

EPON User Manual

(Switch Part)

CONTENT

1.	Login OLT	1
1.1	Overview for Login OLT	1
1.2	Login OLT	1
1.2.1	Login OLT via Serial Port	1
1.2.2	Login OLT via Telnet.....	2
1.2.3	Login OLT via SSH.....	3
1.2.4	Login OLT via Web.....	4
1.2.5	Manage OLT via Netmanager Software	4
1.3	Command Line Interface	5
1.3.1	Overview for Command Line Interface	5
1.3.2	Command Line Mode	5
1.3.3	Comprehension of Command Syntax	7
1.3.4	Syntax Help.....	8
1.3.5	History Command	9
1.3.6	Types of Command Parameters.....	9
1.3.7	Error Message	9
2.	Equipment Management	11
2.1	Overview for User Management Functions	11
2.1.1	User Management Configuration	11
2.1.2	Silence Mechanism	12
2.2	Second-tier Password Authentication.....	13
2.2.1	Overview for Second-tier Password Authentication	13
2.2.2	Configure the Second-tier Password Authentication.....	13
2.2.3	Configuration Example for Second-tier Password Authentication.....	14
2.3	Remote Authentication.....	15
2.3.1	Overview for Remote Authentication	15
2.3.2	Configure the Authentication Mode.....	15
2.3.3	Configure Radius Remote Authentication.....	15
2.3.4	Configure Tacacs+ Remote Authentication.....	16
2.3.5	Configuration Example for Remote Authentication.....	17
2.4	IPLimit	18
2.4.1	Overview for IP Limit	18
2.4.2	Configure IP Limit	18
2.4.3	Configuration Example	18
2.5	Timeout Configuration.....	19
2.5.1	Timeout overview	19
2.5.2	Timeout Configuration.....	19
3.	Port Configuration.....	20
3.1	Port Basic Configuration.....	20
3.1.1	Enter Port Configuration Mode.....	20
3.1.2	Enable the Port	20
3.1.3	Interface Description.....	20
3.1.4	Duplex Mode.....	21
3.1.5	Interface Rate	21
3.1.6	Switch between Optical Port and Copper Port of Combo-Port	21
3.1.7	Rate Control Mode	22
3.1.8	Configuration Example	22
3.2	Port Aggregation Configuration	23
3.2.1	Overview for Port Aggregation	23
3.2.2	Configure the Aggregation Group ID.....	24
3.2.3	Configure the Aggregation Group.....	24

3.2.4 Configure the Load Balancing Policy	24
3.2.5 Configure the System Priority	25
3.2.6 Configure the Port Priority	25
3.2.7 LACP Configuration Example	25
3.3 Port Isolation Configuration	26
3.3.1 Port Isolation	26
3.3.2 Configuration Example for Port Isolation	27
3.4 Loopback	28
3.4.1 Loopback Overview	28
3.4.2 Configure Loopback	28
3.4.3 Loopback Configuration Example	28
3.5 VCT - Virtual Cable Test	28
3.5.1 VCT Overview	28
3.5.2 Configure VCT	29
3.5.3 VCT Configuration Example	29
3.6 DDM- Digital Diagnostic Monitor	30
3.6.1 DDM Overview	30
3.6.2 Show DDM Test Information	30
3.6.3 DDM Configuration Example	30
3.7 Port-Statistic	31
3.7.1 Ordinary Port Packet- statistic	31
3.7.2 CPU Port- statistic	31
3.7.3 5-minutes Port Rate Statistic	32
3.7.4 Port Statistic of Aggregation Group	32
3.7.5 Higig Interface Statistic	32
3.7.6 Configuration Example of Interface Statistic	33
3.8 Flow Control	34
3.8.1 Overview for Flow Control	34
3.8.2 Configure Flow Control	34
3.8.3 Configuration Example for Flow Control	34
4. VLAN Configuration	36
4.1 VLAN Overview	36
4.1.1 Vlan Configuration	36
4.1.2 Interface Default vlan ID	36
4.1.3 Interface Type	37
4.1.4 VLAN Attributes Based on Hybrid Interface	37
4.1.5 VLAN Attributes Based on Trunk Interface	38
4.1.6 Configure port priority	38
4.1.7 Ingress Filtering	38
4.1.8 Configure Types of Interface acceptable-frame	38
4.1.9 Configuration Example	39
4.2 QinQ Configuration	42
4.2.1 QINQ Overview	42
4.2.2 Static QINQ Overview	44
4.2.3 Configuration Example for Static QinQ	45
4.2.4 Dynamic QINQ Overview	45
4.2.5 Dynamic QINQ Configuration Example	46
4.3 Adjustable Function of VLAN Tag TPID Value	48
4.3.1 Configure TPID Value of VLAN Tag to be Adjustable	48
4.3.2 Configuration Example for TPID Value Adjustable	48
4.4 GVRP Configuration	48
4.4.1 GVRP Overview	48
4.4.2 Enable GVRP	49
4.4.3 Configure the VLAN which Needs GVRP to Forward	49

4.4.4	Configure the VLAN which Forbids the Port to Forward.....	49
4.4.5	GVRP Display and Debugging	49
4.4.6	GVRP Configuration Example.....	50
4.5	N:1 VLAN Translation.....	53
4.5.1	N:1 VLAN Translate Overview	53
4.5.2	Configure vlan-translate.....	53
4.5.3	Configure vlan-swap	54
4.5.4	Configuration Example for N:1 vlan-swap	54
4.6	MAC-Based VLAN Configuration	56
4.6.1	Overview for MAC-Based VLAN	56
4.6.2	Configure MAC-Based VLAN	56
4.6.3	Configuration Example for MAC-Based VLAN	56
4.7	Protocol-Based VLAN.....	58
4.7.1	Protocol-Based VLAN Configuration.....	58
4.7.2	Configure Protocol-Based VLAN (Method One)	58
4.7.1	Configure Protocol-Based VLAN (Method Two)	59
4.7.2	Example for Protocol-Based VLAN (Method One).....	59
4.8	IP-subnet VLAN	60
4.8.1	Overview for IP Subnet-Based VLAN.....	60
4.8.2	Configure IP Subnet-Based VLAN.....	60
4.8.3	Configuration Example	60
4.9	VLAN-trunking Configuration	61
4.9.1	VLAN-trunking Overview	61
4.9.2	Configure Vlan-trunking	62
4.9.3	Configuration Example for Vlan-trunking	62
5.	MAC Address Table Configuration.....	63
5.1	Configure MAC Address Table	63
5.1.1	Configure MAC Address Table Aging Time.....	63
5.1.2	Add MAC Address Table by Manual.....	63
5.1.3	Add Blackhole MAC Address	64
5.1.4	Modify the Type MAC Table.....	64
5.1.5	Enable/disable MAC Address Learning	64
5.1.6	Quantity Limitation on MAC Address Learning Table.....	64
5.2	Local-switch Function.....	65
5.2.1	Configure Local-switch.....	65
5.2.2	Configuration Example for Local-switch.....	65
5.3	Slf-control Function	66
5.3.1	Configure Slf-control	66
5.3.2	Configuration Example for Slf-control	67
5.4	DLF-control Overview.....	67
5.4.1	Configure DLF-control	67
5.4.2	Configuration Example for DLF-control	68
6.	Multicast Configuration	69
6.1	IGMP-Snooping Configuration.....	69
6.1.1	Overview for IGMP-Snooping.....	69
6.1.2	Enable IGMP-Snooping.....	69
6.1.3	Configure igmp-snooping Timer.....	69
6.1.4	Configure fast-leave	70
6.1.5	Configure the Maximum Learning Number of Multicast Groups.....	70
6.1.6	Configure igmp-snooping Multicast Learning Strategy.....	71
6.1.7	Configure igmp-snooping Querier	71
6.1.8	Configure the Routing Port	72
6.1.9	Configure Multicast VLAN.....	72
6.1.10	Configure the Port to Record the Host MAC Address	72

6.1.11 Configure the Suppression Multicast Report	73
6.1.12 Configure Whether to Drop Query / Report Packets.....	73
6.1.13 Configure the Multicast Preview Function	73
6.1.14 Configure the Profile Black and White List.....	74
6.1.15 Igmp-snooping Display and Maintenance.....	75
6.1.16 Configuration Example	75
6.2 MLD Snooping Configuration	77
6.2.1 MLD Snooping Overview.....	77
6.2.2 Enable MLD Snooping	78
6.2.3 Configure MLD Snooping Timer.....	78
6.2.4 fast-leave Configuration.....	78
6.2.5 Configure the Maximum Number of Multicast Groups	78
6.2.6 Configure the Multicast Learning Strategy of MLD Snooping.....	79
6.2.7 Configure the MLD-Snooping Querier	79
6.2.8 Configuring the Routing Port.....	80
6.2.9 Configure a Multicast VLAN.....	80
6.2.10 MLD Snooping Display and Maintenance	80
6.2.11 Configuration Example for MLD Snooping.....	81
6.3 GMRP	82
6.3.1 GMRP Overview.....	82
6.3.2 Enable/disable GMRP	82
6.3.3 Configure the Multicast Released by GMRP	83
6.3.4 GMRP Display and Maintenance.....	83
6.3.5 GMRP Configuration Example	83
6.4 Configure Static Multicast Table.....	87
6.4.1 Overview for Static Multicast Tables	87
6.4.2 Create a Static Multicast Group	87
6.4.3 Add a Port to the Multicast Group.....	87
6.4.4 Configure the Proxy Port.....	87
6.5 IGMP Configuration	88
6.5.1 IGMP Overview	88
6.5.2 Enable Multicast Routing Protocol	88
6.5.3 Enable IGMP Protocol	89
6.5.4 Configure IGMP Version.....	89
6.5.5 Configure Static Multicast Group	89
6.5.6 Establish Static IP Multicast Table.....	90
6.5.7 Configure Multicast Group Filter Function.....	90
6.5.8 Configure the Number of the Multicast Group Allowed Learning.....	91
6.5.9 Configure IGMP General Query Interval.....	91
6.5.10 Configure IGMP Maximum Query Response Time.....	92
6.5.11 Configure Last-Member-Query-Interval	92
6.5.12 Configure Robustness Variable of IGMP Querier	93
6.5.13 Configure IGMP Proxy	93
6.5.14 Configure IGMP SSM Mapping	94
6.5.15 IGMP Display and Maintenance	95
6.5.16 Configuration Example of IGMP Basic Function	95
6.6 PIM Configuration	99
6.6.1 PIM -DM Overview	100
6.6.2 PIM -DM Working Mechanism.....	100
6.6.3 PIM -SM Overview	101
6.6.4 PIM-SM Working Mechanism	101
6.6.5 PIM-SSM Overview.....	102
6.6.6 Enable Multicast Routing.....	103
6.6.7 Enable PIM -DM Protocol	103

6.6.8	PIM-DM Advanced Configuration.....	103
6.6.9	Configure the Transmission Interval of Hello Packets.....	103
6.6.10	Configure PIM Neighbor Filtering.....	104
6.6.11	Configure the Maximum PIM Neighbors for an Interface	104
6.6.12	Configure Multicast Source (Group)-Based Filtering.....	104
6.6.13	PIM -DM Display and Maintenance	105
6.6.14	Enable PIM -SM Protocol.....	105
6.6.15	Configure Static RP.....	105
6.6.16	Specify a Candidate BSR	106
6.6.17	Configure the Candidate RP.....	106
6.6.18	Configure BSR Border.....	107
6.6.19	Configure the SPT Switching Threshold.....	107
6.6.20	Configure the Range of an SSM Multicast Group	107
6.6.21	PIM -SM Display and Maintenance.....	108
6.6.22	PIM Configuration Examples.....	108
7.	IP Address Configuration.....	114
7.1	OLT Interface IP Address.....	114
7.1.1	OLT Interface IP Introduction	114
7.1.2	Configure VLAN Interface	114
7.1.3	Configure SuperVLAN Interface.....	114
7.1.4	Override Configure	115
7.1.5	Configure Loopback Interface	115
7.1.6	Configure Interface Parameter	115
7.1.7	Interface shutdown.....	115
7.1.8	IP Interface Display and Maintenance	116
8.	IPv6 Address Configuration.....	117
8.1	IPv6 Address Basics.....	117
8.2	IPv6 Address Pattern.....	117
8.3	IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol	117
8.4	IPv6 Concrete Configuration	119
8.4.1	Configure Ipv6 Unicast Address	119
8.4.2	Configure Static Neighbor List	120
8.4.3	Configure MAX Number of Neighbors	121
8.4.4	Configure the Number of Sending NS for Duplicate Address Detection	121
8.4.5	Configure the Time to Keep the Neighbor Reachable State.....	122
8.4.6	Configure IPv6 Static Route	122
8.4.7	Configure Interface MAX Transmission (MTU)	122
8.4.8	Device Receiving Multicast Echo reques Responds Echo reply Packet	123
8.5	IPv6 Unicast Address Configuration Example.....	123
8.5.1	Networking Requirements.....	123
8.5.2	Networking Diagram.....	123
8.5.3	Verify the Configuration.....	124
9.	ARP Configuration.....	126
9.1	ARP Overview	126
9.1.1	ARP Function	126
9.1.2	Operating Process of ARP.....	126
9.1.3	ARP Table.....	127
9.2	ARP Configuration.....	128
9.2.1	ARP Table Configuration	128
9.2.2	ARP peer	128
9.2.3	ARP overwrite.....	129
9.2.4	Linkup gratuitous-arp.....	129
9.2.5	Arp-reply-repeat	129
9.2.6	ARP Detection.....	130

	9.2.7 ARP - Proxy	130
10.	Mirroring.....	132
10.1	Port Mirroring	132
	10.1.1 Configure Port Mirroring	132
	10.1.2 Configuration Example for Port Mirror	132
10.2	RSPAN.....	133
	10.2.1 Configure Remote Port Mirror	133
	10.2.2 Configuration Example for Remote Port Mirroring.....	134
10.3	Flow Mirror.....	135
	10.3.1 Configure Flow Mirror.....	135
	10.3.2 Configuration Example for Flow Mirror.....	135
11.	SNMP Login Management.....	136
11.1	SNMP Overview	136
11.2	Configuring the Basic Parameters	136
11.3	Configure the Community Name	137
11.4	Configure the Group.....	137
11.5	Configure the User	138
11.6	Configure the Views.....	138
11.7	Configure SNMP Notification.....	138
11.8	Configure Engine ID	139
11.9	Configuration Example for Snmp	139
12.	DHCP Configuration.....	141
12.1	DHCP Introduction	141
	12.1.1 IP Address Assignment Policy.....	141
	12.1.2 IP Address Dynamic Acquisition Process	141
	12.1.3 DHCP Message Structure.....	143
12.2	DHCP Server Configuration	144
	12.2.1 Applicable Environment of the DHCP Server.....	144
	12.2.2 DHCP Address Pool.....	144
	12.2.3 Configure Address Pool	144
	12.2.4 Configure DHCP Server to Assign the DNS Server Address.....	145
	12.2.5 Configure DHCP Server to Assign WINS Server Address	146
	12.2.6 Configure DHCP Self-defined Options.....	146
	12.2.7 Configure DHCP Server to Support option 60.....	146
	12.2.8 Enable DHCP server Function	147
	12.2.9 DHCP Server Display and Maintenance	147
12.3	DHCP Relay Configuration.....	147
	12.3.1 Applicable Environment of DHCP Relay.....	147
	12.3.2 Basic Principles of DHCP Relay	148
	12.3.3 The Processing of DHCP Relay for DHCP Message	148
	12.3.4 Configure DHCP Server Group	148
	12.3.5 Configure DHCP Relay Agent to Support option 60	149
	12.3.6 Enable the DHCP Relay Function.....	149
	12.3.7 DHCP Relay Display and Maintenance	150
12.4	DHCP Snooping Configuration	150
	12.4.1 DHCP-Snooping Overview.....	150
	12.4.2 DHCP Snooping Configuration.....	150
	12.4.3 Configure Link-Down Operation.....	151
	12.4.4 Configure Max Clients Number.....	151
	12.4.5 IP-Source-Guard Overview.....	152
	12.4.6 Backup the User Table.....	152
	12.4.7 Display and Maintenance for DHCP Snooping.....	153
	12.4.8 Configuration Example for DHCP Snooping.....	154
12.5	DHCP Option 82 Overview	156

12.5.1	Configure DHCP Option82	156
12.5.2	DHCP Option82Display and Maintenance	156
12.6	DHCPv6 Snooping Overview	157
12.6.1	Configure DHCPv6 Snooping.....	157
12.6.2	Configure the Port Operation When Link Down.....	157
12.6.3	Limit DHCPv6-Client Number Accessed to the Port	157
12.6.4	Configure IPv6-Source-Guard	158
12.6.5	DHCPv6 Snooping Display and Maintenance	158
12.6.6	Configuration Example for DHCPv6 Snooping.....	159
12.7	DHCPv6 Option 18 and DHCPv6 Option 37	160
12.7.1	DHCPv6 Option18 Configuration and Display.....	160
12.7.2	DHCPv6 Option37 Configuration and Display.....	160
12.7.3	Configuration Examples of DHCPv6 Option18 and DHCPv6 Option37	161
13.	ACL Configuration	162
13.1	ACL Matching Order.....	162
13.1.1	Configuration Example for ACL Matching Order.....	162
13.2	Standard ACLs	163
13.2.1	Configuration Example	164
13.3	Extended ACL.....	164
13.3.1	Configuration Example for Extended ACL.....	166
13.4	Layer2 ACL	166
13.4.1	Configuration Example for Layer2 ACL.....	167
13.5	Time Range	168
13.5.1	Configuration Examples.....	168
13.6	Activate ACL.....	169
13.6.1	Configuration Examples for ACL activating.....	169
13.7	ACL Display and Debug	170
14.	QACL Configuration.....	172
14.1	QACL Related Concept.....	172
14.2	Configure Traffic Speed Limit	174
14.3	Configure Two Rate Three Color Marker	175
14.4	Configure Message Redirection	176
14.5	Configure Message Copy to CPU	176
14.6	Configure Precedence Marker.....	177
14.7	Configure Traffic Statistic	177
14.8	Configure VLAN Rewrite.....	177
14.9	Configure VLAN Insert	177
14.10	QACL Display and Maintenance	178
14.11	QACL Configuration Example.....	178
15.	Cos Control	180
15.1	CoS Control Function Overview.....	180
15.2	CoS Control Configuration	181
15.2.1	Configure CoS Control	181
15.2.2	Configure 802.1p and Hardware Queue Mapping	181
15.2.3	Configure DSCP and 802.1P Mapping.....	182
15.3	COS Control Configuration Example	182
16.	Forward Control.....	185
16.1	bandwidth-control Function.....	185
16.1.1	Configure Bandwidth Limit for Port.....	185
16.1.2	Bandwidth Limit Display and Maintenance.....	185
16.1.3	Bandwidth-control Configuration Example	185
16.2	Storm-control Function	186
16.2.1	Storm-control Configuration	186
16.2.2	Storm-control Display and Maintenance.....	187

	16.2.3 Storm-control Configuration Example.....	187
17.	Attack Protection.....	189
17.1	Anti-DDOS Attack Function.....	189
	17.1.1 Anti-TTL Attack.....	189
	17.1.2 Configure Anti-IP Fragment Attack	189
	17.1.3 Configuration Example	189
17.2	CPU-car Function	191
	17.2.1 Configure Cpu-car.....	191
	17.2.2 Configuration Example	191
17.3	Shutdown-Control Function.....	194
	17.3.1 Enable/disable Shutdown-Control.....	194
	17.3.2 Configure Recovery Mode	194
	17.3.3 Manually Restore Shutdown Port.....	195
	17.3.4 Configuration Example	195
17.4	Anti-DHCP Attack.....	197
	17.4.1 Enable/disable Anti-DHCP	197
	17.4.2 Configure Processing Policy	197
	17.4.3 Configure Rate Threshold	198
	17.4.4 Configure Recovery Function	198
	17.4.5 Configure Trusted Port.....	198
	17.4.6 Configuration Example	199
17.5	ARP Spoofing and Flood Attack	200
	17.5.1 Overview for ARP Spoofing	200
	17.5.2 Overview for ARP Flooding Attack	201
	17.5.3 Anti-Spoofing Configuration	201
	17.5.4 Host Protection Configuration	202
	17.5.5 Configure Source-MAC Consistency Inspection	202
	17.5.6 Configure Anti-Gateway-Spoofing for Layer-3 Equipment.....	202
	17.5.7 Configure Anti-Gateway-Spoofing for Layer-2 Equipment.....	203
	17.5.8 Configure the Trust Port.....	203
	17.5.9 Anti-Flood Attack Configuration	203
	17.5.10 Display and Maintain	204
	17.5.11 Example for Anti- ARP Spoofing Configuration.....	204
18.	Single Spanning Tree	207
18.1	STP Introduction	207
	18.1.1 STP Practical Application	207
	18.1.2 Bridge Protocol Data Unit.....	207
	18.1.3 Basic Concepts of STP.....	207
18.2	RSTP Introduction	208
18.3	Configure STP/RSTP	208
	18.3.1 Enable the Spanning Tree	208
	18.3.2 Set the Bridge Priority of the OLT	208
	18.3.3 Configure Time Parameter	208
	18.3.4 Configure Path Cost of Port	209
	18.3.5 Configure the Priority of Port.....	209
	18.3.6 Configure Mcheck Function	210
	18.3.7 Configure Point-to-Point Link	210
	18.3.8 Configure Port to Edge Port.....	210
	18.3.9 Set Port to Send the Maximum Rate of BPDU	210
	18.3.10 Configure Root Protection Function of a Port.....	211
	18.3.11 Configure Loop-guard Function.....	211
	18.3.12 Configure Bpdu-guard Function	211
	18.3.13 Configure bpdu-filter Function	212
	18.3.14 bpdu-car Function	212

	18.3.15 Discard-BPDU Function	212
	18.3.16 Display and Maintenance	213
	18.3.17 RSTP Configuration Example	213
19.	Multiple Spanning Tree Configuration.....	217
19.1	MSTP Overview.....	217
19.1.1	Bridge Protocol Data Unit.....	218
19.1.2	Basic Concepts in MSTP	218
19.1.3	Role of Port	220
19.2	MSTP Election Calculation.....	223
19.2.1	MSTP Protocol Message	223
19.2.2	CIST Priority Vector	225
19.2.3	MSTI Priority Vecor.....	226
19.2.4	MSTP Election Process	226
19.2.5	CIST Role Selection.....	226
19.2.6	MSTI Role Selection.....	228
19.2.7	Topology Stable State.....	229
19.2.8	Topology Change.....	230
19.2.9	MST and SST Compatibility	230
19.3	Configure MSTP	231
19.3.1	Start MSTP.....	231
19.3.2	Configure the MSTP Timer Parameter Value.....	231
19.3.3	Configure the MSTP Configuration Identifier	232
19.3.4	Configure MSTP Bridge Priority	232
19.3.5	Configure the Boundary Port Status of a Port	232
19.3.6	Configure the Link Type of Port	233
19.3.7	Configure the Path Cost of Port	233
19.3.8	Configure Port Priority.....	234
19.3.9	Configure Root Protection of Port.....	234
19.3.10	Configure the Digest Snooping Function	234
19.3.11	Configure loop-guard Function	235
19.3.12	Configure bpdu guard Function	235
19.3.13	Configure bpdu-filter Function	236
19.3.14	Configure mcheck Function	236
19.3.15	Enable / Disable MSTP Instance	236
19.3.16	MSTP Display and Maintenance.....	237
19.3.17	MSTP Configuration Example.....	237
20.	GSTP.....	247
20.1	GSTP Function Introduction	247
20.2	GSTP Configuration.....	247
20.2.1	Enable Configuration	247
20.2.2	Configure the Processing Policy	248
20.2.3	Configure the Recovery Timer	248
20.2.4	Configure the Detection Period.....	248
20.2.5	GSTP Configuration Example.....	249
21.	PVST Configuration.....	251
21.1	PVST Introduction	251
21.2	PVST Configuration.....	251
21.2.1	Configure PVST Mode.....	251
21.2.2	Configure PVST Timer Parameter Value.....	251
21.2.3	Configure VLAN and Instance Mapping	252
21.2.4	Configure PVST Instance Priority	252
21.2.5	Configure the Path Cost of Port	253
21.2.6	Configure the Port Priority	253
21.2.7	PVST Display and Maintenance	253

21.3	PVST Configuration Example	253
22.	ERRP Configuration	257
22.1	ERRP Function Introduction.....	257
22.1.1	Concept Introduction.....	257
22.1.2	Protocol Message	259
22.1.3	Operate Principle.....	260
22.1.4	Multi-loop Intersection Processing	261
22.2	ERRP Configuration	262
22.2.1	Enable/disable ERRP	262
22.2.2	Configuration Domain	262
22.2.3	Configure Control VLAN	262
22.2.4	Configure the Ring.....	263
22.2.5	Configure Node Role	263
22.2.6	Configure Port Role	264
22.2.7	Configure Work Mode.....	264
22.2.8	Configure Query Solicit	264
22.2.9	Configure Time Parameter	265
22.2.10	Configure the Topology Discovery Function	265
22.2.11	Clear Protocol Message Statistic	265
22.3	ERRP Configuration Example	266
23.	ERPS Configuration.....	270
23.1	ERPS	270
23.1.1	ERPS Overview	270
23.1.2	ERPS Basic Conception.....	270
23.1.3	ERPS Ring Protection Mechanism.....	271
23.2	ERPS Configuration.....	273
23.2.1	Enable ERPS	273
23.2.2	ERPS Configuration Example.....	273
23.2.3	Configure Connectivity Detection of ERRP Link.....	274
23.2.4	Configure ERPS Related Timers.....	274
23.2.5	ERPS Display and Maintenance.....	275
23.3	ERPS Configuration Example.....	276
23.3.1	Demand and networking	276
23.3.2	Configuration on ERPS Ring Network Protection	276
23.3.3	Result Validation.....	278
24.	Static Routing Configuration	278
24.1	Static Routing Overview	278
24.2	Detailed Configuration of Static Routing Table.....	278
24.2.1	Add/Delete Static Routing Table.....	278
24.2.2	Add/ Delete Static Routing Backup Table	279
24.2.3	Display Routing Table Information	279
24.3	Configuration Example	280
25.	RIP Configuration	281
25.1	RIP Overview	281
25.2	RIP Configuration	282
25.2.1	Enable /Disable RIP Mode	282
25.2.2	Specify the IP Network Segment to Run RIP.....	282
25.2.3	Specify the RIP Operation State for an Interface	283
25.2.4	Specify the RIP Version for an Interface	283
25.2.5	Enable the Host Route Function.....	284
25.2.6	Enable the Route Aggregation Function	284
25.2.7	Configure RIP Packet Authentication	284
25.2.8	Configure Split Horizon.....	285
25.2.9	Set an Additional Routing Metric.....	285

25.2.10	Define a Prefix List	286
25.2.11	Configure Route Redistribution	286
25.2.12	Configure External Route Aggregation	287
25.2.13	Configure Route Filtering	287
25.2.14	Display RIP Configurations	287
25.3	Examples	288
25.3.1	Configuration Examples	288
25.3.2	Application Examples	289
26.	OSPF Configuration	290
26.1	OSPF Overview	290
26.2	OSPF Detailed Configuration	291
26.2.1	Enable/Disable OSPF Configuration	291
26.2.2	Configure the ID of a Router	292
26.2.3	Specify an Interface and Area ID	292
26.2.4	Configure the Authentication Type for an Area	293
26.2.5	Set a Password for Packet Authentication	293
26.2.6	Configure OSPF Interface Type	293
26.2.7	OSPF Area Related Configuration	296
26.3	Configuration Example	298
26.4	Application Example	299
27.	BGP Configuration	304
27.1	BGP Overview	304
27.2	BGP Configuration	309
27.2.1	Basic Configuration	309
27.2.2	Configure the BGP Neighbor	310
27.2.3	Configure the Timer	310
27.2.4	Import the Routing	311
27.2.5	Configure Routing Aggregation	311
27.2.6	Configure the Local Priority	312
27.2.7	Configure MED	312
27.2.8	Configure Routing Strategy	313
27.2.9	Check BGP Information	314
27.3	Example for BGP Configuration	314
28.	Other Routing Configurations	316
28.1	IP-Def-CPU Overview	316
28.1.1	Configure IP-Def-CPU	316
28.1.2	Configuration Example	316
28.2	ECMP	317
28.2.1	ECMP Configuration	317
28.2.2	Configuration Example for ECMP	318
28.3	URPF	319
28.3.1	URPF Configuration	319
28.3.2	URPF Configuration Example	319
29.	VRRP Configuration	322
29.1	VRRP Introduction	322
29.2	VRRP Basic Configuration	323
29.2.1	Configure the Virtual IP of the VRRP Backup Group	323
29.2.2	Configure the Priority of the OLT in the VRRP group	324
29.2.3	Configure the Work State of the OLT in the VRRP Group	324
29.2.4	Configure the Preemption Delay of the Backup Group	325
29.2.5	Configure the OLT Advertisement Interval in the Backup Group	325
29.2.6	Configure VRRP Track Function	326
29.2.7	Configure VRRP Ping Function	326
29.2.8	VRRP Display and Maintenance	327

	29.3 VRRP Configuration Example	327
30.	802.1X Configuration	336
30.1	802.1x Overview	336
30.1.1	802.1x Authentication	336
30.1.2	802.1x Authentication Process	337
30.2	802.1X Configuration	339
30.2.1	Configure EAP	339
30.2.2	Enable 802.1x	340
30.2.3	Configure 802.1x Parameters for a Port	340
30.2.4	Re-authentication Configuration	341
30.2.5	Watch Function Configuration	341
30.2.6	Configure User Features	341
30.2.7	Configure Host Mode Based on Port Authentication Mode	342
30.2.8	Configure Guest VLAN	342
30.2.9	Configure Default-active-vlan	343
30.2.10	Configure Radius vlan	343
30.2.11	Configure EAPOL Transmission	344
30.2.12	Security Channel Configuration	344
30.2.13	Issued ACL	344
30.2.14	Dot1x Display and Maintenance	345
30.3	Configuration Example	346
30.3.1	Networking Requirements	346
30.3.2	Configuration steps	347
30.3.3	Result Validation	347
31.	RADIUS Configuration	348
31.1	Radius Overview	348
31.1.1	AAA Overview	348
31.1.2	AAA Realization	348
31.1.3	RADIUS Overview	349
31.2	RADIUS Configuration	349
31.2.1	RADIUS Server Configuration	349
31.2.2	Radius Master Server & Radius Slave Server Shift	350
31.2.3	Configure Local User	351
31.2.4	Configure Domain	351
31.2.5	RADIUS Attribute Configuration	352
31.2.6	RADIUS Display and Maintenance	353
31.3	RADIUS Configuration Example	353
31.3.1	Configure the networking and requirements	353
31.3.2	Configuration steps	354
31.3.3	Result Validation	357
32.	Port Security Configuration	359
32.1	Port Security Overview	359
32.2	Port Security Configuration	360
32.3	Port Security Configuration Example	361
33.	SNTP Client	363
33.1	SNTP Function Introduction	363
33.2	Configure the SNTP Client	363
33.2.1	Enable/disable SNTP Client	363
33.2.2	Configure the Work Mode of the Sntp Client	364
33.2.3	Configure SNTP Server Address	364
33.2.4	Modify the Broadcast Transmission Delay	364
33.2.5	Configure Multicast TTL	364
33.2.6	Configure the Polling Interval	365
33.2.7	Configure Timeout Retransmission	365

	33.2.8 Configure the Client Daylight Saving Time	365
	33.2.9 Configure Legacy Server List	366
	33.2.10 Configure Authentication	366
	33.2.11 Manual Calibration of the System Clock	367
	33.2.12 SNTP Client Configuration Example	367
34.	Link Backup Function	371
34.1	Flex Links Function	371
34.1.1	Flex Links Introduction	371
34.1.2	Configure Flex Links Group	374
34.1.3	Configure Flex Links Preemption Mode	374
34.1.4	Configure the Delay Time for Priority Preemption of Flex Links	375
34.1.5	Configure Flex Links MMU Function	375
34.1.6	Flex Links Display and Maintenance	375
34.2	Monitor Link Function	376
34.2.1	Monitor Link Introduction	376
34.2.2	Configure Monitor Link Group	379
34.2.3	Monitor Link Display and Maintenance	379
34.2.4	Flex Links & Monitor Link Configuration Example	380
34.3	VPRB Function	385
34.3.1	VPRB Function Introduction	385
34.3.2	Configure Basic MSTP	385
34.3.3	Configure vprb	385
34.3.4	Configuration Example	386
35.	PPPoE Plus	388
35.1	PPPoE Plus Function Overview	388
35.2	PPPoE Plus Configuration	388
35.2.1	Enable/disable PPPoE Plus	388
35.2.2	Configure the Option Processing Strategy	389
35.2.3	Discard padi/pado Packet	389
35.2.4	Configure the Packet Type	390
35.2.5	Configuration Example	391
36.	File Upload and Download	393
36.1	File Download Function	393
36.1.1	Configuration file download	393
36.1.2	File Download Configuration Example	394
36.2	File Upload Function	395
36.2.1	Configuration File Upload	395
36.2.2	File Upload Configuration Example	396
37.	Configure Decompile	397
37.1	Overview for Decompile Configuration	397
37.2	Basic Commands for Decompile	397
37.3	Configure Switchover of File Execution Mode	398
37.3.1	Decompile Configuration Example	398
38.	Utilization Alarm	400
38.1	Utilization Alarm Function Overview	400
38.2	Configure Utilization Alarm	400
38.2.1	Configure the Port Utilization Alarm	400
38.2.2	Configure the CPU Utilization Alarm	401
38.2.3	Utilization Alarm Configuration Example	401
39.	Mail Alarm	403
39.1	Mail Alarm Function Overview	403
39.2	Configure the Alarm	403
39.3	Mail Alarm Configuration Example	403
40.	System Log	405

40.1	System Log Function Overview.....	405
40.2	Configure System Log	405
40.2.1	Enable/disable Syslog	405
40.2.2	Configure the Log Serial Number	406
40.2.3	Configure the Timestamp	406
40.2.4	Output to the Terminal.....	406
40.2.5	Output to Buffer	407
40.2.6	Output to Flash.....	408
40.2.7	Output to External Server.....	408
40.2.8	Output to the SNMP Agent	409
40.2.9	Debugging Function.....	409
40.2.10	Syslog Configuration Example	410
41.	System Maintenance	412
41.1	View the System Status	412
41.2	Set the OLT Host Name	412
41.3	Set the System Clock	413
41.4	Network Connection Test Command	413
41.5	Route Tracking Command	414
41.6	Banner	414
41.7	The Number of Lines Displayed When Viewing Information.....	415
41.8	Restart OLT	415
41.8.1	Command to Restart OLT Immediately	415
41.8.2	Restart the OLT Periodically	416
42.	sFlow Configuration	418
42.1	sFlow Introduction	418
42.2	sFlow Configuration	418
42.2.1	Set the sFlow Agent IP	418
42.2.2	Configure sflow Collector.....	419
42.2.3	Configure the sflow sampling-rate	419
42.2.4	Configure the sflow flow max-header.....	420
42.2.5	Configure sflow flow Collector.....	421
42.2.6	Configure sflow counter Interval	421
42.2.7	Configure sflow Counter Collector	421
42.2.8	The Command of show sflow	422
42.3	Example	422
43.	CFM Configuration.....	424
43.1	CFM Introduction	424
43.1.1	CFM Concept.....	424
43.1.2	CFM Main Functions	425
43.1.3	Configure CFM	425
43.2	CFM Configuration.....	426
43.2.1	Configure the MD	426
43.2.2	Configure the Maintenance Domain Name and Level	426
43.2.3	Configure the Maintenance Association.....	426
43.2.4	Configure the Maintenance Association Name and Associated VLAN	427
43.2.5	Configure the MEP	427
43.2.6	Configure the Remote MEP	427
43.2.7	Configure the MIP	428
43.2.8	Configure the Continuity Check Function	428
43.2.9	Configure the Loopback Function.....	428
43.2.10	Configure the Link Tracking Function.....	429
43.2.11	Y.1731 Frame Loss Rate Detection Function	429
43.2.12	Y.1731 Frame Delay Measurement Function	429
43.2.13	CFM Display and Maintenance.....	430

	43.3 Configuration Example	430
44.	EFM Configuration	431
44.1	EFM Introduction.....	431
44.1.1	EFM Main Function.....	431
44.1.2	EFM Protocol Packet	432
44.2	Configure EFM	432
44.2.1	EFM Basic Configuration	432
44.2.2	EFM Timer Parameter Configuration	433
44.2.3	Configure the Remote Fault Detection Function	433
44.2.4	Configure the Link Monitoring Function	434
44.2.5	Enable Remote Loopback	435
44.2.6	Reject Remote Loopback Request From Remote Side	435
44.2.7	Initiate the Remote Loopback Request	435
44.2.8	Enable the Remote MIB Variable Acquisition Function	436
44.2.9	Initiate the Remote MIB Variable Acquisition Request	436
44.2.10	EFM Display and Maintenance	436
44.3	Configuration Example	437
45.	BFD.....	438
45.1	BFD Function Overview	438
45.2	BFD Configuration	439
45.2.1	Enable/Disable BFD.....	439
45.2.2	Apply to OSPF	439
45.2.3	Configure the Session Mode	439
45.2.4	Configure the Query Mode	440
45.2.5	Configure Time Parameters.....	440
45.2.6	Information Display and Maintenance	440
45.3	BFD Configuration Example	441
46.	LLDP.....	443
46.1	LLDP Function Overview	443
46.2	LLDP Configuration	443
46.2.1	Enable/disable LLDP	443
46.2.2	Configure the Working Mode.....	443
46.2.3	Configure Time Parameters.....	444
46.2.4	Configure the Management Address	444
46.2.5	Information Display and Maintenance	445
46.3	Configuration Example	445

1. Login OLT

1.1 Overview for Login OLT

System supports multiple ways to login OLT: serial port, Telnet, SSH, Web browser, and netmanager software.

1.2 Login OLT

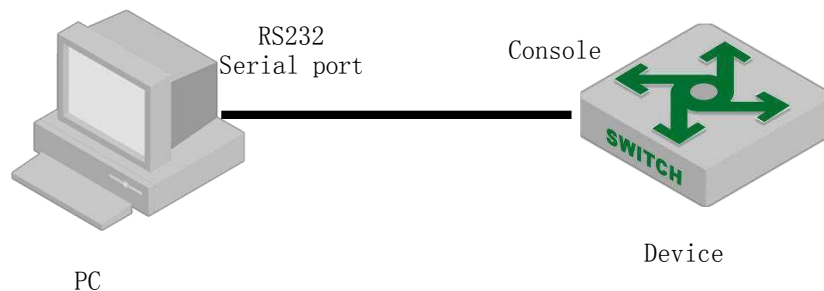
1.2.1 Login OLT via Serial Port

Login via the console port is the most basic way to login to the device.

By default, the user can login to the device directly via the serial port. The baud rate of the OLT is 115200bit/s.

Refer to the following for specific:

(1) As shown below, use a dedicated serial cable (usually the product comes with a serial cable), insert the DB-9 connector of the serial cable into the 9-pin serial port of the PC, and then insert the RJ-45 connector into the console port of the device.



Connect the PC with the DUT via the serial cable

(2) Run the terminal software which supports serial transmission, such as HyperTerminal of SecureCRT/Windows XP. Parameter requirements: baud rate is "115200", the data bit is "8", parity is "no", stop bit is "1", the data flow control is "no", terminal emulation is "automatic detection", as shown in the figure below.



Serial connection parameters

(3) Follow the prompts to key in the user name and password and then enter the OLT. The default user name is **admin**, and the default password is **123456**. It is recommended that you modify the initial password after you login to the device and remember the modified password (refer to User Management for how to modify the password).

1.2.2 Login OLT via Telnet

(1) Configure equipment to be Telnet server

Login to the OLT through telnet, and the device acts as telnet-server. By default, the Telnet-server function is enabled. However, the device does not have a default IP address. That is, the client cannot login to the device by default. So before use telnet to login OLT, you need to configure the OLT IP via the serial port to ensure the communication between pc and DUT is normal.

Telnet-Server Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable Telnet-server	telnet enable	optional
Disable Telnet-server	telnet disable	optional
Limit the numbers of login users	telnet limit <i>value</i>	optional
Display the limit value of login users	show telnet limit	optional
Display login client	show telnet client	optional
Enter execution mode	--	

Force users to go offline	stop telnet client [all <i>user-id</i>]	optional
Client timeout exit function	[no]timeout	optional
Client timeout configuration	timeout <i>value</i>	optional

 Note:

As telnet server, DUT will disconnect automatically if the client who login doesn't have any operations for a long time. That is, timeout out. The function is enabled by default, and the timeout value is 20m.

(2) Configure DUT acts as Telnet-client to login other device

The user has successfully logged in to the device and wants to login another device from telnet. Acting as Telnet-client, DUT should ensure the communication between telnet-client and telnet-server is normal when telnet to server.

Telnet-Client Configuration		
operation	command	remark
Enter privilege configuration mode	-	-
telnet login server	telnet[6] <i>server-ip</i> [<i>port-number</i>] [/ <i>localecho</i>]	required
Enter global configuration mode	-	
Timeout exit function	[no] telnetclient timeout	optional
Timeout configuration	telnetclient timeout <i>value</i>	optional

 Note:

As telnet server, DUT will disconnect automatically if the client who login doesn't have any operations for a long time. That is, timeout out. The function is enabled by default, and the timeout value is 20m.

1.2.3 Login OLT via SSH

The OLT can act as an SSH server but not an SSH client.

By default, the SSH server function is disabled. Therefore, before you login to the device via SSH, you need to login to the device via the console port, and then enable the SSH server and other attributes so as to ensure normal login to the device through SSH.

SSH Configuration		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable ssh	[no] ssh	required
Display ssh configuration	show ssh	optional
Limit the users number	[no] ssh limit <i>value</i>	optional
Display the number of the users	show ssh limit	optional
Enter privilege configuration mode	-	

Force users to go offline	stop vty [all user-id]	optional
Configure the default key	crypto key generate rsa	required
Remove the keyfile	crypto key zeroize rsa	optional
Activate the key	crypto key refresh	optional
Download the key from the external key server to this machine	loadkeyfile { public private } tftp inet[6] server-ip filename	optional
	load keyfile { public private } ftp inet[6] server-ipfilenameusername passwd	optional
Upload the local key to the key server	upload keyfile { public private } tftp inet[6] server-ip filename	optional
	upload keyfile { public private } ftp inet[6] server-ip filename username passwd	optional
Display keyfile	show keyfile{ public private }	optional

 Note:

1. If you need to use ssh to login DUT, the simplest operation will be a. Open ssh; 2. Configure the default key; 3. Activate key;

2. The key file and configuration are saved in the flash and do not go into decompilation;

1.2.4 Login OLT via Web

You can log on the OLT via the web. However, the web function is not perfect, so most of the functions cannot be configured on the web. So it is not recommended to manage the OLT in this way.

By default, the function that the OLT acts as the http server is disabled. Before login web, you need to enable the http-server function, and then configure the appropriate IP, to ensure the communication between the client and http server is normal.

WEB login configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enable http-server	http enable [porttcp-port]	optional
Disable http-server	http disable	optional

1.2.5 Manage OLT via Netmanager Software

The OLT supports login management via the NMS software. By default, the snmp-server function is enabled and the default community name can be used. Please refer to *snmp user manual* for more detailed configurations.

Snmp configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enable/disable	snmp-server [enable disable]	required

snmp-server		
-------------	--	--

 Note:

1. Some devices do not have the command to configure snmp-server function. Moreover, the system will be automatically enabled when the system is powered on and it cannot be disabled.
 2. By default, the iso view contains two communities which are allowed to access: a. Private community with rw authority; b) public community with ro privilege;
-

1.3 Command Line Interface

1.3.1 Overview for Command Line Interface

System provides a series of command configurations and command line interfaces, and users can configure OLT or manage OLT through command line.

Here are the features of command line interface:

- Local configuration through Console port.
- Local/remote configuration through TelNet port.
- Configure hierarchical protection command to ban unauthorized users from entering system.
- Users can type “?” to get help information at anytime
- Provide network test command, like ping, to diagnose if the network is normal.
- Support FTP, TFTP, Xmodem, making it convenience for client to upload file or download file.

There is no need for users to type entire key words because command line interpreter adopts incomplete matching search method which can handle imprecise search requirement. For example, user can get the interface command by typing interf.

1.3.2 Command Line Mode

Protection command was adopted by command line to ban unauthorized users from entering system. Different command mode corresponds to different configuration. For example, after login, users of any level can enter normal user mode with the permission to check information of system operation; however, administrator can type **enable** to enter the privilege mode. Under privilege mode, he can enter global mode by typing **configure terminal**. In the global mode, typing different configuration command corresponds to different command mode. For instance, if you type **vlan vlan-list**, you will enter in VLAN configuration mode.

Command line provides the following command modes:

- **User Mode**
- **Privileged Mode**
- **Global Configuration Mode**
- **Ethernet Interface Configuration Mode**
- **VLAN Configuration Mode**
- **AAA Configuration Mode**
- **RADIUS Configuration Mode**

- **Domain Configuration Mode**
- **VLAN Interface Configuration Mode**
- **SuperVLAN Interface Configuration Mode**

The features of each command mode and their entrance details are as follow:

Command Line Mode

command line mode	function	prompt	enter command line	exit command line
User Mode	show OLT running status	OptiWay>	connect with OLT, and then input username and password	Key in exit to disconnect with OLT
Privileged Mode	show OLT running status, and then running system management	OptiWay#	Under User Mode, key in enable	Key in exit to go back to User Mode; Key in quit to disconnect with OLT
Global Configuration Mode	configure global parameters	OptiWay(config)#	Under Privileged Mode, key in configure terminal	Key in exit 、 end to go back to Privileged Mode; Key in quit to disconnect with OLT
Ethernet Interface Configuration Mode	configure Ethernet port parameters	OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#	Under Global Configuration Mode, key in interface Ethernet 0/0/1	Key in end to go back to Privileged Mode; Key in exit to go back to Global Configuration Mode; Key in quit to disconnect with OLT
VLAN Configuration Mode	configure VLAN parameters	OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#	Under Global Configuration Mode, key in vlan2	
AAA Configuration Mode	set up the domain	OptiWay(config-aaa)#	Under Global Configuration Mode, key in aaa	
RADIUS Configuration Mode	configure RADIUS parameters	OptiWay(config-radius-default)#	Under AAA configuration mode, key in radius host default	Key in end to go back to Privileged Mode; Key in exit means go back to AAA configuration mode; Key in quit to disconnect with OLT
Domain Configuration Mode	configure domain parameters	OptiWay(config-aaa-test.com)#	Under AAA configuration mode, key in domain test.com	
VLAN Interface Configuration Mode	configure VLAN L3 interface	OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-22)#	Under Global Configuration Mode, key in interface vlan-interface 22	Key in end to go back to Privileged Mode; Key in exit to go back to Global Configuration Mode; Key in quit to disconnect with OLT
SuperVLAN Interface Configuration Mode	configure SuperVLAN L3 interface	OptiWay(config-if-superVLANInterface-1)#	Under Global Configuration Mode, key in interface supervlan-interface 1	Key in end to go back to Privileged Mode; Key in exit to go back to Global Configuration Mode; Key in quit to disconnect with OLT

1.3.3 Comprehension of Command Syntax

This chapter mainly describes the configuration steps when enter the command line. Please read this chapter and the following chapters for detail information on how to use the command line interface.

The login authentication of OLT system console is mainly for operating user identity verification via the matching recognition of the user's username and password, to allow or deny a user login.

The first step: when the following login prompt shows in the command line interface,

Username(1-32 chars):

Please key in the login user name and press the enter button, and then prompt information will be showed:

Password (1-16 chars):

Key in login password, if the password is correct, you can enter the normal user mode, the prompt will be:

OptiWay>

There are two different permissions in the OLT system. One is administrator privilege, and the other is common user permissions. Common users generally can only see the OLT configuration information, without the right to modify. However, the administrator can use the specific commands to manage OLT configuration.

If login as system administrator, then enter privileged user mode from common user mode:

OptiWay>enable

OptiWay#

The second step: key in command name

If the command you key in do not require user to input parameter, you can skip to the third step. If the command you key in requires user to input parameter, please continue the following steps:

If the command requires a parameter value, please key in the parameter value. You might have to input keywords when you key in parameter value.

Generally, command-line parameter value specifies the parameter what you need to input. It is a numerical value within a certain scope, or a string, or an IP address. If you have any questions, you can enter "?", then input the correct value according to the prompt. Keywords refer to the operand in command.

If the command requires multiple parameter values, please input keywords and each parameter value according to the command prompt until the prompt information "< enter >" appears. At that time, what you should do is just to press the "<enter>" button to end this command.

The third step: key in the complete command, and then press the enter button.

For example:

! The user does not need to enter parameters

OptiWay#quit

"quit" is a command without parameter. "quit" is the command name, pressing the enter button is to execute the command after typing this command.

! Users should key in parameters

OptiWay(config)#vlan 3

"vlan 3" is a command that with parameter and key word. "vlan" is the Key word, and "3" is the parameter value.

1.3.4 Syntax Help

There is a build-in syntax help in the command line interface. If you are not sure of the command syntax, you can key in "?" in any command mode or get all commands and their brief description of this command mode via "help" command; key in the command string you want, with "?" following. Key in "?" after the space character, then the command line will list all the keywords begin with the string you typed. If the Location of "?" is a keyword, the command line will list all the key words and its brief description; if the Location of "?" is a parameter, the command line will list the description of relevant parameter. You can key in commands according to the reminder until the prompt command shows with "< enter >", at that time, what you should do is just to input carriage return for the command execution.

For example:

1. key in "?" under the privilege mode

OptiWay#?

System mode commands:

cls clear screen

help description of the interactive help

ping ping command

quit disconnect from switch and quit

.....

2. key in "?" closely after keywords

OptiWay(config)#interf?

interface

3. input "?" after command string and the space character

OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree ?

forward-time config switch delaytime

hello-time config switch hellotime

max-age config switch max agingtime

priority config switch priority

<enter> The command end.

4. Parameters range/ parameters format

OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree forward-time ?

INTEGER<4-30> switch delaytime: <4-30>(second)

5. Ending prompt command line

OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree ?

<enter> The command end.

Under the privilege configuration mode, the above help information can be displayed in English and Chinese switching by executing the following command:

terminal language { chinese | english }

1.3.5 History Command

The commands entered by users can be automatically saved by the command line interface and you can invoke or re-execute them at any time later. History command buffer is defaulted as 100. That is, the command line interface can store 100 history commands at the most for each user. You can access the last command by input “Ctrl+P”; you can access the next command by input “Ctrl+N”

1.3.6 Types of Command Parameters

There are 5 types of parameters:

▪ Integer

The two numbers in the angle brackets (<>), connecting by hyphen (-) mean this parameter is the integer between these two numbers.

For example: INTEGER<1-10> means user can key in any integer which can be more than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to 10, such as 8.

▪ IP Address

A.B.C.D means an IP address.

For example: 192.168.0.100 is a valid IP address.

▪ MAC Address

H:H:H:H:H:H means a MAC address. If a multicast MAC address is needed, there would be corresponded prompt.

For example: 01:02:03:04:05:06 is a valid MAC address.

▪ Interface List

Interface list is prompt as STRING<3-4>. Port parameter interface-num consists of port type and port number. Port type is ethernet and port number is *device/slot-num/port-num*. *device* means stack device, and the value is 0. *slot-num* means slot number, data range is 0-1; *port-num* is the port number in the slot, data range is 1 -12. Port parameter interface-list means multiple ports. Serial ports of the same type can be connected by "to", but the port number behind the “to” must be larger than the one in the front, and this argument only can be repeated up to 3 times. The special declaration of interface parameter interface list will be displayed in the command.

For example: ***show spanning-tree interface ethernet 0/0/1 ethernet 0/0/3 to ethernet 0/0/5*** means showing the spanning-tree information about interface ethernet 0/0/1, ethernet 0/0/3, ethernet 0/0/4 and ethernet 0/5.

▪ String

The prompt STRING<1-19> means a character string which is in the length of 1 to 19. Enter “?” to check the parameter description of this command.

1.3.7 Error Message

prompt	Explanation	Causes	Solution
Incomplete command	The command input is incomplete and the system cannot recognize it	There may be more than one command in the system, the system cannot recognize the abbreviation; command is not finished, need to add other parameters	Enter "?" to view the available commands or enter the complete command

Invalid parameter	Invalid parameter	Parameter out of range	Check the range of parameters and re-enter
Unrecognized command	You enter the wrong command, and the system cannot recognize	Misspelled or entered a command that does not exist	Enter "?" to view the available commands

2. Equipment Management

2.1 Overview for User Management Functions

Login the OLT to perform management configuration, and it must be authentication & authorization to prevent illegal user accessing and unauthorized accessing. User management is the management on user authentication and authorization. If the authentication and authorization of the user is performed by the OLT system itself, it is called local authentication. If the authentication and authorization of a user is performed by a system other than the OLT (usually called an authentication server such as radius-server), it is called remote authentication. The user management content in this chapter refers to local authentication.

The OLT has three types of permissions:

a. ordinary user

Ordinary users have the lowest privilege level. They can only enter the execution configuration mode, view system configuration information. However, they cannot make other configurations, and cannot modify their own passwords.

b. administrator user

Administrators not only have the rights of ordinary users, but also can configure the OLT, modify their own passwords. However, they cannot create users and modify the password of other users.

c. super user

The super user is the default user of the system: admin. The system has only one super user and cannot be deleted. Super user has all permissions: it can do any OLT configurations, create users, modify its own password and other users' passwords, delete the users and so forth. The default password for the admin user is 123456. Unless otherwise specified, all the configurations in this user manual are logged in as *admin*.

2.1.1 User Management Configuration

The system can create up to 15 users. After the super administrator account successfully login to the device, you can add new users, modify user passwords, modify user rights, delete accounts, limit the login methods and so forth. Ordinary users cannot modify their own passwords. Administrators can modify their own passwords, but they cannot modify other users' passwords. Super administrators can modify any user's password. Moreover, you can view the user's configurations under all modes.

Permissions: 0-1 for ordinary user, 2-15 for administrator user. Super user (admin), no configuration is required. If you do not enter a permission value when you create a user, the system will automatically assign it with normal permissions.

By default, the user can login via serial port, ssh, telnet, web terminal;

Up to five users are allowed to be online at the same time.

User Management Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Create users	username <i>username</i> privilege <i>pri-value</i> password { 0 7 } <i>password</i>	optional
The user password is saved in cipher text	service password-encryption	
Modify the user password	username change-password	optional

Modify the user permissions	username <i>username</i> privilege new-priv password { 0 7 } <i>password</i>	optional
Delete user	no username <i>username</i>	optional
Configure the login mode	username <i>username</i> terminal { all console ssh telnet web none }	optional
Configure the maximum number of online users	username online-max <i>value</i>	optional
Display the users configuration	show username [<i>username</i>]	optional
Display the online users	show users	optional
Enter privilege configuration mode	--	--
Force users to go offline	stop { <i>username</i> vty [all <i>user-id</i>] }	optional
Configure the timeout value	[no] timeout <i>value</i>	optional

Note:

When you create a user, the password type is divided into 0 and 7, 0 means that the password is in plain text, 7 means that the password is cipher text. Therefore, when you create a user, the password type must be 0. When you configure service password-encryption, the password configured in plain text becomes decrypted in decompilation, and the decrypted password type will change into 7.

