
Associated LineIns	:	1
PhysEndpt	:	0
Extension	:	1010
DisplayName	:	1010
AuthName	:	1010
AuthPwd	:	andre
TxGain	:	0 dB
RxGain	:	0 dB
CALLFEATURES:		
MWI	:	off
CallWaiting	:	on
CFWDNum	:	
CallFwdAll	:	off

CallFwdBusy	:	off
CallFwdNoans	:	off
AnonymousOutgoingCall	:	on
AnonymousCallRecvBlock	:	off
DoNotDisturb	:	off
CallCompOnBusy	:	off
SpeedDial	:	off
WarmLine	:	off
WarmLineNum	:	
CallBarring	:	off
CallBarringMode	:	None
CallBarringPin	:	9999
CallBarringDigitMap	:	
NetPrivacy	:	on
VMWI	:	on
CODECSETTINGS:		
VAD	:	on
pTime	:	20
CodecList	:	(0) G.711ALaw (1) G.729a (2) G.723.1 (3) G.726_24 (4) G.726_32 (5) PCMWIDEBAND

**Step 5** To make effective the configuration just done

```
/cli> /voice/sip/config --bound-if=veip0.2  
/cli> /voice/start
```

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

---

<b>3G</b>	Third generation mobile telecommunications
<b>AAA</b>	Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting
<b>AC</b>	Alternating Current
<b>AC</b>	Access Concentrator
<b>ACL</b>	Access Control List
<b>ACS</b>	Auto Configuration Server
<b>AES</b>	Advanced Encryption Standard
<b>ARP</b>	Address Resolution Protocol
<b>AS</b>	Autonomous System
<b>AUTO-MDIX</b>	Medium Dependent Interface Crossover Automatic Choice
<b>BBF</b>	Broadband Forum
<b>BGP</b>	Border Gateway Protocol
<b>CAT5E</b>	Category 5 Cable
<b>CATV</b>	Cable TV
<b>CIFS</b>	Common Internet File System
<b>CLI</b>	Command-line interface
<b>CO</b>	Central Office
<b>CPE</b>	Customer-Premises Equipment
<b>CRC</b>	Cyclic Redundancy Check
<b>DC</b>	Direct Current
<b>DDNS</b>	Dynamic DNS
<b>DHCP</b>	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
<b>DNS</b>	Domain Name System

<b>DSCP</b>	Differentiated Services Code Point
<b>DSL</b>	Digital Subscriber Line
<b>EAP-SIM</b>	Extensible Authentication Protocol Method for GSM Subscriber Identity Module
<b>FTP</b>	File Transfer Protocol
<b>FTTH</b>	Fiber-To-The-Home
<b>FXS</b>	Foreign eXchange Station
<b>GbE</b>	Gigabit Ethernet
<b>GEM</b>	GPON Encapsulation Module
<b>GEPON</b>	Gigabit Ethernet Passive Optical Network
<b>GPON</b>	Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Network
<b>GRE</b>	Generic Routing Encapsulation; a tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that can encapsulate a wide variety of network layer protocols inside virtual point-to-point links over an Internet Protocol internetwork.
<b>GSM</b>	Global System for Mobile Communications
<b>GW</b>	Gateway
<b>HG</b>	Home Gateway
<b>HSI</b>	High Speed Internet
<b>ID</b>	Identification
<b>IEEE</b>	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
<b>IGMP</b>	Internet Group Management Protocol
<b>IMS</b>	IP Multimedia Subsystem
<b>IP</b>	Internet Protocol
<b>IP</b>	Internet Protocol
<b>IPTV</b>	Internet Protocol Television
<b>IPv4</b>	Internet Protocol version 4
<b>IPv6</b>	Internet Protocol version 6
<b>ISP</b>	Internet Service Provider
<b>ITU-T</b>	Telecommunications International Telecommunication Union
<b>L2</b>	OSI Layer 2

<b>L3</b>	OSI Layer 3
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network
<b>LED</b>	Light Emitting Diode
<b>MAC</b>	Media Access Control
<b>MAN</b>	Metropolitan Area Network
<b>MAP</b>	Mobile Application Part
<b>ME</b>	Managed Entity
<b>MEGACO</b>	Media Gateway Control Protocol
<b>MLD</b>	Multicast Listener Discovery. Protocol used by IPv6 for multicast, much like IGMP is used in IPv4.
<b>MRU</b>	Maximum Receive Unit
<b>MTBF</b>	Mean Time Between Failures
<b>NAS</b>	Network Access Server
<b>NAT</b>	Network Address Translation
<b>NGN</b>	Next Generation Network
<b>NMS</b>	Network Management System
<b>OLT</b>	Optical Line Terminal
<b>OMCI</b>	ONT Management Control Interface
<b>ONT</b>	Optical Network Terminal
<b>OPEX</b>	Operational Expenditure
<b>OSI</b>	Open Systems Interconnection
<b>PC</b>	Personal Computer
<b>PON</b>	Passive Optical Network
<b>PPP</b>	Point-to-Point Protocol
<b>PPPoE</b>	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet
<b>PSK</b>	Phase-Shift Keying
<b>PWLAN</b>	Public Wireless LAN
<b>QoS</b>	Quality of Service
<b>RADIUS</b>	Remote Authentication Dial In User Service
<b>RF</b>	Radio Frequency

<b>RGW</b>	Residential Gateway
<b>RIP</b>	Routing Information Protocol
<b>RJ11</b>	Registered Jack model 11
<b>RJ45</b>	Registered Jack model 45
<b>SAMBA</b>	SMB/CIFS implementation
<b>SC/APC</b>	SC/APC optical connector
<b>SIM</b>	Subscriber Identity Module
<b>SIP</b>	Session Initiation Protocol
<b>SIP</b>	Session Initiation Protocol
<b>SMB</b>	Server Message Block
<b>SNTP</b>	Simple Network Time Protocol
<b>SS7</b>	Signalling System No. 7
<b>SSID</b>	Service Set IDentifier
<b>STB</b>	Set Top Box
<b>SW</b>	Software
<b>T-CONT</b>	Transmission Container
<b>TCP</b>	Transmission Control Protocol
<b>TDM</b>	Time Division Multiplexing
<b>TDMA</b>	Time Division Multiple Access
<b>TKIP</b>	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
<b>TPID</b>	Tag Protocol Identifier
<b>TR-069</b>	Technical Report 069
<b>TTL</b>	Time To Live,
<b>TV</b>	Television
<b>UDP</b>	User Datagram Protocol
<b>URL</b>	Uniform Resource Locator
<b>USB</b>	Universal Serial Bus
<b>UTP</b>	Unshielded Twisted Pair
<b>VAD</b>	Voice Activity Detection
<b>VAP</b>	Virtual Access Point

<b>VID</b>	VLAN Identifier
<b>VLAN</b>	Virtual Local Area Networks
<b>VoIP</b>	Voice over Internet Protocol
<b>VPN</b>	Virtual Private Network
<b>WAN</b>	Wide Area Network
<b>WEP</b>	Wired Equivalent Privacy
<b>WiFi</b>	Wireless Fidelity
<b>WLAN</b>	Wireless Local Area Network
<b>WPA</b>	Wi-Fi Protected Access
<b>WPS</b>	WiFi Protected Setup
<b>xBASE-T</b>	Ethernet over twisted pair technologies