For example:

Create user *test*, and password is *123*, and save the password in plain text

```
OptiWay(config)#username test privilege 0 password 0 123
```

Add user successfully.

```
OptiWay(config)#show running-config oam
```

```
! [OAM]
```

```
username test privilege 0 password 0 123
```

```
ipaddress 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0
```

Save the user password in cipher text

```
OptiWay(config)#service password-encryption
```

```
OptiWay(config)#sh running-config oam
```

```
! [OAM]
```

```
service password-encryption
```

```
username test privilege 0 password 7 884863d2
```

```
ipaddress 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0
```

By saving the user password in cipher text, you can reduce the risk of password leakage.

2.1.2 Silence Mechanism

System silence mechanism: If the times of consecutive login failures exceed the allowable value, the user is not allowed to try to log in for a certain period of time. The function is disabled by default, and the configuration for times of failed login attempts is enabled.

Silence Mechanism		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure the times of consecutive login failures	[no] username <i>failmax</i> { <i>fail-value</i> <i>username fail-value</i> }	required
Configure the silent	username silent-time <i>value</i>	optional

time		
Display the silent configurations	show username silent	optional

2.2 Second-tier Password Authentication

2.2.1 Overview for Second-tier Password Authentication

Normally, the normal users can only enter the execution mode and they cannot enter other configuration modes. Moreover, normal users can only view the configurations information, and they cannot modify the configurations. Second-tier password authentication provides the mechanism to enhance the authority of normal users, if the normal users pass second-tier password authentication, it indicates that normal users have administrator privileges, that is, the normal users can have the authority to carry out other operations.

Second-tier password authentication includes local authentication and remote authentication. If user management uses local authentication, the second-tier password authentication also uses local authentication. Similarly, if user management uses remote authentication, the second-tier password authentication also uses remote authentication. User management and the password authentication use the same authentication server.

2.2.2 Configure the Second-tier Password Authentication

The second-tier password authentication function is disabled by default. If the local user (privilege level 0-1) logs in to the OLT and tries to enter the privileged mode, the system prompts for the password. Enter the password of the secondary password, and then the authentication succeeds. If you are using remote authentication, when an ordinary user (privilege level 0-1) logs in to the OLT and tries to enter privileged mode, the OLT system automatically uses the configured username and password of second-tier password authentication to perform the authentication. If the authentication passes, the second-tier password authentication is considered successful.

When using the remote authentication, please refer to the *User Manual on Remote Authentication* for the configuration of the authentication server.

Configure the Second-tier Password Authentication

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enable/disable the function	[no] username privilege-auth	required
Configure the password of second-tier password authentication	username change-privilege-pwd { 0 7 } password	required
Configure the username of second-tier password authentication	[no] username privilege-auth-remote-user username	required
Display the configuration of second-tier password authentication	show username privilege-auth	optional

Note:

If the password is selected as 0, it indicates that the password is in plain text. If you select 7, the password is cipher text. You must use the corresponding plain text for authentication.

2.2.3 Configuration Example for Second-tier Password Authentication

1. Network requirements

Normal users login to the OLT via the serial port terminal and have the administrator privileges after pass the secondary password authentication.

2. Configuration steps

Use *admin* to login, and then create normal user: test/test
OptiWay(config)#username test privilege 0 password 0 test

#If second-tier password authentication is not configured, log in as a normal user
OptiWay(config)#quit

Username:test

Password:***** (The password that was set when the user was created: test)

#After successful login, tried to enter privileged mode, but failed;

OptiWay>en

OptiWay>en

using the **admin** to login so as to configure the related parameters of second-tier password authentication

enable second-tier password authentication

OptiWay(config)#username privilege-auth

Configure the username of second-tier password authentication

OptiWay(config)#username privilege-auth-remote-user testtest

Configure the password of second-tier password authentication (When a user enters privileged mode, the password is required)

OptiWay(config)#username change-privilege-pwd 0 123456

Please input your login password : ***** (Check if you have configuration privileges)

Change password successfully.

Exit, and then use test/test(normal user) to login again

OptiWay(config)#quit

Username:test

Password:***** (The password that was set when the user was created: test)

login successfully, enter privilege configuration mode, and then you are prompted to enter a password

OptiWay>

enter the wrong second-tier password: test, the system prompts the password to be wrong

OptiWay>enable

Please input password : ***** ((enter the wrong second-tier password: test)

Password is error.

OptiWay>

Enter the correct second-tier password: 123456, successfully authenticated; and then enter privilege configuration mode and global configuration mode, you can configure other parameters.

OptiWay>enable

Please input password : ***** (enter the password of second-tier password authentication: 123456)

OptiWay#configure terminal

OptiWay(config)#

2.3 Remote Authentication

2.3.1 Overview for Remote Authentication

User information can be saved in the database of the OLT system or saved to an external server, known as the authentication server, such as radius-server, tacacs +. The user information is stored on the local OLT. When the user logs in, the OLT can complete the authentication, which is called local authentication. If the user logs in, the OLT cannot complete the authentication, and must authenticate via the server. This is called remote authentication. When using remote authentication, ensure that the communication between the OLT and the authentication server is normal and that the user who logs in is existent on the authentication server.

2.3.2 Configure the Authentication Mode

The local authentication and remote authentication are used for the OLT system authentication, and the local authentication is used by default. The remote authentication supports Radius authentication and Tacacs + authentication. Remote authentication and local authentication can be used in combination, and the remote authentication will take precedence at that time. Moreover, local authentication is attempted only when remote authentication fails.

Configure the Authentication Mode

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure to use local authentication	muser local	Optional; default configurations
Configure to use RADIUS remote authentication	muser radius <i>radius-name</i> { pap chap } [[account] local]	optional
Configure to use tacacs+ remote authentication	muser tacacs+ [[author] [account] [command-account] [local]]	optional
Display authentication configurations	show muser	optional

2.3.3 Configure Radius Remote Authentication

Configuration of Radius Remote Authentication

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure to use RADIUS remote authentication	muser radius <i>radius-name</i> { pap chap } [[account] local]	required
Display authentication configurations	show muser	optional

Radius Server Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enter AAA configuration mode	aaa	required
Configure the radius server name	radius host <i>radius-name</i>	
Configure the RADIUS	{ primary-auth-ip second-auth-ip } <i>ip-addressauth-port</i>	required

authentication server		
Configure the radius authentication key	auth-secret-key key-value	required
Configure the RADIUS accounting server	{ primary-acct-ip second-acct-ip } ip-address acct-port	required
Configure the RADIUS accounting key	auth-secret-key key-value	required
Configure the primary server to switch to the primary server after recovery	preemption-time value	optional ; 0 by default, and it means not switch
Display the configurations	show radius host [radius-name]	optional

Domain Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter AAA configuration mode	aaa	required
Configure the radius domain name	domain domain-name	required
Bind the domain and the radius server	radius host binding radius-name	required
Activate domain	state active	required
Deactivates the domain	state block	optional default configuration
Configure the default domain	default domain-name enable domain-name	optional aaa mode configuration
Delete the default domain	default domain-name disable	optional aaa mode configuration
Display the domain configuration	show domain [domain-name]	optional

2.3.4 Configure Tacacs+ Remote Authentication

Tacacs+ Remote Authentication Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure to use tacacs + remote authentication	muser tacacs+ [author] [account] [command-account] [local]	required
Password encryption display function	[no] tacacs+ encrypt-key	Optional; plain text display by default.
Configure the authentication type	tacacs+ authentication-type { ascii chap pap }	Optional; ascii by default.
Configure the tacacs + server	tacacs+ { primary secondary } serverip-address [keyvalue] [portport-number] [timeout value]	required
Configure the primary server to switch to the primary server after recovery	tacacs+ preemption-time value	optional ; 0 by default, it means not switch
TACACS+ configuration display	show tacacs+	required

Display authentication configurations	the show muser	optional
---------------------------------------	-----------------------	----------

Note:

In the command of muser tacacs+ [*author*] *account* [*command-account*] [*local*]]:
command-account means that all the command lines executed by the user are forwarded to the tacacs + server via the tacacs + account packet;
local means that the local authentication is attempted only when remote authentication fails.

2.3.5 Configuration Example for Remote Authentication

1. Network requirements

Here, only tacacs + is used as the authentication server. For the configuration of the RADIUS authentication server, refer to the 802.1x manual.

Before authentication, make sure that a.LOT can communicate with the authentication server. B. The login user exists on the authentication server. C. The parameters configured on the OLT are the same as those of the authentication server, such as key and port number.

2. Configuration example

Configure the related parameters of tacacs + server

Configure the authentication type (the default type ascii is optional)

OptiWay(config)#tacacs+ authentication-type ascii

Configure the address and key of the master authentication server

OptiWay(config)#tacacs+ primary server 192.168.1.10 key 123456

Configure the address and key of slave authentication server (No configuration is required when there is no backup server)

OptiWay(config)#tacacs+ secondary server 192.168.1.11 key 123456

Configure to use the master server after the fault recovery of master server (No configuration is required when there is no backup server))

OptiWay(config)#tacacs+ preemption-time 20

#display the information

OptiWay(config)#show tacacs+

Primary Server Configurations:

IP address: : 192.168.1.10

Connection port: 49

Connection timeout: : 5

Key: 123456

Secondary Server Configurations:

IP address: : 192.168.1.11

Connection port: 49

Connection timeout: : 5

Key: 123456

configure to use tacasc+ to perform remote authentication

OptiWay(config)#muser tacacs+

2.4 IPLimit

2.4.1 Overview for IP Limit

IP limit restricts the users IP who log in to the OLT, that is, only the users with specified IP can access the OLT. The IP limit can improve system security.

2.4.2 Configure IP Limit

By default, there is no restriction, that is, any IP can access the OLT, as long as the user name and password are correct. If you need to allow users with the specified IP to access the OLT, you must first configure them to not allow any IP access, and then configure the allowed IP addresses.

The configuration for telnet user access also applies to users via ssh.

Configure IP Limit

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Allow all IPs access	login-access-list [snmp telnet web] 0.0.0.0 [0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255]	optional default setting
Do not allow any IP access	no login-access-list [all telnet snmp web]	required
Allows specified IP access	login-access-list [snmp telnet web] <i>ip-address mask</i>	required
Display the configurations	show login-access-list	optional
Limit the number of users login through Telnet and entering privileged mode at the same time	login-access-list telnet-limit <i>user-number</i>	optional 5 by default

2.4.3 Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

OLTIP=192.168.1.1/24, only allow 192.168.1.0/24 ip network segment through the Telnet login management OLT.

2. Configuration steps

#check default setting: all IPs can login OLT through telnet.

OptiWay(config)#show login-access-list

sno	ipAddress	wildcard	bits	terminal
1	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	snmp	
2	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	web	
3	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	telnet	

Total [3] entry.

#Do not allow any IP to telnet to the OLT

OptiWay(config)#no login-access-list telnet all

Configure to allow the 192.168.1.0/24 network to access the OLT via telnet

OptiWay(config)#login-access-list telnet 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255

OptiWay(config)#show login-access-list

sno	ipAddress	wildcard	bits	terminal
1	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	snmp	
2	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	web	
3	192.168.1.0	0.0.0.255	telnet	

Total [3] entry.

2.5 Timeout Configuration

2.5.1 Timeout overview

The user who login via telnet, ssh, console terminal, if login for a long time, but not perform any operation, it will not only be very insecure, but also account for cpu process. Therefore, if the logged-in user does not operate for a long time, the system automatically forces it to exit, known as the timeout function.

2.5.2 Timeout Configuration

Timeout Configuration		
operation	command	remark
Enter the privilege configuration mode	enable	required
Enable and configure the timeout value	timeout <i>min</i>	Optional; Enabled by default, and the timeout value is 20m.
Disable the timeout function	no timeout	optional
Display the timeout configuration	show running-config oam	optional

 Note:

Timeout configuration only takes the effects on the telnet, ssh, console terminal; web terminal timeout mechanism needs to be configured on the web.

3. Port Configuration

3.1 Port Basic Configuration

For OLT devices, only Ethernet ports are supported, so the following configurations are for Ethernet ports.

3.1.1 Enter Port Configuration Mode

Enable port		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Enter bulk ports mode	interface range {ethernet pon} <i>port-number to</i> {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	

3.1.2 Enable the Port

By default, all of the OLT ports are enabled, that is to say, the port will be in linkup state if the OLT is on-line. However, for security reasons, some certain ports will be disabled, and these ports will be in linkdown state even when the OLT is on-line.

Enable the Port		
operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Enable the port	no shutdown	optional, default settings
disable the port	shutdown	optional
Display the port detailed configuration	show interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	optional
Display the port brief configurations	show interface brief ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	optional

3.1.3 Interface Description

Interface Description		
operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure interface description	description	optional
Delete interface description	no description	optional, default settings
Display interface description	show description interface [{ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Display the interface detailed configuration	show interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	optional
Display the interface brief configurations	show interface brief ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	optional

3.1.4 Duplex Mode

Duplex Mode		
operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure duplex mode	duplex { auto full half }	optional
Restore default mode	no duplex	optional , auto by default
Display the interface detailed configuration	show interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	optional
Display the interface brief configuration	show interface brief ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	optional

3.1.5 Interface Rate

Interface Rate		
operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure interface rate	speed { 10auto 10 100auto 100 1000auto 1000 10000 auto }	optional
Restore the default rate	no speed	optional , auto by default
Display the interface detailed configuration	show interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	optional
Display the interface brief configuration	show interface brief ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	optional

Configure 1G optical-interface to run 100M

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	It should be combo interface
Restore 1000M optical-interface to run 1000M	phystate combo	optional By default, it runs 1000M
Configure 1000M optical-interface to run 100M	phystate 100base-fx	required

Note:

Different interface supports different port-rate, for example, 10G optical-port only supports the rate of 1000 and 10000. No command means it does not support. Please refer to our actual configuration.

3.1.6 Switch between Optical Port and Copper Port of Combo-Port

OLT combo-port can be able to use fiber port as well as copper port to communicate. By default, the OLT will use copper port to communicate. It allows configuring to use combo fiber or combo copper.

The functions of these three modes are as follows:

combo fiber: it can only use fiber port to communicate. Even if the fiber is disconnected, it cannot use copper port to communicate;

combo copper: it can only use copper port to communicate. Even if the cable is disconnected, it cannot use fiber port to communicate;

combo auto-media: By default, the OLT will use copper port to communicate. If the cable is disconnected, it allows using fiber port to communicate. An OLT that does not have a configuration command will also run this mode by default.

Switch between Optical Port and Copper Port of Combo-Interface

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	It should be combo-port
Configure combo fiber	combo fiber	required
Configure combo copper	combo copper	optional
Configure the copper port-priority mode	combo auto-media	optional By default, the OLT will use copper port to communicate. If the cable is disconnected, it allows using fiber port to communicate.
Display the configuration information	show ingress [interface <i>port-number</i>]	optional

 Note:

The device which has no configuration commands means it cannot support this function. By default, the OLT will use copper port to communicate. If the cable is disconnected, it allows using fiber port to communicate. That is, if you want to use fiber port to communicate, you should disconnect the copper port. Please refer to our actual commands.

3.1.7 Rate Control Mode

When two gigabit ports are connected and their rates are configured to be force mode, these two ports should be in master mode and slave mode respectively so as to make successful docking ports. Only a few devices need to be configured, the device which has no command means it does not need to be configured.

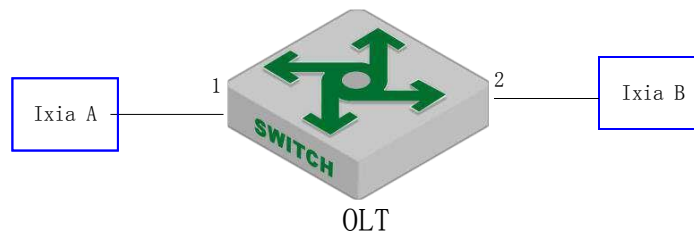
Rate Control Mode

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	required
Configure master mode	port-control mode master	required
Configure slave mode	port-control mode slave	required
Restore auto-negotiation mode	no port-control mode	optional, default setting
Display the configuration information	show port-control mode	optional

3.1.8 Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

Configure the description of port 1: test, modify the priority to be 7, configure the interface only accept tag frame, disable the ingress filtering.



schematic diagram of interface basic configuration

2. Configuration steps

Configure the description

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#description test
```

Modify the priority

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#priority 7
```

Configure the interface only accept tag frame

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#ingress acceptable-frame tagged
```

Disable the ingress filtering

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#no ingress filtering
```

Create vlan 100, only includes interface 2, and interface 2 adopts trunk mode.

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport mode trunk
```

3. Result validation

(1) tester A forwards the message of vlan 100 to port 1, and the tester port can be able to receive the message of vlan 100;

(2) tester A forwards untag message to port 1, and port 1 discards the untag message.

3.2 Port Aggregation Configuration

3.2.1 Overview for Port Aggregation

Port aggregation is to aggregate multiple physical ports together to form an aggregation group to implement load balancing and redundant backup of links.

The basic configuration of the ports in an aggregation group must be consistent. The basic configuration includes STP, VLAN, port attributes and so forth.

STP configurations include STP enable / disable, STP priority, and STP cost.

VLAN configurations include: the port which is allowed to pass the VLAN, port PVID.

The configuration of the port attributes is as follows: port speed, duplex mode (must be full duplex), and link type (that is, trunk, hybrid, and access) should be corresponding.

On the same OLT, if these attributes of a port in an aggregation group are modified, the remaining ports in the same aggregation group are automatically synchronized.

According to different aggregation modes, port aggregation can be classified into static aggregation and dynamic LACP aggregation.

There are three types of LACP protocol models:

Static mode (on): Does not run LACP protocol

Dynamic active mode: In active mode, the port automatically initiates LACP negotiation
Dynamic passive mode: In passive mode, a port only responds to LACP negotiation
When docking with another device, static can only dock with static, active can dock with active or passive, passive can only dock with activate.

3.2.2 Configure the Aggregation Group ID

The same port cannot join multiple ch-id at the same time. If a member exists in an aggregation group, you cannot directly delete the aggregation group. You must remove the member from the aggregation group firstly.

You can directly create an aggregation id under global configuration mode or automatically create when adding a port to an aggregation group.

Lacp id Configuration		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the aggregation group ID	[no] channel-group <i>ch-id</i>	optional

3.2.3 Configure the Aggregation Group

Port aggregation includes static and dynamic. “ON” refers to static aggregation while the “active” or “passive” refers to dynamic aggregation. Dynamic aggregation needs to negotiate with the other side via the lacp protocol while static aggregation does not.

A static aggregation group can have up to eight port members.

A dynamic LACP can contain up to 12 members, 8 of which are in band1 state, and the other four are in the backup state. Only members with band1 status will forward normal traffic. When the members of the *band1* state linkdown, the backup member with the highest port priority becomes the band1 state.

operation	command	remark
Enter the interface configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	-
Add a port to an aggregation group	channel-group <i>ch-id</i> mode {on active passive }	required
Remove the port from the aggregation group	no channel-group <i>ch-id</i>	optional
Display the information of the aggregation group	show lacp internal [<i>ch-id</i>]	optional
Display the neighbor information of the aggregation group	show lacp neighbor [<i>ch-id</i>]	optional

3.2.4 Configure the Load Balancing Policy

After the aggregation group takes effect, it will forward the service flow among LACP members according to certain policies. The default load balancing uses the src-mac and it can be modified. There is no command to view the load policy separately. You can find the configuration information via *show lacp internal [ch-id]*.

Configure the load balancing policy

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the load balancing policy (all groups)	channel-group load-balance {src-mac dst-mac src-dst-mac src-dst-ip src-ip dst-ip }	
Configure the load	channel-group <i>ch-id</i> load-balance {src-mac dst-mac src-dst-mac	

balancing policy (one certain group)	src-dst-ip src-ip dst-ip }	
Restore the default load policy	no channel-group load-balance	optional

3.2.5 Configure the System Priority

In dynamic LACP mode, the master OLT and slave OLT are selected according to the system ID. System ID is determined by the system priority and the local MAC address. When select the master OLT and slave OLT, compare the priority firstly, the smaller value wins; the same priority, compared MAC, the smaller MAC value wins.

The default system priority is 32768.

Configure the System Priority

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the priority of the system	lacp system-priority value	optional
Restore the default configuration	no lacp system-priority	optional
Display the system priority configuration	show lacp sys-id	optional

3.2.6 Configure the Port Priority

When a dynamic LACP is running, the master OLT selects the logical port according to the port ID which consists of port priority and port number. The logical port in LACP is used to forward protocol packets, such as stp.

When the master OLT selects the logic port: Compare the priority firstly, the smaller value wins; If the priority is the same, then compare the port number, the smaller value wins. By default, ports priorities are the same, and the value is equal to 128. However, the port priority value can be modified. Moreover, the priority needs to be a multiple of 16, if the input value N is not an integer multiple of 16, it will automatically use the result of N divisible by 16. For example, if you set the port priority as 17, the actual success is issued $17 \div 16 = 1$.

The logical port on the OLT does not need to be selected, and directly uses the LACP member port which connected to the master OLT 's logical port.

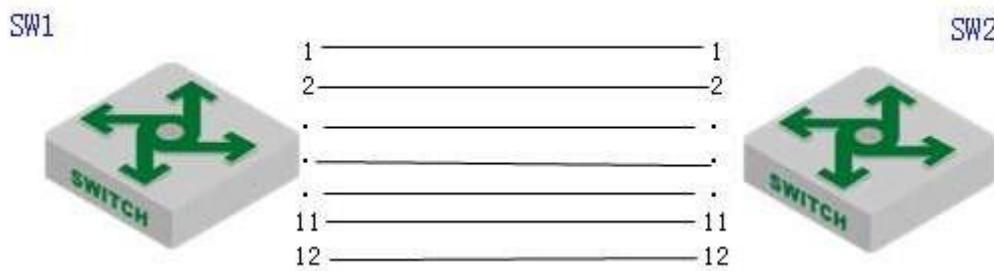
Configure the Port Priority

operation	command	remark
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet port-number	-
Configure interface priority	lacp port-priority value	optional
Restore default priority	no lacp port-priority	optional

3.2.7 LACP Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

As shown below, the 1-12 ports of SW1 and SW2 respectively run dynamic LACP.



sketch map of LACP

2. Configuration steps

#SW1 CONFIGURATION:

```
SW1(config)#channel-group 10
```

```
SW1(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 to ethernet 0/12
```

```
SW1(config-if-range)#channel-group 10 mode active
```

SW2 CONFIGURATION:

```
SW2(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 to ethernet 0/12
```

```
SW2(config-if-range)#channel-group 2 mode active
```

3. Result validation

After the dynamic LACP negotiation succeeds, the information is displayed

```
SW1(config)#show lacp internal
```

load balance: src-mac

Channel: 10, dynamic channel

Port	State	A-Key	O-Key	Priority	Logic-port	Actor-state
e0/1	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/2	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/3	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/4	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/5	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/6	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/7	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/8	bndl	11	11	128	1	10111100
e0/9	standby	11	11	128	9	10110000
e0/10	standby	11	11	128	10	10110000
e0/11	standby	11	11	128	11	10110000
e0/12	standby	11	11	128	12	10110000

actor-state: activity/timeout/aggregation/synchronization
collecting/distributing/defaulted/expired

3.3 Port Isolation Configuration

3.3.1 Port Isolation

Through the port isolation feature, you can add the ports that need to be controlled into an isolation group, which can not only improve the security of the network by separating Layer 2 and Layer 3 among the ports in the isolation group according to the type of the isolation group, but also provide users with a flexible network solution.

If the port isolation group is configured, the downstream ports cannot communicate with each

other while the upstream and downstream ports can communicate with each other.

Configure port isolation based on port configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	-
delete all uplink ports	no port-isolation uplink all	required
Configure port isolation	port-isolation uplink {ethernet pon} port-number	required
Delete port isolation	no port-isolation uplink [all {ethernet pon} port-number]	optional
Display the isolation port	show port-isolation	All modes are executable

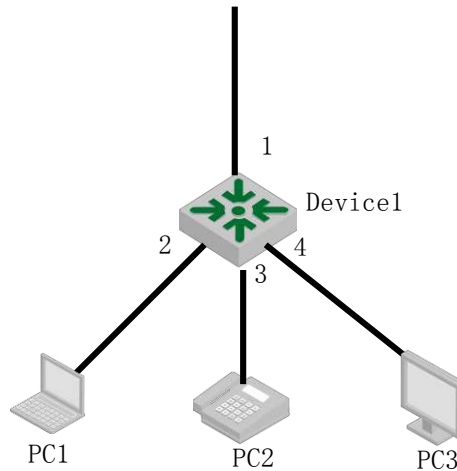
 Note:

In this configuration, the port that is not configured as an isolated port is the uplink port.

3.3.2 Configuration Example for Port Isolation

1. Network requirements

PC1, PC2 and PC3 are connected to ports 2, 3, and 4 of the OLT. The OLT is connected to the external network through port 1. PC1, PC2, and PC3 need to be isolated between Layer 2 and Layer 3. The networking diagram is as follows:



sketch map of port isolation

2. Configuration steps:

```
# Configure ports 2, 3, and 4 as downlink ports and port 1 as uplink ports
OptiWay(config)#interface rang ethernet 0/2 to interface ethernet 0/4
OptiWay(config-if-rang)#port-isolation uplink ethernet 0/1
```

3. Result validation

```
OptiWay(config)#show isolate-port
downlink port :uplink port
e0/2. : e0/1.
e0/3. : e0/1.
e0/4. : e0/1.
```

At the moment, e0/0/2, e0/0/3 and e0/0/4 cannot communicate with each other. They can only

communicate with e0/0/1.

3.4 Loopback

3.4.1 Loopback Overview

A loopback test allows you to send and receive data from the same serial port to verify that the port is operational. To perform this test, you need to temporarily connect the proper pins to allow signals to be sent and received on the same port. During the test, the port cannot transmit the packets. Only when this test is finished can the packets be transmitted normally.

3.4.2 Configure Loopback

Configure Loopback		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Inner loop test	loopback internal	required
Outer loop test	loopback external	required
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	optional
Loopback internal	loopback internal	optional
Loopback external	loopback external	optional

3.4.3 Loopback Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

No

2. Configuration steps

No

3.Result validation

(1) inner loop test

OptiWay(config)#interface interface range ethernet 0/1 to ethernet 0/2

OptiWay(config-if-range)#loopback internal

Port ethernet e0/1 internal looptest successfully

Port ethernet e0/2 internal looptest successfully

(2) outer loop test

OptiWay(config-if-range)#loopback external

Port ethernet e2/0/5 external looptest successfully

Port ethernet e2/0/6 external looptest successfully

3.5 VCT - Virtual Cable Test

3.5.1 VCT Overview

VCT is used to test whether the network is normal or open or short or impedance mismatch and so forth.

3.5.2 Configure VCT

The command of vct run should be performed under global configuration mode, and it is applied to all ports; if you run the command of vct run under the interface configuration mode, it can only test that interface only. It can find out the errors and the location of the errors.

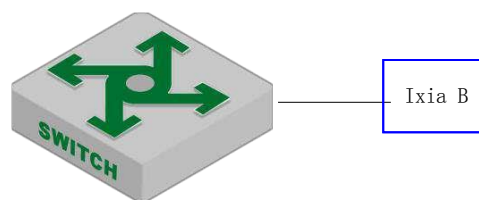
System also supports VCT autotest. When the VCT is enabled, it will automatically perform the VCT if there are the ports in the link down state.

Configure VCT		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
vct by manually	vct run	required
vct by automatically	vct auto-run	optional
Display vct configuration	show vct auto-run	optional
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	-
vct by manually	vct run	optional
vct by automatically	vct auto-run	optional

3.5.3 VCT Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

Connect the tester with the OLT.



olt

VCT schematic diagram

2. Configuration steps

No

3. Result validation

(1) Perform the vct on the port which is connected to cables:

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1

Port ethernet 0/1 VCT result :

	TX pair	RX pair
status :	NORMAL	NORMAL
locate :	-	-

(2) Perform the vct on the port which is not connected to cables:

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#interface ethernet 0/12

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/12)#vct run

Port ethernet 0/12 VCT result :

	TX pair	RX pair
status :	OPEN	OPEN
locate :	7	6

3.6 DDM- Digital Diagnostic Monitor

3.6.1 DDM Overview

DDM (Digital Diagnostic Monitor) is used to test SFP parameter, for example: Temperature, Vcc, Tx Bias Current, Tx Power, Rx Power.

3.6.2 Show DDM Test Information

Display DDM Test Information		
operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Show DDM Test Information	show interface sfp [ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	required

Note:

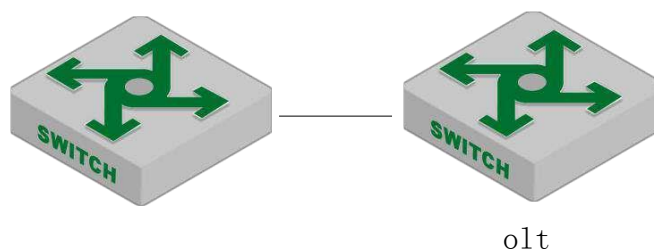
Insert the optical module, you can perform DDM detection

PON port does not support this function.

3.6.3 DDM Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

OLT and the reference device are connected with the SFP which supports DDM test to check the information of DDM test.



sketch map of DDM test

2.Configuration steps

No

3.Result validation

Display DDM test information on the OLT

OptiWay(config)#show interface sfp ethernet 0/1/1

Port e0/1/1 :

Common information:

Transceiver Type	:SFP
Compliance	10G BASE-LR
Connector Type	:LC
WaveLength(nm)	1310
Transfer Distance(m)	:10000(9um)
Digital Diagnostic Monitoring	:YES
VendorName	:WTD

Manufacture information:

Manu. Serial Number :BP132500260047
 Manufacturing Date :2013-06-19
 VendorName :WTD
 Diagnostic information:
 Temperature(°C) 28
 Voltage(V) :3.3098
 Bias Current(mA) :35.419
 Bias High Threshold(mA) :70.00
 Bias Low Threshold(mA) :15.00
 RX Power(dBm) :-2.80
 RX Power High Threshold(dBm) :0.00
 RX Power Low Threshold(dBm) :-15.20
 TX Power(dBm) :-3.10
 TX Power High Threshold(dBm) :0.00
 TX Power Low Threshold(dBm) :-8.20

3.7 Port-Statistic

The port will calculate the status of receive packet and transmit packet to make it easier for administrator to analyze failure causes.

3.7.1 Ordinary Port Packet- statistic

Generally speaking, statistic information includes the rate of receiving packet and transmitting packet, the errors of receive packet and transmit packet, classified statistic according to the byte, multicast& unicast& broadcast, packet loss statistic. Please refer to the instance example for the detailed information.

Ordinary Port- statistic		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Display port-statistic information	show statistic interface ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	required
Clear port-statistic	clear interface ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	optional
Display interface real-time statistic information	show statistics dynamic interface	required
Display the port utilization	show utilization interface	required
Display the interface information	show interface [{ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	optional

3.7.2 CPU Port- statistic

This function is used to calculate the packet counts transmitted to cpu.

Ordinary Port- statistic		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Display cpu port-statistic information	show cpu statistic [{ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	required
Clear cpu port-statistic	clear cpu-statistics	optional
Display cpu classified statistic information	show cpu-classification [interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Clear cpu classified statistic information	clear cpu-classification [interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	optional

Display the port utilization	show utilization interface	optional
Display cpu vacancy rate	show cpu-utilization	optional

3.7.3 5-minutes Port Rate Statistic

This function is used to calculate the average rate of receive packet and transmit packet in specified time. The default statistical cycle and largest statistical period are five minutes.

5-miniutes port rate statistic		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the port- rate statistic interval	[no] port-rate-statistics interval <i>value</i>	optional 5 minutes by default “No command” is used to restore the default settings
Display port- rate statistic information	show statistics interface [{ ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>]	optional

3.7.4 Port Statistic of Aggregation Group

This function is used to calculate the receive packet and transmit packet of the aggregation group.

Port Statistic of Aggregation Group		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Display LACP statistic information	show statistics channel-group [<i>channel-id</i>]	required
Clear LACP statistic information	clear channel-group [<i>channel-id</i>]	required
Display LACP real-time statistic information	show statistics dynamic interface channel-group	required

3.7.5 Higing Interface Statistic

Only part of the high-end equipment possesses higing ports, for example, 8600 series. Other equipment does not support this function.

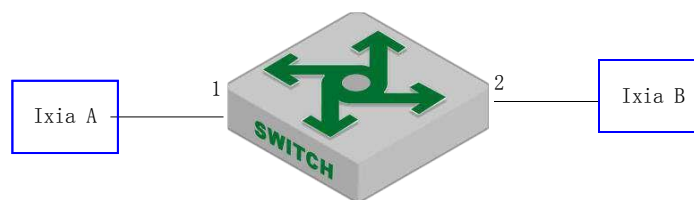
Higing Interface statistic		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Display higing statistic information of main control panel	show statistics higing [<i>port-number</i>]	required
Clear higing statistic information of main control panel	clear higing-statistics { all higing-port <i>port-number</i> }	required
Display higing statistic information of service port	show statistics higing line-board <i>bord-number</i> [higing-port <i>port-number</i>]	required

Clear higig statistic information of service port	clear line-board {all board-number [higig-port port-number]}	higig-statistics board-number required
--	--	---

3.7.6 Configuration Example of Interface Statistic

1. Network requirements

Tester A forwards packets to DUT with line speed to check interface statistic information.



sketch map of interface statistic

2.Configuration steps

No

3.Result validation

Display interface statistic information

OptiWay(config)#show statistics interface ethernet 0/1

Port number : e0/1

last 5 minutes input rate 6198600 bits/sec, 12106 packets/sec

last 5 minutes output rate 28256 bits/sec, 55 packets/sec

64 byte packets:4267810

65-127 byte packets:0

128-255 byte packets:0

256-511 byte packets:0

512-1023 byte packets:0

1024-1518 byte packets:0

4267707 packets input, 273132992 bytes , 1 discarded packets

4267707 unicasts, 0 multicasts, 0 broadcasts

1 input errors, 0 FCS error, 0 symbol error, 0 false carrier

1 runs, 0 giants

23763 packets output, 1520832 bytes, 0 discarded packets

0 unicasts, 23763 multicasts, 0 broadcasts

0 output errors, 0 deferred, 0 collisions

0 late collisions

Total entries: 1.

OptiWay(config)#show interface ethernet 0/1

Fast Ethernet e0/1 current state: enabled, port link is up

Time duration of linkup is 31 second

Hardware address is 00:0a:5a:00:04:1e

SetSpeed is auto, ActualSpeed is 100M, Duplex mode is full

Current port type: 100BASE-T

Priority is 0

Flow control is disabled

Broadcast storm control target rate is 50000pps

PVID is 1
 Port mode: hybrid
 Untagged VLAN ID : 1
 Input : 5361414 packets, 343130240 bytes
 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 5361414 unicasts
 Output : 23763 packets, 1520832 bytes
 0 broadcasts, 23763 multicasts, 0 unicasts

3.8 Flow Control

3.8.1 Overview for Flow Control

When one-side OLT and the other-side OLT enable the flow control function, if the one-side OLT is congested:

- The one-side OLT sends a message to other-side OLT to notify the other-side OLT to stop sending packets or slow down the sending speed.
- After receiving the message, the other-side OLT stops sending packets to the one-side or slows down the sending speed. This prevents packets from being lost and ensures normal operation of the network services.

3.8.2 Configure Flow Control

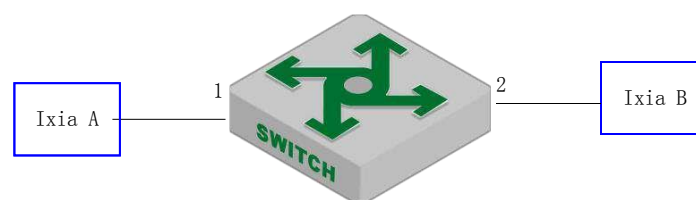
Configure Flow Control		
operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable flow control function	[no]flow-control	required; Disabled by default.
Display the flow control configuration information	show flow-control interface [ethernet port-number]	optional

 Note:
 PON port does not support this function.

3.8.3 Configuration Example for Flow Control

1. Network requirements

Tester A, OLT port1 and port2 enable flow control, port2 with export bandwidth 1M, tester A sends packets to ixia B, and then you can check whether the DUT issued flow control frame.



sketch map of flow control

2. Configuration steps

```
#configure the flow control of port1 and port2
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-range)#flow-control
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
```

```
# configure port2 with export bandwidth 1M
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#bandwidth egress 1024
```

3.Result validation

(1) Tester A enables the flow control, wire-speed forwarding;----- Tester A received flow control frame issued by DUT, and the packet rate automatically adjusted to 1M.

4. VLAN Configuration

4.1 VLAN Overview

Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) is the technology which realizing virtual work group through segmenting the LAN devices into every network segment logically but not segmenting the LAN devices into every network segment physically. IEEE issued the IEEE 802.1Q in 1999, which was intended to standardize VLAN implementation solutions.

Network managers can logically segment the physical LAN into different broadcast domains via VLAN technology. Each VLAN contains a group of computer workstation with the same demands. The workstations of a VLAN do not have to belong to the same physical LAN segment. With VLAN technology, the broadcast and unicast traffic within a VLAN will not be forwarded to other VLANs. Therefore, it is very helpful in traffic controlling, saving device investment, simplifying network management and improving security. The following are VLAN features:

Compared with the traditional Ethernet, VLAN enjoys the following advantages.

helpful in traffic controlling

In traditional network, mass broadcast data will be sent to all network devices directly regardless of whether it is necessary or not, leading to network jitter consequently. However, VLAN supports to configure the necessary communication device in each VLAN so as to reduce broadcast and then improve network efficiency.

providing higher security

Device can only communicate with another device under the condition that both of them belongs to the same VLAN. For example, it must be under the help of router device if the VLAN device of Research and Development Department needs to connect with the VLAN device of Product Department. In this way, these two departments cannot communicate directly so as to improve system security function.

reducing network configuration workload

VLAN can be used to group specific hosts. When the physical position of a host changes within the range of the VLAN, you need not change its network configuration.

4.1.1 Vlan Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Create/ delete vlan	(no) vlan <i>vlan-list</i>	
Add vlan interface	switchport {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	
Specify vlan description	description <i>string</i>	

4.1.2 Interface Default vlan ID

Interface default vlan is also called pvid. When receiving a untagged packet, system will add a tag to the packet in which the VLAN ID is the default VLAN ID.

Configure interface default vlan ID

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure interface	switchport default vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	optional

pvid		
Restore default pvid	no switchport default vlan	pvid=1 by default.
Display interface detailed configuration	show interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	optional
Display interface brief configuration	show interface brief ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	optional

4.1.3 Interface Type

Interface type can be divided into three types according to the different process modes the interface performs on tag label:

Access interface: the interface only belongs to one vlan, and it usually is used to connect the terminal device.

Trunk: the interface can be able to receive and forward multiple vlans. When the message is forwarded, the default vlan message will not carry the tag whereas the other vlan will carry the tag, and the tag is applied to the OLT interface.

Hybrid interface: the interface can be able to receive and forward multiple vlans, and it allows multiple vlans to carry the tag or not carry the tag.

Interface type	Processing on receiving message		Processing on forwarding message
	Untag	Tag	
Access	Receive it and add a tag with VID being equal to PVID.	If VID of the packet is equal to the port permitted VID, receive it; if VID is different, discard it.	Strip the Tag and transmit the packet as the VID of the packet is equal to the port permitted VID
Hybrid			If VID of the packet is equal to the port permitted untag VID, remove the tag and transmit it; If VID of the packet is equal to the port permitted tag VID, keep the tag and transmit it.
Trunk			If VID of the packet is equal to the port permitted VID, keep the tag and transmit it.

Configure the port VLAN mode

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure interface vlan mode	switchport mode {access hybrid trunk}	Optional; Hybrid by default.

4.1.4 VLAN Attributes Based on Hybrid Interface

Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure interface vlan mode	switchport mode hybrid	Optional; Hybrid by default
Allow the specified vlan to pass this hybrid port	switchport hybrid {tagged untagged} vlan { <i>vlan-list</i> all }	“tagged attribute” means that the vlan packet carries tag; “untagged attribute” means that the vlan packet does not carry

		tag;
Does not allow the specified vlan to pass this hybrid port	no switchport hybrid vlan <i>vlan-list</i>	

4.1.5 VLAN Attributes Based on Trunk Interface

Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure interface vlan mode	switchport modetrunk	Optional; Hybrid by default;
Allow the specified vlan to pass this trunk port	switchport trunk allowed vlan { <i>vlan-list</i> <i>all</i> }	
Does not allow the specified vlan to pass this trunk port	no switchport hybrid vlan { <i>vlan-list</i> <i>all</i> }	

4.1.6 Configure port priority

When OLT receives a untagged packet, system will add a vlan tag to the packet in which the vid value in the tag is the PVID value and the priority value is the interface priority value.

Configure the interface priority

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure port priority	priority <i>value</i>	optional
Restore default priority	no priority	optional 0 by default
Display interface detailed configuration	show interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	optional
Display interface brief configuration	show interface brief ethernet [<i>port-number</i>]	optional

4.1.7 Ingress Filtering

By default, interface will check whether the receiving packet belongs to the vlan member, if it is, the interface will perform the forward processing or it will discard the packet. This process is called ingress filtering. OLT will enable this function by default and this function is allowed to be disabled.

Ingress Filtering

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure ingress filtering	[no] ingress filtering	optional Enabled by default
Display the configuration information	show ingress [interface <i>port-number</i>]	optional

4.1.8 Configure Types of Interface acceptable-frame

By default, no matter tag packet or untag packet the OLT receives, it allows modifying the packets to be the type that the interface can be received.

Configure Types of Interface acceptable-frame

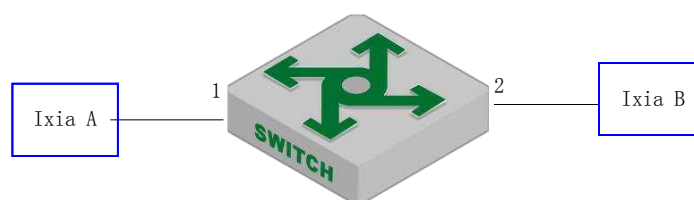
operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure interface priority	ingress acceptable-frame { all tagged }	“all” means it can receive the tag packets and untag packets; “tagged” means it can only receive the tag packets.
Display the configuration information	show ingress [interface <i>port-number</i>]	optional

4.1.9 Configuration Example

Example 1

1. Network requirements

Create vlan 100, including member 1 and 2, 1 is access port and 2 is trunk port.



sketch map of interface default vlan

2. Configuration steps

create vlan 100, and then add member 1 and member 2;

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
```

modify the vlan mode of port 1 and port 2, and then configure the pvid.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport mode access
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport default vlan 100
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport default vlan 100
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#exit
```

3. Result validation

display the information of port 1 and port 2

```
OptiWay(config)#show interface brief ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
```

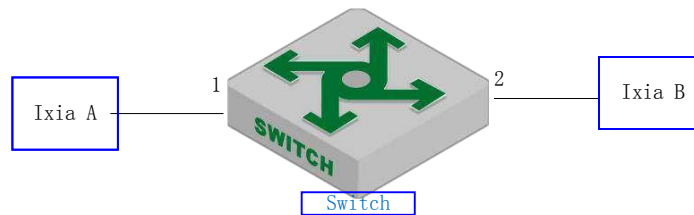
Port	Desc	Link	shutdn	Speed	Pri	PVID	Mode	TagVlan	UtVlan
e0/1		up	false	auto-f100	0	100	acc		100
e0/2		up	false	auto-f100	0	100	trk		100

Total entries: 2 .

Example 2

1. Network requirements

Configure port 1 to be access mode; configure port 2 to be trunk mode.



sketch map of interface vlan mode

2. Configuration steps

configure port 1 to be access mode;

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport mode access
```

configure port 2 to be trunk mode;

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#exit
```

3. Result validation

display the information of port 1 and port 2:

```
OptiWay(config)#show interface brief ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
```

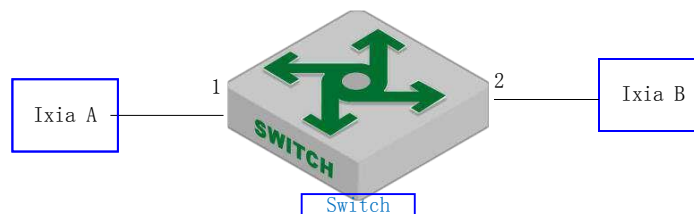
Port	Desc	Link	shutdn	Speed	Pri	PVID	Mode	TagVlan	UtVlan
e0/1		up	false	auto-f100	0	1	acc	1	
e0/2		up	false	auto-f100	0	1	trk	1	

Total entries: 2 .

Example 3

1. Network requirements

Create vlan 500, including member 1 and member 2; port 1 and port 2 are hybrid; configure the vlan 500 with tag in egress.



Tag attributes in hybrid egress

2. Configuration steps

configure vlan 500 and add member 1 and member 2;

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 500
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#show vlan 500
```

show VLAN information

```
VLAN ID          500
VLAN status      : static
VLAN member      : e0/1-e0/2.
Static tagged ports :
Static untagged Ports : e0/1-e0/2.
Dynamic tagged ports :
Total entries: 1 vlan.#
```

```
# configure vlan 100 with tag in egress of port 1 and port 2;
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport hybrid tagged vlan 500
OptiWay(config-if-range)#show vlan 500
show VLAN information
VLAN ID          500
VLAN status      : static
VLAN member      : e0/1-e0/2.
Static tagged ports : e0/1-e0/2.
Static untagged Ports :
Dynamic tagged ports :
Total entries: 1 vlan.
```

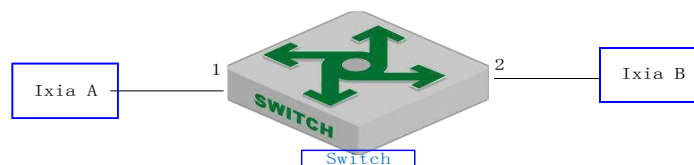
3.Result validation

(1) tester A forwards the unknown packet of vlan =500, ixia B can be able to receive the packet of vlan =500 with tag.

Example 4

1.Network requirements

Create vlan 100 and then add member 1 and member 2; create vlan 200 and then add member 1 and member 2.



sketch map of adding the port to vlan

2.Configuration steps

```
# create vlan 100 and then add member 1and member 2
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#show vlan 100
show VLAN information
VLAN ID          100
VLAN status      : static
VLAN member      : e0/1-e0/2.
Static tagged ports :
Static untagged Ports : e0/1-e0/2.
Dynamic tagged ports :
```

```
# create vlan 200 and then add member 1and member 2
```

```

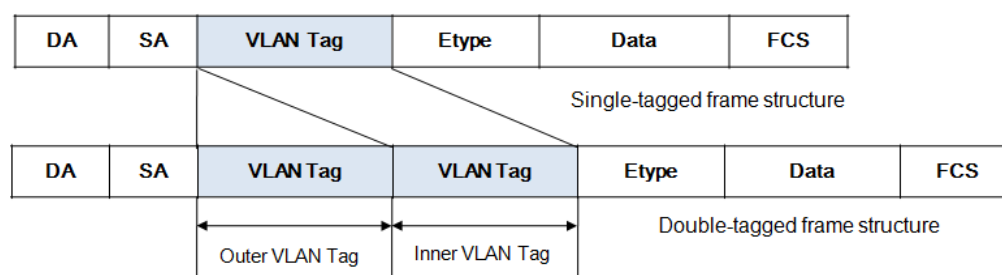
OptiWay(config)#vlan 200
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config-if-range)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport hybrid untagged vlan 200
OptiWay(config-if-range)#show vlan 200
show VLAN information
VLAN ID                200
VLAN status             : static
VLAN member             : e0/1-e0/2.
Static tagged ports     :
Static untagged Ports   : e0/1-e0/2.
Dynamic tagged ports    :
Total entries: 1 vlan.

```

4.2 QinQ Configuration

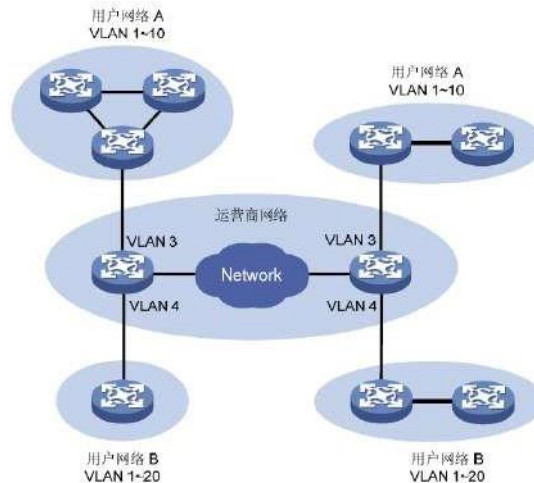
4.2.1 QINQ Overview

In the VLAN tag field defined in IEEE 802.1Q, only 12 bits are used for VLAN IDs, so an OLT can support a maximum of 4,094 VLANs. In actual applications, however, a large number of VLANs are required to isolate users, especially in metropolitan area networks (MANs), and 4,094 VLANs are far from satisfying such requirements. The generation of QinQ technology solves the insufficient of VLAN users. The following shows the structure of 802.1Q-tagged and double-tagged Ethernet frames. The QinQ feature enables a device to support up to 4,094 x 4,094 VLANs to satisfy the requirement for the amount of VLANs.



QinQ frame structure

The port QinQ feature is a flexible, easy-to-implement Layer 2 VPN technique, which enables the access point to encapsulate an outer VLAN tag in Ethernet frames from customer networks (private networks), so that the Ethernet frames will travel across the service provider's backbone network (public network) with double VLAN tags. The inner VLAN tag is the customer network VLAN tag while the outer one is the VLAN tag assigned by the service provider to the customer. In the public network, frames are forwarded based on the outer VLAN tag only, with the source MAC address learned as a MAC address table entry for the VLAN indicated by the outer tag, while the customer network VLAN tag is transmitted as part of the data in the frames.



QinQ application

A VLAN tag uses the tag protocol identifier (TPID) field to identify the protocol type of the tag. The value of this field, as defined in IEEE 802.1Q, is 0x8100. The device can identify whether there is corresponded VLAN Tag according to TPID. If configured TPID is the same as the corresponded field, packet is regarded as with VLAN Tag.

The TPID in an Ethernet frame has the same position with the protocol type field in a frame without a VLAN tag. To avoid problems in packet forwarding and handling in the network, you cannot set the TPID value to any of the values in the table below.

common protocol type values

Protocol type	value
ARP	0x0806
PUP	0x0200
RARP	0x8035
IP	0x0800
IPv6	0x86DD
PPPoE	0x8863/0x8864
MPLS	0x8847/0x8848
IPX/SPX	0x8137
IS-IS	0x8000
LACP	0x8809
802.1x	0x888E
GnLink	0x0765
GSTP	0X5524

In QinQ, there are four interface mode: none, customer, customer-no-static and uplink. After enabling QinQ, interface mode will be **none** mode by default.

Four interface modes are suitable for different applications:

1. None, this mode is suitable for device to connect PC directly, and the packet of this interface will try to identify outer VLAN tag and inner VLAN tag; the inner VLAN tag will be stripped before forwarding while whether the outer VLAN tag will be stripped or not is determined by the outer VLAN configuration.
2. Customer, the interface of this mode and the interface of the uplink mode form the static QinQ application. The packet which enter this interface will be considered not include outer VLAN tag and inner VLAN tag, so the packet will take the PVID or the other specified vlan ID as the packet outer VLAN ID; the outer VLAN tag will be stripped before forwarding regardless the outer VLAN configuration.
Customer interface needs to connect with the interface of user-device. The single VLAN tag enters from this interface will carry 2 VLAN tags when it is forwarded from the uplink interface.
3. customer-no-static, the interface of this mode and the interface of the uplink mode will form the dynamic QinQ application. The packet which enters this interface will try to

identify outer VLAN tag, and then match the dynamic QinQ rule according to the VLAN ID of outer VLAN tag. If the the dynamic QinQ rule is matched successfully, the packet will be considered not include outer VLAN tag and inner VLAN tag, what is more, it will take the specified VLAN ID as the outer VLAN ID; the outer VLAN tag will be stripped before forwarding regardless the outer VLAN configuration.

4. uplink, the interface of this mode needs to connect with the interface of operator-device. The packet which enters this interface will try to identify outer VLAN tag, and the packet will carry the inner VLAN tag before being forwarded, moreover, whether the outer VLAN tag will be stripped or not is determined by the outer VLAN configuration. The uplink interface judges whether the packet carries tag or not according to the vlan protocol number and the outer-tpid value. If the vlan protocol number is the same as the outer-tpid value, it will be taken as carrying with tag; if the vlan protocol number is the different from the outer-tpid value, it will be taken as not carrying with tag.

 Note:

The customer mode interface cannot communicate with none mode interface.

4.2.2 Static QINQ Overview

After enabling dtag function, device will not run static QinQ by default. Only when you configure customer under interface mode can the static QinQ take effect. Under the condition that the interface does not configure insert rule, the packet will be processed according to static QinQ. The following is static QinQ handling process:

1. Customer port process flow
Customer port will add vlan tag what is the same as interface pvid to the original packet and forward the packet in this vlan regardless whether the packet carries tag or not, whether the tpid is the same as configured outer-tpid/inner-tpid or not, whether the vid exists in the equipment or not.
2. Uplink port process flow
Whether the uplink port will insert a tag or not is decided by whether the packet carries tag or not. Whether the uplink port carries tag or not is decided by whether the vlan protocol number is the same as global outer-tpid value:
 - a) If the vlan protocol number is the same as global outer-tpid value, it will be taken as carrying with the tag and then it will forward the packet in the carried vlan without inserting a tag; if the carried vlan does not exists in the system, the packet will not be forwarded;
 - b) If the vlan protocol number is different from global outer-tpid value, it will insert a vlan tag according to the pvid firstly, and then add an outer-tpid according to the inner-tpid before forwarding;
3. TPID value processing
When the packet forwarded from customer port or uplink port, TPID value is always consistent with the outer-tpid value.

Static QinQ Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable(disable) global QinQ	[no]dtag	required
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	-
Specify the port QinQ	dtag mode {customer uplink}	required,

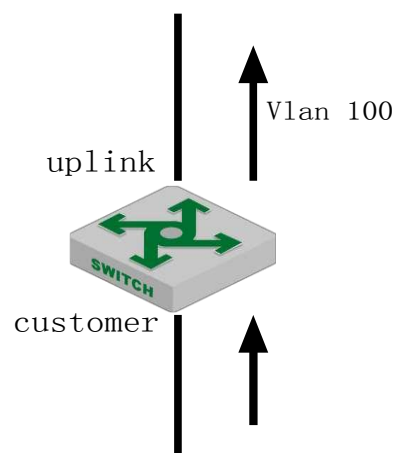
mode		customer and uplink interface form static qinq
Restore port default mode	no dtag mode	Optional none mode by default
Display qinq configuration	show dtag	any mode

4.2.3 Configuration Example for Static QinQ

1. Network requirements:

It requires packet add outer vlan 100 tag when forwarding from uplink interface regardless whether the packet carries VLAN tag or not and what the tag it will be.

Networking is as follows:



2. Configuration steps:

```
# enable global dtag
OptiWay(config)#dtag
# enter port 1, configure the QINQ port mode to be customer
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#dtag mode customer
# configure the default vlan of port 1 to be 100
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport default vlan 100
```

```
# enter port 2, configure the QINQ port mode to be uplink
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#dtag mode uplink
# configure port 2 to be trunk port
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport mode trunk
```

3. Result validation:

No matter whether the receiving packet of customer interface carries the vlan tag or not as well as what the tag value it will be, the packet will add the tag head of vlan 100 when transmit from uplink port.

4.2.4 Dynamic QINQ Overview

Uplink port can be able to configure insert rule. If the packet tag conforms to insert rule, it will be dealt according to the corresponding rule regardless what the configured outer-tpid value it will be.

Customer-no-static port will not only check whether the packet carries tag or not but also judge whether it conforms to the insert rule. If the packet carries tag and it conforms to the insert rule, it will be processed according to the dynamic QINQ, or it will be processed according to 802.1Q rule. The following is the detailed process:

1. Compared the ingress packet with the configured outer-tpid firstly. If the packet tpid is different from the configured outer-tpid, the packet will be processed according to 802.1Q rule, adding a tag according to the interface PVID;
2. If packet's tpid is the same as outer-tpid but the packet VID is not in the insert range, the packet will be processed according to 802.1Q rule, performing unvarnished transmission or discard;
3. If packet's tpid is the same as outer-tpid and the packet VID is in the insert range, the packet will be processed according to the dynamic QINQ:
 - a) The packet will be processed according to insert rule regardless whether the packet VID exists or not, adding an outer tag according to the insert rule;
 - b) If the outer vlan which corresponding to the insert rule does not exist, or the vlan exists but not includes the ingress, the packet will not perform any processing but discard it;
 - c) If the outer vlan which corresponding to the insert rule do exist but the vlan not includes any ingress port, the packet will be processed according to insert rule firstly, that is, this packet will learn the MAC address according to the outer vlan, but this packet will be discarded later

Dynamic QINQ Configuration

operation	command	operation
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable(disable) global QinQ	[no]dtag	required
Enter port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	-
QinQ mode of specified port	dtag mode {customer-no-static uplink}	required, customer-no-static and uplink interface form dynamic qinq
Restore the QinQ default mode of the interface	no dtag mode	Optional None mode by default
Configure insert rule	dtag insert start-vlanend-vlan service-vlan	required
Delete insert rule	no dtag insert {all start-vlanend-vlan }	optional
Display QinQ configuration	show dtag	any mode

 Note:

Static QinQ and dynamic QinQ can be able to enable at the same time. However, when configuring the dynamic QinQ rule, the dynamic QinQ rule will be determined according to the outer VLAN ID of static QinQ. Therefore, dynamic QinQ interface mode is recommended to be configured as customer-no-static.

4.2.5 Dynamic QINQ Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

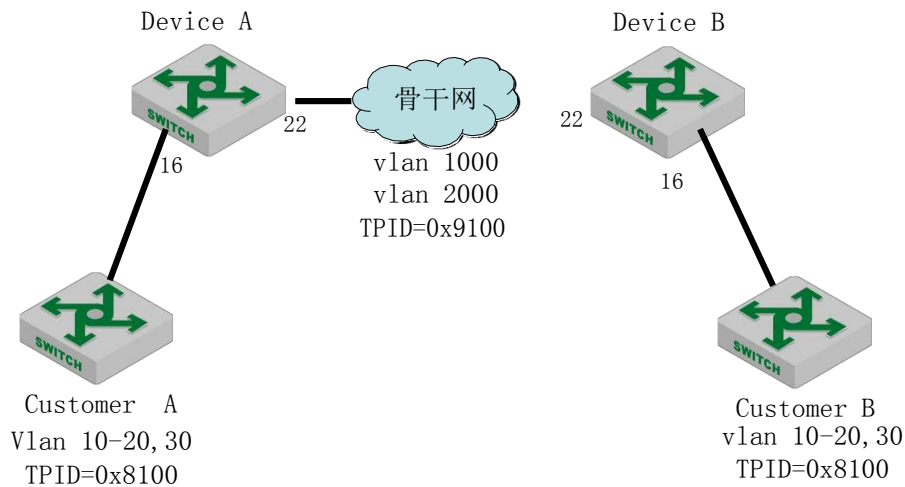
Device A and device B act as the operator's network to access the device. Customer A and customer B act as user ends network to access the device. Device A connects with device B via trunk port, allow vlan 1000 and vlan 2000 to pass through; use the equipment of other equipment manufacturers among device A and device B, TPID=0x9100;

It requires implementing the following requirements:

- a) After forwarded by the operator's network vlan1000, Customer A vlan10-20 packet can be able to communicate with customer B vlan 10-20 packet;

- b) After forwarded by the operator's network vlan2000, Customer A vlan30 packet can be able to communicate with customer B vlan 30 packet;

Network diagram is as follows:



2. Configuration steps

Device A configuration:

create vlan 1000 and vlan 2000, and then add them to user-port (port 16) and service-port (port 22)

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 1000,2000
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/16 ethernet 0/22
```

configure the service-port to be trunk port

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/22
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/22)#switchport mode trunk
```

enable global qinq function

```
OptiWay(config)#dtag
```

Configure outer tag tpid to be 0x9100

```
OptiWay(config)#dtag outer-tpid 9100
```

configure user-port qinq mode

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/16
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/16)# dtag mode customer-no-static
```

configure service-port qinq mode

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/22
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/22)#dtag mode uplink
```

configure the user-port insert rule

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/16
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/16)#dtag insert 10 20 1000
```

Set SVLAN successfully.

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/16)#dtag insert 30 30 2000
```

Set SVLAN successfully.

The configuration of Device B is the same as Device A, so no repeat here.

3. Result validation

After Customer A vlan10-20 packet passed through device A, the packet will carry the tag of vlan=1000, tpid=0x9100 to forward.

After Customer A vlan30 packet passed through device A, the packet outer carry the tag of vlan=2000, tpid=0x9100 to forward.

4.3 Adjustable Function of VLAN Tag TPID Value

4.3.1 Configure TPID Value of VLAN Tag to be Adjustable

TPID value of VLAN Tag		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure inner tag TPID value	dtag inner-tpid <i>tpid</i>	Optional 0x8100 by default
Restore default inner-tpid value	no dtag inner-tpid	optional
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	Outer-tpid can only be configured under port mode
Configure the outer tag TPID value	dtag outer-tpid <i>tpid</i>	Optional 0x8100 by default
Restore default outer-tpid value	no dtag outer-tpid	optional
Display tpid value	show dtag	any mode

Note:

1. When double tag packet communicates with CPU, packet inner vlan tpid information should be in line with equipment configuration. Otherwise, it can't not perform any communications.
2. When forwarded from uplink interface, the packet TPID value will be in line with the egress outer-tpid value.

4.3.2 Configuration Example for TPID Value Adjustable

```
Modify the inner tag tpid to be 0x9100
OptiWay(config)#dtag inner-tpid 9100
Modify the inner tag tpid to be 0x9200
OptiWay(config)#dtag outer-tpid 9200
Display TPID information
OptiWay(config)#show dtag
Current dtag status: enabled
inner-tpid      : 0x9100
outer-tpid      : 0x9200
cpu inner-tag   : vid 1 priority 0
interface       : dtag-mode
```

4.4 GVRP Configuration

4.4.1 GVRP Overview

GVRP is abbreviations of GARP VLAN Registration Protocol. It is a kind of application of GARP, based on GARP working mechanism to maintain VLAN dynamic register information in OLT and transfer it to other OLT. All OLTs that support GVRP can receive VLAN register information from other OLTs and dynamically upgrade local VLAN register information which includes: current VLAN members, and by which interface can reach VLAN members. And all OLTs supported GVRP can transfer local VLAN register information to other OLTs to make the consistency of the VLAN information of devices which support GVRP. VLAN register information transferred by GVRP includes static register information of local manual configuration and the dynamic register information of other OLT.

4.4.2 Enable GVRP

GVRP has two switches, one is under global configuration mode, and the other is under interface configuration mode. If you want to enable GVRP, these two switches should be in enable state.

By default, global GVRP and interface GVRP are disabled. It is important to note that, the GVRP can only be enabled on trunk port.

Enable GVRP

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enable global configuration GVRP	gvrp	required
Disable global configuration GVRP	No gvrp	required
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Enable GVRP	(no) gvrp	required, Use “no command” to disable GVRP

4.4.3 Configure the VLAN which Needs GVRP to Forward

The VLAN registration information transmitted by GVRP can be the local static VLAN or the VLAN learned via GVRP protocol. Moreover, this vlan can be transmitted via GVRP only after the administrator specified.

Configure the VLAN which Needs GVRP to forward

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure the VLAN which needs GVRP to forward	(no) garp permit vlan <i>vlan-list</i>	required, Use “no command” to cancel the configuration

4.4.4 Configure the VLAN which Forbids the Port to Forward

Configure the VLAN which Needs GVRP to forward

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port_num</i>	-
Configure the vlan which forbids port transmission	garp forbid vlan <i>id</i>	optional
Configure the vlan which allows port transmission	no garp forbid vlan <i>id</i>	optional

4.4.5 GVRP Display and Debugging

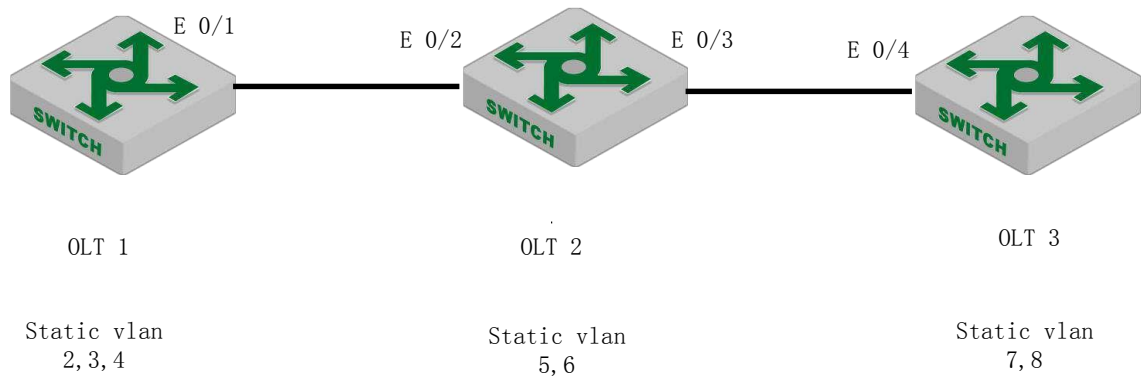
After finishing the above configurations, you can check the configuration via the following commands.

GVRP Display and Debugging

operation	command	remark
Display GVRP state (enable/disable)	show gvrp	It is executable in any modes.
Display the interface GVRP state (enable/disable)	show gvrp interface [ethernet device/slot/port]	
Display the VLAN which needs to be transmitted by GVRP	show garp permit vlan	

4.4.6 GVRP Configuration Example

1、Network requirements



Configuration example of GVRP service

As shown in the figure, OLT 1 and OLT 3 forward their static VLAN information to OLT 2 via GVRP protocol packet. OLT 2 transmits itself static VLAN and the VLAN that it learns via GVRP. At last, the VLAN information in OLT 1, OLT 2 and OLT 3 can be synchronized.

2、Configuration Roadmap:

- 1). Enable OLT 1 GVRP, and then distribute VLAN information announcement
- 2). Enable OLT 2 GVRP, and then distribute VLAN information announcement
- 3). Enable OLT 3 GVRP, and then distribute VLAN information announcement

3 、 Configuration steps

```
OptiWay configurations
OptiWay(config)# vlan 2-4
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1
Add VLAN port successfully.
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#interface e 0/1
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/1)#exit
OptiWay (config)#gvrp / configure GVRP
Turn on GVRP successfully.
OptiWay (config)#garp permit vlan 2-4
OptiWay (config)#interface e 0/1
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/1)#gvrp
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/1)#exit
OptiWay (config)#show gvrp // verify GVRP configuration
GVRP state : enable
OptiWay (config)#show gvrp interface ethernet 0/1
port GVRP status fixed-vlan forbidden-vlan
e0/1 enable 1-4
Total entries: 1.
OptiWay (config)#show garp permit vlan
VLAN 1 is Garp default permit VLAN
Other Garp permit VLAN :
2-4
```

```

OptiWay configurations
OptiWay (config)#vlan 5-6
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)# switchport ethernet 0/2 to ethernet 0/3
Add VLAN port successfully..
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay (config)#interface range ethernet 0/2 to ethernet 0/3
OptiWay (config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
OptiWay (config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay (config)#gvrp                                // Configure gvrp
Turn on GVRP successfully
OptiWay (config)#interface range ethernet 0/2 to ethernet 0/3
OptiWay (config-if-range)#gvrp.
OptiWay (config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay (config)#garp permit vlan 5-6
OptiWay (config)#show gvrp                            // verify gvrp configurations
GVRP state : enable
OptiWay (config)#show gvrp interface ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
port      GVRP status fixed-vlan          forbidden-vlan
e0/2  enable      1,5-6
e0/3  enable      1,5-6
Total entries: 2.
OptiWay (config)#show garp permit vlan
VLAN 1 is Garp default permit VLAN
Other Garp permit VLAN : 5-6

```

```

OptiWay configurations
OptiWay (config)#vlan 7-8
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/4
Add VLAN port successfully.
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#interface e 0/4
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/4)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/4)#exit
OptiWay (config)#gvrp                                // Configure gvrp
Turn on GVRP successfully.
OptiWay (config)#interface e 0/4
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/4)#gvrp
OptiWay (config-if-ethernet-0/4)#exit
OptiWay (config)#garp permit vlan 7-8
OptiWay (config)#show gvrp                            // verify gvrp configurations
GVRP state : enable
OptiWay (config)#show gvrp interface ethernet 0/4
port      GVRP status fixed-vlan          forbidden-vlan
e0/4  enable      1,7-8
Total entries: 1.

```

```

OptiWay (config)#show garp permit vlan
VLAN 1 is Garp default permit VLAN
Other Garp permit VLAN : 7-8

```

After finishing the configuration, you can use the command of “**show vlan**” to check the VLAN registration information learned via GVRP.
Check the vlan information on OLT 1, you can find that the vlan 5-8 is learned via GVRP.

```

OptiWay (config)#show vlan
show VLAN information
VLAN ID          1
VLAN status      : static
VLAN member      : e0/1-e0/2/2
Static tagged ports : e0/1

```

Static untagged Ports : e0/2-e0/2/2
Dynamic tagged ports :

show VLAN information
VLAN ID 2
VLAN status : static
VLAN member : e0/1.
Static tagged ports : e0/1.
Static untagged Ports :
Dynamic tagged ports :

show VLAN information
VLAN ID 3
VLAN status : static
VLAN member : e0/1.
Static tagged ports : e0/1.
Static untagged Ports :
Dynamic tagged ports :

show VLAN information
VLAN ID 4
VLAN status : static
VLAN member : e0/1.
Static tagged ports : e0/1.
Static untagged Ports :
Dynamic tagged ports :

show VLAN information
VLAN ID 5
VLAN status : dynamic
VLAN member : e0/1
Static tagged ports :
Static untagged Ports :
Dynamic tagged ports : e0/1

show VLAN information
VLAN ID 6
VLAN status : dynamic
VLAN member : e0/1
Static tagged ports :
Static untagged Ports :
Dynamic tagged ports : e0/1

show VLAN information
VLAN ID 7
VLAN status : dynamic
VLAN member : e0/1
Static tagged ports :
Static untagged Ports :
Dynamic tagged ports : e0/1

show VLAN information
VLAN ID 8
VLAN status : dynamic
VLAN member : e0/1
Static tagged ports :
Static untagged Ports :

Dynamic tagged ports : e0/1
Total entries: 8 vlan.

4.5 N:1 VLAN Translation

4.5.1 N:1 VLAN Translate Overview

There are two types of N:1 vlan translate, one is 1:1 vlan translate, and the other is N: 1 vlan translate. Definitions are as follows:

- 1:1 VLAN translate: modify the VLAN tag from one specified VLAN packet to be a new VLAN tag.
- N:1 VLAN translate: modify the different VLAN tags from two or multiple specified VLAN packets to be the same VLAN tag.

N:1 vlan translate function can be realized via vlan-swap or vlan-translate.

4.5.2 Configure vlan-translate

Configure vlan-translate		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the vlan translate of ingress table	vlan-translate ingress table <i>start-vid end-vid new-vid</i>	required
Delete the vlan translate of ingress table	no vlan-translate ingress table [<i>start-vid end-vid</i>]	optional
Configure the vlan translate of egress table	vlan-translate egress table <i>start-vid end-vid new-vid</i>	required
Delete the vlan translate of egress table	no vlan-translate egress table [<i>start-vid end-vid</i>]	optional
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	-
Enable/disable the ingress translation function	[no]vlan-translate ingress	required, both the ingress and the egress can be able to enable translate function
Enable/disable the egress translation function	[no]vlan-translate egress	required, both the ingress and the egress can be able to enable translate function
Display ingress translate table	show vlan-translate ingress table [<i>start-vid end-vid</i>]	any mode
Display egress translate table	show vlan-translate egress table [<i>start-vid end-vid</i>]	any mode
Display vlan translate function state (disable or enable)	show vlan-translate interface [{ethernet pon} port-number]	any mode

Note:

VLAN translation can be divided into ingress translation and egress translation. When configuring ingress vlan-translate table, you should enable **vlan-translate ingress** in ingress and add new_vlan in ingress but no need to add old_vlan; When configuring egress vlan-translate table, you should enable **vlan-translate egress**

in egress and add the old_vlan in ingress but no need to add new-vlan.

4.5.3 Configure vlan-swap

Configure vlan-swap		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	-
Configure vlan translate table	vlan-swap start-vid end-vid swap-vid	required
Delete vlan translate table	no vlan-swap [all start-vid end-vid]	optional
Display vlan translate table	show vlan-swap interface [{ethernet pon} port-number]	any mode

Note:

vlan-swap only supports ingress translate, and the ingress port should add new_vlan but it does not need to add old_vlan.

4.5.4 Configuration Example for N:1 vlan-swap

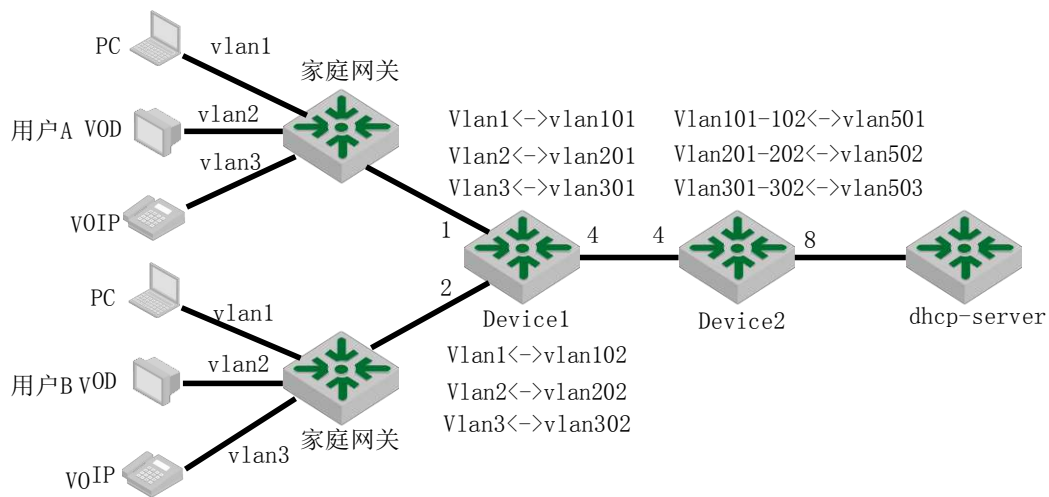
1. Network requirements

In a cell network, the service provider provides three types of data application services: PC, VoD and VoIP, which are connected to the home network. Each user accesses the OLT through the home gateway and automatically obtains an IP address via DHCP. When distributing the home gateway to the user, the service provider performs unified configurations on the home gateway: The PC service is divided into VLAN 1, the VoD service is divided into VLAN 2, and the VoIP service is divided into VLAN 3.

In the corridor OLT (Device1), it marked each service of every user with a separate VLAN in order to distinguish the same services of different users as well as to prevent information leakage and malicious attacks among users.

In the park OLT (Device2), you need to classify data according to the service type to save VLAN resources. Among them: PC traffic is transmitted through VLAN 501, VoD service is transmitted through VLAN 502, and VoIP service is transmitted through VLAN 503.

Network diagram is as follows:



sketch map of N:1-swap

2. Configuration steps

Configure Device 1

Create a vlan, and add the port to the corresponding vlan

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 1,2,3,101,201,301,102,202,302
```

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport hybrid tagged vlan 101,201,301
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport hybrid tagged vlan 102,202,302
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface ethernet 0/4
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#switchport hybrid tagged vlan 101,201,301,102,202,302
```

configure the vlan swap table on user ports e0 / 1 and e0 / 2

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#vlan-swap 1 1 101
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#vlan-swap 2 2 201
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#vlan-swap 3 3 301
```

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#vlan-swap 1 1 102
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#vlan-swap 2 2 202
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#vlan-swap 3 3 302
```

Configure Device2

Create the translation vlan (old_vlan and new_vlan) and the translation vlan includes the uplink and downlink ports

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 101,201,301,102,202,302,501,502,503
```

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/4
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#switchport hybrid tagged vlan 101,102,201,202,301,302
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#interface ethernet 0/8
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/8)#switchport hybrid tagged vlan 501,502,503
```

#configure vlan-translate egress table under global configuration mode; enable the vlan-translate function on egress.

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-translate egress table 101 102 501
```

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-translate egress table 201 202 502
```

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-translate egress table 301 302 503
```

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/8
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/8)#vlan-translate egress
```

3. Result Validation

Capture the packets on Device1 egress e0/4, you can capture the packet with tag of vlan 101, vlan201, vlan301, vlan202, vlan302;

Capture the packets on Device2 egress e0/8, you can capture the packet with tag of vlan 501, vlan502, vlan503;

4.6 MAC-Based VLAN Configuration

4.6.1 Overview for MAC-Based VLAN

As noted earlier, a single port in the campus network has multiple services, and each service belongs to different VLANs. So the flexible configuration of VLAN under the OLT port to identify different services has become a key issue of the campus network management.

In order to solve the above-mentioned problems, the MAC-based VLAN is proposed. MAC (Media Access Control) address is burnt on a Network Interface Card (NIC), also known as the hardware address. It's composed of 48 bits long (6 bytes), 16 hex digits.

MAC-based VLAN is another way to distinguish VLAN that tag of VLAN is added to packet according to the source MAC address. This is often in combination with security technologies (such as 802.1X) to achieve the purpose of the terminal's safety and flexible access.

4.6.2 Configure MAC-Based VLAN

Users should bind the terminal MAC address with VLAN via the command line, and the device will generate a corresponding MAC VLAN table.

Configure MAC-Based VLAN		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure static vlan-mac table	vlan-mac-table <i>mac-address vid priority</i>	required
Delete vlan-mac table	no vlan-mac-table [<i>mac-address</i>]	optional
Display vlan-mac table	show vlan-mac-table [<i>mac-address</i>]	any mode

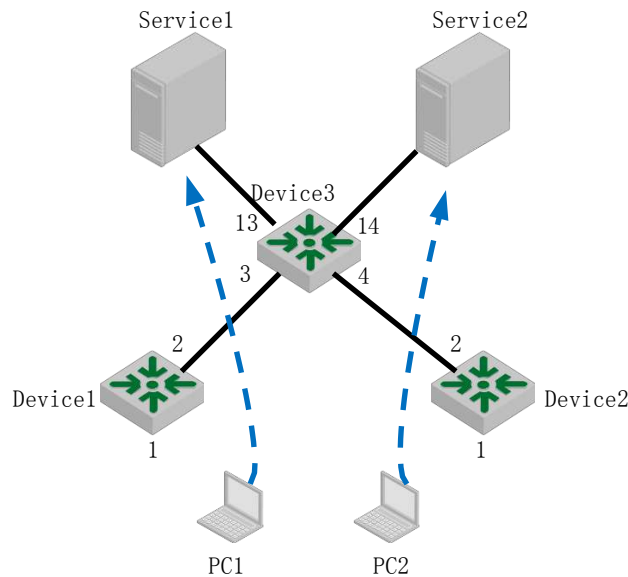
4.6.3 Configuration Example for MAC-Based VLAN

1. Application request

As shown below, port 1 of Device1 and Device2 connects to two meeting rooms respectively; PC1 and PC2 are the laptops which will be used during the meeting.

PC1 and PC2 respectively belong to two departments, and these two departments are isolated by VLAN 100 and VLAN 200. The requirement is that no matter these two laptops are used in which meeting room, they can only access the servers of their own departments, that is server 1 and server 2. The Mac address of PC1 is 00:00:00:00:11:22 and the Mac address of PC2 is 00:00:00:00:11:33.

Network diagram is as follows:



Network diagram for MAC-Based VLAN

2. Configuration steps

(1) Configuration of Device1

create VLAN 100 and VLAN 200, and then configure the port 2 to be trunk port to allow the packet of VLAN 100 and VLAN 200 to pass through.

```
OptiWay>enable
```

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
```

```
OptiWay(config)#
```

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100,200
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
```

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200
```

configure port 1 to be hybrid port, and remove the vlan tag when it forwards the packet of VLAN100 and VLAN200.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport mode hybrid
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport hybrid untagged vlan 100,200
```

create the MAC address of PC1 associates with VLAN100, create the MAC address of PC2 associates with VLAN200, enable MAC-VLAN function.

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-mac-table 00:00:00:00:11:22 100 0
```

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-mac-table 00:00:00:00:11:33 200 0
```

(2) Configuration of Device2

The configuration of device 2 is totally same as the configuration of device 1, so that won't be covered again here.

Configuration of Device3

create vlan 100 and vlan 200, and then add port 3 and port 4 to these two vlan.

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100,200
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/3 ethernet 0/4
```

configure port 13 and port 14 to be trunk port to allow the packet of VLAN 100 and VLAN 200 to pass through.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/13 ethernet 0/14
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
```

OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,200

3. Result validation

No matter these two laptops are used in which meeting rooms, they can only access the servers of their own departments

4.7 Protocol-Based VLAN

4.7.1 Protocol-Based VLAN Configuration

Protocol-based VLAN: the packet distributes different VLAN ID according to the receiving protocol types and encapsulation formats. “Protocol types + encapsulation formats” is also called model agreement. One protocol vlan can be able to bind multiple model agreements. Different model agreements can be distinguished by the vlan-protocol table index. Agreement template is referenced to the port, and then you can modify the packet vlan according to the model agreements.

Untagged packet processing (no vlan tag):

1. If the packet protocol types and encapsulation formats are conform to the model agreements, it will be tagged with the protocol vlan-id.
2. If the packet protocol types and encapsulation formats are not conforming to the model agreements, it will be tagged with the port default VLAN ID.

Tagged packet processing (has vlan tag):

1. If the packet protocol types and encapsulation formats are conform to the model agreements, the outer vlan information will be modified to be the protocol vlan-id.
2. If the packet protocol types and encapsulation formats are not conform to the model agreements, the processing mode will be the same as the port-based vlan.

This feature is mainly applied to bind the service type with VLAN, providing convenient management and maintenance.

There are two types' configuration modes of protocol-based VLAN. Please choose the suitable one according to the equipment type.

4.7.2 Configure Protocol-Based VLAN (Method One)

Configure Protocol-Based VLAN		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure protocol model	vlan-protocol table index index ethernet etype-id protocol {ethernetv2 non-snap-llc snap-llc}	required, No protocol model by default.
Delete protocol model	no vlan-protocol table [index index]	optional
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	-
Enable (disable) vlan protocol	[no]vlan-protocol	required
Configure to bind protocol template index and configure protocol vlan.	vlan-protocol table index index vlan v-id	required
Unbind interface protocol template	no vlan-protocol table [index index]	optional
Display the configuration of protocol model	show vlan-protocol {table interface [{ethernet pon} port-number]}	optional

4.7.1 Configure Protocol-Based VLAN (Method Two)

Configure Protocol-Based VLAN		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure protocol model	vlan-protocol <i>frametype {8023-llc-snap 8023-llc ethernet2}</i> <i>ethertype interface {ethernet pon} port-number vlan-id</i>	required
Delete protocol model	no vlan-protocol [<i>frametype {8023-llc-snap 8023-llc ethernet2}</i> <i>ethertype interface {ethernet pon} port-number</i>]	optional
Display the configuration of protocol model	show vlan-protocol [<i>frametype {8023-llc-snap 8023-llc ethernet2}</i> <i>ethertype interface {ethernet pon} port-number vlan-id</i>]	any mode

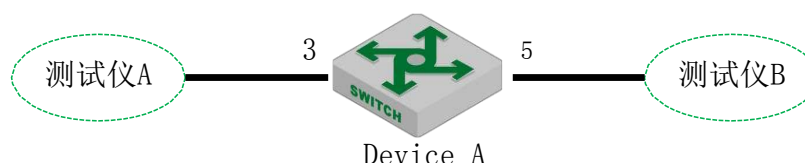
4.7.2 Example for Protocol-Based VLAN (Method One)

1. Network requirements

Create vlan 10, and then configure the protocol model, the model index value is 1, protocol type is 0x0800, with ethernet2 encapsulation.

It requires the encapsulated IP data flow of ethernetv2 from port 3 add the tag of vlan 10.

Network diagram is as follows:



Network diagram for Protocol-Based VLAN

2. Configuration steps

#create protocol vlan 10 and then add it to all ports.

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 10
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport all
```

Add VLAN port successfully.

configure vlan 10 of port 5 to be tag attribute transmission.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/5
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/5)#switchport hybrid tagged vlan 10
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/5)#exit
```

create protocol model, protocol type to be 0x0800 with ethernetv2 encapsulation

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-protocol table index 1 ethertype 0800 protocol ethernetv2
```

configure the ingress enables the vlan protocol function firstly. Next, bind protocol template index and configure protocol vlan10.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/3
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#vlan-protocol
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#vlan-protocol table index 1 vlan 10
```

3. Result display and verification:

```
OptiWay(config)#show vlan-protocol table
```

```
index ethertype protocol
```

```
1 0x0800 EthernetV2
```

```
OptiWay(config)#show vlan-protocol interface ethernet 0/3
```

```
e0/3: : enable
```

global protocol-vlan table index 1 vlan 10

result: all the ethernetv2 IP data flow entering from port 3 should add vlan 10 tag before transmitting.

4.8 IP-subnet VLAN

4.8.1 Overview for IP Subnet-Based VLAN

IP subnet-based vlan is divided according to packet source IP address and subnet mask. After device received packets from the interface, it will confirm the packets belonging to which VLAN and then automatically divide these packets to specified VLAN to transmit.

This feature is mainly used for the specified IP address or network segment message transmission in the specified VLAN. Currently, our company S5300 BCM series, S5330 BCM series and S6300 - BCM possess this function. Please refer to the corresponding products for more details.

4.8.2 Configure IP Subnet-Based VLAN

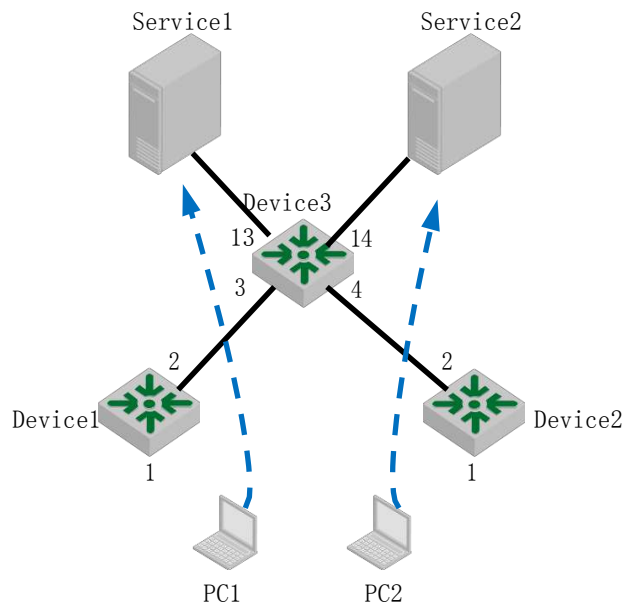
IP Subnet-Based VLAN		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable (disable) the VLAN based on IP subnet	[no]vlan-subnet precede	required
Configure the table of the VLAN based on IP subnet	ip-subnet-vlan <i>ipaddress mask vlan-id priority</i>	required
Delete IP subnet table	no ip-subnet-vlan <i>ipaddress mask</i>	optional
Display IP subnet table	show ip-subnet-vlan [<i>ipaddress mask</i>]	any mode

4.8.3 Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

An enterprise network allocates IP subnet according to service type. The requirement is that different subnet users adopt different transmission paths to access upstream server.

As shown below:



Network diagram of IP Subnet-Based VLAN

The packets of device1 include data, IPTV, voice and so on. Their IP addresses are different from each other. Configure the IP Subnet-Based VLAN in device 1. After received the service packets, device will automatically divide these packet to specified VLAN according to different source IP. Moreover, device will forward these packets to the upper server.

2. Configuration steps

create VLAN and it should include the interfaces.

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100,200,300
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
```

enable the vlan based on IP subnet, and then configure the table of IP subnet

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-subnet precede
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ip-subnet-vlan 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 100 0
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ip-subnet-vlan 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 200 0
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ip-subnet-vlan 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0 300 0
```

```
OptiWay(config)#
```

Note: please ensure the uplink interface vlan100、vlan200、vlan300 with the tag.

3. Result validation

```
OptiWay(config)#show run garp
```

```
![GARP]
```

```
vlan-subnet precede
```

```
ip-subnet-vlan 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 100 0
```

```
ip-subnet-vlan 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 200 0
```

```
ip-subnet-vlan 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0 300 0
```

Upon testing, the service message can only be transmitted to the specified server.

4.9 VLAN-trunking Configuration

4.9.1 VLAN-trunking Overview

Vlan-trunking is used to transmit transparently the unknown message. Currently, only S5650-MVL/S2600-MVL chip possesses this function. Explanation:

1. Each OLT only configures a set of vlan-trunking.
2. Each vlan-trunking includes two interfaces: unlink and downlink.
3. If transmits the unknown message and do not perform any change.

4. It does not learn the mac address of the unknown message.
5. The mechanism of the known message is the same as 802.1Q VLAN.

4.9.2 Configure Vlan-trunking

Configure vlan-trunking		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure vlan-trunking table	vlan-trunking {ethernet pon} port-number{ethernet pon} port-number	required
Disable vlan-trunking	no vlan-trunking	optional
Display vlan-trunking table	show vlan-trunking	any mode

4.9.3 Configuration Example for Vlan-trunking

1. Network requirements

Equipment default settings require the service flow from any port(the packet might carry the nonexistent vlan) can be able to forward successfully from specified port.

2. Configuration steps

Enable vlan-trunking, and then specify the uplink port of the packet which enter from e0/0/4 to be e0/0/8

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan-trunking ethernet 0/4 ethernet 0/8
```

Create VLAN Trunking successfully.

```
OptiWay(config)#show vlan 100
```

The VLAN does not exist.

3. Result validation:

The packet carries the nonexistent vlan from e0/0/4, and the packet can go out from e0/0/8, that is to say, equipment can be able to transmit the nonexistent vlan.

5. MAC Address Table Configuration

5.1 Configure MAC Address Table

The system maintains a MAC address table for forwarding packets. The entry in this table contains the device MAC address, VLAN ID, and OLT port number which the packets entering. When a packet enters the OLT, the OLT looks up the MAC address table based on the destination MAC address of the packet and the VLAN ID of the packet. If the packet is found, the OLT sends the packets to the specified ports. Otherwise, OLT broadcast the packets in this VLAN.

The system can be able to learn MAC address table. If the source MAC address of a received packet does not exist in the MAC address table, the system will add the source MAC address, VLAN ID, and port number of the received packet as a new entry to the MAC address table.

You can manually configure MAC address entries. The administrator can configure the MAC address table based on the actual network condition, that is, the administrator can add or modify static entries, permanent entries, blackhole entries, dynamic entries.

System provides MAC address aging function. If a device does not send any packets within a certain period of time, the system deletes the MAC address entries associated with the device. MAC address aging only takes effect on the learned MAC address or the MAC address entries which can be aged (the dynamic MAC address entries which are configured by the user).

5.1.1 Configure MAC Address Table Aging Time

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
	mac-address-table age-time {second disable}	Aging time unit is second; disable means mac address will not be aged
Display the MAC address aging time	show mac-address-table age-time	

5.1.2 Add MAC Address Table by Manual

In addition to dynamically learned entries, the MAC address table can be manually added.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
	mac-address-table { static permanent dynamic } H:H:H:H:H:H interface Ethernet interface-num vlan vlan-id	
Display mac table	show mac-address-table { static permanent dynamic blackhole vlan interface {ethernet pon} port-number }	

static: static mac address, and it will not be aged

permanent: permanent mac address. It will be aged. If you save the configurations, the entries will still exist after the device is powered down.

dynamic: dynamic mac address, and it will be aged

5.1.3 Add Blackhole MAC Address

The OLT can configure a MAC address entry as a blackhole entry. When the source address or destination address of the packet is a blackhole MAC address, the OLT discards the packet.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
	mac-address-table blackhole H:H:H:H:H:H vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	

5.1.4 Modify the Type MAC Table

There are two types of mac tables:

IVL: Independent Vlan Learning. Each Vlan has a Mac-port mapping table; one Mac can appear in multiple mapping tables.

SVL: Shared Vlan Learning. SVL refers to a large table in the OLT, and all vlans share this table while one Mac only belongs to one Vlan, that is, one Mac can only appear in one mapping table..

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Modify the type of mac table	mac-address-table learning mode {ivl svl}	The default is IVL mode. To modify the configuration, you need to reboot the device to take effect

5.1.5 Enable/disable MAC Address Learning

You can configure whether the device learns MAC addresses dynamically or not.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable MAC address learning	(no) mac-address-table learning	Enabled by default
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	
Enable/disable MAC address learning	(no) mac-address-table learning	
Display the status of MAC address learning(enable/disable)	show mac-address learning [interface [interface-num]]	

Note: If MAC address learning is disabled under global configuration mode, all ports cannot learn MAC address; If you want to disable mac address learning on some ports, just enable MAC address learning under global configuration mode and disable MAC address learning on the port will be OK.

5.1.6 Quantity Limitation on MAC Address Learning Table

Under port configuration mode, you can configure the maximum number of learned MAC addresses on a port. By default, the number of MAC addresses learning table are unlimited.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable mac address table control learning	mac-address-table control-learning	Some devices do not have this mode, in which case no configuration is required.
Enable quantity limitation on mac address learning table of aggregation group	mac-address-table max-mac-count <i>integer</i> channel-group <i>id</i>	It is effective for the aggregation group
Disable quantity limitation on mac address learning table of aggregation group	no mac-address-table max-mac-count channel-group <i>id</i>	
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	
Enable quantity limitation on mac address learning table	mac-address-table max-mac-count <i>integer</i>	It is effective for a single port
Disable quantity limitation on mac address learning table	no mac-address-table max-mac-count	
Display the maximum number of MAC address learning on a port	show mac-address max-mac-count [interface [interface-num]]	

5.2 Local-switch Function

Normally, the OLT does not forward the incoming packets from the port. However, you may need to forward the packets coming from the port sometimes. In this case, you can use the local-switch.

5.2.1 Configure Local-switch

Configure Local-switch

operation	command	remark
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure the local forwarding function	[no] Local-switch	optional
Display the configuration	show local-switch [interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	optional

5.2.2 Configuration Example for Local-switch

1. Network requirements

Enable local forwarding on port 0/1.

2. Configuration steps

OptiWay(config)#show local-switch interface ethernet 0/1

```

port    local-switch-state
e0/1    disable
Total entries: 1 .

```

```

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#local-switch
Setting successfully! local-switch is enable

```

```

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#show local-switch interface ethernet0/1
port    local-switch-state
e0/1    enable
Total entries: 1 .

```

```

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#no local-switch
Setting successfully! local-switch is disable

```

```

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#show local-switch interface ethernet0/1
port    local-switch-state
e0/1    disable
Total entries: 1 .

```

5.3 Slf-control Function

Whether the OLT forwards source unknown packets or not needs to be managed by the network administrator according to the security policy. By default, OLT forwards the source unknown packets. You can disable the source unknown packet forwarding function by using the specified command, in that case, when the device receives a packet, it checks whether the source MAC exists in the MAC table or not. If it does not exist, it discards the packet, that is, it can only forward the packet whose source address is being known.

5.3.1 Configure Slf-control

Configure Slf-control		
operation	command	remark
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} port-number	required
Disable the forwarding function that source mac address is being unknown	[no]src_dlf_forward	required
Enable the forwarding function that source mac address is being unknown	src_dlf_forward	
Display the configuration	show src_dlf_forward interface [ethernet port-number]	optional

This function is usually combined with the port MAC address learning function or port MAC address limit function.

5.3.2 Configuration Example for Slf-control

1. Network requirements

Disable the forwarding function of source unknown packets on the port 0/9.

2. Configuration steps

```
OptiWay(config)#show src_dlf_forward interface ethernet 0/9
```

```
Port          src_dlf_forward status
```

```
0/9           enable
```

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/9
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/9)#no src_dlf_forward
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/9)#no mac-address-table learning
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/9)#show src_dlf_forward interface ethernet 0/9
```

```
Port          src_dlf_forward status
```

```
0/9           disable
```

5.4 DLF-control Overview

Unknown packets are classified into unknown unicast packets and unknown multicast packets

Unknown unicast packets are packets that cannot find the destination MAC address of the packets in the MAC table.

Unknown multicast packets are packets that cannot find the destination MAC address of the multicast packets in the multicast MAC table.

5.4.1 Configure DLF-control

If enable based on the global configuration, this command will take effect on egress packets of all ports;

If enable based on the interface configuration, this command will take effect on egress packets of this port.

By default, unknown packets are allowed to be forwarded.

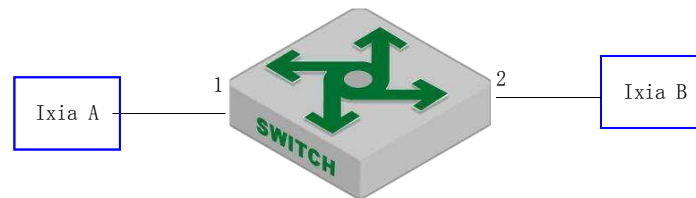
Configure dlf-forward

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the forwarding function of unknown unicast packets	[no]dlf-forward unicast	optional. Enabled by default.
Enable the forwarding function of unknown multicast packets	[no]dlf-forward multicast	optional. Enabled by default.
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Enable the forwarding function of unknown unicast packets	[no]dlf-forward unicast	optional. Enabled by default.
Enable the forwarding function of unknown multicast packets	[no]dlf-forward multicast	optional. Enabled by default.
Display dlf-forward configuration	show dlf-forward interface [{ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	optional

5.4.2 Configuration Example for DLF-control

1. Network requirements

Configure the port 2 egress not to forward unknown unicast packets.



sketch map for Dlf-control

2. Configuration steps

Disable the port 2 forwarding function of unknown unicast packets

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#no dlf-forward unicast
```

#Display the configurations

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#show dlf-forward interface ethernet0/2
```

Forwarding unknown unicast packets global status: enable

Forwarding unknown multicast packets global status: enable

Port	Forwarding Unknown Unicast	Forwarding Unknown Multicast
e0/1	disable	enable

3. Result validation:

(1) The tester A sends an unknown packet at line speed, and the tester B does not receive the packet.

(2) The tester A sends a known packet at line speed, and the tester B receives the packet.

6. Multicast Configuration

6.1 IGMP-Snooping Configuration

6.1.1 Overview for IGMP-Snooping

IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) is a part of IP protocol which is used to support and manage the IP multicast between host and multicast router. IP multicast allows transferring IP data to a host collection formed by multicast group. The relationship of multicast group member is dynamic and host can dynamically add or exit this group to reduce network load to the minimum to realize the effective data transmission in network.

IGMP Snooping is used to monitor IGMP packet between host and routers. It can dynamically create, maintain, and delete multicast address table according to the adding and leaving of the group members. At that time, multicast frame can transfer packet according to its own multicast address table.

6.1.2 Enable IGMP-Snooping

Configure igmp-snooping		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable IGMP Snooping	igmp-snooping	required
Disable IGMP Snooping	no igmp-snooping	optional

6.1.3 Configure igmp-snooping Timer

Configure igmp-snooping timer		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the aging time of dynamic multicast members	igmp-snooping host-aging-time <i>time</i>	Optional; By default, the aging time of dynamic multicast member is 300s
Disable the aging time for dynamic multicast member	no igmp-snooping host-aging-time	optional
Igmp Snooping queries the maximum response time configuration	igmp-snooping max-response-time <i>time</i>	optional Configure the maximum waiting time for group ports to be removed after receiving leave messages. The default setting is 10 seconds.
Disable the maximum response time configuration for the Igmp snooping query	no igmp-snooping max-response-time	optional

6.1.4 Configure fast-leave

Generally, after receiving an IGMP leave message, IGMP-Snooping does not delete the port directly from the multicast group. Instead, it waits for a period of time before deleting the port from the multicast group.

If enables the fast-leave, IGMP Snooping removes the port directly from the multicast group when receiving an IGMP Leave message. When there is only one user under the port, the fast-leave can save the bandwidth.

Configure fast-leave

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	
Configure fast-leave	igmp-snooping fast-leave	optional By default, the fast-leave function is disabled.
Cancel the fast-leave function	no igmp-snooping fast-leave	optional

6.1.5 Configure the Maximum Learning Number of Multicast Groups

Use the following commands to configure the maximum learning number of multicast groups

Configure the maximum learning number of multicast groups

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	
Configure the maximum learning number of multicast groups	igmp-snooping group-limit <i>number</i>	optional
Disable the configuration of the maximum number of multicast packets learning	no igmp-snooping group-limit	optional
Configure the action when the port is full of multicast groups	igmp-snooping group-limit action {replace drop}	optional

Note: Igmp-snooping group-limit not only refers to the maximum number of multicast which the port can learn, but also refers to the maximum number of multicast which the machine can learn. The maximum number of each product may be different.

6.1.6 Configure igmp-snooping Multicast Learning Strategy

After a multicast learning strategy is configured, the administrator can control the router to learn only a specific multicast group. If a multicast group is added to the blacklist, the router will not learn the multicast group; on the contrary, if a multicast group is added to the whitelist, the router will learn the multicast group.

configure igmp-snooping multicast learning strategy		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the default learning rule for multicast groups that are not in the blacklist or whitelist	igmp-snooping { permit deny } { group all vlan vid }	optional By default, the learning rule of a multicast group that is not in the blacklist or whitelist is to learn all multicast groups.
Enter interface configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>	
Configure the blacklist and the whitelist of the multicast group	igmp-snooping { permit deny } group-range <i>MAC</i> multi-count <i>num</i> vlan <i>vid</i>	optional
	igmp-snooping { permit deny } group <i>MAC</i> vlan <i>vid</i>	optional By default, no multicast group will be added to the blacklist or whitelist.

6.1.7 Configure igmp-snooping Querier

In a multicast network running IGMP, a multicast router or a Layer 3 multicast router is responsible for sending IGMP query messages. However, the IGMP function is not supported on the Layer 2 OLT. Therefore, the querier function cannot be implemented and the common-group query cannot be sent. You can configure an IGMP Snooping querier to enable the Layer 2 OLT to actively send a general query message at the data link layer to establish and maintain multicast forwarding entries.

You can also configure the VLAN, source address, maximum response time, and query interval for IGMP Snooping queriers to send general query messages.

Configure igmp-snooping Querier		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable IGMP-Snooping querier	igmp-snooping querier	required
Disable IGMP-Snooping querier	no igmp-snooping querier	optional
Configure the version of the query	igmp-snooping querier version <i>id</i>	Optional; Version2 by default.
Configure VLANs for general query packets	igmp-snooping querier-vlan <i>vid</i>	optional
Remove the VLAN configurations of the general query packets	no igmp-snooping querier-vlan <i>vid</i>	optional
Configure the interval for sending general query messages	igmp-snooping query-interval <i>interval</i>	optional
Remove the interval of sending general query messages	no igmp-snooping query-interval	optional

Configure the maximum response time for general query messages	igmp-snooping query-max-respondtime	optional
Disable the maximum response time configuration for general query messages	no igmp-snooping query-max-respond	optional
Configure the source IP address for sending general query messages	igmp-snooping general-query source-ipip	optional
Disable the source IP address for sending general query messages	no igmp-snooping general-query source-ip	optional

6.1.8 Configure the Routing Port

You can add a route port to the dynamic multicast learned by IGMP Snooping automatically so that the routing port can forward multicast traffic.

When an OLT receives a membership report from a host, the OLT forwards the report to the routing port.

Configure the Routing Port		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the hybrid routing port function	igmp-snooping route-port forward	optional
Disable the hybrid routing port function	no igmp-snooping route-port forward	optional
Configure the aging time of the dynamic routing port	igmp-snooping router-port-age { on off <i>age-time</i> }	optional
Restore the aging time of the dynamic routing port	no igmp-snooping router-port-age	Aged by default, and the value is 300s;
Configure a static route port	igmp-snooping route-port vlan <i>vid</i> interface { all <i>72thernet interface-num</i> }	optional
Disable the static routing port	no igmp-snooping route-port vlan <i>vid</i> interface { all <i>72thernet interface-num</i> }	optional

6.1.9 Configure Multicast VLAN

After the multicast VLAN function is enabled on a port, the OLT changes the IGMP packet to a multicast VLAN regardless of the VLAN to which the received IGMP packet belongs.

Configure Multicast VLAN		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>	
Configure a multicast VLAN for the port	igmp-snooping multicast vlanvid	optional
Disable the multicast VLAN for the port	no igmp-snooping multicast vlan	optional

6.1.10 Configure the Port to Record the Host MAC Address

When this function is enabled on the port, the OLT records the source mac address of the

igmp report packet.

Configure the Port to Record the Host MAC Address		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>	
Configure the port to record the host MAC address	igmp-snooping record-host	optional
Disable the port to record the host MAC address	no igmp-snooping record-host	optional

6.1.11 Configure the Suppression Multicast Report

After enabling igmp-snooping report-suppression:

- 1) Each group will only send a report to the mroute port(When the first report is received, the source mac is replaced with the mac from the OLT and sent to the mroute port), the report will not forward to client report. If receive the report of the same group later, only the local member or timer information will be updated and the report will not send to the mroute port.
- 2) After receiving the general query, the OLT encapsulates all the packets in the report packet to the mroute port, and then forwards the query to all clients. When receiving a specific query, the OLT encapsulates the specified group into a report packet and sends it to the mroute port. The OLT then forwards the query to the specified client. If the OLT does not learn the specified group, it will directly discard the query;
- 3) ; After receiving leave report, if there are other members in the group, only delete the member, do not send leave report to the mroute port; If it is the last member to leave, just replace the source mac with the OLT mac and then send the it to the mroute port;

Configure the Suppression Multicast Report		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the suppression multicast report	igmp-snooping report-suppression	optional
Disable the suppression multicast report	no igmp-snooping report-suppression	optional

6.1.12 Configure Whether to Drop Query / Report Packets

When this function is enabled on the port, the device discards IGMP query / report packets. The default port receives all IGMP messages.

Configure Whether to Drop Query / Report Packets		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>	
Configure the port to drop query / report packets	igmp-snooping drop {query report}	optional
Configure the port to receive query / report packets	no igmp-snooping drop {query report}	optional

6.1.13 Configure the Multicast Preview Function

IGMP Snooping provides multicast preview function. You can configure the multicast preview channel. You can also configure the single preview duration, preview interval, preview reset

duration, and allowable preview times of multicast.

Configure the Multicast Preview Function		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the multicast preview function	igmp-snooping preview	-optional
Disable the multicast preview function	no igmp-snooping preview	optional
Configure the multicast preview channel	igmp-snooping preview group-ip <i>IP</i> vlan <i>vid</i> interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	optional
Disable the multicast preview channel	no igmp-snooping previewgroup-ip <i>IP</i> vlan <i>vid</i> interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	optional
Configure the single preview duration, preview interval, preview reset duration, and allowable preview times	igmp-snooping preview { time-once <i>time-once</i> time-interval <i>time-interval</i> time-reset <i>time-reset</i> permit-times <i>preview-times</i> }	optional
Disable the single preview duration, preview interval, preview reset duration, and allowable preview times	no igmp-snooping preview { time-once <i>time-once</i> time-interval <i>time-interval</i> time-reset <i>time-reset</i> permit-times <i>preview-times</i> }	optional

6.1.14 Configure the Profile Black and White List

IGMP snooping provides profile blacklist and whitelist function. It creates several profiles under the global configuration mode, and then configures the profile list referenced by the port under the interface configuration mode. You can configure the type and range of the IGMP Snooping profile, where type is permit / deny, and the range can be configured to use the multicast IP address or MAC address. IGMP snooping profile takes effect only when it is referenced by a port. To configure a port to reference a profile, you must specify the same type for multiple ports. That is, a port can reference only one type profile (permit or deny). When a port references the permit profile, you can only learn the multicast group defined by the profile. When a port references a deny profile, you can learn all the multicast groups except the profile definition. If the port does not reference any profile, learn the multicast group as usual.

Configure the Profile Black and White List		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	--
Create a profile and enter profile configuration mode	igmp-snooping profile <i>profile-id</i>	--
Disable profile configuration	no igmp-snooping profile <i>profile-id</i>	
Configure profile type	profile limit { permit deny }	optional
Configure the range of profile IP	ip range <i>start-ip end-ip</i> [vlan <i>vlan-id</i>]	optional
Configure the range of profile mac	mac range <i>start-mac end-mac</i> [vlan <i>vlan-id</i>]	optional
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	--
Configure profile reference of the port	igmp-snooping profile refer <i>profile-list</i>	optional
Disable profile reference of the port	no igmp-snooping profile refer <i>profile-list</i>	optional

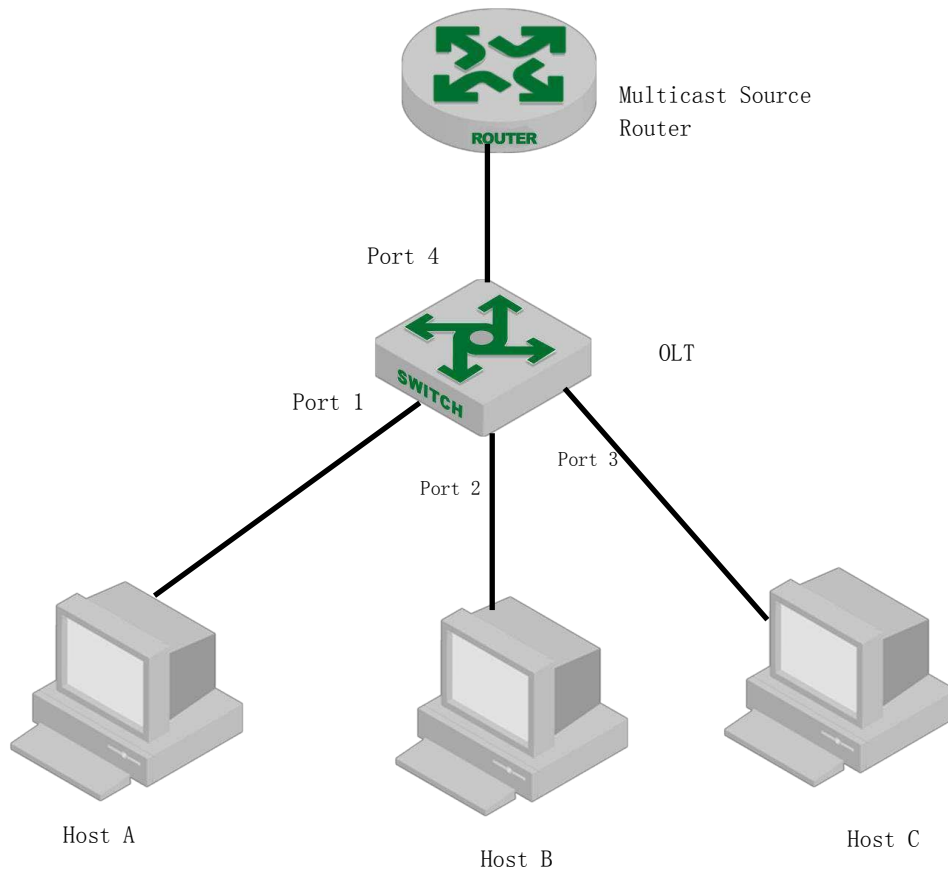
6.1.15 Igmp-snooping Display and Maintenance

After you completed the above configuration, you can use the following commands to view the configurations.

Display the related configurations of igmp-snooping		
operation	command	remark
Display the related configurations of IGMP snooping	show igmp-snooping	All modes are executable
Display the dynamic routing port	show igmp-snooping router-dynamic	
Display the routing port of static configuration	show igmp-snooping router-static	
Display the statistics of igmp-snooping packets	#show igmp-snooping statistics { interface vlan }	
Display the host MAC of the record	show igmp-snooping record-host [interface]	
Display the multicast preview information	show igmp-snooping preview	
Display the current multicast preview channel status	show igmp-snooping preview status	
Display the configuration of the profile	show igmp-snooping profile	
Display the (brief) information of multicast table	show multicast	
Display the (detailed) information of multicast table	show multicast igmp-snooping interface	

6.1.16 Configuration Example

1、Network requirements



igmp-snooping configuration example

As shown above, Host-A, Host-B, and Host-C belong to VLAN 2, VLAN 3, and VLAN 4 respectively. The three hosts are configured to receive the multicast group data with the group addresses 224.0.1.1 to 224.0.1.3 respectively.

2、Configuration steps:

- a.Enable igmp-snooping;
- b. Add different ports to different VLANs
- c. The host sends a report packet to the OLT and the OLT learns the multicast group
- d. The multicast source router sends a query packet to the OLT and the OLT learns the routing port entries
- e. The multicast source router sends the multicast service data flow to the OLT, and the OLT distributes them to the corresponding host.

3、Result validation::

```
# Enable igmp snooping
OptiWay(config)#igmp-snooping
```

```
#Configure VLAN2, VLAN3 and VLAN4, and then add Ethernet0 / 1, Ethernet0 / 2, and
Ethernet0 / 3 to VLAN 2, VLAN 3 and VLAN 4 respectively.
```

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 2
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#vlan 3
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#vlan 4
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/3
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
```

When Host-A, Host-B, and Host-C send igmp reports to the OLT, the OLT will learn the corresponding multicast group entry. When the multicast source router sends igmp query packets to the OLT, the OLT will learn the corresponding routing port entries.

Display the multicast groups learned by the OLT

```
OptiWay(config)#show multicast
```

show multicast table information

```
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:00:01:01
```

```
VLAN ID          2
```

```
Static port list  :.
```

```
IGMP port list   : e0/1
```

```
Dynamic port list :
```

```
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:00:01:02
```

```
VLAN ID          3
```

```
Static port list  :.
```

```
IGMP port list   : e0/2
```

```
Dynamic port list :
```

```
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:00:01:03
```

```
VLAN ID          4
```

```
Static port list  :
```

```
IGMP port list   : e0/3.
```

```
Dynamic port list :
```

Total entries: 3 .

```
OptiWay(config)#show igmp-snooping router-dynamic
```

Port	VID	Age	Type
e0/4	2	284	{ STATIC }
e0/4	3	284	{ STATIC }s
e0/4	4	284	{ STATIC }

Total Record: 3

When the Multicast Source Router sends multicast traffic of 224.0.1.1~ 224.0.1.3, the OLT will distribute the corresponding traffic flow to Host-A, Host-B and Host-C.

6.2 MLD Snooping Configuration

6.2.1 MLD Snooping Overview

MLD (Multicast Listener Discovery) is part of the IPv6 protocol, using to support and manage the IP multicast between the host and the multicast router. IP multicast allows IP datagrams to be transmitted to a set of hosts that make up a multicast group. The relationships among multicast group members are dynamic, that is, Hosts can dynamically join or leave groups to minimize network load so as to achieve the effective data transmission.

MLD snooping is used to monitor the MLD packets between the host and the router. The MLD snooping dynamically creates, maintains, and deletes the multicast address table based on the joining and leaving of the multicast group members. In this case, multicast frames are forwarded according to the multicast address table.

6.2.2 Enable MLD Snooping

Enable MLD Snooping

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable MLD Snooping	mld-snooping	required

6.2.3 Configure MLD Snooping Timer

Configure MLD Snooping Timer

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the aging time of dynamic multicast member ports	mld-snooping host-aging-time <i>time</i>	Optional; By default, the aging time of dynamic multicast member ports is 300 seconds
Configure the maximum response time of the leave packets	mld-snooping max-response-time <i>time</i>	Optional; By default, the maximum response time is 10 seconds

6.2.4 fast-leave Configuration

Normally, when receiving an MLD leave message, MLD-Snooping will not delete the port from the multicast group directly. Instead, it waits for a period of time to remove the port from the multicast group.

After fast-leave is enabled, MLD-Snooping removes the port from the multicast group directly when received the MLD leave packet. When there is only one user under the port, the fast-leave can save the bandwidth.

Configure fast-leave

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure fast-leave	mld-snooping fast-leave	optional by default, fast-leave is disabled.

6.2.5 Configure the Maximum Number of Multicast Groups

You can use the following commands to set the maximum number of multicast groups that can be learned on each port.

Configure the Maximum Number of Multicast Groups

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-

Configure the maximum number of multicast groups	mld-snooping group-limit <i>number</i>	optional By default, the maximum number of multicast groups is NUM_MULTICAST_GROUPS
--	---	--

Note:

NUM_MULTICAST_GROUPS refers to the largest number of multicast packets that the machine can be able learn. The NUM_MULTICAST_GROUPS of different products may be different.

Theoretically, the maximum number of multicast packets is NUM_MULTICAST_GROUPS, but it also means that the number of multicast packets learned by other ports will be occupied. That is,

All ports will share multicast group resource of this NUM_MULTICAST_GROUPS.

6.2.6 Configure the Multicast Learning Strategy of MLD Snooping

After a multicast learning strategy is configured, the administrator can control the router to learn only one specific multicast group. If a multicast group is added to the blacklist, the router will not learn the multicast group; on the contrary, the multicast group router in the white list can be learned.

Configure the Multicast Learning Strategy of MLD Snooping

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the default learning rule for multicast groups that are not in the blacklist or whitelist	mld-snooping { permit deny } { group all vlan vid }	Optional; By default, the learning rule of a multicast group that is not in the blacklist or whitelist is to learn all multicast groups.
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure blacklist and whitelist for port multicast	mld-snooping { permit deny } group-range MAC multi-count num vlan vid	optional
	mld-snooping { permit deny } group MAC vlan vid	Optional; By default, no multicast group will be added to the blacklist and whitelist

6.2.7 Configure the MLD-Snooping Querier

In a multicast network running the MLD protocol, a multicast router or a Layer 3 multicast router with full-time query is responsible for sending MLD queries.

However, because Layer 2 OLT does not support MLD, there is no ways to implement the querier function and cannot send general query messages. You can configure the MLD-Snooping querier so that the Layer 2 OLT can actively send a general-purpose group query message at the data link layer to establish and maintain a multicast forwarding entry.

Users can also configure the MLD snooping querier to forward the source address, maximum response time, and query interval for sending general query messages.

Configure the MLD-Snooping Querier

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable MLD-Snooping querier	mld-snooping querier	required

Configure the interval for sending general query messages	mld-snooping query-interval <i>interval</i>	optional
Configure the maximum response time for general query messages	mld-snooping query-max-respond <i>time</i>	optional

6.2.8 Configuring the Routing Port

The route port can be added to the dynamic multicast learned by MLD Snooping automatically. In that case, the routing port can forward multicast traffic.

When an OLT receives a membership report from a host, the OLT forwards the report to the routing port.

Configuring the Routing Port

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the hybrid routing port function	mld-snooping route-port forward	optional
Configure the aging time of the dynamic routing port	mld-snooping router-port-age { on off <i>age-time</i> }	optional
Configure a static route port	mld-snooping route-port vlan <i>vid</i> interface { all ethernet <i>interface-num</i> }	optional

6.2.9 Configure a Multicast VLAN

After enabling the multicast VLAN function on a port, the OLT changes them to a multicast VLAN regardless of the VLAN to which the MLD messages of a port belong.

Configure a Multicast VLAN

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure a multicast VLAN	mld-snooping multicast vlan <i>vid</i>	optional

6.2.10 MLD Snooping Display and Maintenance

After you complete the above configurations, you can use the following command to view the configurations.

MLD Snooping Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the MLD snooping-related configuration	show mld-snooping	All modes are executable
Display the dynamic routing port	show mld-snooping router-dynamic	
Display the routing port of static configuration	show mld-snooping router-static	
Display the multicast group	show multicast mld-snooping	

6.2.11 Configuration Example for MLD Snooping

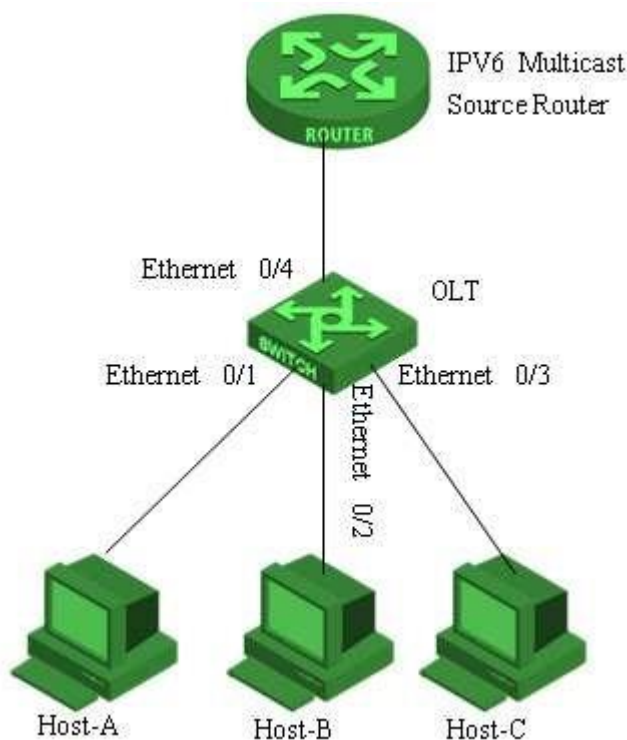


Figure 1

1. Network requirements

As shown in Figure 1, Host-A, Host-B and Host-C hosts belong to VLAN 2, VLAN 3, and VLAN 4 respectively. The hosts are configured to receive the data of the multicast group with the address FF02::01::0101, FF02::01::0102 and FF02::01::0103 respectively.

2. Configuration steps

Configure OLT

Configure VLAN 2, VLAN3 and VLAN4, and then add Ethernet 0/1, Ethernet 0/2 and Ethernet 0/3 to VLAN 2, VLAN 3, and VLAN 4 respectively.

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 2
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#vlan 3
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#vlan 4
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/3
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
```

#Enable mld snooping

```
OptiWay(config)#mld-snooping
```

When Host-A, Host-B and Host-C send mld report packets to OptiWay, OptiWay will learn the corresponding multicast group entries. When IPV6 Multicast Source Router sends mld query packets to OptiWay, OLT will learn the corresponding routing port entries.

Display the multicast groups learned by the OLT

```
OptiWay(config)#show mld-snooping group
```

```
show multicast table information
```

```
MAC Address : 33:33:00:01:00:01
```

```
VLAN ID      2
```

```
port list    : e0/1.
```

MAC Address : 33:33:00:01:00:02
VLAN ID 3
port list : e0/2.

MAC Address : 33:33:00:01:00:03
VLAN ID 4
port list : e0/2.

Total entries: 3 .

```
OptiWay(config)#show mld-snooping router-dynamic
Port      VID      Age      Type
e0/4      2        284      { QUERY }
e0/4      3        284      { QUERY }
e0/4      4        284      { QUERY }
Total Record: 3
```

When the Multicast Source Router sends the multicast data stream FF02::01::0101, FF02::01::0102 and FF02::01::0103, the OLT will distribute the corresponding data stream to Host-A, Host-B and Host-C.

6.3 GMRP

6.3.1 GMRP Overview

GARP (GARP Multicast Registration Protocol) is an application of GARP (Generic Attribute Registration Protocol). It bases on the working mechanism of GARP and maintains the dynamic multicast registration information in the router. All routers that support GMRP feature can receive multicast registration information from other routers and dynamically update the local multicast registration information. At the same time, the router can also send local multicast registration information to other routers so that the multicast information of all GMRP-enabled devices in the same switching network can be consistent.

When a host wants to join an IP multicast group, it needs to send an IGMP join message, which is derived from the GMRP join message. When a host wants to join an IP multicast group, it needs to send an IGMP join message, which generates a GMRP join message. Upon receiving the GMRP join message, the OLT adds the port receiving the information to the appropriate multicast group. The OLT sends the GMRP join information to all the other hosts in the VLAN, with one host acting as the multicast source. When a multicast source sends multicast information, the OLT sends the multicast information only through the port that was previously added to the multicast group. In addition, the OLT periodically sends a GMRP query. If the host wants to stay in the multicast group, it will respond to the GMRP query. In this case, the OLT does not take any action.

If a host does not want to stay in a multicast group, it can either send a leave message or not respond to a periodic GMRP query. Once the OLT receives a leave message or does not receive a response during a leave all timer setting, it deletes the host from the multicast group.

6.3.2 Enable/disable GMRP

GMRP can be enabled in global configuration mode or in port configuration mode. By default, GMRP is disabled.

Enable GMRP		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enable GMRP in global mode	gmrp	required
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	required
Enable GMRP in interface mode	gmrp	Required; If enable GMRP under port configuration mode, the port needs to be in trunk mode.
Disable GMRP	no gmrp	GMRP can be disabled in global configuration mode or in port configuration mode.

6.3.3 Configure the Multicast Released by GMRP

After GMRP is enabled, the system automatically propagates the multicast groups learned through GMRP, but if GMRP is required to propagate static multicast groups of local configuration, you need to perform the following configurations:

Configure the Multicast Released by GMRP		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure the multicast released by GMRP	(no) garp permit multicast mac-address <i>mac</i> vlan <i>vid</i>	Required; the corresponding static multicast should be created firstly; using the <i>no</i> command to delete the configuration;

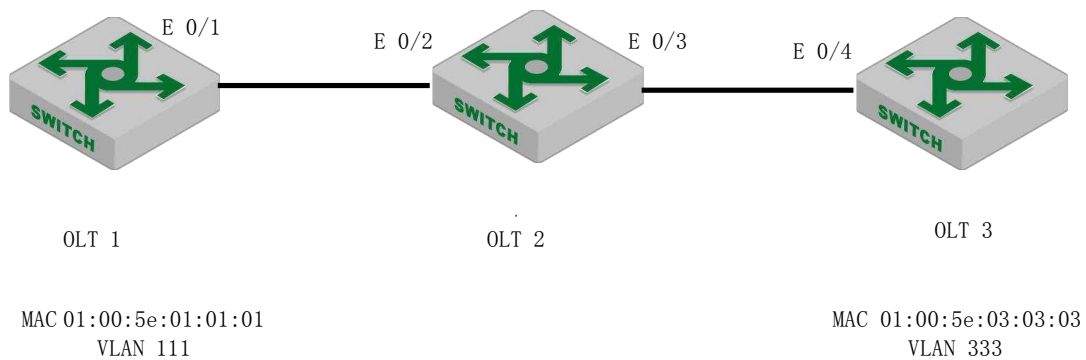
Note: In GMRP, if it is not the default vlan, the corresponding vlan must be combined with gvrp to take effect. All of the features are generally used together with the gvrp. For the configuration of gvrp, see section 4.5;

6.3.4 GMRP Display and Maintenance

After completing the above configuration, you can use the following command to view the configuration.

GMRP Display and Maintenance		
operation	command	remark
Display the global GVRP status	show gmrp	All modes are executable
Display the status of GMRP	Show gmrp interface [ethernet <i>interface-num</i>]	
Display GMRP	show garp permit multicast	
Display the local multicast groups (including static multicast groups and multicast groups learned via GMRP)	show multicast	

6.3.5 GMRP Configuration Example



GMRP Service Configuration Example

1、 Network requirements

In the network shown above, OLT 1 and OLT 3 advertise their static multicast information to OLT 2 via GMRP packets, and OLT 2 advertises the multicast information learned through GMRP. Eventually, the multicast information on OLT 1, OLT 2, and OLT 3 is synchronized.

2、 Configuration Roadmap

1. Enable GMRP on OLT 1 and advertise the multicast information
2. Enable GMRP on OLT 2 and advertise the multicast information
3. Enable GMRP on OLT 3 and advertise the multicast information

3 、 Configuration steps

OLT1 Configuration

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 111,333
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 to ethernet 0/10
Add VLAN port successfully.
OptiWay(config)#multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:01:01:01 vlan 111
adding multicast group successfully !
OptiWay(config)#multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:01:01:01 vlan 111 interface ethernet 0/1
to ethernet 0/10
adding multicast group port successfully !
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#interface e 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#gvrp
Turn on GVRP successfully.
OptiWay(config)#gmrp // Configure GMRP
Turn on GMRP successfully.
OptiWay(config)#garp permit vlan 111,333
OptiWay(config)#garp permit multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:01:01:01 vlan 111
OptiWay(config)#interface e 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#gvrp
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#gmrp
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#exit

OptiWay(config)#show gmrp // Verify the GMRP configuration
GMRP status : enable
OptiWay(config)#show gmrp interface ethernet 0/1
port GMRP status
e0/1 enable
Total entries: 1.
OptiWay(config)#show garp permit multicast
```

GARP permit multicast:
vlan 111, mac 01:00:5e:01:01:01

OLT2 Configuration:

```
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/2 to ethernet 0/3
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay(config)#gvrp
Turn on GVRP successfully
OptiWay(config)#gmrp          // Configure GMRP
Turn on GMRP successfully.
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/2 to ethernet 0/3
OptiWay(config-if-range)#gvrp
OptiWay(config-if-range)#gmrp
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
```

```
OptiWay(config)#show gmrp          // Verify the GMRP configuration
GMRP state : enable
OptiWay(config)#show gmrp interface ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
port      GMRP status
e0/2   enable
e0/3   enable
Total entries: 2.
```

OLT3 Configuration

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 111,333
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 to ethernet 0/10
Add VLAN port successfully.
OptiWay(config)#multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:03:03:03 vlan 333
adding multicast group successfully !
OptiWay(config)#multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:03:03:03 vlan 333 interface ethernet 0/1
to ethernet 0/10
adding multicast group port successfully !
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#interface e 0/4
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#exit
OptiWay(config)#gvrp
Turn on GVRP successfully.
OptiWay(config)#gmrp          // Configure GMRP
Turn on GMRP successfully.
OptiWay(config)#garp permit vlan 111,333
OptiWay(config)#garp permit multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:03:03:03 vlan 333
OptiWay(config)#interface e 0/4
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#gvrp
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#gmrp
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#exit

OptiWay(config)#show gmrp          // // Verify the GMRP configuration
GMRP status : enable
OptiWay(config)#show gmrp interface ethernet 0/4
port      GMRP status
e0/4   enable
Total entries: 1.
OptiWay(config)#show garp permit multicast
GARP permit multicast:
vlan 333, mac 01:00:5e:03:03:03
```

After the configuration is complete, you can use the *show multicast* command to view the multicast registration information learned by the GMRP function.

```
OptiWay(config)#show multicast
show multicast table information
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:01:01:01
VLAN ID          111
Static port list  : e0/1-e0/10.
IGMP port list   :
Dynamic port list :
```

```
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:03:03:03
VLAN ID          333
Static port list  :
IGMP port list   :
Dynamic port list : e0/1.
```

Total entries: 2 .

The multicast information on the OLT2 shows that the 01: 00: 5e: 01: 01: 01 and 01: 00: 5e: 03: 03: 03 multicast messages are learned through GMRP.

```
OptiWay(config)#show multicast
show multicast table information
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:01:01:01
VLAN ID          111
Static port list  :
IGMP port list   :
Dynamic port list : e0/2.
```

```
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:03:03:03
VLAN ID          333
Static port list  :
IGMP port list   :
Dynamic port list : e0/3.
```

Total entries: 2 .

The multicast information on the OLT3 shows that 01: 00: 5e: 01: 01: 01 are learned multicast packets via GMRP.

```
OptiWay (config)#show multicast
show multicast table information
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:01:01:01
VLAN ID          111
Static port list  :
IGMP port list   :
Dynamic port list : e0/4.
```

```
MAC Address      : 01:00:5e:03:03:03
VLAN ID          333
Static port list  : e0/1-e0/10.
IGMP port list   :
Dynamic port list :
```

Total entries: 2 .

6.4 Configure Static Multicast Table

6.4.1 Overview for Static Multicast Tables

In addition to dynamic learning, multicast tables can be manually configured, and a manually configured multicast table is a static multicast table. The static multicast MAC table will not be aged and it cannot be lost after being saved.

At present, only the corresponding multicast table of ipv4 can be static configured, and ipv6 multicast table cannot be static configured.

6.4.2 Create a Static Multicast Group

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Create a static multicast group	multicast {mac-address mac ip-address ip } vlan vlan-id	required

The parameter mac refers to the mac address of the multicast group. It is required to use the multicast address format, for example: 01: 00: 5e: **: **: **, IP refers to multicast IP, for example, 224.0.1.1, vlan-id refers to VLAN ID, with the range of 1 to 4094. It must be an existed VLAN. When the static multicast group does not exist, the multicast group fails to be added.

For example:

! Create a multicast group with the MAC address of 01: 00: 5e: 01: 02: 03 and the VLAN ID of 1

OptiWay(config)#multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:01:02:03 vlan 1

! Create a multicast group with the IP address of 224.0.1.1 and VLAN ID of 1

OptiWay(config)#multicast ip-address 224.0.1.1 vlan 1

6.4.3 Add a Port to the Multicast Group

Add a Port to the Multicast Group

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Add member ports to a static multicast group	multicast {mac-address mac ip-address ip } vlan vlan-id interface { all interface-list }	required

For example:

! Add the Ethernet ports 2, 3, 4 and 8 to the created multicast

OptiWay(config)#multicast mac-address 01:00:5e:01:02:03 vlan 1 interface ethernet 0/2 to ethernet 0/4 ethernet 0/8

6.4.4 Configure the Proxy Port

When a OLT is configured with a static multicast table, if the OLT is configured with a proxy port, the OLT can send the multicast report to the multicast source to advertise the multicast member information.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Create a proxy port for a static	multicast {mac-address mac ip-address ip } vlan vlan-id	required

multicast group	proxy-port ethernet interface-list	
The interval at which the OLT sends report packets to the multicast source through the proxy port	multicast proxy-interval second	

6.5 IGMP Configuration

6.5.1 IGMP Overview

IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) is used to manage IP multicast group member as well as to establish and maintain the relationship between the IP host and multicast router.

Currently, there are three versions of IGMP: IGMPv1 (RFC 1112), IGMPv2 (RFC 2236) and IGMPv3 (RFC 3376). The most widely used is IGMPv2 version.

IGMPv1 defines two types of message: General Query and Group Membership Report. It manages the multicast group members based on query mechanism and response mechanism.

IGMPv2 defines three types of message: Membership Query (including General Query and Group-Specific Query), Group Membership Report and Group Membership-Leave. Compared with IGMPv1, IGMPv2 added querier election mechanism and leave group mechanism.

IGMPv3 added source filter mechanism on the basis of v2, enhancing the function of query and report. Moreover, it presents the clear requirements to accept or reject the multicast message from some certain multicast source when the host adds certain multicast group.

All versions support ASM mode. Only IGMPv3 supports SSM mode. IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 can be able to apply to SSM mode under the help of IGMP SSM Mapping technology.

6.5.2 Enable Multicast Routing Protocol

You should enable multicast routing before the features of configuring IGMP protocol. Only if you enable the multicast protocol can relative configurations take effect.

Enable Multicast Routing Protocol

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable Multicast Routing Protocol	ip multicast-routing	Required. System disables multicast routing protocol.

6.5.3 Enable IGMP Protocol

Enable the IGMP protocol on interface to make OLT forward multicast message. Please perform the configuration under interface configuration mode (including VLAN interface and SuperVlan interface).

Enable IGMP Protocol

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface} vlan-id	
Enable IGMP	ip igmp	required

 **Note:** You should enable multicast protocol before the interface enabling IGMP. Moreover, if it needs to work with PIM, you should configure the PIM protocol on this interface at the same time. Please refer to 《PIM-DM/SM configuration manual》 for more details.

6.5.4 Configure IGMP Version

Due to different IGMP version, different message construction and different types, it asks to configure the same IGMP version for all the routers in the same network segment. Or IGMP cannot be able to run normally. Please perform the configuration under interface configuration mode (including VLAN interface and SuperVlan interface).

Configure IGMP version

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface} vlan-id	
Configure the interface to run IGMP version	ip igmp version version-number	required By default, the IGMP version is IGMPv2

6.5.5 Configure Static Multicast Group

Please perform the configuration under interface configuration mode (including VLAN interface and SuperVlan interface). When under the SuperVlan interface mode, you should specify the sub-VLAN.

Configure Static Multicast Group

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface} vlan-id	

Add port into static multicast group	<code>ip igmp static-group <i>groups-address</i> { <i>all</i> <i>port-list</i> } sourcelist { * <i>sourcelist</i> }</code>	Required. By default, the port does not join any multicast group or multicast source in a static way.
--------------------------------------	--	---

6.5.6 Establish Static IP Multicast Table

Create a static IP multicast entry to realize the forwarding of multicast message. You can create (S, G) and (*, G) entries. If a static multicast member exists (created through the `ip igmp static-group` command), the port where the static member port is added is automatically added to the egress port of the corresponding static entry.

Establish Static IP Multicast Table

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {<i>vlan-interface</i> <i>supervlan-interface</i>} <i>vlan-id</i>	
Create static IP multicast table	<code>ip igmp create-group <i>groups-address</i> source { * <i>source-address</i> }</code>	required There is no static multicast table by default.

Note:

1. This command is mainly used together with the command of `ip igmp static-group`.
2. Static multicast table can only be used for static port members.
3. As the `ip igmp static-group` command only creates static member ports for multicast groups, while this command creates a static multicast entry. If there is a static port member, it will automatically add the outgoing port to the corresponding static multicast entry. Similarly, when a static member port is created, if the corresponding static multicast entry exists, the outgoing port will be automatically added.

6.5.7 Configure Multicast Group Filter Function

The OLT sends IGMP query messages to confirm which multicast group contains the local group members directly connected to the OLT. If you do not want hosts on the network segment join certain multicast groups, you can configure ACL rules on the interface. The interface filters the received IGMP report messages according to the rule, and maintains the membership of the group only for the multicast groups allowed by the rule.

Configure Multicast Group Filter Function

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {<i>vlan-interface</i> <i>supervlan-interface</i>} <i>vlan-id</i>	

Configure filter function of multicast group	ip igmp access-group access-list-number { all {ethernet pon} port-number }	Required By default, the host who under this interface can be able to add any legal multicast group.
--	---	---

6.5.8 Configure the Number of the Multicast Group Allowed Learning

It makes convenient and flexible for user to control the number of the multicast group allowed learning. If it exceeds the maximum quantity, OLT will not deal with the IGMP message.

Configure the Number of the Multicast Group Allowed Learning

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface} vlan-id	
Configure the number of the multicast group allowed learning	ip igmp limit-group num	Required By default, the maximum multicast number is the maximum number of the multicast group allowed learning

Note:

1. This configuration only limits the number of dynamic multicast group, without limitation on the number of static multicast group.
2. If the IGMP group exceeds configuration value, the former IGMP group will not be deleted.

6.5.9 Configure IGMP General Query Interval

OLT forwards **Membership Query Message** periodically to check the existed multicast group. The interval is decided by Query Interval timer. Users can modify Query Interval of IGMP host via Query Interval timer.

Configure IGMP General Query Interval

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface} vlan-id	

Configure IGMP general query interval	ip igmp query-interval <i>seconds</i>	Required 125 seconds by default.
--	---------------------------------------	--

6.5.10 Configure IGMP Maximum Query Response Time

When a host receives a query from the OLT, it starts a delay timer for each multicast group it joins, using a random number (0, Max Response Time) as the initial value. Thereinto, the Max Response Time is the maximum response time specified by the query message. The maximum response time for IGMP Version 1 queries is Max(The maximum query response time for IGMP Version 1 is fixed at 10 seconds). The host should inform the OLT of the multicast group members before the timer timed out. If the OLT does not receive any group membership report after the maximum query response time times out, the OLT considers that it has no local group members and it will no longer transmit the received multicast packets to the network which it connected.

Configure IGMP Maximum Query Response Time

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface { vlan-interface supervlan-interface } <i>vlan-id</i>	
Configure the maximum query response time of IGMP	ip igmp query-max-response-time <i>seconds</i>	Required By default, the maximum response time is 10 seconds

Note:

- 1.You can use this command only when IGMP V2 / V3 is running.
- 2.This command controls the interval for the host to respond to host member queries. The time interval is small, which enables the OLT to quickly learn the status of group members. If the host does not respond quickly to host member queries, it may be removed from the multicast group even if the user does not wish to delete them. Therefore, the user should ensure that the set time interval is greater than the host shortest response time.

6.5.11 Configure Last-Member-Query-Interval

After receiving leave-message, OLT will forward specified group query message to know whether there are other group members in multicast group. User can be able to modify the interval value of specified group query message.

Configure Last-Member-Query-Interval

operation	command	remark
-----------	---------	--------

		configure on super interface.
Configure IGMP proxy	igmp-proxy	Required Disabled by default.

6.5.14 Configure IGMP SSM Mapping

In the SSM network, some recipient hosts only run IGMPv1 or IGMPv2 due to the variety of possible restrictions. You can configure the IGMP SSM Mapping function in router so as to offer SSM service to those recipient hosts of IGMPv1 or IGMPv2.

Enable SSM-Mapping

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface { vlan-interface supervlan-interface } <i>vlan-id</i>	
Enable SSM-Mapping	ip igmp ssm-mapping	Required; Disabled by default.
Enter IGMP global configuration mode	mroute igmp	
Configure the SSM-Mapping static group address mapping rule	ssm-mapping static access-control-list source-address	Required; By default, no static group address mapping rule is configured.

Note:

1. You should enable SSM Mapping before configuring the mapping rules of SSM source/group address, otherwise IGMP does not support SSM Mapping function.
2. When SSM Mapping router receives the report message of IGMPv1/v2, it will obtain the source address S via group address G and then form the (S,G) channel.
3. SSM mapping only needs to be enabled on the device connected to the receiving host.
4. To ensure that hosts on any IGMP version can receive SSM services, it is recommended to run IGMPv3 on the interface on the network segment.
5. The mapping from the same multicast group to multiple multicast sources in specified SSM multicast group can be realized via multiple configurations. Because static SSM mapping can be configured multiple times, the source-address parameter of multiple ACLs can be used as the mapping source for group G if group G belongs to multiple Permit entries of multiple ACLs at the same time. The maximum number of static SSM mappings can be set to 8.

SSM-Mapping static group address mapping rule

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter IGMP and then enter global	mroute igmp	

configuration mode		
Configure the SSM-Mapping static group address mapping rule	ssm-mapping static { <i>access-control-list</i> <i>source-address</i> }	Required By default, no static group address mapping rule is configured.

6.5.15 IGMP Display and Maintenance

After completing the above configuration, can use the following command to display configuration.

IGMP display and maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display IGMP interface information	show ip igmp interface { vlan-interface <i>vid</i> }{ supervlan-interface <i>number</i> }	-
Display static configuration and the IGMP multicast group information	show ip igmp groups { <i>dynamic</i> <i>static</i> <i>multicast-ip</i> }	
Display IGMP proxy	show igmp-proxy	
Display SSM-Mapping mapping rule	show ip igmp ssm-mapping [<i>multicast-ip</i>]	
Debug IP IGMP	debug ip igmp	

6.5.16 Configuration Example of IGMP Basic Function

1. Network requirement and network construction

- 1) User-PC receives VOD information via multicast;
- 2) User-PC adopts VLC Media Player as multicast receiver client; Multicast server adopts VLC Media Player as multicast source to offer multicast video services, too;
- 3) Run IGMPv2 protocol between SW1 and SW2;
- 4) Through the configuration, PC can only be added into 224.1.1.1 to view the video of 224.1.1.1.

Network diagram is shown as follow:

configurations example of IGMP basic function


```

SW1(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface vlan-interface 10
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#interface vlan-interface 20
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#exit
SW1(config)#ip multicast-routing           // enable multicast routing protocol
SW1(config)#interface vlan-interface 10
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip igmp      //enable interface IGMP
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip pim dense-mode
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#interface vlan-interface 20
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#ip pim dense-mode //run interface PIM-DM multicast routing
SW1(config)#access-list 99 permit 224.1.1.1 0
SW1(config)#access-list 99 deny any
SW1(config)#interface vlan-interface 10
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip igmp access-group 99 ethernet 0/2 // configure multicast group
filter
SW1(config)#router ospf
SW1(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
SW1(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.2.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
SW1(config-router-ospf)#

#SW2configuration
SW2(config)#vlan 20
SW2(config-if-vlan)#vlan 20
SW2(config-if-vlan)#vlan 30
SW2(config-if-vlan)#interface ethernet 0/1
SW2(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#switchport default vlan 20
SW2(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#interface ethernet 0/2
SW2(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport default vlan 30
SW2(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface vlan-interface 20
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#interface vlan-interface 30
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-30)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-30)#exit
SW2(config)#ip multicast-routing
SW2(config)#interface vlan-interface 20
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#ip pim dense-mode
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#exit
SW2(config)#interface vlan-interface 30
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-30)#ip pim dense-mode
SW2(config)#router ospf
SW2(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.2.2 0.0.0.255 area 0
SW2(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.3.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

```

3) Result Validation

VLC will continue to send program stream (IP: 224.1.1.1) on multicast server.



By this time, PC can be able to receive 224.1.1.1 program via VLC client side.



Display the learning multicast group from 224.1.1.1 on SW1:

SW1(config)#show ip igmp groups

IGMP Connected Group Membership

Group Address: 224.1.1.1

Vlan: 10, port: 0/2, Uptime: 00:00:07

Expires: 00:04:13, Last Reporter: 192.168.1.2

V1 Expires: 00:00:00, V2 Expires: 00:04:13, Self: False

FilterMode: EXCLUDE, Static: False

SourceList(0):

Current State(IGMP_MS_NORMAL2)

Total Groups: 1, Total group members: 1

The command of “show ip mroute” can be able to display SW1 and SW2 forwarding items of multicast routing:

SW1(config)#show ip mroute

IP Multicast Routing Table

Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, s - SSM Group, C - Connected, L - Local,

P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,

J - Join SPT, O - SRM originator, H - Hardware switched

K - Static entry

Timers: Uptime/Expires, Interface state: State/Mode

(192.168.3.2, 224.1.1.1), 00:05:04/00:03:21, flags: DCTH

Incoming interface: VLAN-IF20, RPF nbr: 192.168.2.2

Outgoing interface list:

VLAN-IF10, 0/2, Forward/Dense, 00:05:04/stopped

Total dynamic entries 1. Total static entries 0.

Total ip multicast entries 1.

SW2(config)#show ip mroute

IP Multicast Routing Table

Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, s - SSM Group, C - Connected, L - Local,

P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,

J - Join SPT, O - SRM originator, H - Hardware switched

K - Static entry

Timers: Uptime/Expires, Interface state: State/Mode

6.6 PIM Configuration

PIM is short for Protocol Independent Multicast. PIM means multicast router has nothing to do with the unicast routing protocol as long as the unicast router protocol can be able to perform RPF check on multicast message and generate corresponding multicast routing table.

According to different realization mechanisms, PIM is divided into PIM -DM (Protocol Independent Multicast-Dense Mode, PIM -SM (Protocol Independent Multicast-Sparse Mode and PIM-SSM (Protocol Independent Multicast Source-Specific Multicast.

Several important concepts in IP multicast

- Multicast Distribution Tree: it is the path which transmitting to the receiver after IP multicast data generated by the source, and this path is just like a bifurcate tree.
- SPT (Shortest Path Tree): it is the shortest path which transmitting from the source to the receiver.

- RPT (Rendezvous Point Tree) : Rendezvous Point is the root of the shared tree, datagram is sent from source to RP and forwarded along the shared tree, and the corresponding tree is called RPT.
- RPFC (Reversed Path Forwarding Check) : The unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) check ensures that an IP packet that enters a router uses the correct inbound interface. This feature supports unicast RPF check on the spoke-side interfaces. Because different VRFs are used for downstream and upstream forwarding, the RPF mechanism ensures that source address checks occur in the downstream VRF.
- Multicast forwarding-table: Similar to unicast routing table, applying to record the state of distribution tree and guide the transmitting of multicast data.

6.6.1 PIM -DM Overview

Protocol Independent Multicast-Dense Mode (PIM -DM) is a dense-mode multicast routing protocol, which is applicable to small-sized networks and using “Push mode” to transmit multicast data. In a PIM -DM network, members of a multicast group are densely distributed.

6.6.2 PIM -DM Working Mechanism

The above PIM - DM process can be summarized as: neighbor discovery mechanism, flooding mechanism & pruning mechanism, grafting mechanism. In addition, it ensures the normal work of PIM -DM via assertion mechanism and state refresh mechanism.

- Neighbor discovery

Upon startup, a PIM-DM router needs to discover neighbors by sending Hello packets. The relationships between PIM-DM capable network nodes are maintained through exchange of Hello packets. In PIM-DM, Hello packets are sent periodically.

- Flooding mechanism & Pruning mechanism

PIM-DM assumes that all the hosts on a network are ready to receive multicast data. A packet is transmitted from multicast source S to multicast group G. After receiving this multicast packet, the router performs an RPF check based on the unicast routing table and creates an (S, G) entry if the RPF check is successful. Then the router floods the packet to all the downstream PIM-DM nodes in the network. The router discards the packet if the RPF check fails (the multicast packet is from an incorrect interface). In the flooding process, an (S, G) entry will be created in the PIM-DM multicast domain.

If no downstream node is a multicast group member, the router sends a Prune message to notify the upstream node that data should not be sent to downstream nodes any more. After receiving the Prune message, the upstream node removes the interface that sends the multicast packet from the outbound interface list matching the (S, G) entry. Eventually, a Shortest Path Tree (SPT) with S as the root is created. The prune process is initiated by a leaf router.

The whole process is called the flooding&prune process. A timeout mechanism is made available on a pruned router so that the router may initiate a flooding&prune process again if the prune process times out. The flooding&prune mechanism of PIM-DM operates periodically over and over again.

In the flooding&prune process, PIM-DM performs RPF check and builds a multicast forwarding tree with the data source as the root based on the current unicast routing tables. When a multicast packet arrives, the router first judges whether the path of the multicast packet is correct. If the interface where the packet arrives is what specified in the unicast route, the path is considered correct. Otherwise, the multicast packet is discarded as a redundant packet and will not be forwarded in multicast mode. The unicast route may be discovered by any unicast routing protocol such as RIP and OSPF instead of a specific routing protocol.

- Grafting mechanism

When the pruned downstream node needs to enter the forwarding state again, it sends a Graft message to the upstream node. Before configuring the features of IGMP, you must enable the

multicast routing function.

- Assertion mechanism

As shown in the following figure, multicast routers A and B are on the same LAN segment and they have their respective paths to multicast source S. After receiving a multicast packet from S, both of them will forward the packet on the LAN. As a result, the downstream multicast router C will receive two identical multicast packets.

An upstream router uses the Assert mechanism to select the only forwarder. The upstream router sends Assert messages to select the best route. If two or more paths have the same priority and metric value, the router with the largest IP address is selected as the upstream neighbor of the (S,G) entry and is responsible for forwarding the (S,G) multicast packet.

- State Refresh Mechanism

To avoid repeated flooding&prune actions, the State refresh mechanism is added to new protocol standards. The router in direct connection with the multicast source sends state update packets periodically. After receiving a state update packet, the PIM-capable router refreshes the prune state.

6.6.3 PIM -SM Overview

PIM -SM is short for protocol independent multicast-sparse mode, using pull mode to transmit the multicast data. It is usually applied to the network that the multicast group distribution is relatively scattered or a wide range of large and medium-sized network.

6.6.4 PIM-SM Working Mechanism

The operation of Protocol Independent Multicast-Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) can be understood as neighbor discovery, DR selection, RP selection, rendezvous point tree (RPT) generation, multicast source registration, and SPT switch. The neighbor discovery of PIM-SM is the same as that of PIM-DM.

- DR election

You can also elect a DR for a shared network (such as Ethernet) through a Hello packet. The DR serves will act as the only forwarder of multicast data in the shared network.

The network connected to the multicast source or the network connected to the receiver needs to elect the DR, and the DR at the receiver side sends the join message to the RP.

- RP election

RP is a core device in a PIM-SM domain and aggregates the join / prune requests of multicast receivers and the multicast data of a multicast source. RPs can be specified statically or multiple C-RPs (Candidate-RPs) can be configured in the PIM-SM domain to dynamically elect the RPs through the bootstrap mechanism so that different RPs can serve different multicast groups.

The BSR (Bootstrap Router) collects the Advertisement Message (C-RP) from the C-RP, which carries the address and priority of the C-RP and the group range of the C-RP. This information is summarized as RP-Set encapsulation in the bootstrap message spread to the entire network. The routers in the network use the same rules to select their corresponding RPs from specific C-RPs according to the information provided by the RP-Set.

- Build RPT

When the host joins a multicast group G, the leaf router directly connected to the host learns the receivers of the multicast group G through the IGMP message, calculates the corresponding convergence point RP for the multicast group G. And then sends a join message to the upper-level node in the RP direction (join message). Each router from the leaf router to the RP will generate a (*, G) entry in the forwarding table, indicating that no matter which source sends it to the multicast group G, it applies to the entry. When the RP receives a packet destined for multicast

group G, the packet arrives at the leaf router along the established path to reach the host. This generates an RPT rooted at RP.

- Multicast source registration

When the multicast source S sends a multicast packet to multicast group G, the PIM-SM multicast router directly connected to S is responsible for encapsulating the received multicast packet into a register packet and then forwarded the packet to the corresponding RP in unicast mode. If there are multiple PIM-SM multicast routers on a network segment, the multicast router sends the multicast packet to the Designated Router (DR).

When the RP receives the packet, it de-encapsulates the register message and forwards the encapsulated multicast packet along the RPT to the receiver. On the other hand, the RP sends the multicast packet to the multicast source hop-by-hop (S, G) Message. In this way, the routers from the RP to the multicast source form the SPT, and these routers generate the (S, G) entries in their forwarding tables. SPT takes multicast source as root and RP as leaf.

The multicast data sent by the multicast source reaches the RP along the established SPT, and then the RP forwards the multicast data along the RPT to the receivers. When the RP receives the multicast data forwarded along the SPT, it sends a Register-Stop Message to the DR through unicast. The multicast source registration process ends.

- RPT switch to SPT

When the DR at the receiver side finds that the multicast data rate from the RP to the multicast group G exceeds a certain threshold, it initiates the switch from the RPT to the SPT. The process is as follows:

- (1) First, the receiver-side DR sends the (S, G) join message hop by hop to the multicast source S, and then sends the packet to the multicast source-side DR. All the routers along the route generate the (S, G) , thus establishing the SPT branch;

- (2) Then, the receiver-side DR sends a prune message containing RP bits hop-by-hop to the RP. Upon receiving this packet, the RP sends a prune message to the multicast source (assuming that there is only this receiver) ,thus ultimately switching from RPT to SPT.

After the RPT is switched to the SPT, the multicast data is sent directly from the multicast source to the receiver. By switching from RPT to SPT, PIM-SM can establish SPT in a more cost-effective manner than PIM-DM.

6.6.5 PIM-SSM Overview

PIM SSM is short for Protocol Independent Multicast ---- Source Specific Multicast. Generally speaking, IP multicast and SSM can coexist on a single router. What is more, both of them can be realized by using PIM - SM protocol. PIM SSM should be used in concert with IGMPv3.

Usually IGMPv3 is deployed on the host to establish and maintain multicast group memberships. Compared with IGMPv2, IGMPv3 is designed with the source-based filtering function. This function allows a host to receive only the data from a specific group and even from a specific source in this group. Based on a received IS_IN packet of IGMPv3, the SSM-enabled router learns that a host on the network connected with the interface receiving the IS_IN packet wants to receive (S, G) packets. This router unicasts a PIM (S,G) Join message to the next-hop router of the multicast source hop by hop and thereby an SPT can be established between the multicast source and the last-hop router. When the multicast source is sending multicast data, the data reaches the receiver along the SPT.

If a host supports only IGMPv1/IGMPv2, you can configure SSM mapping on the router connected with the host to convert the (*, G) Join messages of IGMPv1/IGMPv2 into (S, G) Join messages.

6.6.6 Enable Multicast Routing

You should enable multicast routing before configure PIM -DM protocol. Only if you enable multicast protocol can relative configurations take effect.

Enable PIM -DM protocol

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable multicast routing	ip multicast-routing	Required. System disables the multicast routing protocol by default.

6.6.7 Enable PIM -DM Protocol

PIM -DM protocol needs to be started respectively on each interface. After configuring PIM -DM on interface, PIM -DM will regularly send Hello message of PIM protocol. And it will handle the protocol message sent by PIM neighbor.

Enable PIM -DM Protocol

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {[vlan-interface supervlan-interface]} <i>vlan-id</i>	
Enable PIM -DM protocol	ip pim dense-mode	required

6.6.8 PIM-DM Advanced Configuration

6.6.9 Configure the Transmission Interval of Hello Packets

After starting PIM protocol on interface, it will regularly send Hello message. You can make suitable revises on the interval of Hello message according to the network bandwidth and types.

Configure the Transmission Interval of Hello Packets

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {[vlan-interface supervlan-interface]} <i>vlan-id</i>	
Configure the transmission interval of hello packets.	ip pim query-interval <i>seconds</i>	Optional 30S by default.

6.6.10 Configure PIM Neighbor Filtering

You can configure the PIM neighbor filtering via basic access control list.

Configure PIM Neighbor Filtering

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure ACL	access-list <i>access-list-number</i>	
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface { <i>vlan-interface</i> <i>supervlan-interface</i> }} <i>vlan-id</i>	
Configure PIM neighbor filtering	ip pim neighbor-policy <i>access-list-number</i>	optional

6.6.11 Configure the Maximum PIM Neighbors for an Interface

Vast PIM neighbor relations will drain router memory and then lead to router fault. In this case, you can limit on PIM neighbor number of router interface so the neighbors cannot be added in if the PIM routing amount exceeds the limits. Moreover, the total number of router PIM neighbor is limited by system so users can not modify it via the command.

Configure the Maximum PIM Neighbors for an Interface

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface { <i>vlan-interface</i> <i>supervlan-interface</i> }} <i>vlan-id</i>	
Configure the Maximum PIM Neighbors for an Interface.	ip pim neighbor-limit <i>limit</i>	optional

6.6.12 Configure Multicast Source (Group)-Based Filtering

You can filter according to the source address of the multicast data so as to improve the security of the network.

Configure Multicast Source (Group)-Based Filtering

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure ACL	access-list <i>access-list-number</i>	
Enter PIM configuration mode	mroute pim	
Configure multicast source filter	source-policy <i>access-list-number</i>	optional

6.6.13 PIM -DM Display and Maintenance

PIM -DM display and maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the information of PIM interface	show ip pim interface [vlan-interface vid]	-
Display the information of PIM neighbor	show ip pim neighbor	
Display PIM multicast routing table	show ip mroute{group-addressstatic dynamic}	
Debug PIM	debug pim	

6.6.14 Enable PIM -SM Protocol

PIM -DM protocol needs to be started respectively on each interface. After configuring PIM -SM on interface, PIM -SM will regularly send Hello message of PIM protocol. And it will handle the protocol message sent by PIM neighbor.

Enable PIM -SM Protocol

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {[vlan-interface supervlan-interface]} vlan-id	
Enable PIM -SM Protocol	ip pim sparse-mode	required

6.6.15 Configure Static RP

The entire network only relies on a RP to perform multicast forwarding information. You can specify routing RP location in the PIM -SM domain so as to improve the robustness of the network.

Configure Static RP

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter PIM configuration mode	mroute pim	
Configure Static RP	static-rp address	optional

Note:

If adopts static RP, all the routers in the PIM domain should use the same configuration. If the static RP address is the interface address of some “up” state interface, the host will be static RP. The static RP interface does not need to enable PIM protocol.

If the RP which selected in BSR mechanism valid, the static RP takes no effect; if it fails to obtain dynamic RP, the static RP will take effect.

6.6.16 Specify a Candidate BSR

In a PIM-SM domain, there should be one unique BSR to support the regular work of PIM-SM network devices (such as routers, Ethernet OLT, etc.). BSR is responsible for collecting RP information and publishing the RP information. The unique BSR is selected from multiple C-BSR via bootstrap message. Before receiving BSR message, C-BSR regards himself as BSR, and it will regularly broadcast bootstrap message in PIM-SM domain. Bootstrap message includes C-BSR address and C-BSR priority, and PIM selects the BSR from C-BSR address and C-BSR priority. The foundation that C-BSR becomes BSR is: the C-BSR who has the highest priority will become BSR; if all C-BSR has one same priority, the C-BSR who has biggest IP address will become BSR.

BSR Specify a Candidate BSR

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter PIM configuration mode	mroute pim	
Specify a Candidate BSR	bsr-candidate interface-type interface-number hash-mask-length [priority]	optional

Note:

Usually, there is only one C-BSR and one C-RP in the network configuration. In a general way, the OLT or the router is the networking core.

6.6.17 Configure the Candidate RP

After the election of the BSR, all C-RPs send C-RP Advertisements to BSR periodically. The BSR aggregates and advertises the RP information to the entire network. (There may be multiple RPs in the network. They each have different group services), so that all the Ethernet OLTs can gain RP information.

When configuring C-RP, you can specify the scope of the RP service, which can serve all multicast groups or only certain multicast groups.

Configure the candidate RP

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter PIM configuration mode	mroute pim	
Configure the candidate RP	rp-candidate interface-type interface-number group-list acl-number priority	optional

6.6.18 Configure BSR Border

Configure the OLT interface as the BSR domain boundary of PIM. All bootstrap messages cannot pass through the domain boundary when the PIM domain boundary is set on this interface. However, other PIM messages can pass through this domain boundary. This allows the users to effectively split the network that runs PIM-SM into multiple domains, each with a different Bootstrap Router.

Configure BSR Border

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {[vlan-interface supervlan-interface]} <i>vlan-id</i>	
Configure BSR Border	ip pim bsr-border	optional

6.6.19 Configure the SPT Switching Threshold

In PIM-SM mode, receiving host commonly take the initiative to join the RP and then obtain the multicast packet via RP. Generally speaking, the path in RPT is not the shortest path from receiving host to the multicast source. In this case, DR optional will join SPT so as to avoid packet broadcast delay. Currently, it supports two fixed threshold, **immediately** and **infinity**.

Configure the SPT Switching Threshold

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter PIM configuration mode	mroute pim	
Configure the SPT switching threshold	spt-threshold{ <i>immediately</i> <i>infinity</i> }	optional, " <i>immediately</i> " is default-value

6.6.20 Configure the Range of an SSM Multicast Group

PIM-SSM is used as a subset of PIM-SM, and PIM-SSM or PIM-SM model is used to transfer the information from the multicast source to the receiver, depending on whether the receiver subscribes channel (S, G) is in the range of SSM multicast group (232.0.0.0/8). All the interfaces enabled with PIM-SM will regard the multicast group in this range adopted PIM-SSM model.

Configure the Range of an SSM Multicast Group

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter PIM configuration mode	mroute pim	
Configure the Range of an SSM Multicast Group	ssm {default range <i>access-list</i>}	required

6.6.21 PIM -SM Display and Maintenance

PIM -SM Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the information of PIM interface	show ip pim interface [vlan-interface vid]	-
Display the information of PIM neighbor	show ip pim neighbor	
Display multicast routing of PIM	show ip mroute group-address [static dynamic]	
Display PIM RP information	show ip pim rp-info group-address	
Display the information of BSR	show ip pim bsr	
Display address range of SSM group	show ip pim ssm range	
Debug PIM	debug pim	

6.6.22 PIM Configuration Examples

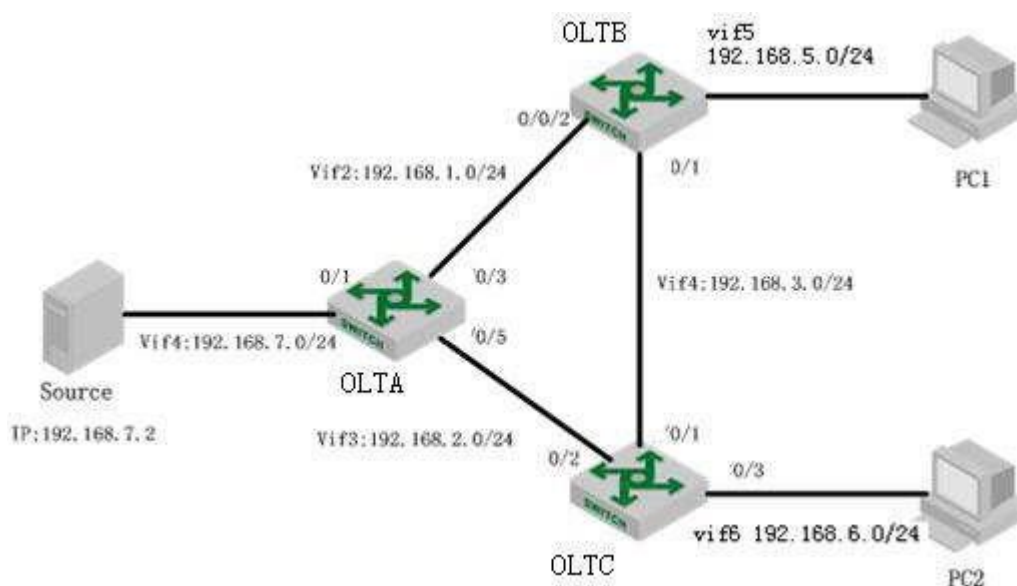
一、 Requirement and Networking

Layer 3OLT A, OLT B and OLT C adopt OSPF protocol to perform interconnection. Receiver receives VOD information via multicast. User-pc1 and User-PC2 receive different video information.

In this network, it adopts PIM -SM protocol to realize the allocation of multicast data. In addition, it dynamically elects the RP via bootstrapping mechanism. It configures the static RP to avoid communication outage due to the dynamic RP faults.

Network diagram is shown as follow

Network Diagram of PIM –SM Configuration



二、 Configuration steps

#OLTA configurations

(1) Enable multicast routing

OPTIWAY(config)#ip multicast-routing

(2) Configure each interface as well as the interface address, and then enable PIM -SM.

OPTIWAY(config)#vlan 2-4

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlan)#interface ethernet 0/1

OPTIWAY(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#switchport default vlan 4

OPTIWAY(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#interface ethernet 0/5

OPTIWAY(config-if-ethernet-0/5)#switchport default vlan 3

OPTIWAY(config-if-ethernet-0/5)#interface ethernet 0/3

OPTIWAY(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#switchport default vlan 2

OPTIWAY(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#exit

OPTIWAY(config)#interface vlan-interface 4

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#ip address 192.168.7.1 255.255.255.0

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#ip pim sparse-mode

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#exit

OPTIWAY(config)#interface vlan-interface 2

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip pim sparse-mode

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#exit

OPTIWAY(config)#interface vlan-interface 3

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-3)# ip pim sparse-mode

OPTIWAY(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#exit

(3) Configure C-RP and static RP. Specify the IP address of 2 VLAN interface to be C-BSR and C-RP; specify the IP address of interface 3 to be static RP.

OPTIWAY(config)#mrout pim

OPTIWAY(config-router-pim)#bsr-candidate vlan-interface 2 8

OPTIWAY(config-router-pim)#rp-candidate vlan-interface 2

OPTIWAY (config-router-pim)#static-rp 192.168.2.2

OPTIWAY(config-router-pim)#

(4) Configure the unicast routing protocol so as to establish the correct unicast routing table.

OPTIWAY(config)#router ospf

OPTIWAY(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.7.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

OPTIWAY(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

OPTIWAY(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.2.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

#OLTB configurations

(1) Enable multicast routing

OptiWay (config)#ip multicast-routing

(2) configure each interface as well as the interface address, and then enable PIM -SM. In addition, interface 5 enables IGMP protocol.

OptiWay#c t

OptiWay(config)#vlan 2

OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#vlan 4

OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#vlan 5

OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport default vlan 2

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface ethernet 0/3

OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#interface ethernet 0/3

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#switchport default vlan 4

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/6

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/6)#switchport default vlan 5

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/6)#

OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 2

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip pim sparse-mode

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#interface vlan-interface 4

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#ip pim sparse-mode

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#interface vlan-interface 5

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-5)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-5)#ip pim sparse-mode

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-5)#ip igmp

(3) configure static RP. Specify the IP address of 13 VLAN interface to be the IP address of static RP; Specify the IP address of 4 VLAN interface to be C-BSR and C-RP; Specify the IP address of 3 VLAN interface in OLT C to be the IP address of static RP.

OptiWay(config)#mroutepim

OptiWay(config-router-pim)#bsr-candidate vlan-interface 4 8

OptiWay(config-router-pim)#rp-candidate vlan-interface 4

OptiWay(config-router-pim)#static-rp 192.168.2.2

(4) configure the unicast routing protocol so as to establish the correct unicast routing table.

OptiWay(config)#router ospf

OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.2 0.0.0.255 area 0

OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.3.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.5.1 0.0.0.255 area 0

#OLTC configurations

```

(1) Enable multicast routing
OptiWay(config)#ip multicast-routing
(2) Configure each interface as well as the interface address, and then enable PIM -SM. In
addition, interface 6 enables IGMP protocol.
OptiWay(config)#vlan 3
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#vlan 4
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#vlan 6

OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)# switchport default vlan 3
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface ethernet 0/3
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#switchport default vlan 4
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#interface ethernet 0/6
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/6)#switchport default vlan 6
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/6)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 3
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip pim sparse-mode
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#interface vlan-interface 4
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#ip pim sparse-mode
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-4)#interface vlan-interface 6
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-6)#ip address 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-6)#ip pim sparse-mode
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-6)#ip igmp

(3) Configure static RP. Specify the IP address of 13 VLAN interface to be the IP address of
static RP.
[OptiWay(config)#mroutepim
OptiWay(config-router-pim)#static-rp 192.168.2.2

(4) Configure the unicast routing protocol so as to establish the correct unicast routing table.

OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.2.2 0.0.0.255 area0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.3.2 0.0.0.255 area0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.6.1 0.0.0.255 area0

```

三、Configuration Validation

Each pair of OLT A, OLT B and OLT C had established PIM neighbor relationship.

```

OptiWay(config)#show ip pim neighbor
Neighbor Address Interface      Uptime    Expires
192.168.1.2      VLAN-IF2      00:03:57  00:01:22
192.168.2.2      VLAN-IF3      00:03:33  00:01:42
Total Neighbors 2.
OptiWay(config)#show ip pim neighbor
Neighbor Address Interface      Uptime    Expires
192.168.1.1      VLAN-IF2      00:05:19  00:01:26
192.168.3.2      VLAN-IF4      00:10:17  00:01:28
Total Neighbors 2.

```

```
OptiWay(config)#show ip pim neighbor
Neighbor Address Interface      Uptime    Expires
192.168.2.1      VLAN-IF3      00:01:24  00:01:21
192.168.3.1      VLAN-IF4      00:09:54  00:01:18
Total Neighbors 2.
```

Display the RP information of PIM -SM domain via the command of “show ip pim rp-info”.

```
OptiWay(config)#show ip pim rp-info
GroupAddress      GroupMaskLen      RPAddress      ExpiryTime
224.0.0.0         4                  192.168.3.1    00:01:36
224.0.0.0         4                  192.168.1.1    00:01:36
```

Static RP is 192.168.2.2.

PC1 is added into 225.0.1.2, OLTB adds port6 to be the member interface of 225.0.1.2.

```
OptiWay(config)#show ip igmp groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
```

```
Group Address: 225.0.1.2
Vlan: 5, port: 0/6, Uptime: 00:00:08
Expires: 00:04:12, Last Reporter: 192.168.5.2
V1 Expires: 00:00:00, V2 Expires: 00:04:12, Self: False
FilterMode: EXCLUDE, Static: False
SourceList(0):
Current State(IGMP_MS_NORMAL2)
```

Total Groups: 1, Total group members: 1

Multicast source server forwards the multicast video streams with the IP as 225.0.1.2 to check the PIM routing table information of OLT B. And then it will display the detailed information of (S, G) item, (*, G) item, (S, G) item, PIM mode, inbound interface, upstream neighbors, RPF neighbors, downstream interface, etc. At the same time, PC1 can be able to receive the video.

```
OptiWay(config)#show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, s - SSM Group, C - Connected, L - Local,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, O - SRM originator, H - Hardware switched
       K - Static entry
Timers: Uptime/Expires, Interface state: State/Mode
(*, 225.0.1.2), 00:01:58/00:03:28, RP 192.168.2.2, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: VLAN-IF2, RPF nbr: 192.168.1.1
  Outgoing interface list:
VLAN-IF5, 0/6, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:58/00:01:33

(192.168.7.2, 225.0.1.2), 00:01:57/00:01:52, flags: SCTJ
  Incoming interface: VLAN-IF2, RPF nbr: 192.168.1.1
  Outgoing interface list:
VLAN-IF5, 0/6, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:57/00:01:33
Total dynamic entries 2. Total static entries 0.
Total ip multicast entries 2.
```

```
OptiWay(config)#SHOW IPmroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, s - SSM Group, C - Connected, L - Local,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
```

J - Join SPT, O - SRM originator, H - Hardware switched
K - Static entry
Timers: Uptime/Expires, Interface state: State/Mode
(* , 225.0.1.2), 00:00:47/00:03:33, RP 192.168.2.2, flags: SJ
 Incoming interface: VLAN-IF3, RPF nbr: 192.168.2.2
 Outgoing interface list:
VLAN-IF2, 0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:47/00:02:43
(192.168.7.2, 225.0.1.2), 00:01:01/00:03:06, flags: SO
 Incoming interface: VLAN-IF4, RPF nbr: 0.0.0.0
 Outgoing interface list:
VLAN-IF2, 0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:47/00:02:43
Total dynamic entries 2. Total static entries 0.
Total ip multicast entries 2.

7. IP Address Configuration

7.1 OLT Interface IP Address

7.1.1 OLT Interface IP Introduction

IP of L3 OLT can be used as management address or gateway. L3 OLT IP shall be configured at L3 interface, which is divided into VLAN interface and superVLAN interface. VLAN interface is to create an interface based on a certain VLAN, while superVLAN interface is based on superVLAN (superVlan is a virtual VLAN without any port). SuperVLAN includes many sub-VLAN(sub-VLAN is a concrete VLAN).

7.1.2 Configure VLAN Interface

Configure VLAN Interface		
operation	Command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Create VLAN	vlan <i>vid</i>	optional
Add port into VLAN	Switchport ethernet <i>port</i>	Optional
Create interface VLAN	interface vlan-interface <i>vid</i>	Optional
Configure interface IP address	ip address { <i>ipaddress</i> primary } <i>mask override</i>	Optional
Delete interface IP address	no ip address <i>ipaddress mask</i>	Optional
Configure IP access range control	ip address range <i>start ipaddress end ipaddress</i>	Optional
Delete IP access range control	no ip address range <i>start ipaddress end ipaddress</i>	Optional

Note: Configure interface VLAN is under L3 device. One interface can configure 32 IPs in different network.

IP access range control: every VLAN interface or superVLAN interface can be configured with up to eight access ranges. After the access range is configured, the user ARP must be within these ranges to learn, and thus limit the access of the user.

7.1.3 Configure SuperVLAN Interface

Configure SuperVLAN interface		
operation	Command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Create SuperVLAN interface	interface supervlan-interface <i>id</i>	optional
Add sub-VLAN SuperVLAN	Subvlan { <i>vid</i> VLAN list }	optional
Configure SuperVLAN interface IP	ip address { <i>ipaddress</i> primary } <i>mask</i>	optional
Delete SuperVLAN interface IP	no ip address { <i>ipaddress</i> primary } <i>mask</i>	optional
Configure IP access range control	ip address range <i>start ipaddress end ipaddress</i>	optional
Delete IP access range control	no ip address range <i>start ipaddress end ipaddress</i>	optional

Note: Configure interface superVLAN only under L3 device

7.1.4 Override Configure

When configuring the IP, add override command in the back, used to revise the ip in the same network segment.

Override configuration

operation	Command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enter the interface mode	interface vlan-interface vid /supervlan-interface id	optional
Configuration	ip address ipaddress mask overrid	optional

7.1.5 Configure Loopback Interface

VLAN interface and SuperVLAN interface connect the ports directly while loopback interface connects the ports through VLAN interface and SuperVLAN interface. In the case, loopback interface won't be influenced by the port status, but always in linkup state. It will benefit a lot if loopback interface IP as the routing ID or source IP of sending packet.

Configure Loopback Interface

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Create loopback-interface	interface loopback-interface <0-1>	optional
Configure interface IP	ip address <i>ipaddress mask</i>	optional

7.1.6 Configure Interface Parameter

Configure system IP under VLAN interface for L3 device.

Configure system IP address under L3 device

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enable the ICMP address mask reply packet	ip icmp mask-reply	optional
Enter interface VLAN mode	interface vlan-interface vid	compulsory
Enable the sending of icmp destination unreachable packets	ip icmp unreachable	optional
Configure IP interface description	Description <i>interface-name</i>	optional
Delete IP interface description	no description	optional

7.1.7 Interface shutdown

You cannot manage a device after the interface is shut down.

Configure Interface shutdown

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enter VLAN Interface	interface vlan-interface vid	compulsory
Shutdown VLAN Interface	shutdown	optional
Enter SuperVLAN interface	interface supervlan-interface vid	compulsory
Shutdown SuperVLAN interface	Shutdown	optional
Cancel shutdown interface	no shutdown	optional

7.1.8 IP Interface Display and Maintenance

After finishing the configuration above, you can use the following command to view the configuration.

Show IP Interface Configuration

operation	command	remark
Show IP interface configuration for L3 device	show ip interface {loopback-interface supervlan-interface vlan-interface }	In all mode

8. IPv6 Address Configuration

8.1 IPv6 Address Basics

IPv6 (Internet Protocol Version 6) is the second-generation standard network layer protocol, also known as IPng (IP Next Generation), which is designed by IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), superior to IPv4. The biggest difference between IPv6 and IPv4 is that the length of IP address increase from 32 bits to 128 bits.

8.2 IPv6 Address Pattern

IPv6 address is a series 16 bits hexadecimal number isolated by (:) . Each IPv6 address is divided in to 8 groups, and 4 hexadecimal numbers represent the 16 bits in each group. Two points (:) separate different groups, for example:

2001:0000:130F:0000:0000:09C0:876A:130B

In order to simplify the pattern, the "0" could be dealt with as below

- The front "0" could be omitted in each group. The above address could be shown as 2001:0:130F:0:0:9C0:876A:130B.
- If there is 0 in consecutively two or more than two groups, "::" double two points could replace it. For example: 2001:0:130F::9C0:876A:130B.

There are two parts in the IPv6 address: address prefix and interface identification. Address prefix is similar to network number in IPv4 while interface identification is similar to mainframe number.

Address prefix: IPv6 address/prefix length. IPv6 address could be in any forms listed above, but the prefix length is a decimal numeral, showing in what place from the left would be the prefix.

8.3 IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol

IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol adopts 5 types of ICMPv6 message to accomplish the activities below: address resolution, verifying neighbor reachability, duplicate address detection, router discovery/prefix discovery, address auto-configuration, redirection.

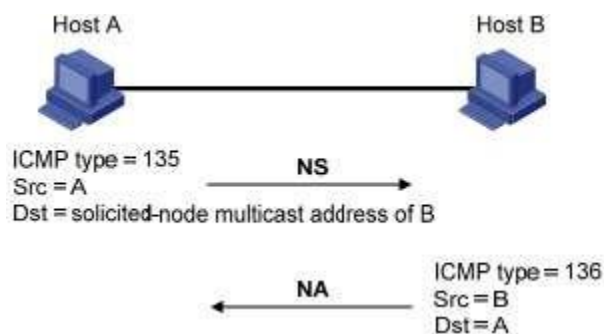
ICMPv6 message types and functions in neighbor discovery protocol is shown as below:

ICMPv6 消息	作用
邻居请求消息 NS (Neighbor Solicitation)	获取邻居的链路层地址
	验证邻居是否可达
	进行重复地址检测
邻居通告消息 NA (Neighbor Advertisement)	对 NS 消息进行响应
	节点在链路层地址变化时主动发送 NA 消息，向邻居节点通告本节点的变化信息
路由器请求消息 RS (Router Solicitation)	主机启动后，通过 RS 消息向路由器发出请求，请求前缀和其他配置信息，用于主机的自动配置
路由器通告消息 RA (Router Advertisement)	对 RS 消息进行响应
	在没有抑制 RA 消息发布的条件下，路由器会周期性地发布 RA 消息，其中包括前缀和一些标志位的信息
重定向消息 (Redirect)	当满足一定的条件时，缺省网关通过向源主机发送重定向消息，使主机重新选择正确的下一跳地址进行后续报文的发送

Functions in neighbor discovery protocol:

- Address resolution

Get the link layer address of neighbor node on the same link (same as ARP function of IPv4) through NS and NA. As shown as chart 1-1, host A gets link layer address from host B



(1) Host A sends NS by the means of multicast. The source address of NS is host A interface IPv6 address. Destination address is the node multicast address requested by host B and the message also includes link layer address of host A.

(2) When host B receives NS, judges whether the destination address matches the IPv6 requested node multicast address. If yes, the host B could learn the link layer address of host A and reply NA message by unicast mode, with the link layer address of itself.

(3) Host A receives NA and gets the link layer address of host B. Hence, host A could communicate with host B.

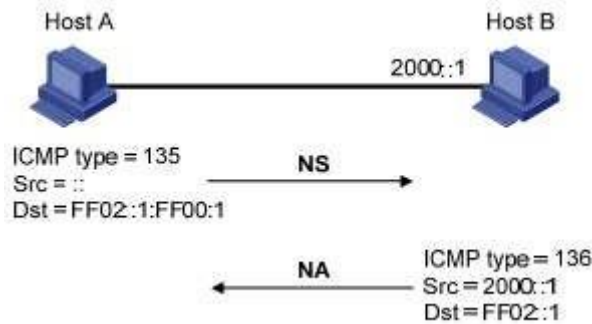
- Verify the neighbor reachability

After getting the link layer address of neighbor node, the Neighbor Solicitation (NS) and Neighbor Advertisement (NA) messages can be used to verify that the neighbor node is reachable.

(1) Node sends NS, where the destination address is the IPv6 address of the neighbor node.
 (2) If the confirmation message is received from the neighbor node, it considers the neighbor as reachable. Otherwise, it considers that the neighbor is unreachable.

- Duplicate address detection

- When the node receives a IPv6 address, duplicate address detection would be reactive to ensure whether this address is occupied by other nodes by the means of NS and NA. (same as the IPv4 free ARP). Shown as below.



(1) Host A sends NS, NS message source address is unknown address::, and the destination address is the IPv6 address requested node multicast address to be detected, and message includes the IPv6 address to be detected.

(2) If host B already occupies this IPv6 address, NA message will be returned, and the message also includes the IPv6 address of its own.

(3) If host A receives NA from host B, that is to say the IPv6 address is taken. If not, then the address is available for the host A.

8.4 IPv6 Concrete Configuration

8.4.1 Configure Ipv6 Unicast Address

when accessing IPv6 network, IPv6 address must be configured, and we have to choose one from global unicast address, site local address, link local address.

When accessing to IPv6 network, IPv6 unicast address must be configured.

- IPv6 site local address and global unicast address could be configured by the following 4 ways:

(1) EUI-64: When adopt EUI-64 forming IPv6, the prefix of IPv6 address of the interface is the configured prefix. The interface identifier is translated from the link-layer address of the interface.

(2) Manual mode: Configure IPv6 site local address or global unicast address by manual mode.

(3) DHCP: It supports to get IPv6 site local address or global unicast address or some related information through DHCP server.

(4) Auto configuration: IPv6 and related information is automatically configured based on its own link layer address and the prefix information advertised by the router.

- Get IPv6 link local address by two ways:

(1) Automatic generation: automatically generates link local address for interface based on link local address prefix (FE80::/64) and link layer address of the interface.

(2) Manual assignment: Manually configure IPv6 link local address
Configure L2 device under global configuration mode, and L3 device under interface mode.

Layer 2 OLT Ipv6 Address Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the site-local address and global unicast address in EUI-64 format	ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length eui-64	compulsory
Delete the site-local address and global unicast address configured in EUI-64 format	no ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length eui-64	
Manually specify the site-local address and the global unicast address	ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length	

Delete manually specified site-local addresses and global unicast addresses	no ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address/prefix-length</i>	
Automatically configure the site-local address and the global unicast address	ipv6 address autoconfig	
Delete the auto-configured site-local address and global unicast address	no ipv6 address autoconfig	
Specify the link-local address manually	ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address</i> link-local	By default, a link-local address is automatically formed
Delete the manually specified link-local address	no ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address</i> link-local	
Get ipv6 address by DHCP	ipv6 address dhcp	
Disable the function of getting ipv6 address by DHCP	no ipv6 address dhcp	
show the configuration of the ipv6 address	show ipv6	
View the situation of getting ipv6 address by DHCP	show ipv6 address dhcp	

Layer 3 OLT Ipv6 address Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable ipv6 forwarding function	Ipv6 {enable disable}	compulsory
Enter vlan interface / super interface mode	interface { vlan-interface vid supervlan-interface interface-number }	
Configure the site-local address and global unicast address in EUI-64 format	ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address/prefix-length</i> eui-64	compulsory
Delete the site-local address and global unicast address configured in EUI-64 format	no ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address/prefix-length</i> eui-64	
Manually specify the site-local address and the global unicast address	ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address/prefix-length</i>	
Delete manually specified site-local addresses and global unicast addresses	no ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address/prefix-length</i>	
Automatically configure the site-local address and the global unicast address	ipv6 address autoconfig	
Delete the auto-configured site-local address and global unicast address	no ipv6 address autoconfig	
Specify the link-local address manually	ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address</i> link-local	By default, a link-local address is automatically formed
Delete the manually specified link-local address	no ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address</i> link-local	
Show ipv6 address status	show ipv6 interface { vlan-interface vid supervlan-interface interface-number }	

8.4.2 Configure Static Neighbor List

Send NS&NA or configure static neighbor list by command line in order to resolve IPv6 address of neighbor node into link layer address.

Static neighbor list includes long static neighbor list or short static neighbor list.

Except to configure IPv6 address and MAC address, the VLAN and port of neighbor list must be configured too when configuring long static neighbor list. Long static neighbor list could be directly used for packet forwarding.

When configuring the short static neighbor list, only need to configure IPv6 address and MAC address. Short static neighbor list can't be used for packet forwarding. When it comes to short list static neighbor list, neighbor request is sent firstly. If the configured IPv6 address and MAC address are the same as the source IPv6 address and source MAC address of the response packet, then complete the ARP list and it could be used in forwarding IPv6 packet.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Enter vlan interface / supervlan interface mode	interface { vlan-interface vid supervlan-interface interface-number }	
Configure long static neighbor list	ipv6 neighbor ipv6-address mac-address vlan-id device/slot/port	
Configure short static neighbor list	ipv6 neighbor ipv6-address mac-address	
Delete neighbor list	no ipv6 neighbor {dynamic static all }	
Delete vlan interface neighbor list	no ipv6 neighbor ipv6-address interface { vlan-interface vid supervlan-interface interface-number }	
Show neighbor list	show ipv6 neighbors { ipv6-addres all dynamic static mac mac-address}	

8.4.3 Configure MAX Number of Neighbors

If the number of accessing neighbors is too big, it might influence the transmission performance. We can limit the MAX number of neighbors by configuration.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Configure max neighbor number	ipv6 neighbors max-learning-num number	MAX neighbor number includes static and dynamic neighbor number, the default neighbor number is 64
Show limited max neighbor number	show ipv6 neighbors max-learning-num	

8.4.4 Configure the Number of Sending NS for Duplicate Address Detection

In order to verify whether there is a conflict among the address, the device sends NS for duplicate address detection. If there is no response in a certain time (through ipv6 nd ns retrans-timer command), then continue to send NS. If still no response after the times of sending message reaches the setting number, the address is available.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Configure the number of sending NS for duplicate address detection	ipv6 nd dad attempts value	optional By default, the number of sending NS in duplicate

		address detection is 1. When value is 0, it means that duplicate address detection is disabled
Recover attempts defaults	no ipv6 nd dad attempts	
Set the interval for sending NS	ipv6 nd ns retrans-timer <i>value</i>	Optional,units in seconds. By default, the interval for sending NS message is 1 second
Recover retrans-time default value	no ipv6 nd ns retrans-time	
Show the number of sending NS for duplicate address detection	show ipv6 nd dad attempts	
Show the interval for sending NS message	show ipv6 nd ns retrans-time	

8.4.5 Configure the Time to Keep the Neighbor Reachable State

When the neighbor reachability is determined by neighbor reachability detection, the device considers the neighbor reachable within the setting reachable time. After it runs over the setting time, If a packet needs to be sent to the neighbor, the neighbor is re-acknowledged.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Configure the time to keep the neighbor reachable state	ipv6 nd reachable-time <i>value</i>	Optional,units in seconds. reachable-time is 30 seconds as default
Recover reachable-time default value	no ipv6 nd reachable-time	
show neighbor reachable-time	show ipv6 nd reachable-time	

8.4.6 Configure IPv6 Static Route

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Configure IPv6 static route	ipv6 route [<i>ipv6-address mask ipv6-address/prefix-length</i>] <i>nexthop-address</i>	Compulsory By default, no ipv6 static route is configured.
Delete IPv6 static route	ipv6 route [<i>ipv6-address mask ipv6-address/prefix-length</i>] <i>nexthop-address</i>	
Show ipv6 route list	show ipv6 route	

8.4.7 Configure Interface MAX Transmission (MTU)

Ipv6 interface path MAX transmission unit can be set in the range of 1280-1510 bytes. The Ipv6 packet is smaller than 1280 bytes, which must be fragmented and encapsulated. The packet is bigger than setting MTU, interface will discard the packet.

- Steps to get Interface MTU

- (1) The sending node assumes that the path MTU is the forwarding egress link.
- (2) The sending node sends packet according to the assumed path MTU.
- (3) If router can't forward this packet due to the transmitting MTU is smaller than the assumed MTU, router discards the packet and return ICMPv6 overloaded packet to the sending node. The overloaded packet carries the failure transmission link MTU.
- (4) The sending node sets the path MTU to the MTU value in the ICMPv6 overloaded packet.

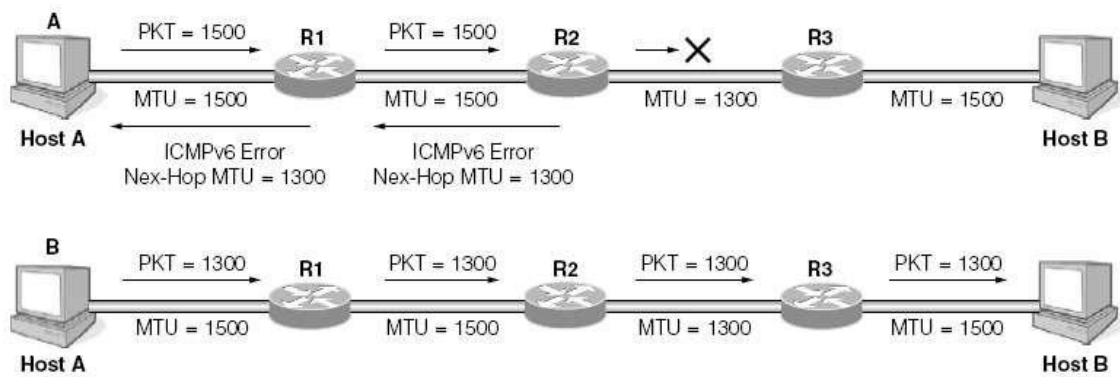


chart 1-8

operation	command	reamrk
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Enter vlan interface / super interface mode	interface { vlan-interface vid supervlan-interface interface-number }	
Configure the interface MTU	ipv6 pathmtu value	Optional, default value is 1500
Recover default	no ipv6 pathmtu	

8.4.8 Device Receiving Multicast Echo reqes Responds Echo reply Packet

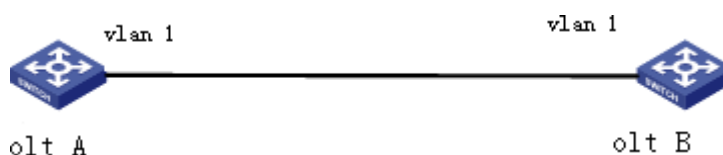
operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Response multicast packet	ipv6 icmpv6 multicast-echo-reply enable	
Do not response multicast packet	no ipv6 icmpv6 multicast-echo-reply	Default value is inactive

8.5 IPv6 Unicast Address Configuration Example

8.5.1 Networking Requirements

Two OLTs are interconnected through Ethernet ports. Configure IPv6 address for both OLTs, to verify their interconnection. OLT A global unicast address is 2001::1/64, OLT B global unicast address is 2001::2/64.

8.5.2 Networking Diagram



(1) Configure olt A

```
SwitchA(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
```

```
SwitchA(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ipv6 address 2001::1/64
```

```
SwitchA(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ipv6 address fe80:12::1 link-local
```

(2) Configure olt B

```
SwitchB(config)# interface vlan-interface 1
```

```
SwitchB(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ipv6 address 2001::2/64
```

```
SwitchB(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ipv6 address fe80:12::2 link-local
```

8.5.3 Verify the Configuration

Show OLT A ipv6 information

```
OLT A(config)#show ipv6 interface vlan-interface 1
```

Show informations of ipv6 interface

VLAN-IF1:

```
sw0      Link type:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:09:99:99  Queue:none
IPv6 forwarding is disabled
inet6 unicast 2001::1  prefixlen 64
inet6 unicast FE80::200:FF:FE09:9999%sw0  prefixlen 64  automatic
inet6 unicast 2001::  prefixlen 64  anycast
inet6 multicast FF02::1%sw0  prefixlen 16  automatic
inet6 multicast FF02::1:FF09:9999%sw0  prefixlen 16
inet6 multicast FF02::1:FF00:1%sw0  prefixlen 16
inet6 multicast FF02::1:FF00:0%sw0  prefixlen 16
UP RUNNING SIMPLEX BROADCAST MULTICAST PROMISC
MTU:1500  metric:1  VR:0  ifindex:2
RX packets:150 mcast:35 errors:0 dropped:0
TX packets:1216 mcast:33 errors:0
collisions:0 unsupported proto:0
RX bytes:13k  TX bytes:55k
```

show oltB ipv6 information

```
OLT A(config)#show ipv6 interface vlan-interface 1
```

Show informations of ipv6 interface

VLAN-IF1:

```
sw0      Link type:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:01:7a:e9:68:58  Queue:none
IPv6 forwarding is disabled
inet6 unicast FE80:12::2%sw0  prefixlen 64
inet6 unicast 2001::2  prefixlen 64
inet6 unicast FE80::201:7AFF:FEE9:6858%sw0  prefixlen 64  automatic
inet6 multicast FF02::1%sw0  prefixlen 16  automatic
inet6 multicast FF02::1:FFE9:6858%sw0  prefixlen 16
inet6 multicast FF02::1:FF00:2%sw0  prefixlen 16
UP RUNNING SIMPLEX BROADCAST MULTICAST PROMISC
MTU:1500  metric:1  VR:0  ifindex:2
RX packets:21912 mcast:7990 errors:0 dropped:73
TX packets:8300 mcast:8023 errors:0
collisions:0 unsupported proto:0
RX bytes:1858k  TX bytes:714k
```

Total entries: 1 interface.

olt A Ping SwitchB local address and global unicast address. If the configuration is right, then the two types of IPv6 addresses can be pinged successfully.

```
OLT A(config)#ping6 FE80:12::2%sw0
```

Pinging FE80:12::2%sw0 (FE80:12::2%sw0) with 56 bytes of data:

Reply from FE80:12::2%sw0 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64
Reply from FE80:12::2%sw0 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64
Reply from FE80:12::2%sw0 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64
Reply from FE80:12::2%sw0 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64

--- FE80:12::2%sw0 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 4840 ms
rtt min/avg/max = 10/10/10 ms

olt A(config)#ping6 2001::2

Pinging 2001::2 (2001::2) with 56 bytes of data:
Reply from 2001::2 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64
Reply from 2001::2 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64
Reply from 2001::2 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64
Reply from 2001::2 bytes=56 time=10ms hlim=64

--- 2001::2 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 4840 ms
rtt min/avg/max = 10/10/10 ms

Display neighbor table of olt A

OLT A(config)#show ipv6 neighbors all

Information of neighbor cache

Neighbor	Mac_Address	Vlan	Port	Type	Expire	Status
2001::2	00:01:7a:e9:68:58	1	e0/1	Dynamic	941 s	stale
FE80:12::2%sw0	00:01:7a:e9:68:58	1	e0/1	Dynamic	946 s	stale

Total entries:2

9. ARP Configuration

9.1 ARP Overview

9.1.1 ARP Function

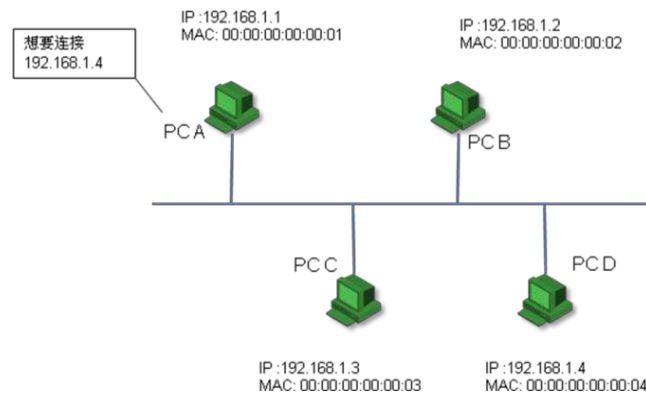
ARP, Address Resolution Protocol, is one of the most important protocols in TCP/IP family. An IP address is the address of a host at the network layer. To send a network layer packet to a destination host, the device must know the data link layer address (such as the MAC address) of the destination host. To this end, the IP address must be resolved into the corresponding data link layer address.

Unless otherwise stated, the data link layer addresses that appear in this chapter refer to the 48-bit Ethernet MAC addresses.

9.1.2 Operating Process of ARP

Take FTP communication for example to describe the operating process of ARP.

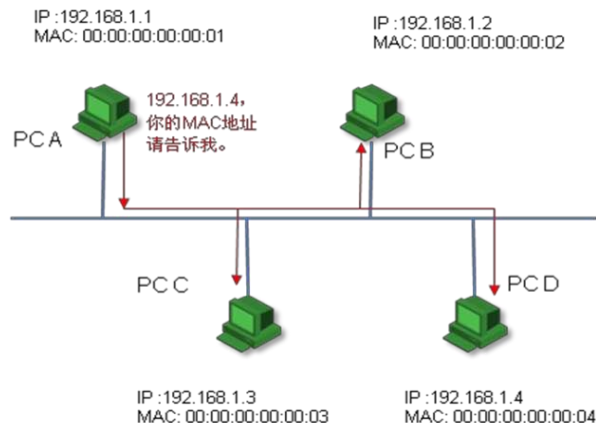
As shown below, host A expects to access the host with IP address of 192.168.1.4.



Network diagram

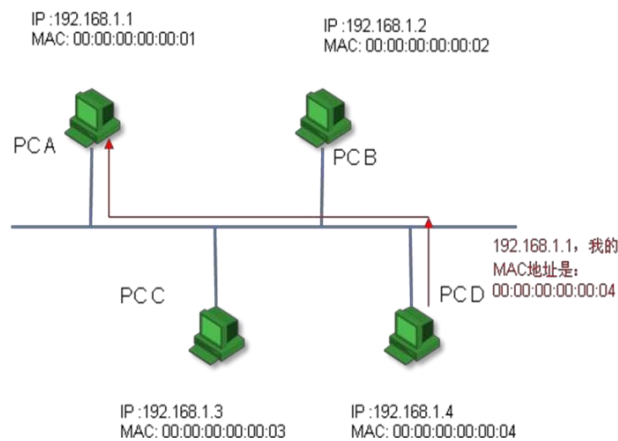
Assume that this is an Ethernet, and each host all doesn't know other host in local area network (LAN). On this occasion, host should know the host MAC address of 192.168.1.4 before establishing communication.

According to ARP protocol, host A will send an ARP request to ask for the MAC address of 192.168.1.4. This request is a broadcast message, so all the hosts in the local area network will receive this request. As shown below.



Forward ARP request

According to protocol, only host D can be able to reply the ARP request of host A, and this ARP reply is a unicast message.



forward an ARP response

Host A will record the IP address and MAC address of host D in ARP cache after receiving the reply of host D. In that case, host doesn't need to send ARP request to ask for the MAC address of destination host unless this table is aged.

9.1.3 ARP Table

After the equipment analyzed the destination MAC address via ARP, it will add the mapping table to its ARP table, such as IP address, MAC address, port and so forth.

ARP table is divided into dynamic ARP table and static ARP table. Layer-2 equipment only supports dynamic ARP table, and layer-3 equipment supports both dynamic ARP table and static ARP table.

(1) dynamic ARP table is generated and maintained via ARP packet, it can be aged, updated by the new ARP packet and covered by static ARP table. If it has reached the aged time, it will delete corresponding ARP table when the port is down.

(2) static ARP table is mainly configured and maintained by manual. It cannot be aged or covered by dynamic ARP table.

Static ARP table is divided into short static ARP table and long static ARP table.

When configuring long static ARP table, you should configure the IP address and MAC address as well as the VLAN and egress port of this ARP. Long static ARP packet can be used to

transmit the packet directly.

When configuring the short static ARP table, you just need to configure the IP address and MAC address. Short static ARP table cannot be used to transmit the packet directly. When you need to use the short static ARP table, you should send ARP request packet firstly, if the source IP address and source MAC address of the reply packet are the same as the configured IP address and MAC address, just complete this ARP table, and then you can use it to transmit the IP data packet.

Note:

When configuring the long static ARP table manually, the IP address of the ARP table should be in the same network segment with IP address of the egress port. Or the adding operation will not succeed.

9.2 ARP Configuration

9.2.1 ARP Table Configuration

步骤	command	operation
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure short static arp table	arp {ipaddress mac mac }	
Configure long static arp table	arp {ipaddress mac mac vid vid port port }	
Configure the aging time	arp aging-time aging-time	20min by default
Configure the dynamic arp to be static arp	arp bind dynamic {ipaddress all}	
Delete arp table	no arp { dynamic static all ipaddress }	
Display arp table	Show arp { dynamic static all}	

9.2.2 ARP peer

ARP Peer means that two OLTs learn each other's ARP only by the specified port.

步骤	command	operation
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure arp peer table	arp peer {ipaddress macport }	
Delete arp peer table	no arp peer	

Instance Example:

OptiWay(config)#arp peer 192.168.1.1 00:56:3A:40:5A:01 0/1

The MAC address of above Peer is 00:56:3A:40:5A:01. In addition, the ARP message corresponds to this MAC address takes the effect only when it comes from Ethernet0/0/1. IP 192.168.1.1 only acts as a label.

9.2.3 ARP overwrite

The OLT deals with the ARP conflict via this command. If the port enables this function, ARP conflict table will be updated to this port. Or the ARP conflict will not be dealt.

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>device/slot/port</i>	
Configure the ARP overwrite function	arp overwrite	Disabled by default
Forbid the ARP overwrite function	no arp overwrite	

9.2.4 Linkup gratuitous-arp

By default, the OLT will not take the initiative to forward gratuitous ARP message from the OLT port when this port in linkup state. You can configure the OLT forwards gratuitous ARP message from this port so as to detect the ip conflict.

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	
Forward gratuitous arp message when configuring port linkup	linkup gratuitous-arp	Disabled by default
Limit the port forwarding gratuitous arp message when the port is in the state of linkup	no linkup gratuitous-arp	

9.2.5 Arp-reply-repeat

The OLT responds to each ARP request message with only one reply message by default (The premise is that the request message asks for the ARP of the OLT). You can configure the port responds to each ARP request message with multiple ARP reply message so as to support a certain kind of protocol.

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure the interval and frequency of arp-reply-repeat	arp-reply-repeat interval <i>interval times times</i>	The unit is millisecond and default parameter refers to repeat reply every 20 milliseconds.
Enter interface mode	interface ethernet <i>device/slot/port</i>	
Configure arp-reply-repeat function	arp-reply-repeat	disabled by default

Disabled arp-reply-repeat function	no arp-reply-repeat	
--	----------------------------	--

9.2.6 ARP Detection

The principle of ARP detection is to configure the remote IP address, that is, set the corresponding ARP table state as PROBE state and configure the aging time of this ARP table as retransmission interval. If it receives the remote ARP reply, it will update the aging time of this ARP table as normal value (20 minutes). Or it will retransmit. In addition, if it reaches the retransmission times while it still hasn't received a reply, the ARP table will be deleted.

步骤	command	operation
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure the remote device ip	arp probe ip { ip }	You can configure 4 ip for the maximum.
Delete the remote device ip	no arp probe ip { all ip }	
Configure the parameter of arp probe ip	arp probe [poll-timer value retransmit { count value interval value }]	Poll-timer: value range is 60-300 seconds , and the default value is 180 seconds. Count: retransmission times, value range is 2-5, and the default value is 3 times Interval:retransmission interval, value range is 1-3 seconds, and the default value is 3 seconds.
Show arp probe parameter.	show arp probe	

Note: It is not allow configuring poll-timer during arp-probe running procedure

9.2.7 ARP - Proxy

arp-proxy: ARP request message is broadcast message, so it cannot pass through VLAN. If ARP is enabled, hosts of sub-VLAN in the same superVLAN interface can be able to perform ARP interaction, that is, hosts can be able to communicate with each other.

arp-proxy broadcast: sub-VLAN can be able to perform arp-proxy broadcast to other sub-VLAN by default if sub-VLAN enable arp-proxy function. The command of “no arp-proxy broadcast” can be used to limit the ARP request message performing broadcast to other sub-VLAN.

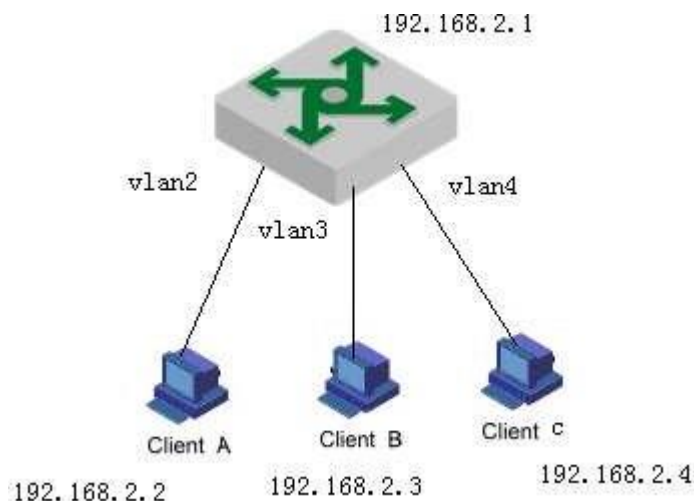
application environment: arp-proxy is adopted when the host ip of sub-VLAN and the superVLAN interface ip are in the same network segment. They can perform 3-layer forward via gateway instead of adopting arp-proxy if they are in different segment.

operation	command	remark
Enter vlan configuration mode	vlan <vlanid>	-
Enable arp-proxy	arp-proxy	
Disable arp-proxy	no arp-proxy	optional
Enable arp-proxy broadcast	arp-proxy broadcast	optional
Disable arp-proxy broadcast	no arp-proxy broadcast	optional

Display the ARP proxy information configured on the current system	show arp-proxy	It can be executed in all modes.
Display the ARP proxy broadcast information of the current system	show arp-proxy broadcast	It can be executed in all modes.

Configuration example:

As shown in the following figure: VLAN 2, 3, 4 are the sub-VLAN of supervlan-interface1, and they are connected to computerA, computerB, computerC respectively with the arp-proxy enabled. In addition, VLAN 4 is in the state with arp-proxy broadcast disabled.



```

DUT2(config)#interface supervlan-interface 1
DUT2(config-if-supervLANInterface-1)#subvlan 2-4
DUT2(config-if-supervLANInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
DUT2(config-if-supervLANInterface-1)#exit
DUT2(config)#vlan 2-4
DUT2(config-if-vlan)#arp-proxy
Config arp-proxy enable successfully.
DUT2(config-if-vlan)#exit
DUT2(config)#vlan 4
DUT2(config-if-vlan)#no arp-proxy broadcast
Config arp-proxy broadcast disable successfully.

```

1、 A forwards arp request packet , B\C can be able to respond , A PING B , communication-capable

2、 C forwards arp request packet, A\C cannot receive, C ping A, communication-disable

10. Mirroring

Mirroring is to copy packets matching the specified rule to the mirroring destination port. Generally, the destination port is connected to the data detection device. Users can analyze the mirrored packets, monitor the network, and troubleshoot faults. Mirroring is divided into port mirroring, remote port mirroring, and flow mirroring.

10.1 Port Mirroring

Port mirroring, which is used to copy the packets received or sent on the specified port to the mirroring destination port. OLT supports one-to-one and many-to-one mirroring, which can support multiple mirroring sources.

- mirrored: it can be a port or a packet that the CPU receives or sends.
- mirror: For the OLT, the destination port of the mirror can only be one. If the mirroring destination port is configured, only the mirroring destination port of the last configuration takes effect.

10.1.1 Configure Port Mirroring

Configuring Port Mirroring		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure mirrored	mirror source-interface { ethernet pon } port-number cpu } { ingress egress both }	Required; You can configure multiple mirroring source ports
Configure mirror	mirror destination-interface { ethernet pon } port-number	Required; You can specify only one mirroring destination port
Delete a mirroring group	no mirror { source-interface { cpu { ethernet pon } port-number } destination-interface ethernet device/slot/port all }	optional
Display mirroring groups	show mirror	optional

10.1.2 Configuration Example for Port Mirror

1. Network requirements

Mirror the packet of CPU, e 0/1, e 0/2 to e 0/4.

2. Configuration steps

```
OptiWay(config)#mirror source-interface cpu both
OptiWay(config)#mirror source-interface ethernet 0/1 both
OptiWay(config)#mirror source-interface ethernet 0/2 both
OptiWay(config)#mirror destination-interface ethernet 0/4
```

3. Result Validation

```
OptiWay(config)#show mirror
Information about mirror port(s)
The monitor port          : e0/4
The mirrored egress ports  : cpu,e0/1-e0/2.
The mirrored ingress ports : cpu,e0/1-e0/2.
```

The packet of CPU, e 0/1, e 0/2 can be mirrored to port e 0/4.

10.2 RSPAN

RSPAN, that is, Remote Switched Port Analyzer, breaks the restriction that mirrored ports and mirror ports must be on the same OLT. RSPAN allows mirrored and mirrored ports to span multiple devices in the network, facilitating the management of remote OLT devices.

There are three types of OLTs that can implement RSPAN functions:

- Source OLT: The OLT where the monitored port resides is responsible for forwarding the traffic to the intermediate OLT or the destination OLT via rspan vlan.
- Intermediate OLT: OLTs between the source OLT and the destination OLT transmits the mirrored traffic to the next intermediate OLT or destination OLT through the rspan vlan. If the source OLT is directly connected to the destination OLT, there is no intermediate OLT.
- Destination OLT: The OLT where the remote mirroring destination port located forwards the mirrored flow received from the rspan vlan to the monitoring device through the mirroring destination port

The ports that participate in mirroring on each OLT are shown in the following table:

The ports that participate in mirroring on each OLT

OLT	The ports that participate in mirroring	Function
Source OLT	Source port	The monitored user port copies the user data packets to the specified local destination port through local port mirroring. There can be multiple source ports.
	Destination port of local mirror	to receive the user data packet of local port mirror
Intermediate OLT	Trunkport	forward the mirrored packets to the destination OLT On the intermediate OLT, it is recommended to configure two trunk ports, which are connected to the devices on both sides
Destination OLT	Trunkport	to receive remote mirror packets
	Destination port	Monitor port for remote mirror packets

In order to implement remote port mirroring, you need to define a special VLAN, called rspan vlan. All the mirrored packets are transmitted from the source OLT of this VLAN to the mirroring port of the destination OLT to monitor the source packets of the remote OLT port based on the destination OLT.

Rspan vlan has the following characteristics:

- It is recommended that you configure the device interconnection ports in the VLAN as trunk ports.
- You cannot configure the default VLAN and management VLAN as rspan vlan.
- You need to configure the rspan vlan to ensure Layer2 interoperability from source OLT to destination OLT.

10.2.1 Configure Remote Port Mirror

Source device configurations		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the local mirror source	mirror source-interface {{ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i> cpu} {ingress egress both}	required

Configure the destination port for local mirror	mirror destination-interface {ethernet pon} port-number	required
Enable remote mirror	remote_mirror	required
Configure the remote mirror source VLAN	remote_mirror rspan enable vlan vlan-id	required
Verify the operation	show remote_mirror	optional

 Note:

remote_mirror rspan enable vlan is for the source mirroring device. Only one remote source vlan can be configured on a device.

intermediate device configurations

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the remote mirror VLAN	remote_mirror rspan disable vlan vlan-id	required
Verify the operation	show remote_mirror	optional

 Note:

remote_mirror rspan disable vlan is for the intermediate mirror device and it can configure multiple remote mirroring vlans. A device can either be a mirrored source device or an intermediate device.

destination device configurations

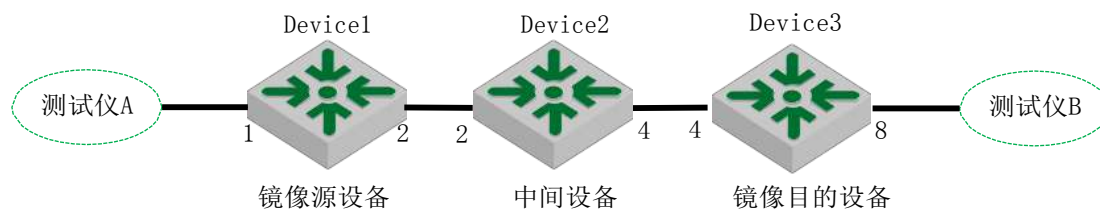
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the remote mirror VLAN	remote_mirror rspan disable vlan vlan-id	required
Verify the operation	show remote_mirror	optional

10.2.2 Configuration Example for Remote Port Mirroring

1. Network requirements

The packets from Device 1 on port 1 can be mirrored to port 8 on Device 3.

Network diagram is as follows:



2. Configuration steps

#Device1 configurations:

```

OptiWay(config)#mirror source-interface ethernet 0/1 both
OptiWay(config)#mirror destination-interface ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport mode trunk
  
```

```
OptiWay(config)#remote_mirror
OptiWay(config)#remote_mirror rspan enable vlan 100
```

#Device2configurations:

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/4
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/4
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#exit
OptiWay(config)#remote_mirror rspan disable vlan 100
```

#Device3configurations:

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 100
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/4 ethernet 0/8
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#remote_mirror rspan disable vlan 100
```

3. Result Validation

The packets from Device 1 on port 1 can be mirrored to port 8 on Device 3.

10.3 Flow Mirror

Flow mirror is to copy the service flow matching ACL rules to the specified destination port for packet analysis and monitoring. Before configuring flow mirror, you need to define the ACL rules that meet the requirements. The device references these ACL rules for flow identification.

10.3.1 Configure Flow Mirror

Configure Flow Mirror		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure flow mirror	mirrored-to {ip-group<1-199> link-group<200-299>[subitem <0-127>]}	required
Remove flow mirror	no mirrored-to {ip-group<1-199> link-group<200-299> } [subitem <0-127>]}	optional
Verify the operation	show mirror	optional

10.3.2 Configuration Example for Flow Mirror

1. Network requirements

Mirror the packets whose source IP address is 10.1.1.1 to e 0/7.

2. Configuration steps

```
OptiWay(config)#access-list 100 permit 10.1.1.1 0 any
OptiWay(config)#mirror destination-interface ethernet 0/7
OptiWay(config)#mirrored-to ip-group 100
```

3. Result Validation

The e 0/7 port can catch packets with source IP 10.1.1.1

11.SNMP Login Management

11.1 SNMP Overview

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is an important network management protocol on TCP / IP networks, implementing network management by exchanging packets on the network. The SNMP protocol provides the possibility of centralized management of large networks. Its goal is to ensure the management information is transmitted between any two points. SNMP is convenient for the network administrator to retrieve information from any node on the network, make modifications, find faults, and complete fault diagnosis, capacity planning and report generation.

SNMP structure is divided into two parts: **NMS** and **Agent**. **NMS** (Network Management Station) is a workstation that runs client programs while **Agent** is a server-side software running on a network device. The NMS can forward GetRequest, GetNextRequest, and SetRequest packets to the Agent. Upon receiving the NMS request message, the agent performs Read or Write operations according to the packet type and generates a Response packet to return to the NMS. On the other hand, when the device encounters an abnormal event such as hot / cold start, the agent will forward a trap packet to NMS to report the events.

The system supports SNMP v1, SNMP v2c and SNMP v3. SNMP V1 provides a simple authentication mechanism, does not support the administrator-to-manager communications, and v1 Trap has no confirmation mechanism. V2c enhanced v1 management model (on security), management information structure, protocol operation, manager and communication ability between managers to increase the creation and deletion of the table, the communication ability between managers, reducing the storage side of the agent. V3 implements the user authentication mechanism and packet encryption mechanism, which greatly improves the security of the SNMP protocol.

This function cooperates with the network management software to log on to the OLT and manage the OLT.

11.2 Configuring the Basic Parameters

Configuring the Basic Parameters

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enable/disable SNMP	snmp-server [enable disable]	optional. Enabled by default.
Configure sysContact	[no] snmp-server contact syscontact	optional, with default parameters
Display sysContact configuration	show snmp contact	optional
Configure sysLocation	[no] snmp-server location syslocation	optional, with default parameters
Display sysLocation configuration	show snmp location	optional
Configure sysName	[no] snmp-server name sysname	optional, with default parameters
Display sysName configuration	show snmp name	optional
Configure maximum length of snmp protocol packets	[no] snmp-server max-packet-length length	optional
Display the mib node information	show snmp mib [module module-name]	optional

 Note:

1. The device that does not use the configuration command of *snmp-server [enable | disable]* does not need to be configured. It is enabled by default and can not be disabled.
-

11.3 Configure the Community Name

SNMP adopts the community name authentication scheme. SNMP packets that do not match the community name will be discarded. SNMP community is named by a string, known as the community name. Different communities can have read-only or read-write access permission. A community with read-only access can only query system information. However, in addition to query the system information, the community with read-write access permission can perform the system configuration. It defaults to no community name.

Configure the Community Name

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure whether to display the community name encrypted or not	snmp-server community encrypt { enable disable }	Optional; The default is not encrypted.
Configure the community name	snmp-server community name { ro rw } { permit deny } [view view-name]	Optional; The iso view is used by default.
Display the community name	show snmp community	optional, with default parameter
Remove the community name	no snmp-server community community- index	optional

 Note:

1. The community name encryption function is irreversible. That is, after the encryption is configured, if the encryption function is disabled, the previously encrypted community will not become a plain text, and only the newly configured community will be encrypted.
-

11.4 Configure the Group

This configuration task can be used to configure an access control group. By default, there are two snmpv3 groups: (1) The initial group with the security level of auth; (2) The initial group with the security level of noauthpriv (No authentication is required and no encryption is required)

Configure the Group

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure the group	snmp-server group group-name 3 [auth noauth priv] read read-view write write-view notify notify-view	required
Configure the context of the group	[no]snmp-server group group-name 3 context context-name	optional
Display the group configuration	show snmp group [group-name]	optional

 Note:

1. In the configuration control group, the write-view and the notify-view have no default values, so you must enter the view name in the configuration. *readview* defaults to *iso* and the security level defaults to *auth*.
-

11.5 Configure the User

It is used to configure the user for the local engine or for the remote engine that can be identified. By default, the following users exist: (1)initialmd5, (2) initialsha, (3) initialnone.

The above three users are reserved for the system and cannot be used by the user. When configuring a user, you need to ensure that the engine to which this user belongs is identifiable. When an identifiable engine is deleted, the users it contains are also deleted.

Configure the User

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure whether the display of password is encrypted or not	snmp-server encrypt { enable disable }	Optional; The default is encryption
Configure the user	snmp-server user <i>username</i> <i>groupname</i> [remote <i>ipaddress</i> [udp-port <i>port-number</i>]] [auth { md5 sha } { auth-password <i>authpassword</i> auth-key <i>authkey</i> } [priv des priv-key { auth-key <i>privkey</i> auth-password <i>privpassword</i> }]]	required
Remove the user	no snmp-server user <i>username</i> [remote <i>ipaddress</i> [udp-port <i>port-number</i>]]	optional
Display the user configuration	show snmp user [<i>username</i>]	optional

Note:

1.remote *ipaddress* [udp-port *port-number*] :It means to configure the remote engine user. If you do not enter, it means to configure the local engine user. It defaults to local engine user. Port is the remote engine port number; if you do not enter, the default port number is 162.

3. There are three levels of user privilege levels: a.:noauthpriv (No authentication is required and no encryption is required), It is the default configuration; b.auth(Authentication is required but not encrypted); c.authpriv(It requires authentication and encryption). The user's security level must be the same as the corresponding group security group.

11.6 Configure the Views

It is used to configure the views available to access control and the subtrees that they contain. The *iso*, *internet*, and *sysview* exist by default. Delete and modify the *internet* is not supported.

Configure the Views

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure the views	snmp-server view <i>view-name</i> <i>oid-tree</i> { included excluded }	required
Remove the views	no snmp-server view <i>view-name</i> [<i>oid-tree</i>]	optional
Display the views configuration	show snmp view <i>view-name</i>	optional

11.7 Configure SNMP Notification

Configure SNMP Notification

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure the source IP of the notification packets	[no]snmp-server trap-source { loopback-interface vlan-interface supervlan-interface } if-id	optional
Enable notification function	[no]snmp-server enable [[informs traps] [bridge gbn gbnsavcfg interfaces rmon snmp]]	required
Display notification configuration	show snmp notify	optional
Configure to notify the destination host	[no]snmp-server host ipaddress [version {1 2c 3 [auth noauthpriv priv] } security-name [udp-port port-number] [notify-type [bridge gbn gbnsavcfg interfaces rmon snmp]]	required
Display the configuration of notification host	show snmp host	optional

11.8 Configure Engine ID

It is used to configure the engine id of the local snmp and the engine id of the remote snmp. The local engine id defaults to 134640000000000000000000, and it can be modified but cannot be deleted. The remote engine id can be added and removed. By default, the remote engine id is not identified. Once an identifiable remote engine is deleted, its corresponding users will also be deleted. The maximum number of configurable remote engines is 32. This command uses the command of **no** to restore the default local engine id or delete the remote engine id.

Configure Engine ID

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure engineid	snmp-server engineid { local engine-id remote ipaddress [udp-port port-number] engine-id }	optional
Display engineid configuration	show snmp engineid { local remote } [id]	optional
Remove engineid	no snmp-server engineid { local remote ipaddress port-number }	optional

11.9 Configuration Example for Snmp

1. Network requirements

Before accessing the OLT with the mib-browser, make sure that the mib-browser terminal is able to communicate with the OLT properly.

- Configure the community test2, and then make the mib-browser accesses the OLT through snmp v1 / v2;
- Configure group name g3, user name u3, security levels are auth, make mib-browser access OLT through the snmp v3;
- Configure snmp notice. Notify v2 and v3 respectively;

2. Configuration steps

#Enable snmp (There is no need to configure a device without this command)

OptiWay(config)#snmp-server enable

#Configure the community test2, mib-browser accesses the OLT through snmp v1 / v2

OptiWay(config)#snmp-server community test2 rw permit view iso

#Configure the group name g3, the user name u3, the security levels are auth, mib-browser can access the OLT through snmp v3.

OptiWay(config)#snmp-server group g3 3 auth notify iso read iso write iso

OptiWay(config)#snmp-server user u3 g3 auth md5 auth-password password

OptiWay(config)#show snmp group g3

groupname: g3

securitymodel: 3 auth

readview: iso

writeview: iso

notifyview: iso

context: default value(NULL)

OptiWay(config)#show snmp user u3

User name: u3

Engine ID: 134640000000000000000000

Authentication Protocol: HMACMD5AuthProtocol

Group-name: g3

Validation: valid

Configure the notification function

#Enable the notification function

OptiWay(config)#snmp-server enable traps

#configure to notify the host

OptiWay(config)#snmp-server host 192.168.1.10 version 2 test2

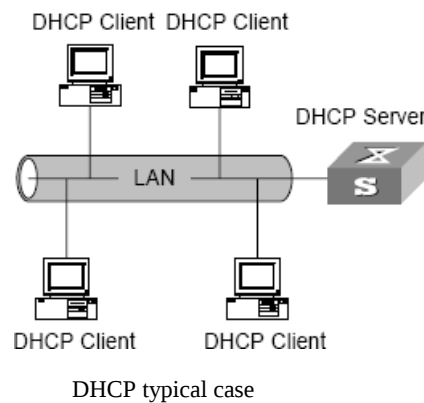
OptiWay(config)#snmp-server host 192.168.1.10 version 3 auth u3

12.DHCP Configuration

12.1 DHCP Introduction

As the increasing of network size and complexity of network, network configuration becomes more and more complicated. Computer position changes (laptop or wireless) and the number of computers over the distribution of IP addresses often occur. DHCP(Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) develops to fulfill these needs. DHCP adopts Client/Server mode. DHCP client requests dynamically configuration from DHCP Server, DHCP Server sends back the related configuration based on the strategy.

In DHCP typical case, there is a DHCP server and multiple clients (PC or laptop), shown as below picture.



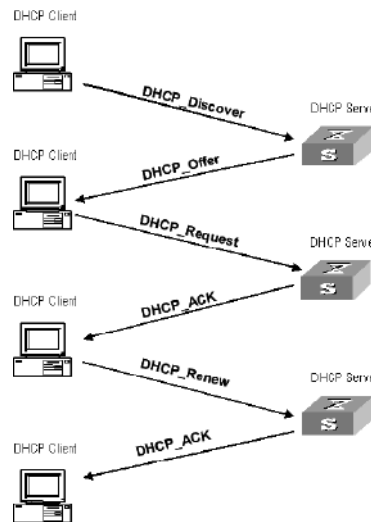
12.1.1 IP Address Assignment Policy

DHCP provides 3 IP address strategies according to different requirements:

- IP address manual assigning: administrator binds fixed IP address statically for some particular clients(www server). Send configured fixed IP address to client by DHCP.
- IP address automatic assigning: DHCP assigns an IP address with an infinite lease to the client.
- IP address dynamic assigning: DHCP assigns a time-limited IP address to the client. After it is invalid, client re-applies the address. Most of clients get the IP address from this method.

12.1.2 IP Address Dynamic Acquisition Process

The packet interaction between DHCP Client and DHCP Server is shown as below picture.



Message interaction between DHCP Client and DHCP Server

In order to acquire legal dynamic IP address, DHCP client exchanges different messages at different stages with the server. Usually there is 3 modes:

(1) Client logs in internet for the first time

DHCP client access the internet for the first time, there is 4 stages to connect the DHCP server.

- Discover stage. DHCP client discovers DHCP server. The client sends DHCP-discover packet in broadcast mode, only the DHCP server will response.
- Offer stage. DHCP server provides IP address. DHCP server receives DHCP-discover packet, and chooses an unallocated IP address to the client from the IP address pool and sends a DHCP-Offer packet containing the lease IP address and other settings to the client.
- Selection stage, that is to say the DHCP client chooses IP address. There are several DHCP servers send DHCP-Offer packet, the client only receives the first received DHCP-Offer then sends back DHCP-Request packet in broadcast mode to all DHCP servers. The packet includes the contents of the IP address requested from the selected DHCP server.
- Acknowledgement stage, that is to say DHCP server confirms IP address provided from DHCP server. When the DHCP server receives a DHCP-Request packet from the DHCP client, it sends a DHCP-ACK packet containing the IP address and other settings provided by the DHCP server to the client. Otherwise, the DHCP-NAK packet is returned, indicating that the address can not be assigned to the client. When client receives the DHCP-ACK from the server, it will send ARP (the destination address is the assigned address) in broadcast mode to do address detection. If there is no response in a certain time, the client uses this address.

Except the server that DHCP client chooses, other DHCP server's unallocated IP address could be used in other client's IP address apply.

(2) DHCP client logs in the internet more than one time

When DHCP client logs in the internet again, there are the main steps to connect the DHCP server.

- After the DHCP client logs in to the network for the first time, when it logs in network again later, it only needs to broadcast the DHCP-Request packet containing the IP address last assigned, and does not need to send the DHCP-Discover packet again.
- When DHCP server receives DHCP-Request packet, if the address applied by the client is not assigned, a DHCP-ACK packet is returned to inform the DHCP client that the previous IP address is to be used.
- If the IP address can not be assigned to the DHCP client (already assigned to other client), DHCP server will return DHCP-NAK packet. When the client receives it, it will send again DHCP-Discover packet to request the new IP address.

(3) DHCP client extends the validity of lease for IP address.

The dynamic IP address assigned by the DHCP server usually has a certain lease duration, and the server reclaims the IP address after expiration. If the DHCP client wants to continue to use the IP address, the IP lease needs to be updated.

In actual use, DHCP client sends a DHCP-Request packet to the DHCP server to complete the update of the IP lease when the lease time of the IP address reaches half. If the IP address is valid, the DHCP server responds with a DHCP-ACK packet to inform the DHCP client that it has obtained a new lease.

12.1.3 DHCP Message Structure

There are 8 types of packets and every packet carries the same form, but some field values are different.

DHCP packet format is based on BOOTP packet format, the format is as shown as BELOW picture (the number represents the bytes):

op(1)	htype(1)	hlen(1)	hops(1)
Xid(4)			
secs(2)		flags(2)	
ciaddr(4)			
yiaddr(4)			
siaddr(4)			
chaddr(16)			
sname(64)			
file(128)			
option(variable)			

DHCP packet structure

The explanation of every fields:

- op: DHCP packet operating type, is divided into request packet and response packet. 1 represents request packet, and 2 is response packet.
- htype, hlen: The hardware address type and length of the DHCP client.
- hops: The number of DHCP relays that DHCP packet passes through. Every time request packet from DHCP server passes through a DHCP relay, the field will increase 1.
- xid: The random number selected by the client when initiating a request, used to represent the process of one-time address request.
- secs: The time after the DHCP client starts a DHCP request.
- flags: The first byte is the broadcast response identifier. It is used to identify whether the DHCP server responds with unicast or broadcast. The remaining bits are reserved.
- ciaddr: IP address of DHCP client.
- yiaddr: IP address of client assigned by the DHCP server
- siaddr: server IP address of DHCP client for getting IP address
- giaddr: IP address of first DHCP relay that DHCP client request packet passed through
- chaddr: hardware address of DHCP client
- sname: server name of DHCP client getting IP address
- file: The name of the startup configuration file that the DHCP server assigns to the DHCP client.
- Option: Optional variable-length option field, including the type of the packet, valid tenancy term, DNS (Domain Name System) server IP address, WINS server IP address and so on.

12.2 DHCP Server Configuration

12.2.1 Applicable Environment of the DHCP Server

In the following cases, the DHCP server is usually used to complete the IP address assignment:

- Large-scale network, manual configuration requires a lot of work, and difficult to centrally manage the entire network
- The number of hosts in the network is greater than the number of IP addresses supported by the network. Not every host can be assigned a fixed IP address and there are restrictions on the number of users accessing the network at the same time (for example, the Internet access service provider). A large number of users obtain their dynamic IP addresses through the DHCP service.
- Only a few hosts in the network need a fixed IP address. Most hosts do not demand a fixed IP address.

12.2.2 DHCP Address Pool

The DHCP server selects and assigns IP addresses and other related parameters from the address pool to the clients. When an equipment as a DHCP server receives a DHCP request from a DHCP client, it selects an appropriate address pool according to the configuration and selects an idle IP address from it, and then send to the client together with other parameters such as the DNS server address and the lease duration of the address, etc.

The Prioritization of the DHCP server assigning IP addresses to clients from the address pool as follows:

- The address used by the clients
- Static binding IP address of the client's MAC address in the DHCP server
- The address requested by the customers
- Addresses that are available in the address pool

12.2.3 Configure Address Pool

According to the actual needs of the network, static address binding or dynamic address allocation can be chosen. Dynamic address allocation needs to specify the address range for allocation, and static address binding needs to configure some MAC and IP corresponding binding table.

1. Configure the static binding for address allocation

Some clients (FTP servers, Web servers, etc.) need fixed IP addresses, which can be implemented by binding the MAC address of the client to the IP address. When a client with this MAC address requests an IP address, the DHCP server searches the corresponding IP address based on the MAC address of the client and assigns the IP address to the client.

Static Binding for Address Allocation

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable static binding for address allocation	dhcp-client bind	optional

Enable non binding users to assign address	dhcp-client unknown-client assign	Optional This function enables the non binding users to get dynamic IP address from IP address pool; otherwise, the non binding users couldn't get any IP address
Configure static binding list	dhcp-client <i>HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH A.B.C.D</i> <i>vid user_name</i>	optional

Note:

The "vid" and "user_name" parameters configured in the static binding table are used only to identify and record the client and will not be assigned to the client.

2. Configure the Dynamic Address Assignment

Configuration of the address pool range is demanded for addresses that are dynamically assigned to the client, including both permanent and lease-limited dynamic addresses. Up to eight IP address segments can be configured in the same address pool, and each address segment can hold up to 1024 IP addresses. Only one gateway is allowed in the same address pool (this gateway is used to determine the IP address range allocated, not the gateway address assigned to the DHCP client). The address in the address pool must be in the same network segment with the gateway.

The DHCP server needs to exclude the occupied IP addresses (such as gateways, FTP servers, and so on) when assigning addresses. Otherwise, assigning the same IP address to two clients will cause IP address conflicts.

For different DHCP address pools, the DHCP server can specify different address lease duration, but the addresses in the same address pool have the same lease duration.

Dynamic Address Assignment		
operation	commands	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Create address pool and enter address pool configuration mode	ip pool <i>ip-pool-name</i>	compulsory
Configure the corresponding gateway in the address pool	gateway <i>ip(A.B.C.D) mask(A.B.C.D)</i>	compulsory
Configure assignable address segment in the address pool	section <0-7> <i>start-ip end-ip</i>	compulsory
Configure the lease of assignable address in the address pool	lease <i>ddd:hh:mm</i> ,	optional
Configure an IP address in the DHCP address pool that does not participate in auto-allocation	ip { enable disable } <i>A.B.C.D</i>	optional
Configure gateway address assigning for DHCP client	router <i>A.B.C.D</i>	optional

Note:

The gateway in command line of **gateway ip mask** refers to the gateway used for IP address allocation, which is the same as the value of the gateway field in DHCP request packets. It is used to determine the range of IP addresses to be allocated, not the gateway address assigned to the DHCP client. Assigning the gateway address to the DHCP client must be configured using the **router A.B.C.D** command.

12.2.4 Configure DHCP Server to Assign the DNS Server Address

When a host accesses the Internet through a domain name, it needs to resolve the domain name to an IP address. This is achieved through the DNS (Domain Name System). In order for a DHCP client to successfully access the Internet through a domain name, the DHCP server ought to allocate an IP address to the client and in the meantime assign the DNS server address. At present, each address pool can be configured with up to four DNS server addresses.

On the DHCP server, you can specify a domain name for each address pool. When assigning an IP address to a client, the domain name would be sent to the client, too.

DHCP Server Supporting DNS Service

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the address pool configuration mode	ip pool <i>ip-pool-name</i>	-
Configure a domain name for DHCP client	dns suffix <i>name</i>	optional
Configure DNS server address for DHCP client	dns { primary-ip second-ip third-ip fourth-ip } <i>A.B.C.D</i>	optional

12.2.5 Configure DHCP Server to Assign WINS Server Address

For clients that use the Windows Microsoft operating system, WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service) servers provide host name-to-IP address resolution for hosts that communicate through the NetBIOS protocol. Therefore, most Windows network clients need to set WINS. Currently, each DHCP address pool can be configured with up to 2 WINS server addresses.

Configure the DHCP Server to Assign WINS server Addresses

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the address pool configuration mode	ip pool <i>ip-pool-name</i>	-
Configure the WINS server address to be assigned to DHCP clients	wins { primary-ip second-ip } <i>A.B.C.D</i>	optional

12.2.6 Configure DHCP Self-defined Options

The contents of some options are not stipulated in RFC 2132. Manufacturers can define the contents of the options, such as Option 43. By configuring the DHCP customization option, you can provide the DHCP client with vendor-specified information. The IP address is assigned to the client and the contents of the custom option are also sent to the client.

Configure DHCP Self-defined Option 43

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the address pool configuration mode	ip pool <i>ip-pool-name</i>	-
Configure DHCP self-defined option 43	option 43 { ascii string hex hexvalue }	optional

12.2.7 Configure DHCP Server to Support option 60

The DHCP server supports the processing of DHCP packets with option 60 fields. After the option 60 is configured on a VLAN interface or super VLAN interface, when the interface receives a DHCP packet from the client, the option 60 field is matched with the value configured on the interface.

- If a match is found, the response information in the match is used as the content of the option 60 to the client.
- If no match is found or no response is configured in the match, the response packet to the client does not contain the option 60 field.

Configure DHCP Server Supporting Option 60

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter VLAN interface configuration mode or Enter the super VLAN interface configuration mode	interface <i>vlan-interface vid</i> or interface <i>supervlan-interface super-vid</i>	-

Configure interface option 60	dhcp option60 { equals starts-with } { ascii string hexadecimal hexdata } gateway A.B.C.D [dhcp-server group-id] [server-reply { ascii string hexadecimal hexdata }]	optional
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12.2.8 Enable DHCP server Function

When the DHCP relay function is enabled, the device supports built-in DHCP server function. For the device to successfully assign IP addresses, the following requirements must be met:

- (1) Enable the DHCP relay function;
- (2) Configure the IP address of the device as the DHCP server IP;
- (3) Configure the DHCP address pool correctly;

Refer to DHCP Relay Configuration for enabling DHCP relay function and configuring DHCP server IP.

12.2.9 DHCP Server Display and Maintenance

After completing the operations above, you can use the following command to view the current configuration and DHCP server status.

DHCP Server Display and Maintenance		
operation	command	remark
show ip address pool, address section, gateway, assigned IP, ip lease, DNS server and WINS server information	show ip pool [name] show ip pool name section-id show ip pool-brief	Configure in any modes
show status of static binding allocation	show dhcp-client bind	
show static binding table	show dhcp-client [ip A.B.C.D MAC HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH]	
show address information assigned to client	show dhcp-server clients [ip [mask]] show dhcp-server clients [HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH poolname]	
show option 60 configured on interface	show dhcp option60 [interface { vlan-interface vid supervlan-interface super-vid }]	

12.3 DHCP Relay Configuration

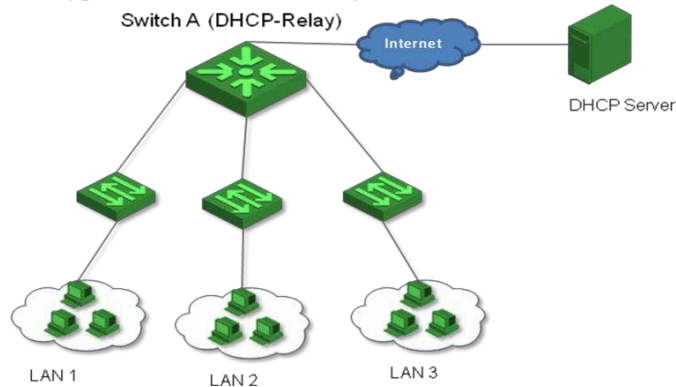
12.3.1 Applicable Environment of DHCP Relay

DHCP is used only when the DHCP client and the server are on the same subnet, because IP packets are broadcasted during dynamic IP address acquisition. For dynamic host configuration, you need to set up DHCP servers on all network segments, which is obviously uneconomical.

DHCP relay function can solve this problem: the clients on the subnet can communicate with DHCP servers on other subnets through by DHCP relay, and finally get IP addresses. In this way, DHCP clients on multiple networks can use the same DHCP server, which saves costs and facilitates centralized management.

12.3.2 Basic Principles of DHCP Relay

Below picture is a typical case of DHCP relay



DHCP typical case of DHCP relay

The DHCP relay agent provides transparent transmission of DHCP broadcast packets and transparently transmits broadcast packets of DHCP clients (or servers) to DHCP servers (or clients) on other network segments.

During the process of dynamic configuration through DHCP relay, the DHCP client and the DHCP server are processed in the same way as when the DHCP relay agent is not used. The following describes only the forwarding process of the DHCP relay agent. For details about the packet exchange process, refer to section "1.2.2 IP Address Dynamic Acquisition Process".

The DHCP relay works as follows:

- 1) After receiving a DHCP-DISCOVER or DHCP-REQUEST packet, the DHCP relay agent fills the giaddr field with the IP address of the DHCP relay agent, and then forward unicast packets to the specified DHCP server according to the configuration.
- 2) The DHCP server assigns parameters such as the IP address to the client according to the giaddr field and forwards the configuration information to the client through the DHCP relay to complete the dynamic configuration of the client.

12.3.3 The Processing of DHCP Relay for DHCP Message

When the DHCP relay function is enabled on a device, the device will process the DHCP packets according to the following configuration when receiving DHCP packets from the DHCP client:

- Server mode: When the configured IP address of the DHCP server is the IP address of the device, the DHCP server function is enabled. Upon receiving the DHCP packet from the DHCP client, the address of the same address range is allocated in the address pool of the local DHCP server according to the "giaddr" field.
- Relay mode: When the configured IP address of the DHCP server is not the IP address of the device, it indicates that an external DHCP server is used. When receiving a DHCP packet from a DHCP client, it forwards the packet to an external DHCP server. The DHCP server assigns an address.

12.3.4 Configure DHCP Server Group

To improve reliability, multiple DHCP servers can be set in a network. Each DHCP server corresponds to a DHCP server group. When a DHCP server group is referenced by a VLAN interface or a super VLAN interface, DHCP packets from the client will be forwarded to all the servers in the server group.

Configure DHCP server IP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the DHCP server group	dhcp-server <i>group-id</i> ip <i>server-ip</i>	compulsory
Enter VLAN interface configuration mode or Enter the super VLAN interface configuration mode	interface <i>vlan-interface vid</i> or interface <i>supervlan-interface super-vid</i>	-
Configure the DHCP server group referenced by the interface	dhcp-server <i>group-id</i>	compulsory

12.3.5 Configure DHCP Relay Agent to Support option 60

The DHCP relay agent supports DHCP packets with the option 60 option field. After the option 60 is configured on a VLAN interface or super VLAN interface, when the interface receives the DHCP packet from the client, if the packet contains the option 60 field, it will be matched with the value configured on the interface.

If a match is found, the packet is relayed using the gateway address in the matched entry, and the DHCP packet is forwarded to the server address in the match.

- If no match is found, it will be relayed according to the requested IP address or the IP address of the client.

Configure DHCP Relay Agent to Support Option 60 Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter VLAN interface configuration mode or Enter the super VLAN interface configuration mode	interface <i>vlan-interface vid</i> or interface <i>supervlan-interface super-vid</i>	-
Configure interface option 60	dhcp option60 { equals starts-with } { ascii <i>string</i> hexadecimal <i>hexdata</i> } gateway <i>A.B.C.D</i> [dhcp-server <i>group-id</i>] [server-reply { ascii <i>string</i> hexadecimal <i>hexdata</i> }]	optional

12.3.6 Enable the DHCP Relay Function

If the DHCP server is not on the same subnet as the DHCP client, or the device is configured as a DHCP server, the DHCP relay function should be enabled.

Sometimes, for network security reasons, the network administrator does not want the DHCP client to know the address of the DHCP server. To meet this requirement, a DHCP relay agent can be configured to hide the real DHCP server address. In this way, the DHCP client considers the DHCP relay agent to be the DHCP server, so as to hide the real DHCP server. Of course, if the DHCP relay device is the DHCP server, then this function is no longer applicable.

Enable DHCP Relay Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable global DHCP relay function	dhcp-relay	compulsory
Hide the IP address of the real DHCP server	dhcp-relay hide <i>server-ip</i>	optional
Set the maximum number of hops of DHCP packets	dhcp max-hops <i>hops</i>	optional
Enter the port configuration mode	interface { <i>ethernet</i> <i>pon</i> } <i>port-number</i>	-
Enable interface DHCP relay	dhcp-relay	optional

12.3.7 DHCP Relay Display and Maintenance

After the preceding operations, you can use the following commands to check the configuration and the current status of the DHCP relay agent.

DHCP Relay Display and Maintenance		
operation	command	remark
Show DHCP server group	show dhcp-server [<i>group-id</i>]	Configure in any mode
Show DHCP server group referenced by the interface	show dhcp-server interface [<i>vlan-interface vid</i> <i>supervlan-interface super-vid</i>]	
Show DHCP relay status	show dhcp-relay	
Show the enable status of the hidden server function	show dhcp-relay hide server-ip	
Show option 60 configured on interface	show dhcp option60 [<i>interface</i> { <i>vlan-interface vid</i> <i>supervlan-interface super-vid</i> }]	

12.4 DHCP Snooping Configuration

12.4.1 DHCP-Snooping Overview

For the sake of security, the IP addresses used by online DHCP clients need to be tracked for the administrator to verify the corresponding relationship between the IP addresses the DHCP clients obtained from DHCP servers and the MAC addresses of the DHCP clients. OLTs can track DHCP client IP addresses through the DHCP snooping function, which monitors DHCP broadcast packets.

DHCP snooping monitors the following two types of packets to retrieve the IP addresses the DHCP clients obtain from DHCP servers and the MAC addresses of the DHCP clients:

- DHCP-ACK packet
- DHCP-REQUEST packet

When an unauthorized DHCP server exists in the network, a DHCP client may obtain an illegal IP address. To ensure that the DHCP clients obtain IP addresses from valid DHCP servers, you can specify a port to be a trust port or an untrusted port by the DHCP snooping function:

- Trusted ports can be used to connect DHCP servers or ports of other OLTs. Untrusted ports can be used to connect DHCP clients or networks.
- Untrusted ports drop the DHCP-ACK and DHCP-OFFER packets received from DHCP servers. Trusted ports forward any received DHCP packets to ensure that DHCP clients can obtain IP addresses from valid DHCP servers.
- Trusted vlan: untrusted port will not drop the DHCP-ACK and DHCP-Offer.

12.4.2 DHCP Snooping Configuration

Configure DHCP Snooping		
operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-

Enable DHCP Snooping	dhcp-snooping	required
Enter vlan configuration mode	vlan vid	-
Enable DHCP Snooping of VLAN	dhcp-snooping	optional
Configure the corresponding vlan to be trust vlan	dhcp-snooping trust	optional
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet port_id (device/slot/port)	-
Specify the port connected to the DHCP server as a trust port	dhcp-snooping trust	required

Note:

If an aggregation group is used in an application, you must ensure that the configuration of each member port in the aggregation group is consistent. Otherwise, the packet processing exception will be caused. For example, the uplink port requires to use the aggregation group, aggregation group has a total of four member ports, you must manually configure the four member ports to be trust ports. All other port configurations are in accordance with this requirement.

12.4.3 Configure Link-Down Operation

When the connection link is down, you can perform the following operation on the dynamic table which Dhcp-snooping has learned:

- enable fast-remove, delete Dhcp-snooping dynamic table immediately when the port is down.
- disable fast-remove, normally aging the dynamic table according to the tenancy term instead of deleting the Dhcp-snooping dynamic table immediately when the port is down.

Configure Link-Down Operation

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure link-down operation of the port	dhcp-snooping port-down-action fast-remove	optional

12.4.4 Configure Max Clients Number

If the attacker exists, it will disguise as multiple users to ask DHCP Server for address to use up the Server allocable address. As a consequence, Server has no address to allocate to the user who needs the IP address. For this problem, network administrator can take the following measures:

- 1) Restrict the DHCP-Client number connected to OLT port. In this case, only the clients connected to the same port with the attacker will suffer the attack.
- 2) Restrict the DHCP-Client number in specified VLAN. In this case, only the clients in the same VLAN with the attacker will suffer the attack.

Configure max clients number

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet port_id	-
Configure max DHCP-Client number connected to OLT port	dhcp-snooping max-clients <0-2048>	optional

Enter vlan configuration mode	vlan <i>vlan_list</i>	-
Configure max DHCP-Client number in specified VLAN.	dhcp-snooping max-clients <0-2048>	optional

12.4.5 IP-Source-Guard Overview

IP-Source-Guard is in the layer-2 used to limit IP traffic based on DHCP Snooping-monitoring table and manual configuration IP-source-binding. IP-Source-Guard can be able to prevent the traffic attack caused by neighbor IP embezzled.

After enabling IP-Source-Guard, OLT will stop the untrust port receiving the IP flow which is different from DHCP Snooping-monitoring table or IP-source-binding information. The IP flow includes source MAC address, source IP address, source port number, VLAN.

Configure IP-Source-Guard

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the ip-source-bind ip	ip-source-guard bind <i>ipA.B.C.D</i> [mac <i>HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH</i> interface { ethernet pon } port-number vlan <i>vid</i>]	optional
Configure the IP-Source-Guard VLAN list	ip-source-guard vlan <i>vlan-list</i>	optional
Configure IP-Source-Guard to allow IGMP packets to pass through	ip-source-guard permit igmp	optional
Enter interface configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } port-number	-
Enable the IP-Source-Guard function on the untrusted port and specify the port filtering mode	ip-source-guard [ip ip-mac ip-mac-vlan]	optional

Note:

The network administrator can flexibly configure the IP source binding table according to the actual situation. The IP source binding table supports two binding modes:

- Source IP
- SourceIP+SourceMAC+Source port+VLAN

When you enable the IP-Source-Guard function, you can also specify the port filtering mode. There are three types of port filtering mode:

- ip: The port only filters packets based on the source IP address of the ip packet, regardless of the source MAC address and the VLAN ID;
- ip-mac: The port filters packets based on the source IP address of the ip packet and the mac address, regardless of the vlan;
- ip-mac-vlan: The port filters packets based on source IP, MAC and vlan;

If you do not specify the port filtering mode when the IP-Source-Guard function is enabled, the effective port filtering mode is ip-mac-vlan, that is, the effect of the ip-source-guard command is the same as that of the ip-source-guard ip-mac-vlan command.

12.4.6 Backup the User Table

After Dhcp-snooping device rebooting, the dynamic table item of DHCP-snooping would have lost. If Dhcp-snooping uses together with security module (for example, IP-Source-Guard),

the loss of item table will lead to that security module cannot obtain corresponding item table via Dhcp-snooping. As a result, DHCP client-side cannot pass security check or normally access to the network.

Dhcp-snooping table backup function saves Dhcp-snooping dynamic table to specified file. The Dhcp-snooping table will be automatically restored according to this file after Dhcp-snooping device reboot so as to ensure that the Dhcp snooping table will not be lost.

There are two kinds of backup mode: auto mode and manual mode: Once system has detected the adding of new users or the deleting of old users, auto mode will start a backup timer, and then perform the backup operation when the backup timer times out; manual mode means that users can be able to perform manual backup operations according to their needs.

There are three kinds of backup methods: flash, tftp and ftp: *flash* refers to store the backup file to the flash memory of the device; *tftp* refers to upload the backup file to tftp server; *ftp* refers to upload the backup file to ftp server.

Table recovery is accomplished automatically after the device booting. You'd better not change the backup method after the table finished backup operations or system cannot finish recover operations according to the new backup method.

Backup the user table

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable flash-backup approach	dhcp-snooping database backup { auto manual } flash	optional disabled by default
Enable tftp-backup approach	dhcp-snooping database backup { auto manual } tftp { inetA.B.C.D inet6X:X::X:X } filename	optional disabled by default
Enable ftp-backup approach	dhcp-snooping database backup { auto manual } ftp { inetA.B.C.D inet6X:X::X:X } filenameusernamepassword	optional disabled by default
Disable the backup function	no dhcp-snooping database backup	optional , default configuration
Configure the backup delay for auto-mode	dhcp-snooping database backup delay<600-32768>	optional 1800s by default
Perform the backup operation immediately	dhcp-snooping database backup	optional This command is only used to trigger the backup of DHCP Snooping table for one time. No matter it is auto mode or manual mode, this command is always able to perform the backup operation.

12.4.7 Display and Maintenance for DHCP Snooping

After completing the above configurations, you can use the following commands to view the related information.

- DHCP Snooping Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the mapping relationship between the MAC address and the user IP address recorded by the DHCP Snooping	show dhcp-snooping clients	It can be viewed in any mode
Display DHCP Snooping state (enable/disable), trusted port information, number of DHCP clients allowed on the physical port and number of DHCP clients that are currently connected	show dhcp-snooping interface [port-list]	
Display the DHCP snooping state (enable/disable) and the number of DHCP clients that belong to the specified VLAN	show dhcp-snooping vlan [vid]	
Display the status of the IP-Source-Guard function on a port (enable/disable)	show ip-source-guard	
Display the source IP binding table of IP-Source-Guard	show ip-source-guard bind [ip A.B.C.D]	
Display the IP-Source-Guard VLAN information	show ip-source-guard vlan	
Configure IP-Source-Guard to allow IGMP packets to pass through	show ip-source-guard permit igmp	
Displays backup configuration parameters and backup-and-restore status	show dhcp-snooping database backup	It can only be removed in global configuration mode
Remove the dynamic entries recorded by DHCP snooping	clear dhcp-snooping [ip A.B.C.D mac H:H:H:H:H:H vlan vid interface ethernet port-id]	

12.4.8 Configuration Example for DHCP Snooping

- Network requirements

As shown below:

Ethernet0/ 1 is connected to the DHCP server and Ethernet0 / 2 is connected to the DHCP client network. Enable DHCP snooping on the Switch. Set the port Ethernet0 / 1 of the Switch to be a trusted port.

- network diagram



Configuration Example for DHCP Snooping

- Configuration steps

The following configuration is performed on the switch that serves as the DHCP snooping device.

(1) Enter global configuration mode

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
```

```
OptiWay(config)#
```

(2) Enable DHCP Snooping

```
OptiWay(config)#dhcp-snooping
```

Config DHCP Snooping successfully.

(3) Enter the interface configuration mode of Ethernet0/1

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1

(4) Configure Ethernet0 / 1 as the trusted port

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#dhcp-snooping trust

Config DHCP Snooping mode of port successfully.

12.5 DHCP Option 82 Overview

Option: A length-variable field in DHCP packets, carrying information such as part of the lease information and packet type. It includes at least one option and at most 255 options.

Option 82: Also known as relay agent information option. This option is a part of the Option field in DHCP packet. According to RFC3046, option 82 lies before option 255 and after the other options. Option 82 includes at least one sub-option and at most 255 sub-options. Currently, the commonly used sub-options in option 82 are sub-option 1 and sub-option 2.

Sub-option 1: A sub-option of option 82. Sub-option 1 represents the agent circuit ID, namely Circuit ID. It holds the port number and VLAN-ID of the OLT port connected to the DHCP client, and is usually configured on the DHCP relay. Generally, sub-option 1 and sub-option 2 must be used together to identify the information of DHCP source.

Sub-option 2: A sub-option of option 82. Sub-option 2 represents the remote agent ID, namely Remote ID. It holds the MAC address of the DHCP relay, and is usually configured on the DHCP relay. Generally, sub-option 1 and sub-option 2 must be used together to identify information about a DHCP source.

12.5.1 Configure DHCP Option82

The DHCP Option 82 function must be used together with DHCP relay or DHCP snooping.

When the OLT receives a DHCP packet with the Option 82 field, the following three strategies are supported:

- drop: Drop all DHCP messages carrying the Option 82 field.
- keep: Keep the Option 82 field in the packet and forward it.
- replace: According to the local situation, replace the original Option 82 with the new option 82 and forward it.

Enable DHCP Option82

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable DHCP Option82	dhcp option82	required
Configure DHCP option82 format	dhcp option82 format { normal verbose henan }	optional
Configure DHCP option82 format to be verbose node-identifier	dhcp option82 format verbose node-identifier { mac hostname user-defined node-id }	optional
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet port-id	-
# Configure the OLT to process DHCP messages carrying the Option 82 field	dhcp option82 strategy { drop keep replace append { hostname hostname-ip } }	optional
Configure the circuit-id of DHCP option82	dhcp option82 circuit-id string id	optional
Configure the remote-id of DHCP option82	dhcp option82 remote-id string { string hostname }	optional

12.5.2 DHCP Option82Display and Maintenance

DHCP Option82 Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display DHCP Option 82 state (enabled/disable) and the processing mode on DHCP messages carrying the Option 82 field	show dhcp option82 [interfaceport-list]	Run in any mode

12.6 DHCPv6 Snooping Overview

For security reasons, network administrator might need to record the IPv6 address what user uses when surfing the internet so as to confirm the corresponding relationship between user MAC address and IPv6 address obtaining from DHCPv6 Server. OLT supports to monitor DHCP message via DHCPv6 Snooping function, recording users IP address information.

Security mechanism of DHCPv6 Snooping allows configuring the port as trust port or untrust port:

- Trust port connects with DHCPv6 server or the ports of other OLTs; untrust port connects with user or network.
- Untrust port discards the DHCPv6-reply message and DHCPv6-advertise message which from DHCPv6server; trust port will forward the DHCP message so as to ensure the user to obtain the correct IPv6 address.

12.6.1 Configure DHCPv6 Snooping

Configure DHCPv6 Snooping

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable global DHCPv6 Snooping	dhcpv6-snooping	required
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port_id (device/slot/port)</i>	-
Specify the port which connects with DHCPv6 Server to be trust port	dhcpv6-snooping trust	required

12.6.2 Configure the Port Operation When Link Down

When port link is down, the dynamic items learned by DHCPv6 Snooping could be dealt with as follows:

- Enable fast-remove—Delete dynamic items learned by DHCPv6 Snooping immediately.
- Disable fast-remove—Do not delete dynamic items learned by DHCPv6 Snooping immediately but aging table according to rental agreement.

Configure the port operation when link down

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the port operation when link is down	dhcpv6-snooping port-down-action fast-remove	optional

12.6.3 Limit DHCPv6-Client Number Accessed to the Port

If there is such a network attacker, who disguised as multiple user request ip addresses from the DHCPv6 Server, the addresses that can be assigned are exhausted, so that the server has no more address to assign to the users. For such attacks, the network administrator can do the follows:

- Limit the number of DHCPv6 Client collected to OLT physical port. This will limit the impact of the attack and the attacker range of users connected to the same physical port, rather than the user of the whole network.
- Limit the number of DHCPv6 Client accessed to a specified VLAN. Limit the attack to

the same range of users as the attacker belongs to, rather than the entire network of users. This feature requires taking effect together with DHCPv6 Snooping. This function should be used together with DHCPv6 Snooping

Configure physical port and vlan allow DHCPv6 Client number of connections

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port_id</i>	-
Configure the number DHCPv6 Client accessed to physical port according to network status	dhcpv6-snooping max-clients <0-2048>	optional
Enter VLAN configuration mode	vlan <i>vlan_list</i>	-
Configure the number DHCPv6 Client belongs to specific vlan according to network status	dhcpv6-snooping max-clients <0-2048>	optional

12.6.4 Configure IPv6-Source-Guard

IPv6-Source-Guard is a kind of security feature which is used to limit IP traffic. You can use IPv6-Source-Guard to prevent traffic theft caused by the theft of neighbor IP.

After enabling IPv6-Source-Guard, OLT will prevent the untrust port from receiving the IPV6 traffic which differs from DHCPv6 Snooping monitor table or IPv6 source binding table. This information includes: source MAC address, source IPV6 address, source port number, VLAN.

Configure IPv6-Source-Guard

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure IPV6 source binding table	ipv6-source-guardbind <i>ipv6A.B.C.D</i> [<i>macHH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH</i> interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i> vlan <i>vid</i>]	optional
Configure IPV6-Source-Guard VLAN list	ipv6-source-guard vlan <i>vlan-list</i>	optional
enter interface configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Enable the IPV6-Source-Guard function of untrust port and then specify filter approach of the port	ipv6-source-guard	optional

Note:

Network administrators can flexibly configure IPv6 source binding table according to the actual situation. IPv6 source binding table supports four bound manners:

- Source IPv6 address
- Source IPv6 address+source MAC
- Source IPv6 address+source MAC+source port
- Source IPv6 address+source MAC+source port+VLAN

If you want to match the table with mac, just configure the acl matching approach as `ipv6-acl-key-mode mac`

12.6.5 DHCPv6 Snooping Display and Maintenance

After finishing the above configurations, the commands below could be used to display

relevant information.

DHCPv6 Snooping display and maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the mapping between IPV6 address and MAC address recorded by DHCPv6 snooping	show dhcpv6-snooping clients	It supports to display in any mode.
Display the DHCPv6 snooping enable status, trusted port information, the number of DHCPv6 clients allowed to access, and the number of DHCPv6 clients that are currently connected	show dhcpv6-snooping interface [port-list]	
Display the DHCPv6-snooping enable/disable state and the number of DHCPv6 clients allowed to belong to the specified VLAN	show dhcpv6-snooping vlan [vid]	
Display the IPv6-Source-Guard status	show ipv6-source-guard	
Show the IPv6-Source-Guard's sourceIPv6 binding table	show ipv6-source-guard bind [ipv6 A.B.C.D]	
Display the IPv6-Source-Guard VLAN information	show ipv6-source-guard vlan	
Delete the dynamic entries recorded by DHCPv6 snooping	clear dhcpv6-snooping [ip A.B.C.D mac H:H:H:H:H:H vlan vid interface ethernet port-id]	

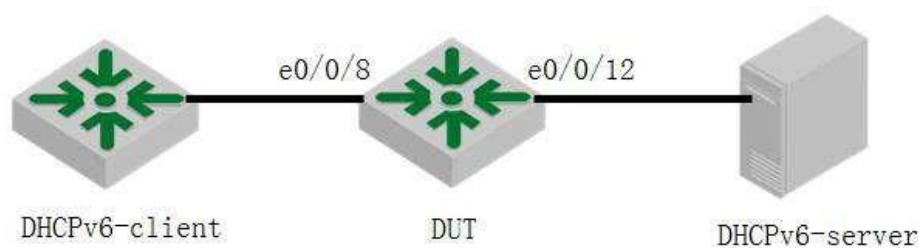
12.6.6 Configuration Example for DHCPv6 Snooping

- Network requirements

As shown below:

Ethernet0/0/12 of DUT connects with DHCPv6 Server, and Ethernet0/0/8 of DUT connects with the network of DHCPv6 Client; DUT enables DHCPv6 Snooping function. Set Ethernet0/0/12 of DUT to be trust port.

- network diagram



Configuration Example for DHCPv6 Snooping

- Configuration steps

Perform the following configuration on the DUT which acts as the DHCPv6 snooping device.

(1) Enter global configuration mode
 OptiWay#configure terminal
 OptiWay(config)#

(2) Enable DHCPv6 Snooping
 OptiWay(config)#dhcpv6-snooping
 Config DHCPv6 Snooping successfully.

(3) Enter Ethernet0/0/12 port configuration mode
 OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/12

(4) Set Ethernet0/0/12 to be trusted port
 OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#dhcpv6-snooping trust
 Config DHCPv6 Snooping mode of port successfully.

▪ Result Validation

TiNet(config)#sh dhcpv6-snooping clients
 DHCPv6 client information:
 d - days, h - hours, m - minutes, s - seconds

IPv6Address	mac	vlan	port
Lease			
2001::B4F8:72C6:C276:A4C8	00:00:00:0f:11:bd	1	e0/8
1h52m43s			

12.7 DHCPv6 Option 18 and DHCPv6 Option 37

DHCPv6 Option 18 is an option of interface-id. Relay agent can be able to send interface id to identify the port which has received the information from client side. If the relay agent receives the relay-relay information with interface-id option, relay agent will relay this information to client side via the interface with the interface-id option.

DHCPv6 Option 37 is Remote ID. Generally, this option should be configured on DHCP relay device, asking for carrying the hostname of relay device or IPv4/IPv6 address information in the process of transmission.

12.7.1 DHCPv6 Option18 Configuration and Display

DHCPv6 Option18 should be used together with DHCPV6 Relay or DHCPV6 Snooping.

Enable DHCPV6 Option18

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable dhcpv6-snooping information	dhcpv6-snooping information	required
Enable DHCPV6 Option18	dhcpv6-snooping information option 18	required
Display DHCPV6 Option18	show dhcpv6-snooping information	

12.7.2 DHCPv6 Option37 Configuration and Display

Enable DHCPV6 Option37

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable dhcpv6-snooping information	dhcpv6-snooping information	required
Enable DHCPV6 Option37	dhcpv6-snooping information option 37	required

Configure remote id	<code>dhcpv6-snooping information remote-id [hostname ipv4-address ipv6-address string]</code>	required
---------------------	---	----------

12.7.3 Configuration Examples of DHCPv6 Option18 and DHCPv6

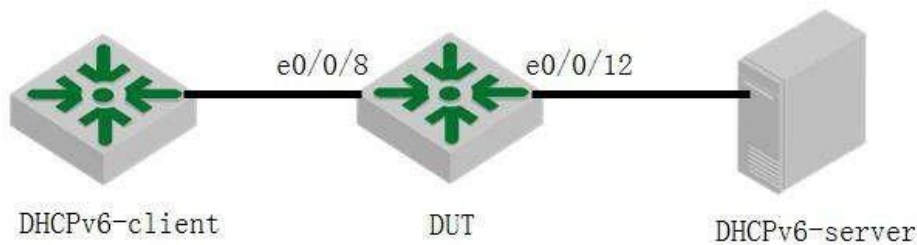
Option37

- network requirement

As shown below:

Etherent0/0/12 of DUT connects with DHCPv6 Server, Ethernet0/0/8 connects with network of DHCPv6 Client side; enable DHCPv6 Snooping on DUT → configure Ethernet0/0/12 to be trusted port→ DUT enables option 18

- network diagram



DHCPv6 Option18 configuration example

Perform the following configurations on the DUT which acts as the DHCPv6 snooping device.

Perform the following configuration based on 2.6 configurations:

Enter global configuration mode

OptiWay#configure terminal

OptiWay(config)#

Enabledhcpv6-snooping information

TiNet(config)#dhcpv6-snooping information

Enabledhcpv6 option18

TiNet(config)#dhcpv6-snooping information option 18

- Result Validation

Capture packet on DUT Ethernet0/0/12, you can find that both dhcpv6 solicit packet and dhcpv6 request packet carry Option 18 field.

DHCPv6 Option37 configuration and Option18 configuration are basically identical.

However, it asks to configure remote-id field in DUT.

Please refer to the configuration table of DHCPv6 Option37.

13.ACL Configuration

In order to filter data packet, it needs configuring a series of matching rules to identify the object which needs filtration. After recognizing special object, it can configure to permit or deny corresponding data packet passing according to the scheduled strategy. Access Control List (ACL) is used to realize this function.

ACL classifies packets according to a series of matching conditions, which can be the source address, destination address, and port number of a packet and so forth. An OLT or an xPON device detects packets based on the conditions specified in the ACL to determine whether to forward or drop the packet.

Data packet matching rules defined by ACL can be introduced to other situation which needs distinguish flow, such as the flow classification in QoS.

According to the purpose of application, ACL can be divided into the following categories:

Standard ACL: Defines rules based on source IP addresses only.

Extended ACL: Defines rules based on the source IP address, destination IP address, protocol type, and protocol attributes of packets.

Layer 2 ACL: Layer 2 information such as source MAC address, destination MAC address, VLAN priority, and Layer 2 protocol type.

Both switches and ePON products support standard ACLs, extended ACLs, and Layer 2 ACLs.

13.1 ACL Matching Order

Since the same ACL can configure multiple sub-items, so there is a problem of matching order. ACLs support two match orders:

config: Match ACL rules according to the configuration order

auto: Match ACL rules according to the depth-first rule.

Depth-first means that the longest sub-item matches first.

ACL Matching Order

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the ACL matching order	access-list <i>access-list</i> match-order {auto config}	optional, config by default

13.1.1 Configuration Example for ACL Matching Order

```
Device(config)#access-list 1 deny any // Configure two sub-items of the same ACL
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

```
Device(config)#access-list 1 permit 1.1.1.1 0
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

a.If the match order is the configuration order, configure sub-item to be 0 first.The configurations are as follow:

```
Device(config)#show access-list config 1 // Configuration order by default
```

Standard IP Access List 1, match-order is config, 2 rule:

```
0 deny any
```

```

1 permit 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
b. If the match order you choose is automatic, the longest ACL matching rule will be sub-
item 0. The configurations are as follow:
Device(config)#access-list 1 match-order auto // Set the matching order to automatic order
Config ACL match order successfully.

Device(config)#access-list 1 deny any
Config ACL subitem successfully.

Device(config)#access-list 1 permit 1.1.1.1 0
Config ACL subitem successfully.

Device(config)#show access-list config 1
Standard IP Access List 1, match-order is auto, 2 rule:
0 permit 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
1 deny any
The device complies with the “first activation takes precedence” matching rule.

```

13.2 Standard ACLs

The standard ACL only performs the corresponding analysis and processing on the packets according to the rules specified in the Layer 3 source IP address.

If the standard ACL is identified by numbers, the sequence number ranges from 1 to 99. Up to 99 standard ACLs can be created; If the basic ACL is identified by names, up to 1000 entries can be defined. At the same time, OLT or Xpon can define up to 128 sub-rules for each ACL.

If you want to configure a rule with time range parameters, you need to define the corresponding time range first. For the configurations of time-range, refer to 2.6.

ACL identified by numbers

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Define an ACL	access-list <i>num</i> { permit deny } { <i>source-IPv4/v6 source-wildcard</i> any ipv6any } [time-range <i>name</i>]	required
Remove the ACL based on number	no access-list [<i>num</i> <i>subitem</i> all]	<i>All</i> refers to all ACLs

ACL identified by names

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure a standard ACL based on the name and enter ACL configuration mode	access-list <i>standardname</i>	required
Configure an ACL rule	{ permit deny } { <i>source-IPv4/v6 source-wildcard</i> any ipv6any } [time-range <i>name</i>]	required
Remove the ACL based on nam	no access-list [<i>name</i> <i>subitem</i>] all	

description of standard ACL rules

permit deny	ACL scope rules	permit means to allow access, deny means to deny access
{ <i>source-IPv4/v6 source-wildcard</i> any	Specify the source address of the ACL rule	<i>source-IPv4/v6sour-wildcard</i> is used to determine the source IP address (IPv4 / v6) range of the

ipv6any }		packet. IPv4 addresses are represented in dotted decimal notation ; IPv6 addresses are represented in hexadecimal; When <i>source-wildcard</i> is 0, it indicates the host address; <i>any ipv6any</i> refers to any source address.
{ dest-IPv4/v6 dest-wildcard any ipv6any }	Specify the destination address of the ACL rule	<i>dest-IPv4/v6 dest-wildcard</i> is used to determine the destination IP address (IPv4 / v6) range. IPv4 addresses are represented in dotted decimal notation ; IPv6 addresses are represented in hexadecimal; When <i>source-wildcard</i> is 0, it indicates the host address; <i>any ipv6any</i> refers to any source address.
time-range <i>name</i>	Specifies the time range in which the rule takes effect	Please refer to 2.6

13.2.1 Configuration Example

//Define a basic ACL identified with numbers to forbid the packets whose source IP address is 10.0.0.1

```
Device#configure terminal
Device(config)#access-list 1 deny 10.0.0.1 0
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

// Define a basic ACL identified with names to forbid the packets whose source IP address is 10.0.0.2

```
Device(config)#access-list standard stdacl
Create ACL item successfully.
```

```
Device(config-std-nacl-stdacl)#deny 10.0.0.2 0
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

13.3 Extended ACL

An extended ACL can make rules based on information such as the source IP address, destination IP address, protocol type, protocol characteristics, and so on.

If the extended ACL is identified by numbers, the sequence number ranges from 100 to 199. Up to 100 extended ACLs can be created. If the extended ACL is identified by names, up to 1000 entries can be defined. At the same time, OLT or Xpon can define up to 128 sub-rules for each ACL.

If you want to configure a rule with time range parameters, you need to define the corresponding time range first. For the configuration of time range, refer to 2.6

ACL identified by numbers

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Define an extended ACL	access-list <i>num</i> { permit deny } [<i>protocol</i>] [established] { <i>source-IPv4/v6 source-wildcard</i> any ipv6any } [<i>source-port wildcard</i>] { <i>dest-IPv4/v6 dest-wildcard</i> any ipv6any } [<i>dest-port wildcard</i>] [<i>icmp-type icmp-code</i>] [<i>igmp-type</i>] [traffic-class <i>traffic-class</i>] [precedence <i>precedence</i>] [tos <i>tos</i>] [[dscp <i>dscp</i>] [fragments] [time-range <i>name</i>]	required
Remove the ACL based on number	no access-list [<i>num</i> all]	All refers to all ACLs

description of extended ACL rules

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure an extended ACL based on the name and enter ACL configuration mode	access-list extended <i>name</i>	required
Configure an ACL rule	{ permit deny } [<i>protocol</i>] [established] { <i>source-IPv4/v6 source-wildcard</i> any ipv6any } [<i>source-port wildcard</i>] { <i>dest-IPv4/v6 dest-wildcard</i> any ipv6any } [<i>dest-port wildcard</i>] [<i>icmp-type icmp-code</i>] [<i>igmp-type</i>] [traffic-class <i>traffic-class</i>] [precedence <i>precedence</i>] [tos <i>tos</i>] [[dscp <i>dscp</i>] [fragments] [time-range <i>name</i>]	required
Remove the ACL based on name	no access-list [<i>name</i> all]	All refers to all ACLs

The detailed parameters in the extended ACL are described in the following table.

description of extended ACL rules

Parameter	Function	remark
<i>protocol</i>	IP protocol type	It is in the range of 1 to 255 by number. By name, you can select GRE, ICMP, IGMP, IPinIP, OSPF, TCP, UDP, ICMPv6.
established	SYN flag in TCP	SYN = 1 is active
{ <i>source-IPv4/v6 source-wildcard</i> any ipv6any }	Specify the source address of the ACL rule	<i>source-IPv4/v6sour-wildcard</i> is used to determine the source IP address (IPv4 / v6) range of the packet. IPv4 addresses are represented in dotted decimal notation ; IPv6 addresses are represented in hexadecimal; When <i>source-wildcard</i> is 0, it indicates the host address; <i>any ipv6any</i> refers to any source address.。
{ <i>dest-IPv4/v6 dest-wildcard</i> any ipv6any }	Specify the destination address of the ACL rule	<i>dest-IPv4/v6 dest-wildcard</i> is used to determine the destination IP address (IPv4 / v6) range. IPv4 addresses are represented in dotted decimal notation ; IPv6 addresses are represented in

		hexadecimal; When <i>source-wildcard</i> is 0, it indicates the host address; <i>any ipv6any</i> refers to any source address.
<i>source-port/ dest-port wildcard</i>	TCP/UDP source and destination port numbers	<i>Wildcard</i> —The inverse number determines the range of port numbers
<i>icmp-type icmp-code</i>	ICMP protocol packet type	It is valid only when the protocol is configured as icmp / icmpv6
<i>igmp-type</i>	IGMP protocol packet type	It is valid only when the protocol is configured as igmp
traffic-class	traffic-class in Ipv6	Available for ipv6 messages only
precedence	precedence priority	The IP precedence ranges from 0 to 7
tos	tos priority	The value ranges from 0 to 15
dscp	DSCP priority	The value ranges from 0 to 63
fragments	fragment packets	The rule is valid only for non-first fragmented packets

13.3.1 Configuration Example for Extended ACL

// Define a number-based extended ACL to deny FTP packets whose source IP address is 10.0.0.1.

```
Device(config)#access-list 100 deny tcp 10.0.0.1 0 ftp any
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

// Define a name-based extended ACL to deny FTP packets whose source IP address is 10.0.0.2.

```
Device(config)#access-list extended extacl
Create ACL item successfully.
```

```
Device(config-ext-nacl-extacl)#deny tcp 10.0.0.2 0 ftp any
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

13.4 Layer2 ACL

Layer 2 ACLs can be configured based on Layer 2 information such as source MAC address, destination MAC address, VLAN priority, and Layer 2 protocol type.

If Layer 2 ACL is identified by numbers, the number ranges from 200 to 299. You can create up to 100 Layer 2 ACLs identified by numbers; If the Layer 2 ACL is identified by names, up to 1000 entries can be defined. At the same time, OLT/Xpon can define up to 128 sub-rules for each ACL.

If you want to configure a rule with time range parameters, you need to define the corresponding time range first. For the configuration of time range, refer to 2.6

ACL identified by numbers

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Define Layer 2 ACL	access-list <i>num</i> { permit deny } [<i>protocol</i>] [cos <i>vlan-pri</i>] ingress { { [inner-vid <i>vid</i>] [<i>start-vlan-id</i>	required

	<i>end-vlan-id</i>] [<i>source-mac-addr source-mac-wildcard</i>] [interface <i>interface-num</i>] } any } egress { { [<i>dest-mac-addr dest-mac-wildcard</i>] [interface <i>interface-num</i> cpu] } any } [time-rangename]	
Remove ACL	no access-list [num all]	<i>All</i> refers to all ACLs

ACL identified by names

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Define Layer 2 ACL and enter ACL configuration mode	access-list linkname	required
Configure ACL rule	{ permit deny } [<i>protocol</i>] [cos <i>vlan-pri</i>] ingress { { [inner-vid <i>vid</i>] [<i>start-vlan-id end-vlan-id</i>] [<i>source-mac-addr source-mac-wildcard</i>] [interface <i>interface-num</i>] } any } egress { { [<i>dest-mac-addr dest-mac-wildcard</i>] [interface <i>interface-num</i> cpu] } any } [time-rangename]	required
Remove ACL	no access-list [name all]	<i>All</i> refers to all ACLs

description of layer2 ACL rules

Parameter	Function	remark
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol type carried by the Ethernet frame	In hexadecimal notation, range 0 to FFFF. Optional for arp, ip, rarp
Cos	The priority of the Vlan tag	
Ingress	Ingress direction	
inner-vid	The inner vid value of a double-tagged packet	
<i>start-vlan-id</i> <i>end-vlan-id</i>	It is used to indicate the range of VLANs	As for double tag packet, it is the vid range of the outer tag ; as for single tag packet, it is the vid range of the tag itself.
<i>source-mac-addr</i> <i>source-mac-wildcard</i>	Source mac address options	The source-mac-wildcard can be used to indicate the source mac range.
interface <i>interface-num</i>	The physical port number	Divided into ingress port and egress port
CPU		Indicates the data will be forwarded to the CPU
any	Any address	Divided into ingress direction and egress direction

13.4.1 Configuration Example for Layer2 ACL

// Define a Layer 2 ACL that is identified by number, and disable the ARP packets whose source MAC address is 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 01.

```
Device(config)#access-list 200 deny arp ingress 00:00:00:00:00:01 0 egress
any
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

// Define a Layer 2 ACL that is identified by name, and disable the ARP packets whose

source MAC address is 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 02.

```
Device(config)#access-list link lnkacl  
Create ACL item successfully.
```

```
Device(config-link-nacl-lnkacl)#deny arp ingress 00:00:00:00:00:02 0 egress  
any  
Config ACL subitem successfully.
```

13.5 Time Range

The configuration of the time range includes the periodic time range and absolute time range. Configuring a periodic time period takes the form of the day of the week. The absolute time range is configured from the start time to the end time.

Configure the time range

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Create a time range and enter the time range configuration mode	time-range name	-
Configure an absolute time range	absolute start HH:MM:SS YYYY/MM/DD [end HH:MM:SS YYYY/MM/DD]	required
Configure a periodic time range	periodic days-of-the-week hh:mm:ss to [day-of-the-week] hh:mm:ss	
Remove time ranges	no time-range [all name name]	All means to remove all time ranges

note:

If a time range only defines a periodic time range, only when the system clock in the periodic time range can the time range enter the active state. If multiple periodic time ranges are defined in a time range, the relationship between the periodic time ranges is “OR”.

If a time range only defines an absolute time range, only when the system clock in the absolute time range can the time range enter the active state. If multiple absolute time ranges are defined in a time range, the relationship between the absolute time ranges is “OR”.

If a time range defines periodic time range and absolute time range simultaneously, only when the definition of the absolute time period and the period time period is satisfied at the same time can the time range be able to enter the active state.

For example:

A time range defines an absolute time range: From 0:00 on January 1, 2009 to 23:59 on December 31, 2009. At the same time, the time range also defines a periodic time range: Every Wednesday from 12:00 to 14:00. In this case, the time range can be able to enter the active state only when the time in every Wednesday from 12:00 to 14:00 in 2009.

When configuring an absolute time range, if you do not configure the start date, the time range ranges from the earliest time supported by the system to the configured end date. If the end date is not configured, the time range is from the configured start date to 2100/12/31 23:59.

13.5.1 Configuration Examples

Configure the absolute time range, which ranges from 16:00 on March 30, 2015 to 16:00 on March 31, 2015.

```
Device(config)#time-range b  
Config time range successfully.
```

Device(config-timerange-b)#absolute start 16:00:00 2015/03/30 end 16:00:00 2015/03/31
 Config absolute range successfully .

Device(config-timerange-b)#show time-range name b
 Current time is: 10:19:16 2015/03/30 Monday
 time-range: b (Inactive)
 absolute: start 16:00:00 2015/03/30 end 16:00:00 2015/03/31

Configure the periodic time range, which ranges from 8:00 to 18:00 and Monday to Friday

Device(config)#time-range d
 Config time range successfully.

Device(config-timerange-d)#periodic weekdays 8:00:00 to 18:00:00
 Config periodic range successfully .

Device(config-timerange-d)#show time-range name d
 Current time is: 10:23:33 2015/03/30 Monday

time-range:d (Inactive)
 periodic: weekdays 08:00:00 to 18:00:00

2.7 Remove the ACL rule

13.6 Activate ACL

ACLs need to be activated before they take effect, and follow the rules of “first activation takes precedence”.

Activate ACL

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
The rule for ACL activating	access-group [ip-groupname num] [link-group name num] [subitem num]	required
Deactivate the specified ACLs	no access-group [ip-groupname num] [link-group name num] [subitem num]	
Deactivate all ACLs	no access-group all	

13.6.1 Configuration Examples for ACL activating

Example 1: Configure one ACL and then activate it.

Case 1:

//Before ACL activating

Device(config)#access-list 1 deny any
 Config ACL subitemsuccessfully.

Device(config)#access-list 1 permit 1.1.1.1 0
 Config ACL subitemsuccessfully.

Device(config)#show access-list config 1
 Standard IP Access List 1, match-order is config, 2 rule:
 0 deny any

```

1 permit 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0

// Configure to activate ACL
Device(config)#access-group ip-group 1 subitem 1
Activate ACL successfully.

Device(config)#access-group ip-group 1 subitem 0
Activate ACL successfully.

```

According to the principle that the first activation takes precedence, the device only allows packets with source IP address 1.1.1.1 to pass through.

```

Case 2:
Before ACL activating
Device(config)#access-list 1 match-order auto
Config ACL match order successfully.

Device(config)#access-list 1 deny any
Config ACL subitem successfully.

Device(config)#access-list 1 permit 1.1.1.1 0
Config ACL subitem successfully.

Device(config)#show access-list config 1
Standard IP Access List 1, match-order is auto, 2 rule:
 0 permit 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
 1 deny any

```

```

// Configure to activate ACL
Device(config)#access-group ip-group 1 subitem 0
Activate ACL successfully.

Device(config)#access-group ip-group 1 subitem 1
Activate ACL successfully.

```

According to the principle that the first activation takes precedence, the device only allows packets with source IP address 1.1.1.1 to pass through.

Example 2: Configure multiple ACLs and then activate them to achieve IP + MAC + port binding.

```

Device(config)#access-list 1 permit 1.1.1.1 0
Config ACL subitem successfully.

Device(config)#access-list 200 permit ingress 00:00:00:00:00:01 0 interface
ethernet 0/1 egress any
Config ACL subitem successfully.

Device(config)#access-group ip-group 1 link-group 200
Activate ACL successfully .

```

13.7 ACL Display and Debug

After you completed the above configurations, you can use the following commands to view

the configurations.

ACL Display and Debug

operation	command	remark
count up the number of the ACLs	show access-list config statistic	All modes are executable
Display the ACLs	show access-list config { all num name name }	
count up the number of the activated ACLs	show access-list runtime statistic	
Displayed the activated ACLs	show access-list runtime { all num name name }	

14.QACL Configuration

ACL (Access Control List), mainly refers to the network equipment in order to filter data packets, user needs to configure a series of matching rules to identify the need to filter the object. After a specific object is identified, the corresponding data packet can be allowed or disabled according to a predefined policy.

QOS (Quality of Service), refers to a network to use a variety of basic technologies, to provide better service capabilities for specified network communication, which is a network security mechanism, and a technology used to solve network latency and congestion and other issues. Ethernet technology is today the most widely used network technology. At present, Ethernet becomes not only the dominant technology in various independent LANs, many LANs in the form of Ethernet have also become an integral part of the Internet. With the continuous development of Ethernet technology, Ethernet access method will become one of the main access methods of ordinary Internet users. Therefore, to achieve the end-to-end QoS solution for the whole network, it is inevitable to consider the QoS guarantee problem about the Ethernet. This requires Ethernet switch equipment to apply Ethernet QoS technology to provide different levels of QoS guarantee for different types of business process, and especially support business process that requiring higher for delay and dithering.

QACL (QOS & ACL), refers to the function of associating traffic rules with traffic operations by using ACL. That is, QoS functions are performed by referencing access control list, including packet filtering, commit access rate, traffic mirroring, traffic statistic, redirection, VLAN rewrite or insert, Precedence re-marking and traffic copying to the CPU, two rate three color and other functions.

14.1 QACL Related Concept

1. Traffic

Traffic refers to message passing through the OLT.

2. Traffic classification

Traffic classification refers to use certain rules to identify messages that meet certain characteristics. The classification rule refers to the filtering rule configured by the administrator according to the management requirement, which may be simple, for example, the traffic of different precedence can be identified according to the ToS field in the IP message header, or it can be complicated. Such as Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 information including MAC address, IP address, source IP address, destination IP address, port number of the application and other related information to classify messages . That is complex traffic classification rules. The general classification is limited to the header information of the package message, and the content of the message is the standard of the classification, which is relatively rare.

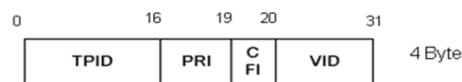
3. Precedence

Figure 802.1p precedence

802.1 p precedence is in the Layer 2 message header, and applicable to occasions where Layer 3 messages don't need to be analyzed and QoS needs to be guaranteed in the Layer 2.

As described in the VLAN configuration section, each host supporting the 802.1Q protocol, adds a 4-byte 802.1Q tag header behind the source address in the original Ethernet frame header when sending

a data packet. As shown in Figure 1-1.



● 802.1Q tag

In the above figure, the PRI field is the 802.1p precedence, which consists of 3 bits. The value ranges from 0 to 7. These three bits indicate the precedence of the frame, which consist eight priorities, mainly is used to determine precedence to send data packets when the switch is blocked.

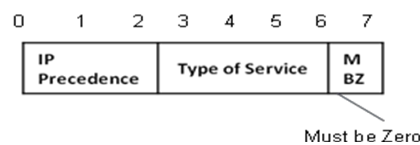
802.1Q values description

cos (Decimal)	cos (Binary)	implication
0	000	spare
1	001	background
2	010	best-effort
3	011	excellent-effort
4	100	controlled-load
5	101	video
6	110	voice
7	111	network-management

IP precedence, ToS, and DSCP

In the IP packet header of an IPv4 message, the service type (TOS) field has 8 bits.

The Type of Service (TOS) field includes a 3-bit IP precedence field, a 4-bit TOS field, and a 1-bit unused bit, which must be zero. Four bits TOS respectively represent: minimum latency, maximum throughput, maximum reliability and minimal cost. Among four bits at most one bit can be set at the same time. If 4 bits are 0, it means the general service.



● IP precedence and TOS precedence

There are eight priorities for IP precedence

Description of IP precedence values

IP Precedence (Decimal)	IP Precedence (Binary)	implication
0	000	routine
1	001	priority
2	010	immediate
3	011	flash
4	100	flash-override
5	101	critical
6	110	internet
7	111	network

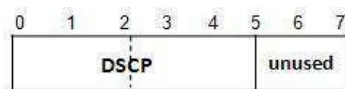
TOS precedence has 5 priority levels.

Description of the TOS value

TOS (Decimal)	TOS (Binary)	implication
0	0000	normal
1	0001	min-monetary-cost
2	0010	max-reliability
4	0100	max-throughput

8	1000	min-delay
---	------	-----------

Soon after, RFC2474 redefines the TOS domain of the IP message header, called the DS domain, where the DSCP precedence is represented by the first 6 bits (0-5 bits) of the domain, and the range is 0 to 63. The first 3 bits of the DSCP are used as class selector, the 4 to 5 bits indicate the drop precedence, and the 6th bit is set to 0 to indicate that the device is a service class set as the DS model. The last two bits are reserved bits.



● DSCP precedence

The Diffserv network defines four types of traffic:

Expedited Forwarding (EF) class, which is applicable to low-delay, low-loss, low-jitter, and bandwidth-priority services (such as virtual leased lines), regardless of whether other traffic share its link.

Assured Forwarding (AF) class is divided into four sub-categories (AF1/ 2/3/4). Each AF class is divided into three drop precedence, which can be used to classify the AF business. AF Classes have lower QoS level than EF classes.

Class selector (CS) evolves from the IP TOS field, a total of eight categories.

Best Effort (BE) is a special category of CS, there is no guarantee. The AF class can be downgraded to BE class after overrun, the existing IP network traffic is also defaulted to this category.

DSCP value description

DSCP (Decimal)	DSCP (Binary)	KEY Word
0	000000	be
46	101110	ef
10	001010	af1
18	010010	af2
26	011010	af3
34	100010	af4
8	001000	cs1
16	010000	cs2
24	011000	cs3
32	100000	cs4
40	101000	cs5
48	110000	cs6
56	111000	cs7

Note: Before configuring these ACL tasks, configure permit ACL according to your requirements. See the ACL Configuration Guide.

14.2 Configure Traffic Speed Limit

Traffic-based speed limit can monitor the rate of a traffic entering the OLT. If the traffic exceeds the configured threshold, corresponding measures are taken, such as dropping those messages that exceed the threshold or resetting their priorities.

Configure traffic speed limit

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	Optional, traffic speed limit can be configured under the mode of globally or port
Configure traffic speed	rate-limit { input output } { [ip-group	Optional, some devices

limit	{ <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } <i>target-rate</i>	only support inbound direction, some devices support inbound and outbound direction.
-------	--	--

14.3 Configure Two Rate Three Color Marker

Two rate three color marker function is defined in RFC 2698, and mainly based on four kinds of flow parameters to evaluate: CIR、CBS、PIR、PBS.

Configuration of two rate three color

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure color-aware mode	two-rate-policer mode {color-aware color-blind}	optional
Different DSCP messages are color-coded	two-rate-policer set-pre-color {dscp-value {green red yellow}}	optional
Configure a two rate three color application policy (processing action for three different color messages)	rate-limit input { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } two-rate-policer cir <i>cir-value</i> cbs <i>cbs-value</i> pir <i>pir-value</i> pbs <i>pbs-value</i> conform-action { copy-to-cpu drop set_dscp_value <i>dscp_value</i> transmit } exceed-action { copy-to-cpu drop set_dscp_value <i>dscp_value</i> transmit } violate-action { copy-to-cpu drop set_dscp_value <i>dscp_value</i> transmit }	optional

Note: The color-aware mode corresponds to the color-blind mode, the system default is the color-blind mode, the difference between the two is as follows:

Figure 56: TrTCM in Color-Blind Mode

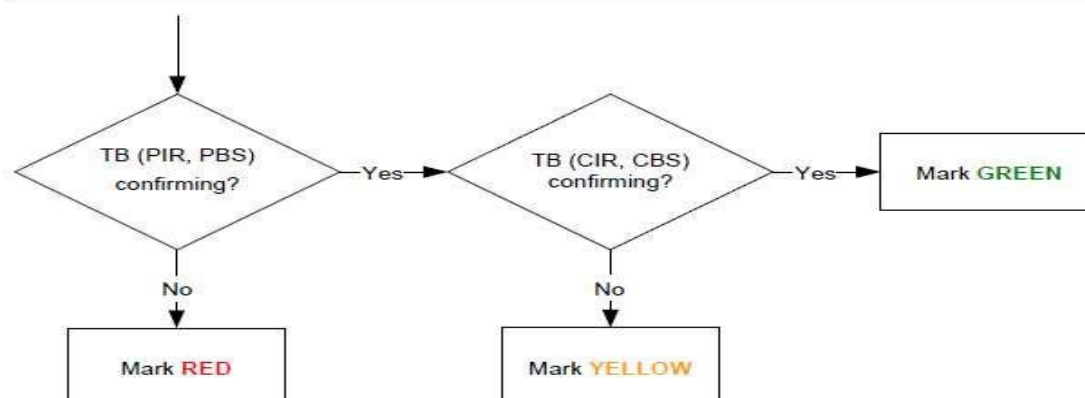
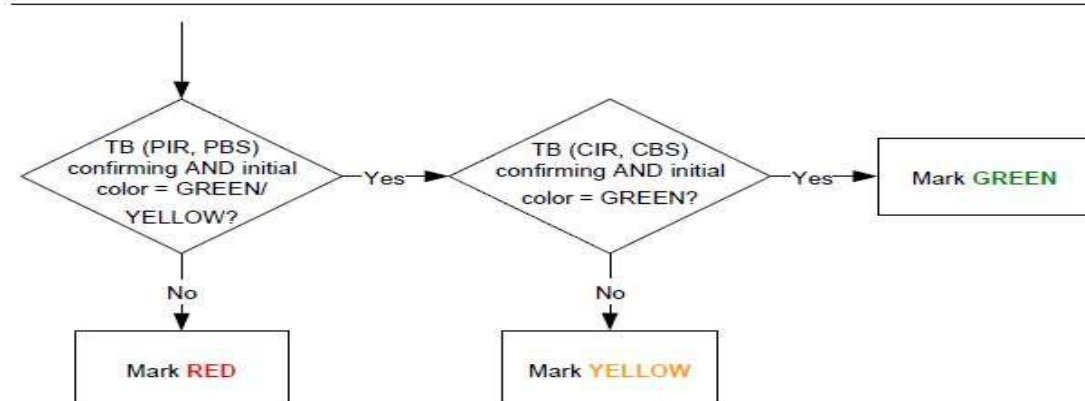


Figure 57: TrTCM in Color-Aware Mode



14.4 Configure Message Redirection

The message redirection is that the message forwarded is redirected to an outgoing port.

Configure message redirection

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure message redirection	traffic-redirect { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitemsubitem]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitemsubitem]] } { [interface <i>interface-num</i> cpu] }	optional

14.5 Configure Message Copy to CPU

After the configuration message is copied to the CPU function, the OLT automatically copies a specified message to the CPU.

Configure message copy to CPU

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
configuration messages copy to CPU	traffic-copy-to-cpu { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitemsubitem]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitemsubitem]] }	optional

14.6 Configure Precedence Marker

The precedence marker function is a strategy of remarking the priority to match ACL message. The precedence marker function can remark IP precedence, ToS, DSCP and 802.1p precedence for message. You can also specify the local precedence for these messages matching ACL.

Configure precedence marker

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure precedence marker	traffic-priority { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } { [dscp <i>dscp-value</i>] [cos { <i>pre-value</i> from-ipprec }] [local-precedence <i>pre-value</i>] }	optional

NOTE: If both the 802.1p precedence and the local precedence are specified, the switch will use 802.1p precedence to put the message into the corresponding port output queue.

14.7 Configure Traffic Statistic

The traffic statistic function can be used to collect matching ACL rule messages. The statistic is an accumulated value that can be cleared by a command. If user re-configures the traffic statistic, the traffic statistic will be cleared.

Configure traffic statistic

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure traffic statistic	traffic-statistic { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] }	optional
Clear statistic information	clear traffic-statistic { [all] [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] }	optional

14.8 Configure VLAN Rewrite

The VLAN ID of the business process matching ACL rule is rewritten the configured VLAN ID.

Configure message VLAN rewrite

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure message VLAN rewrite	traffic-rewrite-vlan { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } <i>rewrite-VLAN-ID</i>	optional

14.9 Configure VLAN Insert

Message matching ACL rule is inserted into an outer VLAN. The VLAN ID is the inserted VID. The VLAN precedence is the port precedence.

Configure message insert VLAN function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-

Configure message VLAN insert	traffic-insert-vlan { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } <i>insert-VLAN -ID</i>	optional
-------------------------------	---	----------

14.10 QACL Display and Maintenance

QACL display and maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display all QoS parameter setting	show qos-info all	-
Display the statistics of all QoS	show qos-info statistic	
Display the parameter setting for copying the message to the CPU	show qos-info traffic-copy-to-cpu	
Display the parameter setting of traffic mirroring	show qos-info mirrored-to	
Display the parameter setting of precedence marker	show qos-info traffic-priority	
Display the parameter setting of redirect	show qos-info traffic-redirect	
Display the traffic statistic	show qos-info traffic-statistic	
Display the parameter setting of VLAN rewrite	show qos-info traffic-rewrite-vlan	
Display the parameter setting of VLAN insert	show qos-info traffic-insert-vlan	
Display the parameter setting of two rate three color	show two-rate-policer <i>policer-id</i>	
Display all the configuration information of rate-limit	show qos-interface all	
Display the rate-limit configuration information of all ports	show qos-interface global rate-limit	
Display the rate-limit information of a port	show qos-interface interface ethernet <i>port-id</i>	
Statistics rate-limit Number of rules	show qos-interface statistic	

show qos-info displays the configuration information related to the traffic configuration

show qos-interface displays the configuration information related to rate-limit

14.11 QACL Configuration Example

一、Requirements and networking diagram

The interconnection between A and B is realized by Ethernet OLT. A and B do not belong to the same network segment. A connects to the switch through Eth0/1, and B connects to the switch through Eth0/2.

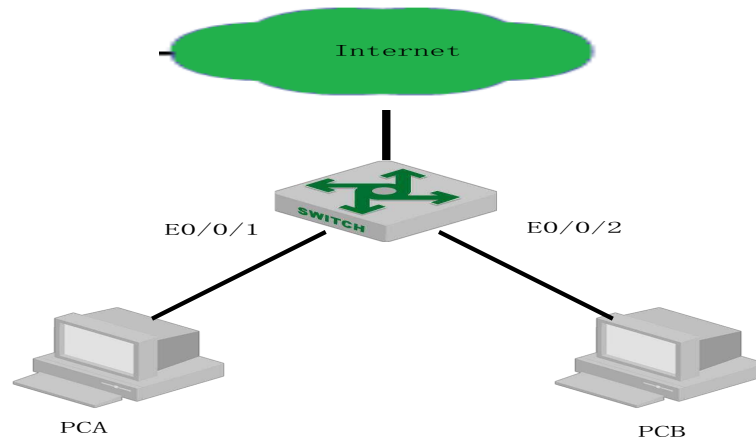
PCB equips with data detection equipment. The specific needs are as follows:

Statistic non-workday traffic on the Internet through HTTP on port E0 /1;

Redirect traffic through the port E0/1 by HTTP to access internet to E0/2

The networking diagram is as follows:

Network diagram for QACL configuration



二. Configuration steps

1. Configure the time period

```

OptiWay(config)#time-range a
OptiWay(config-timerange-a)#periodic weekdays daily 08:30:00 to 18:00:00
OptiWay(config)#time-range b
OptiWay(config-timerange-b)#periodic weekdays 00:00:00 to 08:30:00
OptiWay(config-timerange-b)#periodic weekend 00:00:00 to 23:59:00

```

2. Configure ACL, according to the different time period to access the Internet by HTTP message classification

```

OptiWay(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp any 192.168.0.1 0 80 time-range a
OptiWay(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp any 192.168.0.1 0 80 time-range b

```

3. Configure traffic redirection and traffic statistics

```

OptiWay(config)#traffic-statistic ip-group 100 subitem 0
OptiWay(config)#traffic-redirect ip-group 100 subitem 1 interface ethernet 0/2

```

15.Cos Control

15.1 CoS Control Function Overview

When the network is congested, it is necessary to solve the problem that multiple messages are competing for resources at the same time, which is usually solved by queue scheduling. Common queue scheduling algorithms include FIFO, Strict-Priority Queue scheduling, Weighted Round Robin (WRR) scheduling, and SP + WRR scheduling.

FCFS (First Come First Serve): First in first out is usually called FIFO. The first in first out queue does not classify message. When the message arrives at an interface faster than the interface can send, the FCFS forwards the message to the queue according to the order that the message arrives at the interface. At the same time, the FCFS sends the message at the queue exit according to the order into the team out of the team. First in message will be the first out from the team. Later in message will come out after the team.

SP (Strict-Priority Queuing), is designed for critical business applications. One important feature of critical business is the requirement to prioritize services in order to reduce the latency of the response when congestion occurs. The priority queue classifies all messages into eight classes (follow by 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 queue), and their priorities are reduced in turn.

In the queue scheduling, SP strictly sends a higher priority queue in accordance with the order of priority from high to low. When the higher priority queue is empty, then the group of the lower priority queue in the queue is sent. In this way, the group of critical services is put into the queue of higher priority. The non-critical business is put into lower priority queue, which can ensure that the key business of the message is prioritized. The group of non-critical business is transmitted in idle gap of handling critical business data.

The disadvantage of the SP is that if groups exist for a long time in a higher priority queue, the messages in the low priority queue are "starved", because they cannot get services.

WRR queue scheduling divides each port into 8 output queues (followed by 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 queue, and their priorities are reduced in turn). The queues are scheduled in turn, and ensure that each queue has a certain service time. WRR can be configured with a weighted value (w7, w6, w5, w4, w3, w2, w1, w0) for each queue. The weighted value represents the weight of the resource. Such as a 100M port, configure the weighted value of WRR queue scheduling algorithm for 80, 70, 60, 50, 50, 40, 30, 20(correspond w7, w6, w5, w4, w3, w2, w1, w0 in turn). This ensures that the lowest priority queue can obtain at least 5 Mbit / s bandwidth. This avoids the disadvantage that message in low priority queues may not receive services for a long time when SP scheduling is adopted.

An advantage of WRR queuing is that although multiple queues are scheduled by polling, each queue is not assigned a fixed time slot - if a queue is empty, it immediately switches to the next queue schedule, So the bandwidth resources can be fully utilized.

In the Sp + WRR queue scheduling, if the weight value of a queue is set to 0, the queue will perform the strict priority algorithm. Otherwise, it is the weight value of the WRR queue.

WFQ is the same as the WRR principle. The difference is that WRR uses pps to calculate the weight of the queue, and WFQ uses bps to calculate the weight of the queue. Such as a 100M port, configure the weighted value of WFQ queue scheduling algorithm for 80, 70, 60, 50, 50, 40, 30, 20(correspond w7, w6, w5, w4, w3, w2, w1, w0 in turn), So the lowest priority queue is guaranteed to have at least a bandwidth of $20 / (80 + 70 + 60 + 50 + 50 + 40 + 30 + 20) * 100\%$, where bandwidth is calculated using bits / Bytes, For example, in the above weights, the export message statistics bits / bytes ratio of each queue approximate 8: 7: 6: 5: 5: 4: 3: 2, that is, the export bandwidth of the w0 queue is 5 M.

Sp + WFQ is also calculated in accordance with bps queue weight.

15.2 CoS Control Configuration

15.2.1 Configure CoS Control

Queue scheduling doesn't have function switch (enable/disable), which is enabled by default, and uses SP (strict priority) scheduling.

In SP + WRR or SP + WFQ, a queue with a weight of 0 uses SP, and the other queues are forwarded by WRR or WFQ weight.

Configure CoS

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Use the SP scheduling mode	queue-scheduler strict-priority	optional
Use the WRR scheduling mode	queue-scheduler wrr w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7 w8	Optional
Use the WFQ scheduling mode	queue-scheduler wfq w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7 w8	optional
Use the SP+WRR scheduling mode	queue-scheduler sp-wrr w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7 w8	optional
Use the SP+WFQ scheduling mode	queue-scheduler sp-wfq w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7 w8	optional
Restore the default schedule	no queue-scheduler	optional
Information View	show queue-scheduler	optional

Some devices support 4 queues, some support 8 queues;

The default scheduling method, some devices are SP, some devices are FIFO.

15.2.2 Configure 802.1p and Hardware Queue Mapping

The system maps the 802.1p priority and hardware queue priority of the message. For each message entering the switch, the system maps the specific hardware queue priority according to the 802.1p priority of the message. By default, the mapping relation between 802.1p and hardware priority is as follows:

802.1p	Hardware priority queue
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7

By changing the mapping relation between 802.1p priority and hardware queues, we can change the mapping relation between 802.1p priorities and output queues.

As the chip queue scheduling use a random algorithm, if the two 802.1p priorities are mapped to the same hardware priority queue, messages of two 802.1p priorities cannot be forwarded with 1: 1 forwarding.

Configure 802.1p and hardware queue mapping

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure 802.1p and hardware queue mapping	queue-scheduler cos-map queue-v priority-v	optional
Map Information View	show queue-scheduler cos-map	optional

15.2.3 Configure DSCP and 802.1P Mapping

By default, the mapping relation between 802.1p and hardware priority is as follows:

DSCP	Hardware priority queue	DSCP	Hardware priority queue	DSCP	Hardware priority queue	DSCP	Hardware priority queue
0	0	16	2	32	4	48	6
1	0	17	2	33	4	49	6
2	0	18	2	34	4	50	6
3	0	19	2	35	4	51	6
4	0	20	2	36	4	52	6
5	0	21	2	37	4	53	6
6	0	22	2	38	4	54	6
7	0	23	2	39	4	55	6
8	1	24	3	40	5	56	7
9	1	25	3	41	5	57	7
10	1	26	3	42	5	58	7
11	1	27	3	43	5	59	7
12	1	28	3	44	5	60	7
13	1	29	3	45	5	61	7
14	1	30	3	46	5	62	7
15	1	31	3	47	5	63	7

You can change the mapping relation between DSCP precedence and output queues by changing the mapping between DSCP priorities and 802.1p priorities according to the actual network requirements.

DSCP mapping is disabled by default. You need to enable it before you can perform related configurations. If both 802.1p and DSCP are used, the DSCP-map is preferred.

Configure DSCP and 802.1p mapping

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the dscp mapping function	[no] queue-scheduler dscp-map	optional
Modify the dscp and 802.1p mapping	queue-scheduler dscp-map <i>dscp-v priority-v</i>	optional
Dscp mapping information view	show queue-scheduler dscp-map	optional

15.3 COS Control Configuration Example

1. Configuration steps

View the default queue scheduling mode

SW1(config)#show queue-scheduler

Queue scheduler status : enable

Queue scheduler mode : SP (Strict Priority)

View the priority mapping relationship between 802.1p and hardware queues

SW1(config)#show queue-scheduler cos-map

Information about map of cos:

802.1P Priority Queue of class

0 0

1 1

2 2

3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7

Modify the priority mapping relationship between 802.1p and hardware queues: map packets with priority= 0 to queue 1, only for demonstration, the actual use is the default value;

SW1(config)#queue-scheduler cos-map 1 0

Config successfully.

SW1(config)#show queue-scheduler cos-map

Information about map of cos:

802.1P Priority Queue of class

0	1
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7

Use wrr queue scheduling

SW1(config)#queue-scheduler wrr 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

SW1(config)#queue-scheduler wrr 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Config queue scheduler successfully.

SW1(config)#show queue-scheduler

Queue scheduler status : enable

Queue scheduler mode : WRR (Weighted Round Robin)

Queue0 weight is 1

Queue1 weight is 2

Queue2 weight is 3

Queue3 weight is 4

Queue4 weight is 5

Queue5 weight is 6

Queue6 weight is 7

Queue7 weight is 8

Restore the default queue schedule

SW1(config)#no queue-scheduler

Recover queue scheduler to default value(strict-priority) successfully.

SW1(config)#show queue-scheduler

Queue scheduler status : enable

Queue scheduler mode : SP (Strict Priority)

16.Forward Control

16.1 Bandwidth-control Function

Bandwidth-control is mainly to achieve the bandwidth of the export or import restriction; and limit the total rate of incoming or outgoing messages from the port.

16.1.1 Configure Bandwidth Limit for Port.

In the port, configure the bandwidth limit for the inbound / outbound direction of the port.

Configure bandwidth limit for port

operation	command	remark
Enter port mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure the bandwidth limit for port outbound	[no]bandwidth egress <i>rate</i>	optional
Configure the bandwidth limit for port inbound	[no]bandwidth ingress <i>rate</i>	optional
Configure the bandwidth limit of the port based on the queue	bandwidth queue <i>queue-id</i> { maximum minimum } <i>rate</i>	optional
Cancel the bandwidth limit of the port based on the queue	no bandwidth queue <i>queue-id</i> { maximum minimum }	optional
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure CPU-based bandwidth control	bandwidth cpu-queue <i>queue-id</i> { maximum minimum } <i>rate</i>	optional
Cancel CPU-based bandwidth control	no bandwidth cpu-queue <i>queue-id</i> { maximum minimum }	optional

16.1.2 Bandwidth Limit Display and Maintenance

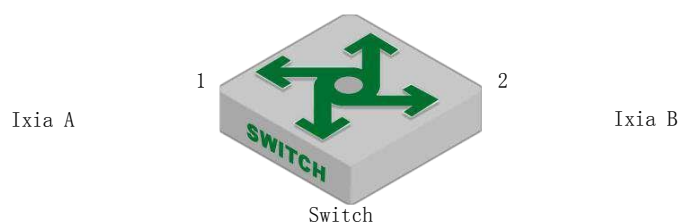
Bandwidth Limit Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
View the bandwidth limit information of the port	show bandwidth-control interface [ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
View the queue-based bandwidth limit of port	show bandwidth queue interface [ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
View CPU-based queue-based bandwidth limits	show bandwidth cpu-queue	optional

16.1.3 Bandwidth-control Configuration Example

I. Network requirement

Set the ingress speed of port 1 to 1024 (1M).



Bandwidth control Schematic Diagram

2. Configuration steps

Configure bandwidth control

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#bandwidth ingress 1024
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#exit
```

View the configuration information

```
OptiWay(config)#show bandwidth-control interface ethernet0/1
```

```
port      Ingress bandwidth control  Egress bandwidth control
```

```
e0/1      1024 kbps                      disable
```

Total entries: 1.

3. Validation results

16.2 Storm-control Function

When the network appears loop or malicious attacker, there will be a lot of messages, these messages waste bandwidth and even make the network equipment in the edge of the collapse. The Storm-control function is used to avoid excessive messages in the network. It monitors the number of message on each port of the OLT to understand the bandwidth usage, and controls the bandwidth of the message within the configured threshold. Packets exceeding the threshold will be discarded.

16.2.1 Storm-control Configuration

The Storm-Control function is implemented in the port configuration mode. That is, the administrator can set different storm suppression policies for different ports.

Configure Storm-control

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>device/slot/port</i>	-
Configure storm suppression message type and suppression threshold	Storm-control { broadcast multicast unicast } <i>target-rate</i>	optional

16.2.2 Storm-control Display and Maintenance

After you complete the above configuration, you can use the following command to view the configuration.

Storm-control display and maintenance		
operation	command	remark
Display the storm suppression message type and suppression threshold for the port	show interface ethernet <i>device/slot/port</i>	All modes are executable

Caution: If the port does not enable storm-control. You will not see any Storm-control related content using the above command.

16.2.3 Storm-control Configuration Example

Enable storm suppression on port 1 and set the broadcast storm suppression value for 128 pps, the unknown multicast storm suppression value is 256 pps, and the unknown unicast storm suppression value is 512 pps.

```
OptiWay(config)# interface ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#storm-control broadcast 128
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#storm-control multicast 256
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#storm-control unicast 512
```

View the port storm control settings status

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#show interface ethernet 0/1

Ethernet e0/5 is enabled, port link is down

Hardware address is 00:00:53:28:00:0a

SetSpeed is auto, ActualSpeed is unknown, Duplex mode is unknown

Current port type: 1000BASE-T

Priority is 0

Flow control is disabled

Broadcast storm control target rate is 128Kbps

Multicast storm control target rate is 256Kbps

Unicast storm control target rate is 512Kbps

PVID is 1

Port mode: hybrid

Untagged VLAN ID : 1

Input : 0 packets, 0 bytes
```

0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 0 unicasts

Output : 0 packets, 0 bytes

0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 0 unicasts

17.Attack Protection

17.1 Anti-DDOS Attack Function

Dos is short of Denial of Service. DoS attack caused by the attack is known as DoS. Its purpose is that computer or network cannot provide normal services.

Dos attack is a simple and effective attack method which is very harmful to many network attack technologies. It is through various means to consume network bandwidth and system resources, or attack system defects, so that the normal service of normal system is paralyzed state, and cannot service normal user. It achieves to deny normal user accessing services, so in the internet anti-DOS attack is more important. Configure the anti-TTL attack.

According to the relevant standard, the TTL field in the IP header must be greater than 0. By default, if the message of TTL = 0 is received, the switch discards the message as an attack, but allows the message of TTL= 0 to be discarded.

17.1.1 Anti-TTL Attack

Configure anti-TTL attack

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable anti-TTL attack	anti-dos ip ttl	Optional. By default, messages with ttl = 0 are discarded
Disable the anti-TTL attack	no anti-dos ip ttl	Optional, After configuration, normal messages are processed
View the configuration information	show anti-dos	optional

17.1.2 Configure Anti-IP Fragment Attack

If the number of an IP message fragment is many, the OLT will take up too many system resources and may affect other messages. Therefore, a reasonable limit for the length of the IP message does not allow too many fragments. If the number of fragment exceeds the specified value, the message is discarded as an attack message. By default, an IP message has 800 fragments.

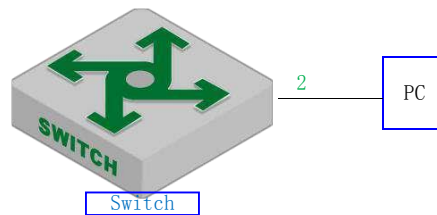
Configure Anti-IP Fragment Attack

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Set the maximum number of IP messages allowed	[no]anti-dos ip fragment max-numbers	Optional, no command restores the default value of 800
View the configuration information	show anti-dos	Optional

17.1.3 Configuration Example

1 、 Network Requirement

The PC directly connects to the OLT and communicates. Verify how the DUT handles more than the permitted fragment and the normal fragment, respectively. The OLT: ip=10.5.2.134 ; PC IP=10.5.2.91



Anti-dos attack

2 、 Configuration steps

Configure an IP message to have up to two fragments

OptiWay(config)#anti-dos ip fragment 2

DUT needs two fragments of the IP message, you can communicate properly

OptiWay (config)#ping -l 2800 10.5.2.91

PING 10.5.2.91: with 2800 bytes of data:

reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=2800 time<10ms TTL=64

reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=2800 time<10ms TTL=64

reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=2800 time<10ms TTL=64

reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=2800 time<10ms TTL=64

reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=2800 time<10ms TTL=64

----10.5.2.91 PING Statistics----

5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss

round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/0/0

DUT needs three fragments of the ip message, you cannot communicate

OptiWay(config)#ping -l 3000 10.5.2.91

PING 10.5.2.91: with 3000 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

no answer from 10.5.2.91

Delete ip fragmentation configuration (restore the default value of 800), and then need to send three pieces of ip messages, communication is normal

OptiWay(config)#no anti-dos ip fragment

OptiWay(config)#ping -l 3000 10.5.2.91

PING 10.5.2.91: with 3000 bytes of data:

reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=3000 time=10ms TTL=64

reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=3000 time<10ms TTL=64
 reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=3000 time=10ms TTL=64
 reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=3000 time<10ms TTL=64
 reply from 10.5.2.91: bytes=3000 time<10ms TTL=64

----10.5.2.91 PING Statistics----

5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
 round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/4/10

17.2 CPU-car Function

A large number of messages on the CPU will cause the CPU busy. This function is used to limit the rate of receiving messages by the CPU.

17.2.1 Configure Cpu-car

Cpu-car is enabled by default and does not support the shutdown function

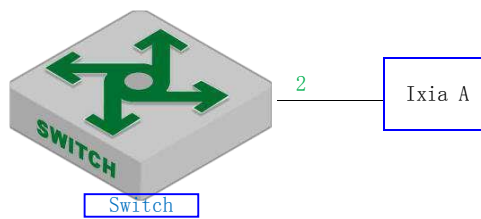
Configuration cpu-car

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the cpu-car rate	[no]cpu-car <i>value</i>	Optional, The no command restores the default value 400pps
View the configuration information	show cpu-car	optional
View cpu receiving packet port statistics	show cpu-statistics [ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Clear cpu receiving packet port statistics	clear cpu-statistics	optional
View cpu receiving packet classification statistics	show cpu-classification [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Clear cpu receiving packet classification statistics	clear cpu-classification [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
View cpu utilization	show cpu-utilization	optional

17.2.2 Configuration Example

1 、 Network Requirement

Limit the rate of message less than 50 pps on the OLT.



Cpu-car schematic diagram

2. Configuration steps

Configure the cpu-car speed to 50 pps

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#port-car-rate 50
```

View Configuration Information

```
OptiWay(config)#show cpu-car
```

Send packet to cpu rate = 50 pps.

3. Validation results

Ixia A sends icmp request messages to the DUT: at a rate of 100 pps for 10 seconds, the total number of messages on the dut is 600, indicating that the cpu-car function takes effect.

```
OptiWay(config)#clear cpu-statistics
```

```
OptiWay(config)#clear cpu-classification
```

```
OptiWay(config)#clear interface
```

```
OptiWay(config)#show cpu-statistics ethernet 0/2
```

Show packets sent to cpu statistic information

port	64Byte	128Byte	256Byte	512Byte	1024Byte	2048Byte
e0/2	600	0	0	0	0	0

```
OptiWay(config)#show cpu-classification
```

Type	Count	Percent(%)
Total	600	100
BPDU	0	0
ERRP	0	0
ARP	0	0
MLD	0	0
IGMP	0	0
ICMP	600	100
OSPF	0	0
RIP	0	0
DHCP	0	0
SNMP	0	0
Telnet	0	0

PIM	0	0
BGP	0	0
SSH	0	0
Other	0	0

OptiWay(config)#show statistics interface ethernet 0/2

Port number : e0/2

last 5 minutes input rate 5248 bits/sec, 10 packets/sec

last 5 minutes output rate 433832 bits/sec, 771 packets/sec

64 byte packets:1048

65-127 byte packets:0

128-255 byte packets:0

256-511 byte packets:0

512-1023 byte packets:0

1024-1518 byte packets:0

1048 packets input, 67072 bytes , 0 discarded packets

1048 unicasts, 0 multicasts, 0 broadcasts

0 input errors, 0 FCS error, 0 symbol error, 0 false carrier

0 runts, 0 giants

19 packets output, 1216 bytes, 0 discarded packets

0 unicasts, 9 multicasts, 10 broadcasts

0 output errors, 0 deferred, 0 collisions

0 late collisions

Total entries: 1.

17.3 Shutdown-Control Function

When the network appears loop or malicious attack, there will be a lot of messages, these messages waste bandwidth or even make the network equipment in the collapse of the edge, and affect the normal use of other users. The shutdown-control function is used to avoid excessive messages in the network. It monitors the bandwidth of each port on the OLT. When the number of unknown messages received by the port exceeds the security set by the administrator threshold, the shutdown-control function automatically shuts down the port to ensure that the other links and devices are protected from the impact in the network.

17.3.1 Enable/disable Shutdown-Control

Enable/disable Shutdown-Control

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-num</i>	-
Enable and configure the shutdown rate	shutdown-control { broadcast multicast unicast } <i>rate</i>	required
Shutdown function	no shutdown-control { broadcast multicast unicast }	optional, default close
View the configuration information	show shutdown-control interface [ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional

17.3.2 Configure Recovery Mode

Port is shutdown, need to manually restore by default. Administrators can configure automatic recovery, and set the recovery cycle, the default is 480s.

Configure recovery mode

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the recovery mode	[no] shutdown-control-recover mode { automatic manual }	Optional, manual and no commands are used to restore the default configuration
Configure the automatic recovery period	[no] shutdown-control-recover automatic-open-time <i>value</i>	optional, Default 480s, only valid for automatic recovery
View configuration information	show shutdown-control interface [ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional

17.3.3 Manually Restore Shutdown Port

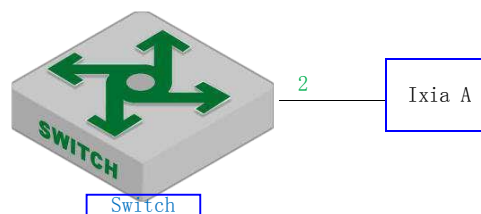
Manually restore shutdown port

operation	command	remark
Enter the shutdown port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	required
Command the shutdown port	shutdown	required
Restore the port	no shutdown	required

17.3.4 Configuration Example

1、Network Requirement

Port 2 receiving unknown unicast rate is limited for 1000pps, if it is shutdown, automatic recovery, the default value 480s is used for recovery cycle.



Shutdown-control sketch map

2. Configuration steps

Enable the unknow unicast shutdown-control function and set the rate to 1000 pps

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#shutdown-control unicast 1000
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#ex
```

View Configuration Information

```
OptiWay(config)#show shutdown-control interface ethernet 0/2
```

port shutdown control recover mode : automatic

Port recover time(second) : 480

port shutdown control information :

PortID	Broadcast status	Broadcast value	Multicast status	Multicast value	Unicast status	Unicast value	RemainTime
e0/2	disable	-	disable	-	enable	1000	-

Total entries: 1 .

3. Validation results

```
OptiWay(config)#logging monitor 0
```

The tester sends an unknown message to the DUT 0/2 at a rate of 1100 pps.

```
OptiWay(config)#05:12:04: Switch: %DEVICE-3-LINKUPDOWN: e0/2 LinkDown.
```

```
05:12:04: Switch: %OAM-5-SHUTDOWN-CTRL: port e0/2 was shutdown.
```

OptiWay(config)#show shutdown-control interface ethernet 0/2

port shutdown control recover mode : automatic

Port recover time(second) : 480

port shutdown control information :

PortID	Broadcast	Broadcast	Multicast	Multicast	Unicast	Unicast	RemainTime
	status	value	status	value	status	value	
e0/2	disable	-	disable	-	enable	1000	07min48sec

Total entries: 1 .

OptiWay(config)#show interface brief ethernet 0/2

Port	Desc	Link	shutdn	Speed	Pri	PVID	Mode	TagVlan	UtVlan
e0/2		down	ERROR	auto	0	1	hyb		1

Total entries: 1 .

OptiWay(config)#05:20:06: Switch: %DEVICE-3-LINKUPDOWN: e0/2 LinkUp.

05:20:08: Switch: %OAM-5-PORTRECOVER: port e0/2 **recover**.

17.4 Anti-DHCP Attack

Normally, when the dhcp client obtains ip from the dhcp server, the rate of dhcp message sent by the dhcp client is very small. Generally, it can't cause the dhcp server disabled. However, a malicious attacker may send large rate dhcp message to the dhcp server, which will cause the dhcp server busy, affect the allocation of ip for other clients, and even cause panic.

The anti-dhcp attack function restricts the dhcp message rate of the dhcp client. Over-rate client will be considered as malicious attackers, according to a good strategy to deal, so as to protect the dhcp server to work normally.

17.4.1 Enable/disable Anti-DHCP

Enable/disable Anti-DHCP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable Anti-DHCP	[no] dhcp anti-attack	required, off by default
View configuration information	show dhcp anti-attack [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional

17.4.2 Configure Processing Policy

After the OLT detects an attack, it can take two actions: 1) Discard all the messages of the client (based on the source MAC address of messages to distinguish) 2) Discard only the dhcp message of the client (according to the source MAC address of the message to distinguish), that is, the client is not assigned ip.

When the OLT detects an attack, it sends the source MAC address of the attack message to the attack entry. If the policy drops all packets, user can manually bind the attack entry to a black hole MAC address.

Configure processing policy

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure processing policy	dhcp anti-attack action [deny-all deny-dhcp]	Optional, deny-dhcp by default
Bind black hole mac table	dhcp anti-attack bind blackhole [all mac-address]	Optional, It can be configured only when deny-all is specified
View configuration information	show dhcp anti-attack [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional

17.4.3 Configure Rate Threshold

In the anti-dhcp attack, the rate of dhcp message sent by the same user is determined whether there is attack. If the rate is equal to or higher than 16 pps, the message is considered as an attack. The administrator is allowed to modify the rate threshold.

Configure rate threshold

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure rate threshold	[no] dhcp anti-attack threshold <i>value</i>	Optional, 16pps by default
View configuration information	show dhcp anti-attack [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure rate threshold	[no]dhcp anti-attack threshold <i>value</i>	optional

17.4.4 Configure Recovery Function

When the OLT detects an attack, it sends the source MAC address of the attack message to the attack table item. The attack table item maintains an aging time. When the aging time expires, the table item is deleted. The default aging time is 10 minutes. If you do not want to delete a table item, you can configure 0.

Configure recovery function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
View Configuration Information	show dhcp anti-attack [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	Optional, and display attack table item
Configure recovery time	dhcp anti-attack recover-time <i>value</i>	optional, 10m by default, 0 means no aging
Configure manual recovery	dhcp anti-attack recover [all <i>mac-address</i>]	The table items are restored immediately, and do not need to wait for the aging time to expire

17.4.5 Configure Trusted Port

By default, all ports are considered to be untrustworthy after the global anti-dhcp attack is enabled, and you need to monitor whether the dhcp attack exists or not. If the port does not appear dhcp attack, you can modify it for a trust port. So you do not need to monitor whether there is dhcp attack or not.

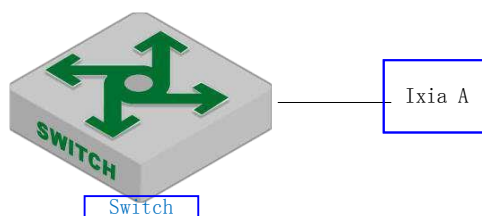
Configure trusted port

operation	command	remark
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure whether the port is a trusted port	[no]dhcp anti-attack trust	optional, un-trusted port by default
View configuration information	show dhcp anti-attack interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	optional

17.4.6 Configuration Example

I. Network requirement

The OLT is regarded as dhcp server, and enable the anti-dhcp attack function. Ixia A emulates the PC to send dhcp message. To demonstrate the effect, configure the anti-dhcp attack rate threshold to 1pps, and enable the auto-recovery function.



Anti-DHCP attack

2、configuration example

DHCP server configuration omitted, please refer to the relevant manual

#configure anti-DHCP attack

```
OptiWay(config)#dhcp anti-attack
```

```
OptiWay(config)#dhcp anti-attack action deny-dhcp
```

```
OptiWay(config)#dhcp anti-attack threshold 1
```

```
OptiWay(config)#dhcp anti-attack recover-time 3
```

Display the log information (No need to configure the actual use)

```
OptiWay(config)#logging monitor 0
```

```
OptiWay(config)#debug dhcp
```

3. Validation results

Ixia A sends dhcp request message to dut at the rate of 2 pps. The log information is as follows:

```
OptiWay(config)#
```

```
05:26:56: Switch: %DHCP-4-DHCP: 19616:33: Deny user 00:00:00:01:11:23,dhcpRate 2pps
```

```
05:26:58: Switch: %DHCP-4-DHCP: 19618:33: Deny user 00:00:00:01:11:23,dhcpRate 2pps
```

#Send the attack entry

```
OptiWay(config)#show dhcp anti-attack
```

```
Dhcp anti-attack: enabled
```

Dhcp rate limit:1pps
 User recovery time:3 minutes
 Reject type:DenyDHCP

DeniedSrcMAC	Port	Vlan	DenyType	RemainAgingTime(m)
00:00:00:01:11:23 e0/1	2		DenyDHCP	3

Total entry: 1.

#After 3 minutes, the attack entry is aged out
 OptiWay(config)#show dhcp anti-attack
 Dhcp anti-attack: enabled
 Dhcp rate limit:1pps
 User recovery time:3 minutes
 Reject type:DenyDHCP

DeniedSrcMAC	Port	Vlan	DenyType	RemainAgingTime(m)
--------------	------	------	----------	--------------------

Total entry: 0.

17.5 ARP Spoofing and Flood Attack

17.5.1 Overview for ARP Spoofing

If two hosts need to communicate, they should know each other's MAC address. ARP protocol makes this procedure transparent to users. However, there is no certification instructions in ARP protocol, it left the door open for attacker as a consequence.

All devices in LAN can receive the ARP request of host A, so if host C is an attacker, he pretends to be host B to send ARP reply to host A "my address is 00:00:00:00:00:03", host A will unconditionally believe in this reply and then add or cover the intrinsical APR table. However, the IP of this table is 192.168.1.4 while its corresponding MAC is 00:00:00:00:00:03. So the host C can be able to intercept and capture the message which should be sent to host B. Due to host A is treat by false ARP, this is also called the ARP spoofing attacks.

After enabling this function, all ARP which will go through OLT will be redirected to CPU for a check. The ARP packets will be checked one by one whether they are complete matched with static arp table, ip-source-guard static binding table and dhcp-snooping table. If there exists one cannot be complete matched, it will stop the follow-up inspection and this arp packet can be transmitted. If there exists one incomplete matching (partial matching) table, the arp packet will be discarded. If there is no corresponding static ARP table, static ip-source-guard table and dhcpsnooping will be handled according to configured strategy: discard or flood (send to all ports), the function of anti-ARP spoofing attack will be disabled by default.

17.5.2 Overview for ARP Flooding Attack

Arp flood attack is generally attack the network device (for example: router, OLT, server and so on) with large number of message traffic, exhausting the CPU resource of network device and then leading to the network paralysis.

When facing to such kind of flood attack, the most important thing is to ensure the normal operation of the network device, preventing widespread network paralysis. There are various flood attacks, and the most damage to device is ARP attack. According to the above mentioned ARP mechanism, all network devices will send the ARP request packet to CPU to handle after they receives the ARP request packet. Only in this way can they judge if they are the other equipment who request its MAC address. ARP flood attack takes advantages of this ARP mechanism flaw, randomly sending a lot of ARP request packet to attack the network equipment in the local area network (LAN) .

Main purpose of ARP flood attacker is to impact the network equipment's CPU, and then run out the CPU resources of the core equipment. OLT should judge it ahead of time and forbid the transmission of flood packet so as to defense the attack of this type.

arp anti-flood function can be able to identify each ARP flow and then judge whether it's ARP flood attack according to configured safe ARP rate-value. The OLT will take it as flood attack if the ARP traffic of a certain host exceeds the configured ARP rate-value, and it will put this virus-host into blacklist to forbid the packet transmission from this host.

In order to facilitate the management and maintenance of network administrators, it can be able to perform auto-protect and save relevant warning message. As to those users who have been forbidden, administrator can configure it as manual recovery or automatic recovery.

The whole process on the OLTs is as follows:

Enable arp anti-flood function, report the ARP packet to CPU, identify different flow according to the source MAC address of ARP packet.

Configure the safe ARP rate. OLT will take it as ARPattack if the rate exceeds the configured threshold value.

If you select the above deny-all command, when one ARP traffic exceeds configured threshold value, the OLT will put this MAC address into blackhole address list and forbid the this address's packet transmission according to source MAC address.

If you select the above deny-arp command, the OLT will not deal with the subsequent ARP message based on source mac address when ARP traffic is larger than the configured threshold.

As to the recover for those messages which are forbidden to forward, administrator could configure the recovery time as automatic recovery or handwork recovery.

17.5.3 Anti-Spoofing Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enable arp anti-spoofing	arp anti-spoofing	
Disable arp anti-spoofing	no arp anti-spoofing	

Configure the approach for unknown message: discard or flooding	arp anti-spoofing unknown {diacard flood}	unknown arp packet refers to the ip of those arp packets which cannot match with any item of the ip options of arp static table, ip-soure-guard binding table, dhcp-snooping table. In other word, this ip does not exist in the table.
---	--	---

17.5.4 Host Protection Configuration

Configure ip+port binding when configuring to discard the unknown arp packet, and then the arp packet of this ip can flood to other ports only via this valid port. If the arp packet of this ip enters from other ports, it will be discarded.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enable arp anti-spoofing	arp anti-spoofing	
Configure the process mode of unknown ARP message to be discard	arp anti-spoofing unknown flood	
Configure host protection	host-guard bind ip <i>ipaddress</i> interface ethernet <i>device/slot/port</i>	
Delete host protection	no host-guard bind { ip <i>ipaddress</i> interface ethernet <i>device/slot/port</i> }	

17.5.5 Configure Source-MAC Consistency Inspection

As to a certain ARP attack packet, their source-MAC in the head of Ethernet data is different from the source-MAC in ARP protocol. After enabling source-MAC consistency inspection, OLT will inspect whether the Ethernet source MAC address in ARP packet is the same as the source MAC in ARP protocol packet. If they are not the same, OLT will discard the packet. This function is disabled by default.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enable arp anti-spoofing	arp anti-spoofing	
Enable source-mac consistency inspection	arp anti-spoofing valid-check	
Disable source-mac consistency inspection	no arp anti-spoofing valid-check	

17.5.6 Configure Anti-Gateway-Spoofing for Layer-3 Equipment

When the layer-3 OLT acts as the gateway for some certain LAN equipment, this OLT will list the attacker who wants to simulate the switch into blacklist, and it will send gratuitous ARP to

notice the LAN equipment that “It is I who is the correct gateway”.

This function is disabled by default.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enable arp anti-spoofing	arp anti-spoofing	
Enable anti-gateway-spoofing	arp anti-spoofing deny-disguiser	
Disable anti-gateway-spoofing	no arp anti-spoofing deny-disguiser	

17.5.7 Configure Anti-Gateway-Spoofing for Layer-2 Equipment

Layer-2 equipment cannot act as gateway, but it can be able to configure the right gateway ip+mac list in LAN. If attacker in the LAN simulates the gateway ip via arp message, layer-2 equipment will discard this arp message after compared with gateway ip+mac list and found the attacker mac is different from the real gateway mac.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enter global configuration mode	arp anti-spoofing	
Enable arp anti-spoofing	arp anti-spoofing deny-disguiser ipadress mac	Configure the veritable gateway ip+mac
Enable anti-gateway-spoofing	no arp anti-spoofing deny-disguiser	

17.5.8 Configure the Trust Port

The trust port will not perform attack and spoof check when it receives arp message.

operation	command	remark
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	
Configure the port to be trust port	arp anti trust	Untrust by default
Recover the port to be untrust port	no arp anti trust	

17.5.9 Anti-Flood Attack Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable anti-ARP flooding attack	arp anti-flood	required
Disable anti-ARP flooding attack	no arp anti-flood	
Configure safety trigger threshold	arp anti-flood threshold threshold	optional By default, the safety trigger threshold is 16PPS.
Configure approach for the attacker	arp anti-flood action {deny-arp deny-all}	optional By default, approach for the attacker is deny arp.
Configure automatically banned user	arp anti-flood recover-time time	optional

recovery time		Configurable time range to be<0-1440> minutes; if you set the value to be 0, it means that you should manually restored. By default, the user automatically banned recovery time is 10 minutes.
Banned user manual resume forwarding	arp anti-flood recover {H:H:H:H:H:H all}	optional
Bind the dynamic blackhole MAC to be static blackhole MAC	arp anti-flood bind blackhole {H:H:H:H:H:H all}	Only when the process mode is deny-all can it generate as the mac of non-stationary black hole
Enter interface configuration mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	
Configure threshold limit values for the port	arp anti-flood threshold threshold	It takes effect only when threshold limit values of the port is smaller than global threshold limit values.

17.5.10 Display and Maintain

operation	command	remark
Display arp anti-spoofing configuration	show arp anti-spoofing	
Display ARP anti-flood configuration and attackers list	show arp anti-flood	It can be executed under any mode.
Display the state of interface	show arp anti interface	

17.5.11 Example for Anti- ARP Spoofing Configuration

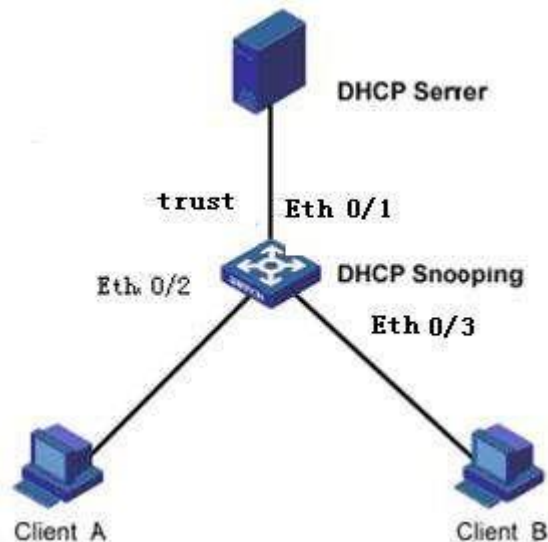
Network requirements

As shown in the figure, Eth0/0/1 port of OLTA connects to DHCP server, Eth0/0/2 port and Eth0/0/3 port connect to Client A and Client B respectively. Moreover, these three ports are geared to VLAN 1.

Combine dhcp-snooping to use

Enable DHCP Snooping, set port Eth0/0/1 as the trust port of DHCP Snooping to enable anti-arp spoofing.

Network diagram



Configuration steps

Enable DHCP Snooping

OptiWay(config)#dhcp-snooping

Set port Ethernet 0/0/1 as the trust port of DHCP Snooping

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#dhcp-snooping trust

Config DHCP Snooping mode of port successfully.

Ip-source-guard binding table

OptiWay(config)#ip-source-guard bind ip 192.168.5.10 mac 40:16:9f:f2:75:a8 in

terface ethernet 0/3 vlan 1

Add ip-source-guard bind entry successfully.

Enable anti-arp spoofing function

OptiWay(config)#arp anti-spoofing

OptiWay(config)#arp anti-spoofing unknown discard

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#arp anti trust

Client A DHCP obtains ip to form the dhcp-snooping clients table.

```
Switch(config)#show dhcp-snooping clients
```

DHCP client information:

d - days, h - hours, m - minutes, s - seconds

IPAddress	mac	vlan	port	LeaseTime	ExceedTime
192.168.5.13	00:00:00:00:32:33	1	e0/0/2	10m0s	7m53s

Total entries: 1. Printed entries: 1.

Client A forwards arp quest message to dhcpserver, dhcpserver can be able to receive this arp quest message

Client B configure static ip=192.168.5.10 mac=40:16:9f:f2:75:a8, Client B forwards arp quest message to dhcpserver, dhcpserver can be able to receive this arp quest message

If client B enable anti-arp spoofing, source ip of arp message=Client A, the equipment will

discard the message if it found this arp message is spoof message.

This instance estimates whether this arp message is spoof message or not according to dhcp-snooping clients table or ip-source-guard bind table. In addition, ar-3 equipment can be able to realize this function via static arp table. All of this shares the same principle, no more tautology here.

18.Single Spanning Tree

18.1 STP Introduction

Single spanning tree includes spanning tree (STP) and rapid spanning tree (RSTP).

18.1.1 STP Practical Application

STP is a part of the IEEE802.1D bridge protocol, its primary function is to clear the layer 2 loop from the topology.

18.1.2 Bridge Protocol Data Unit

In order to run STP, user needs to share information between OLTs. They shared information is the bridge protocol data unit, which is sent in the form of multicast information, and only other Layer 2 devices to listen to the bridge data unit. The OLT learns the network topology using BPDU: what devices are connected to other devices, and whether there are certain Layer 2 loops in the network based on this topology.

If some loops are found, the OLT disables one or some of the ports in this topology to ensure that there are not loops in the network. That is, in a switch network, only one path is available from one device to any other device. If there is any change in the layer 2 network, such as a link breaks down, new links add, new OLT add or a OLT fails, OLT in the network shares this information, which causes the STP algorithm to re-create implementation, and produces a new acyclic topology.

18.1.3 Basic Concepts of STP

Root Bridge

After the STP algorithm runs, the first step is to elect the root OLT. The root OLT is at the top of the spanning tree topology. The OLT with the lowest switch ID is selected as the root. The OLT ID consists of two parts:

- The priority of the OLT. By default, the priority of all OLT is 32,768.
- The MAC address of the OLT.

Administrator can specify an OLT as the root by changing the OLT ID. When the network topology changes, such as a root switch fails or a new OLT is added to the network, the root OLT election process is re-triggered.

Root Port

After selecting the root OLT, you also need to select a port closest to the root OLT on all the non-root OLTs in the network to communicate with the root OLT.

Designated Bridge

In each individual LAN there is a OLT called the designated bridge, which belongs to the bridge of the least expense in the LAN root path. A root OLT is an election bridge for all the LANs to which it is connected.

Designated Port

After electing the root OLT and the root port, you need to elect a port for reaching the root OLT in each link, which is the designated port. Specify a port requires the following conditions:

- In two OLTs of a link, the ports on the OLT that have the lowest accumulated path cost to the root OLT will be selected. If the cumulative cost of the two OLTs is the same, select the OLT with the lowest OLT ID.
- If multiple links on the same OLT are connected to the root OLT, the OLT port with the

lowest priority is selected as the designated port. If these ports have the same priority, select the port with the lowest physical port number as the designated port.

18.2 RSTP Introduction

Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol is an optimized version of the STP protocol. “Rapid” is shown that when a port is selected as a root port and a designated port, the delay of entering the forwarding state is greatly shortened under certain condition, thus which will shorten the time required for the network to reach the topology stability finally.

In RSTP, the condition for rapid transition of the port state of the root port is: the old root port on the device has stopped to forward data and the upstream port has started to forward data.

In RSTP, the condition for rapid transition of the port state of a specified port is: the specified port is an edge port or the specified port is connected to a point-to-point link. If the specified port is an edge port, the specified port can directly enter the forwarding state. If the specified port connects with a point-to-point link, the device can enter the forwarding state immediately after receiving the handshake from the downstream device.

RSTP can converge quickly. However, there are the following drawbacks as STP: all the bridges in a LAN share a spanning tree, and cannot block redundant links according to VLAN, all VLAN messages are forwarded along a spanning tree.

18.3 Configure STP/RSTP

The STP / MSTP configuration command is same

18.3.1 Enable the Spanning Tree

After global startup spanning tree, all the ports will participate in the calculation of the spanning tree topology by default. If the administrator wishes to exclude some ports from spanning tree calculation, you can use the no spanning-tree command in the configuration mode to disable spanning tree function.

Enable STP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the spanning tree globally	no spanning-tree	This command is valid for STP / RSTP / MSTP
Shut down the spanning tree globally	no spanning-tree	
Select the spanning tree mode	spanning-tree mode { stp rstp mstp }	optional
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Port Open the spanning tree	spanning-tree	optional
Port Close the spanning tree	no spanning-tree	

Note: after the spanning tree is enabled globally, the system works in RSTP mode by default.

18.3.2 Set the Bridge Priority of the OLT

The bridge priority size of the OLT determines whether the OLT can be selected as the root of the spanning tree. By configuring a smaller bridge priority, you can specify that a OLT becomes the root of the spanning tree.

By default, the bridge priority of the OLT is 32768.

Set STP/RSTP priority

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Set STP priority	spanning-tree priority <i>bridge priority</i>	optional

18.3.3 Configure Time Parameter

The OLT has three time parameters: Forward Delay、Hello Time and Max Age. User can configure

these three parameters on the OLT for STP / RSTP calculation.

Configure time parameter

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the hello message interval	spanning-tree hello-time <i>seconds</i>	optional
Configure the forwarding delay of the system	spanning-tree forward-time <i>seconds</i>	optional
Configure the aging time of the system	spanning-tree max-age <i>seconds</i>	optional

Note:

An excessively long Hello Time value causes the bridge to consider a link failure and start recalculate the spanning tree due to link packet loss. An excessively short Hello time value causes the bridge to send configuration information frequently, and increase internet and CPU load. Hello Time is in the range of 1 to 10 seconds. It is recommended to use the default value 2 seconds. The hello time must be less than or equal to forward delay-2.

If the forward delay is too small, a temporary redundant path may be introduced; if the forward delay is too large, the network may not resume communication for a long time. The value of forward delay is in the range of 4 to 30 seconds. It is recommended to use the default value 15 seconds. The time of forward delay must be greater than or equal to hello time + 2.

Max Age sets the maximum time interval for STP message. If it times out, the message is discarded. If this value is too small, spanning tree calculation may be more frequent, network congestion may be mistaken for network link failure; if this value is too large, it is not conducive to detect link failure timely. The Max Age value ranges from 6 to 40 seconds. The Max Age time value depends on the network diameter of the switching network. The default value 20 seconds is recommended. Max Age must be greater than or equal to 2 * (Hello Time + 1), and less than or equal to 2 * (Forward Delay-1).

18.3.4 Configure Path Cost of Port

By configuring the path cost of a port, the port can become a root port or a designated port easily.

The path cost of a port depends on the link rate of the port. The larger the link rate is, the smaller the parameter is. STP can automatically detect the link rate of the current port and translate it into the corresponding path cost.

Configuring the path cost of an Ethernet port will cause the spanning tree to recalculate. The path cost of a port ranges from 1 to 65,535. It is recommended to use the default value. The STP protocol calculates the path cost of the current port. By default, the path cost is determined based on the speed of a specific port.

The default value of port path cost is determined by the port speed. When the port speed is 10M, the default value is 20,000,000. The default value is 200,000 when 100 M, and 20,000 is the default value at 1000M. When the port rate is not available, the path cost is 200,000 by default.

Configure the path cost of a port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	optional
Modify the path cost of the port	spanning-tree cost <i>path-cost</i>	optional

Several ports are aggregated into one aggregation group. The default path cost of the aggregation group is $p [1 - (n-1/10)]$, p is the path cost of the port, and n is the number of the aggregation group ports.

Of course, you can manually set the path cost of the aggregation group.

Configure aggregation group port cost

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Set the path cost of the aggregation group	channel-group <i>id</i> spanning-tree cost <i>path-cost</i>	optional

18.3.5 Configure the Priority of Port

By configuring the priority of a port, you can make a port more easily become a root port.

The lower the priority value is, the higher the priority is. Changing the priority of an Ethernet port will cause the spanning tree to recalculate. The spanning tree priority of a port ranges from 0 to 240. It

must be an integer multiple of 16. By default, the port spanning tree priority is 128.

Configure the priority of port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure the STP priority of the port	spanning-tree port-priority <i>priority</i>	optional

18.3.6 Configure Mcheck Function

The OLT operating in RSTP mode can connect with an STP switch to ensure compatibility. However, after the neighbor changes the work mode for RSTP, the two ports connected to each other still work in STP mode by default. The Mcheck function is used to force the port to send RSTP message and confirm whether the adjacent port can work in RSTP mode. If yes, the switch automatically works in RSTP mode.

Note: the Mcheck function requires that the port must send BPDU. So it is only useful on the specified port.

Configure Mcheck function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Perform the Mcheck function	spanning-tree mcheck	optional

18.3.7 Configure Point-to-Point Link

In RSTP, a port enters a forwarding state quickly. It is required that the port must be a point-to-point link, and not a shared media link. User can manually specify the link type of a port, or determine the link type automatically based on the port duplex mode.

The port is in the auto mode, if the port is in full duplex mode, it is judged as a point-to-point link. If it is half duplex, it is a non-point-to-point link.

When the switch is in the force true mode, the port is a point-to-point link.

When the switch is in the force false mode, the port is non-point-to-point link.

Configure point-to-point link

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure the port link type	spanning-tree point-to-point { auto forcetrue forcefalse }	optional

18.3.8 Configure Port to Edge Port

An edge port refers to a port connected with a terminal device such as a host, and these ports can enter the forwarding state in a short time after the linkup. The edge port is valid only for RSTP.

Configure port to edge port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure the port as an edge port	spanning-tree portfast	
Configure the port as a non-edge port	no spanning-tree portfast	

18.3.9 Set Port to Send the Maximum Rate of BPDU

The maximum rate of BPDU sent by port is the maximum number of BPDU message sent in each Hello time.

By default, the rate of BPDU sent by port sends 3 per Hello time.

Set port to send the Maximum Rate of BPDU

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Set port to send the Maximum Rate of BPDU	spanning-tree transit-limit <i>transit-limit</i>	optional

18.3.10 Configure Root Protection Function of a Port

The root bridge may receive the higher priority configuration message due to mis-configuration of the maintenance personnel or malicious attack in the network. Thus, the current root bridge can lose the status of the root bridge and cause incorrect network topology changes. Assume that the original traffic is forwarded over a high-speed link, this illegal change will cause the traffic passing through the high-speed link to be traced to the low-speed link, which result in network congestion. Root protection can prevent from happening.

For a port with root protection enabled, the port role can only be the designated port. Once a high-priority configuration has been received on the port, there are two options for configuring the status of these ports:

Block-port: The port state is set for discarding, discarding BPDU configuration messages and not forwarding data messages.

Drop-packets: Port state is forwarding, only the BPDU configuration is discarded, and ordinary packets can be forwarded.

Configure Root Protection of a Port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the action of the root protection port to process message	spanning-tree root-guard action {block-port drop-packets}	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Enable the root protection function of the port	spanning-tree root-guard	optional
Disable the root protection function of the port	no spanning-tree root-guard	

18.3.11 Configure Loop-guard Function

Loop-guard function: To prevent a blocked port because of un-normal link (not two-way communication) not receive the BPDU configuration information, which becomes forwarding state. When the port is configured with this option, the port remains blocked even if BPDU configuration is not received.

Configure port loop-guard function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Enable the loop-guard function	spanning-tree loop-guard	not share with root-guard
Disable the loop-guard function	no spanning-tree loop-guard	

18.3.12 Configure Bpdu-guard Function

For an access layer device, an access port is usually directly connected with a user terminal (such as a PC) or a file server. In this case, the access port is configured as an edge port to implement rapid transition. When these ports receive BPDU messages, the system will automatically set these ports as non-edge ports and recalculate spanning trees to cause network topology changes. These ports should normally not receive BPDU message. If someone forges BPDU to attack the device maliciously, the network will become unstable.

The device provides the BPDU guard function to prevent such attacks: after the BPDU guard function is enabled on a device, if a port configured with an edge port attribute receives BPDU message, the device will SHUTDOWN the port and prompt the user with the syslog information. The port is restored by manual NO SHUTDOWN.

Configure the bpdu-guard function on a port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable bpdu-guard globally	spanning-tree bpdu-guard	In global mode, this function is enabled on all ports
Disable bpdu-guard globally	no spanning-tree bpdu-guard	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Enable the bpdu-guard function	spanning-tree bpdu-guard	This function takes effect on a port
Disable the bpdu-guard function	no spanning-tree bpdu-guard	

Note: The port BPDU guard function takes effect only on the port configured with the edge port attribute. For a port that is configured with edge port attribute, receives BPDU message from another port and becomes a non-edge port again, if the BPDU guard function is enabled, the port can take effect only when it is restarted as an edge port.

18.3.13 Configure bpdu-filter Function

After the bpdu-filter is set on the edge port, the device will discard the received BPDU message, and the port will not send BPDU message.

Configure bpdu-filter function for port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable bpdu-filter globally	spanning-tree bpdu-filter	In global mode, this function is enabled on all ports
Disable bpdu-filter globally	no spanning-tree bpdu-filter	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Enable the bpdu-filter function	spanning-tree bpdu-filter	This function takes effect on a port
Disable the bpdu-filter function	no spanning-tree bpdu-filter	

18.3.14 bpdu-car Function

When a large number of bpdu messages are on the CPU, it causes likely CPU busy, so the bpdu-car function limits the rate of bpdu message on the cpu.

Configure BPDU-Car

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable BPDU-Car	[no]port-car	Optional, on by default
Configure the bpdu rate of cpu	port-car-rae value	Optional,default (number of ports * 30) pps
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet port-number	-
Enable/disable BPDU-Car	[no]port-car	Optional, open by default
Configure the bpdu rate of cpu	port-car-rae value	Optional, 30pps by default
View the configuration information	show port-car	optional

18.3.15 Discard-BPDU Function

The Discard-bpdu function is used to drop spanning tree message. If the device does not want to receive BPDU message from other networks and cause the OLT spanning tree to vibrate. This function

can be opened.

This function is usually enabled on the edge port.

The Discard-BPDU function is disabled by default. Global configuration and port configuration are mutually exclusive: globally, all ports are enabled. If you only need to enable certain designated ports and other ports are not enabled, you need not configure them globally to directly enter the specified port enabling function.

Configure the global Discard-BPDU

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable BPDU	[no] discard-bpdu	Required, off by default
View the configuration information	show discard-bpdu	optional

Configure port Discard-BPDU

operation	command	remark
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-num</i>	-
Enable/disable BPDU	[no]discard-bpdu	Required, off by default
View configuration information	show discard-bpdu	optional

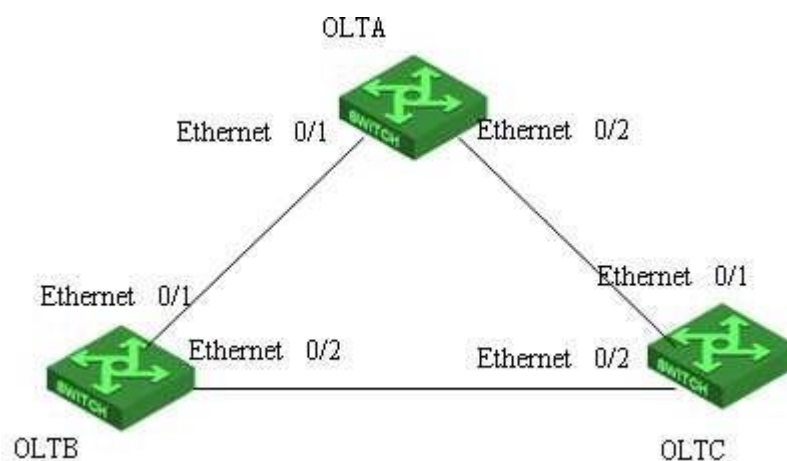
18.3.16 Display and Maintenance

After you complete the above configuration, you can use the following command to view the configuration.

STP/RSTP display and maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the spanning tree status of port, that is, the spanning tree configuration parameters. Root OLT MAC address and so on.	show spanning-tree interface [brief [ethernet interface-list]	All modes are executable

18.3.17 RSTP Configuration Example



I. Network requirement

As shown above, OLT-A acts as the root bridge. OLT-B acts as the designated bridge. The links connecting OLT-B and OLT-C are backup links. OLT-B, OLT-A, or OLT-C fails, the backup link works.

2. Configuration procedure

The spanning tree default mode is RSTP. Therefore, you need to enable the global spanning tree switch when you enable RSTP. The RSTP takes the default time.

The configuration of OLT A

```
#configure port Ethernet0/1 and port Ethernet0/2 for trunk port
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
# Configure the priority of OptiWay bridge to 0. Ensure that OLT-A is the root bridge.
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree priority 0
```

```
#Start RSTP globally.
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mode rstp
```

The configuration of OLT B

```
#configure port Ethernet0/1 and port Ethernet0/2 for trunk
port. S-switch-B(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet
0/2
S-switch-B(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
S-switch-B(config-if-range)#exit
```

Configure the bridge priority of S-switch-B to 4096, Ensure that S-switch-B is the designated bridge, and the path cost of configuration Ethernet0/1 and Ethernet0/2.

```
S-switch-B(config)#spanning-tree priority 4096
S-switch-B(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
S-switch-B(config-if-range)#spanning-tree cost 10
S-switch-B(config-if-range)#exit
```

```
# Start RSTP globally.
S-switch-B(config)#spanning-tree
S-switch-B(config)#spanning-tree mode rstp
```

The configuration of OLT C

```
#configure Ethernet0/1 and Ethernet0/2 for trunk port.
S-switch-C(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
S-switch-C(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
S-switch-C(config-if-range)#exit
```

the path cost of configuration Ethernet0/1 and Ethernet0/2 is 10. Ensure that the link connecting S-switch-B and S-switch-C is the primary link.

```
S-switch-C(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
S-switch-C(config-if-range)#spanning-tree cost 10
S-switch-C(config-if-range)#exit
```

```
# Start RSTP globally.
S-switch-C(config)#spanning-tree
S-switch-C(config)#spanning-tree mode rstp
S-switch-C(config)# spanning-treepriority 32768
```

Verify the configuration

Run the display command on OptiWay and view the election result and port status of RSTP.

The results are as follows:

```
OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
The bridge is executing the IEEE Rapid Spanning Tree protocol
The bridge has priority 0, MAC address: 000a.5a13.b13d
Configured Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s),
Forward Delay 15 second(s)
Root Bridge has priority 0, MAC address 000a.5a13.b13d
Path cost to root bridge is 0
```

Stp top change 3 times

Port e0/1 of bridge is Forwarding
Spanning tree protocol is enabled
remote loop detect is disabled
The port is a DesignatedPort
Port path cost 200000
Port priority 128
root guard enabled and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge has priority 0, MAC address 000a.5a13.b13d
The Port is a non-edge port
Connected to a point-to-point LAN segment
Maximum transmission limit is 3 BPDUs per hello time
Times: Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s)
Forward Delay 15 second(s), Message Age 0
sent BPDU: 54
TCN: 0, RST: 54, Config BPDU: 0
received BPDU: 10
TCN: 0, RST: 10, Config BPDU: 0

Port e0/2 of bridge is Forwarding
Spanning tree protocol is enabled
remote loop detect is disabled
The port is a DesignatedPort
Port path cost 200000
Port priority 128
root guard enabled and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge has priority 0, MAC address 000a.5a13.b13d
The Port is a non-edge port
Connected to a point-to-point LAN segment
Maximum transmission limit is 3 BPDUs per hello time
Times: Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s)
Forward Delay 15 second(s), Message Age 0
sent BPDU: 16
TCN: 0, RST: 17, Config BPDU: 0
received BPDU: 3
TCN: 0, RST: 3, Config BPDU: 0

OLT A is elected as the root bridge because OLT A has the highest priority in the entire network. Ethernet0/1 and Ethernet0/2 of OLT A are designated ports. They are in the forwarding state.

Run the display command on OLT B and view the election result and port status of RSTP.
The following information is displayed:

```
OptiWay (config)#show spanning-tree interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
The bridge is executing the IEEE Rapid Spanning Tree protocol
The bridge has priority 4096, MAC address: 0000.0077.8899
Configured Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s),
Forward Delay 15 second(s)
Root Bridge has priority 0, MAC address 000a.5a13.b13d
Path cost to root bridge is 10
Stp top change 3 times
```

Port e0/1 of bridge is Forwarding
Spanning tree protocol is enabled
remote loop detect is disabled
The port is a RootPort

Port path cost 10
Port priority 128
root guard disabled and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge has priority 0, MAC address 000a.5a13.b13d
The Port is a non-edge port
Connected to a point-to-point LAN segment
Maximum transmission limit is 3 BPDUs per hello time
Times: Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s)
Forward Delay 15 second(s), Message Age 0
sent BPDU: 21
TCN: 0, RST: 12, Config BPDU: 9
received BPDU: 204
TCN: 0, RST: 202, Config BPDU: 2

Port e0/2 of bridge is Forwarding
Spanning tree protocol is enabled
remote loop detect is disabled
The port is a DesignatedPort
Port path cost 10
Port priority 128
root guard disabled and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge has priority 4096, MAC address 0000.0077.8899
The Port is a non-edge port
Connected to a point-to-point LAN segment
Maximum transmission limit is 3 BPDUs per hello time
Times: Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s)
Forward Delay 15 second(s), Message Age 1
sent BPDU: 191
TCN: 0, RST: 188, Config BPDU: 3
received BPDU: 13
TCN: 0, RST: 5, Config BPDU: 8

The priority of OLT B is lower than that of OLT A. Ethernet0/1 of OLT B is the root port and in the forwarding state. At the same time, because OLT B has a higher priority than OLT C, Ethernet 0/2 of OLT B is calculated as the specified port and in the forwarding state.

Run the display command on OLT C and view the election result and port status of RSTP.
The following information is displayed:

```
OptiWay (config)#show spanning-tree interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
The bridge is executing the IEEE Rapid Spanning Tree protocol
The bridge has priority 32768, MAC address: 000a.5a13.f48e
Configured Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s),
Forward Delay 15 second(s)
Root Bridge has priority 0, MAC address 000a.5a13.b13d
Path cost to root bridge is 20
Stp top change 3 times
```

Port e0/1 of bridge is Forwarding
Spanning tree protocol is enabled
remote loop detect is disabled
The port is a RootPort
Port path cost 10
Port priority 128
root guard disabled and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge has priority 0, MAC address 000a.5a13.b13d
The Port is a non-edge port
Connected to a point-to-point LAN segment
Maximum transmission limit is 3 BPDUs per hello time
Times: Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s)

Forward Delay 15 second(s), Message Age 0
sent BPDU: 3
TCN: 0, RST: 3, Config BPDU: 0
received BPDU: 396
TCN: 0, RST: 396, Config BPDU: 0

Port e0/2 of bridge is Discarding
Spanning tree protocol is enabled
remote loop detect is disabled
The port is a AlternatePort
Port path cost 10
Port priority 128
root guard disabled and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge has priority 4096, MAC address 0000.0077.8899
The Port is a non-edge port
Connected to a point-to-point LAN segment
Maximum transmission limit is 3 BPDUs per hello time
Times: Hello Time 2 second(s), Max Age 20 second(s)
Forward Delay 15 second(s), Message Age 1
sent BPDU: 8
TCN: 0, RST: 8, Config BPDU: 0
received BPDU: 418
TCN: 0, RST: 418, Config BPDU: 0

The priority of OLT C is lower than that of OLT A and OLT B. The cost of the route from Ethernet 0/1 to the root bridge is lower than that of Ethernet 0/2. So Ethernet 0/1 is calculated as the root port and in the forwarding state. Ethernet0/2 is calculated as the alternate port and in the discarding state.

19. Multiple Spanning Tree Configuration

19.1 MSTP Overview

The Spanning Tree Protocol cannot migrate port state quickly. Even in the point-to-point link or edge port, it must wait for a delay of two times forwarding delay, the port can be transferred to the forwarding state.

RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) can quickly converge, but there are following shortcomings the same as STP: all the bridges of LAN share a spanning tree, and cannot block redundant links according to VLAN, all VLAN messages are forwarded along a spanning tree.

Multiple spanning tree protocol (MSTP) prunes the loop network into an acyclic tree network

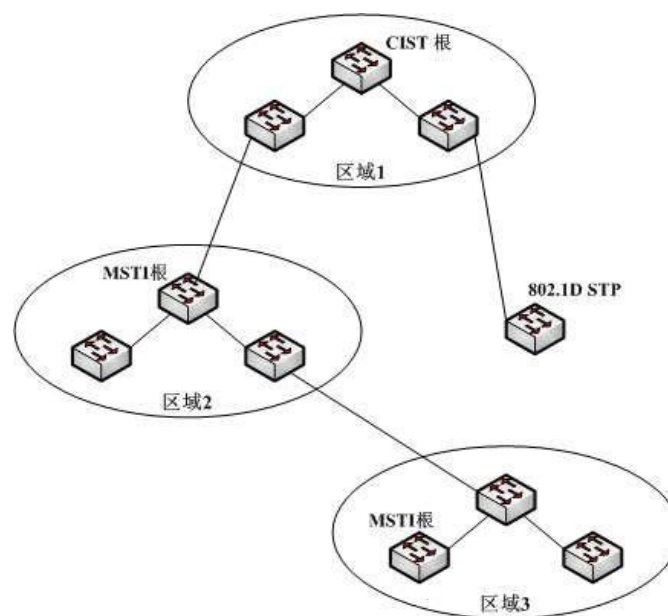
to avoid the proliferation and infinite looping of packets in the loop network. It also provides multiple redundant for data forwarding. Load balance of VLAN data is achieved during data forwarding.

MSTP is compatible with STP and RSTP, which can compensate for STP and RSTP defects. It can quickly converge and distribute traffic of different VLAN along its own path. Thus it can provide a better load sharing mechanism for redundant link.

19.1.1 Bridge Protocol Data Unit

MSTP uses BPDU to calculate the spanning tree as STP/RSTP. BPDU of MSTP carries MSTP configuration information on the OLT.

19.1.2 Basic Concepts in MSTP



MSTP topology example

Above figure shows an example MSTP network, include three multi-spanning tree areas and a OLT running 802.1D STP protocol.

1. MSY region

Above figure shows an example MSTP network. Area 1, 2, and 3 are three MST regions.

MST region is made up of multiple OLTs in the switched network and the network segments among them. These OLTs are MSTP-enabled and have same domain name, same VLAN-to-spanning-tree configuration, same MSTP revision level configuration, and physical link connection.

A switching network can have multiple MST regions. User can use the MSTP configuration command to divide multiple OLTs into the same MST region.

2. CIST

Common and internal spanning tree is made up of all individual OLTs and connected LANs.

These OLTs may belong to different multi-spanning tree areas, or may run a traditional STP or RSTP protocol. OLT running two protocols in a multi-spanning tree network is considered to be only in its own area.

After the network topology is stable, the entire CIST selects a CIST root bridge. In each area, the root bridge in the CIST area is elected as the shortest path from the intra-area to the CIST root.

3. CST

CST is short of common spanning tree. If each multi-spanning tree area is treated as a single OLT, the CST is the spanning tree that connects all these "individual OLT". As shown in Figure 1, zones 1, 2, 3, and STP OLT together form the CST of the network.

4. IST

IST is short of internet spanning tree, which refers to the part of the CIST in a multi-spanning tree area, and can also be understood that IST and CST together form the CIST.

5. MSTI

MSTI is short of multiple spanning tree instances. MSTI protocol allows different VLANs to be divided into different spanning trees, thereby a plurality of spanning tree instances is established. Normally a spanning tree instance with the number 0 means CIST, which can be extended to the whole network. The spanning tree instance that starts from 1 is in the interior of a certain area. Each spanning tree instance can be assigned multiple VLANs. Initially, all VLANs are assigned in the CIST.

In a multi-spanning tree area, all MSTIs are independent of each other. They can select different OLTs as their own roots. For example, in the area 3 of Figure 1, the root bridge of MSTI01 may be the OLT in the lower left corner, and the MSTI00, that is, the root bridge of the CIST may be the OLT in the middle position.

6. CIST Root Bridge

CIST root is the bridge with the highest priority bridge identity in the entire network.

7. CIST external root path cost

CIST external root path cost is the path cost between the bridge and the CIST root. Only changes across the MST region. The CIST external root path of all the bridges costs the same in the same MST region.

8. CIST regional root

CIST regional root is the least expensive bridge in the external root path of each CIST root. In fact, it is the root bridge of the IST, or the virtual bridge of the MST region. If the CIST root is in an MST region, the CIST root is also the root bridge of the CIST region in the MST region.

9. CIST internal root path cost

CIST internal root path cost is the root path cost of the bridge in the MST region to the CIST regional root bridge, which is valid only in this region.

10. CIST designated bridge

CIST designated bridge is same as STP designated bridge.

11. MSTI regional root

MSTI regional root is MSTI root bridge in each MST region. The root bridge of the MSTI may not be the same for different MSTI.

12. MSTI internal root path cost

MSTI internal root path cost is the root path cost of the bridge in the MST region to the MSTI regional root, which is valid only in the region.

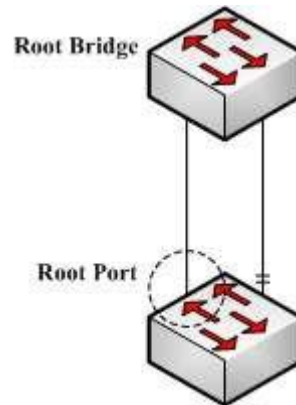
13. MSTI designated bridge

MSTI designated bridge is same as STP designated bridge.

19.1.3 Role of Port

The MSTP protocol has similar port role assignment as RSTP.

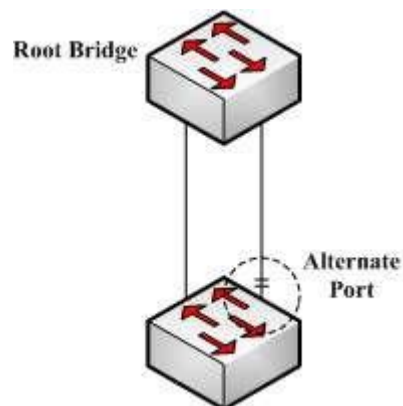
Root Port



Root port

The root port represents the path from the current OLT to the network root bridge, which has the smallest root path cost.

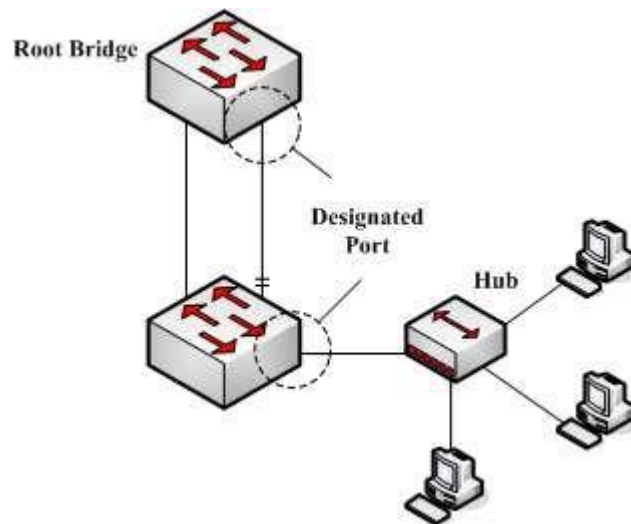
Alternate Port



Alternate port

The alternate port acts as the backup of the current OLT to the root bridge of the network. When the root port fails, the alternate port can work immediately as the new root port.

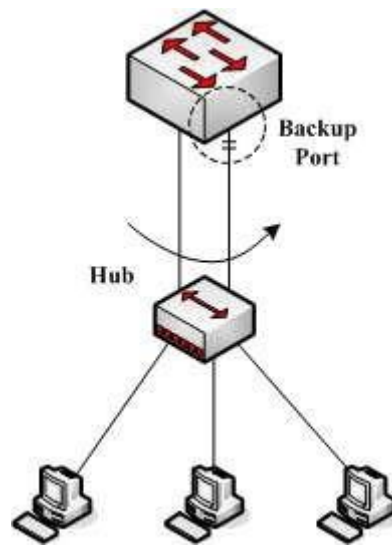
Designated Port



Designated port

The designated port can be connected with a downstream OLT or a local area network (LAN), which can act as the path of the LAN to the root bridge of the network.

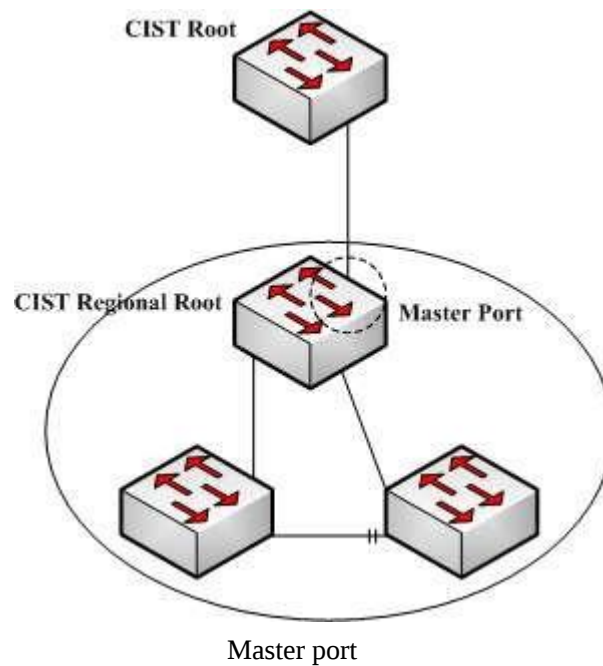
Backup Port



Backup port

When the two ports of the OLT are directly connected or connect to the same LAN, the port with the lower priority becomes the backup port (the higher one becomes the designated port). If the specified port fails, the backup port turns to the designated port to start working.

Master port



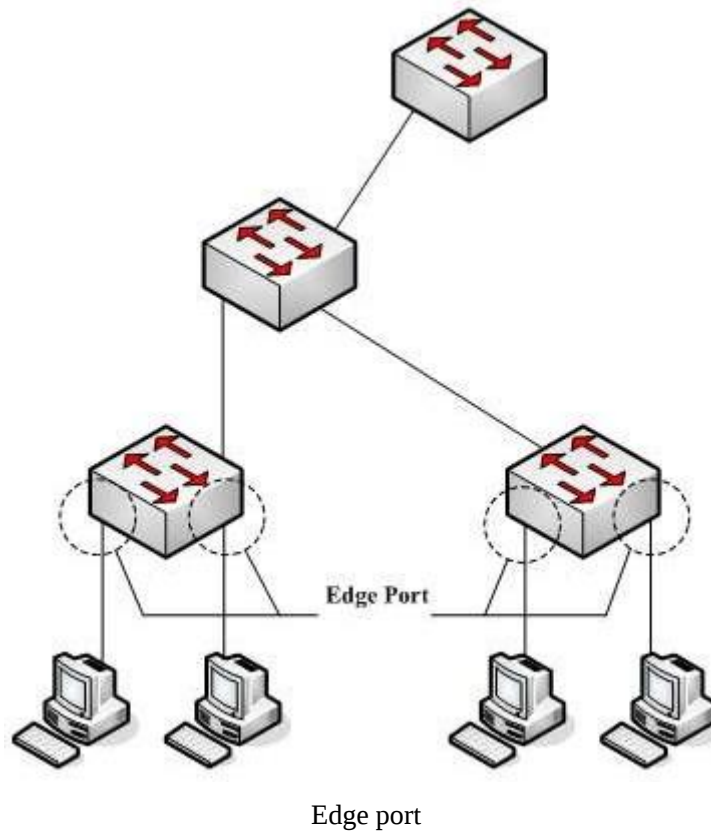
The master port acts as the shortest path connecting the CIST root bridge in multiple spanning tree regions. The master port is the root port of the root bridge in the CIST.

Boundary port

The concept of boundary port is slightly different in CIST with that in each MSTI. In the CIST, a boundary port represents a port that connects to another multi-spanning tree region. In the MSTI, a boundary port role indicates that the spanning tree instance is no longer extended at this port.

Edge Port

In the RSTP and MSTP protocols, edge port denotes that port directly connects to network host. These ports do not need to wait to come into the forwarding state, and do not cause a loop on the network.



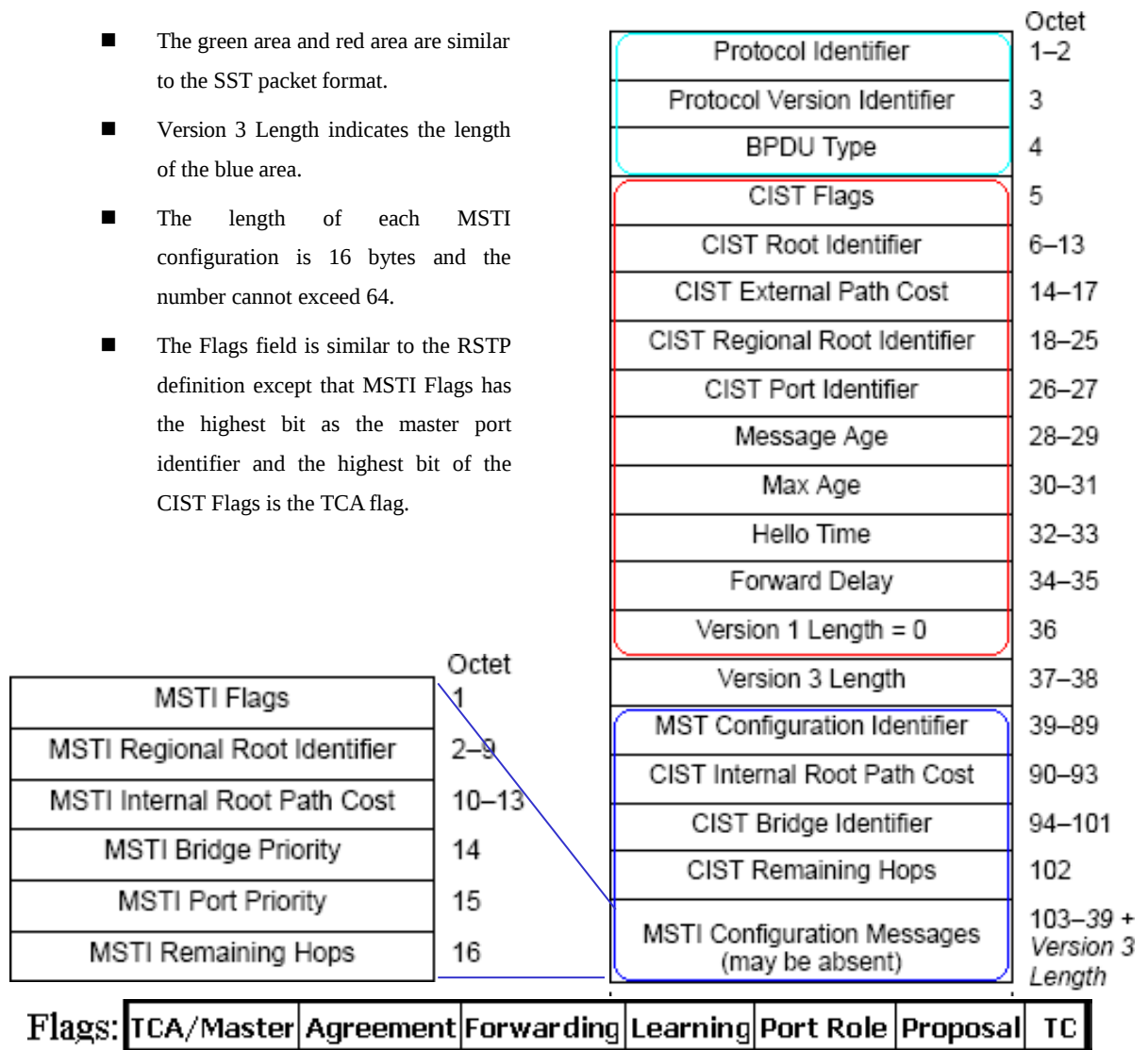
In the initial case, the MSTP (including RSTP) protocol considers all ports to be edge ports, thus ensure rapid establishment of network topology. If a port receives a BPDU from another OLT, the port returns to the normal state from the edge state. If it receives an 802.1D STP BPDU, the port waits for a forward delay of two times to enter the forwarding state.

19.2 MSTP Election Calculation

19.2.1 MSTP Protocol Message

The message form of MST BPDU is shown in the following figure:

- The green area and red area are similar to the SST packet format.
- Version 3 Length indicates the length of the blue area.
- The length of each MSTI configuration is 16 bytes and the number cannot exceed 64.
- The Flags field is similar to the RSTP definition except that MSTI Flags has the highest bit as the master port identifier and the highest bit of the CIST Flags is the TCA flag.



The message form of MST PDU

Protocol identifier: 0x0000. It identifies the spanning tree protocol (two bytes).

Protocol Version identifier: 0x03. It identifies the protocol version (one byte).

BPDU Type: 0x02. It identifies RST BPDU (one byte).

CIST Flags: it identifies the topology change acknowledgment, agreement, forwarding, learning, port role, proposal, topology change status (1 byte) of the CIST.

CIST Root Identifier: it is the unique identifier of the CIST root bridge, which is composed of the CIST root bridge priority and MAC address (8 bytes).

CIST External Root Path Cost: it changes only in the cross-domain, and propagates constant in the time domain (4 bytes).

CIST Regional Root Identifier: It consists of the CIST root bridge priority and the CIST root bridge's MAC address. It changes only in the cross-domain, and propagates constant in the time domain (8 bytes).

CIST Port Identifier: It is the port ID for sending MST BPDU message. It consists of the port priority and the port ID (2 bytes).

Message Age: the time of MST BPDU message generated from the CIST root bridge. It

changes only in the cross-domain, and propagates constant in the time domain (2 bytes).

Max Age: it is the validity time of the MST BPDU message, and set by the CIST root bridge (2 bytes).

Hello time: it is the validity interval of the MST BPDU message, and set by the CIST root bridge (2 bytes).

Forward Delay: it is set by the CIST root bridge (2 bytes), which has two functions:

It acts as the protocol timer of the port state transition (from Discarding to Learning, from Learning to Forwarding), and the aging time of the dynamic entries of the filtering database when the network topology changes.

Version 1 length: additional information, it is fixed to 0 (1 byte).

Version 3 length: It indicates the length from the MSTP configuration to the end of the BPDU message (2 bytes).

MST Configuration Identifier: it consists of a configuration selector, configuration name, revision level and configuration summary. It changes only in the cross-domain, and propagates constant in the time domain (51 bytes).

CIST Internal Root Path Cost: It is valid only in the MST region (4 bytes).

CIST Bridge Identifier: It is the bridge ID for sending MST BPDU, and consists of bridge priority and bridge MAC address (8 bytes).

CIST Remaining Hops: it is the remaining number of hops of MST BPDU in the CIST (1 byte).

MSTI Flag: It identifies the MSTI's primary port, agree, forward, learn, port role, offer, topology change status (1 byte).

MSTI Regional Root Identifier: it is the only identifier of MSTI regional root bridge. It is composed of the root bridge priority of the MSTI, MSTID, and the MAC address of the root bridge of the MSTI. The root bridges of the MSTI may be different for different MSTIs (8 bytes).

MSTI Internal Root Path Cost: it is valid only in the MST region (4 bytes).

MSTI Bridge Priority: It forms the sending bridge of the MSTI configuration information together with the MAC address in the CIST Bridge Identifier (1 byte).

MSTI Port Priority: It forms the transmission port of the MSTI configuration information together with the port ID in the CIST Port Identifier (1 byte).

MSTI Remaining Hops: It is the remaining hops of MST BPDU in the MSTI (1 byte).

19.2.2 CIST Priority Vector

CIST needs to use the following seven protocol parameters when it performs bridge role and port role calculation, called the CIST priority vector:

- 1) CIST root id
- 2) CIST external root path cost
- 3) CIST regional root id
- 4) CIST internal root path cost
- 5) CIST designated bridge id
- 6) CIST designated port id
- 7) CIST receiving port id

Between these parameters there is a priority, the higher the priority is, the more forward the position is.

19.2.3 MSTI Priority Vector

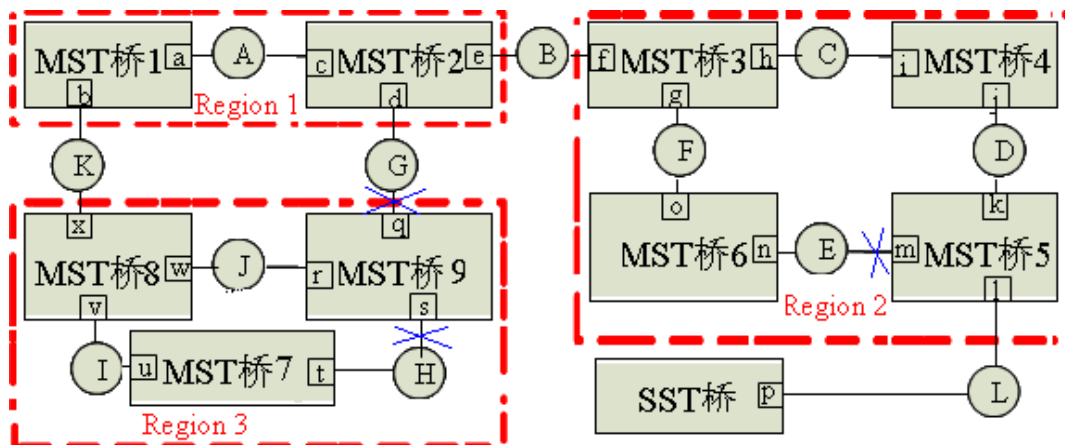
MSTI needs to use the following five protocol parameters when it performs bridge role and port role calculation, called the MSTI priority vector:

- 1) MSTI regional root id
- 2) MSTI internal root path cost
- 3) MSTI designated bridge
- 4) MSTI designated port
- 5) MSTI receiving port

Between these parameters there is a priority, the higher the priority is, the more forward the position is.

19.2.4 MSTP Election Process

The MSTP election process can be divided into two parts. First, the CIST election is performed and then the MSTI election is performed.



As shown in above figure, it is assumed that all ports of all bridges in the network have equal port path costs. The bridge identities of MST Bridge 1 and MST Bridge 9 are incremented at one time and the identity of the SST Bridge is the maximum.

19.2.5 CIST Role Selection

1. Select CIST Root Bridge, CIST root port

In the whole bridged LAN, MST Bridge 1 has the highest bridge identification priority and is elected as the CIST root bridge. Assume that the external root path of Region 2, Region 3 to the CIST root bridge costs 1. The bridge CIST priority vector of the MST bridge 8 is updated to (MST bridge1, 1, MST bridge8, 0, MST bridge8), the port x of MST bridge 8 is the CIST root port; the level vector is updated to (MST Bridge 1, 1, MST Bridge 9, 0, MST Bridge 9). Similarly, port f on MST 3 is the CIST root port.

2. Select the CIST root bridge (IST root bridge) and the CIST root port of each domain

After selecting the CIST root bridge, the CIST root bridge of each area is selected. Take

Region 3 for example:

The port u of MST bridge 7 receives the CIST priority vector (MST bridge 1, MST bridge 8, 0, MST bridge 8, v) of the MST bridge 8. Compared with the port u itself (MST bridge 7, 0, MST bridge 7, 0, MST bridge 7, u), MST bridge 8 is better, so the information of port u is updated to (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 8, 0, MST bridge 8, v), and the information of port t is updated to (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 9, 0, MST bridge 9, s). Then MST bridge 7 port u and t again compare CIST priority vector and find that the information of port u is better, so select MST Bridge 8 as the CIST regional root bridge in Region 3. Port u of MST bridge 7 is the CIST root port. Assume that the CIST internal root path cost of MST bridge 7 is 1, and the information of port t is updated to (MST bridge 1, MST bridge 8, 1, MST bridge 7, t).

The port w of MST bridge 8 receives the CIST priority vector (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 9, 0, MST bridge 9, r) of the MST bridge 9. Compared with the port w itself (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 8, 0, MST bridge 8, w), itself is better. The information of port w is not updated. The information of port v receiving the CIST priority vector (MST bridge 7, 0, MST bridge 7, 0, MST bridge 7, u) of the MST bridge 7 is better. The information of port v is not updated. Then select MST Bridge 8 as the CIST regional root bridge in Region 3. Select MST bridge 8 as the CIST root port.

The port r of MST bridge 9 receives the CIST priority vector of MST bridge 8 (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 8, 0, MST bridge 8, w), compared with port r itself (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 9, 0, MST bridge 9, r), MST bridge 8 is better. The information of port r is updated to (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 8, 0, MST bridge 8, w); the information of port s is better than received the CIST priority vector of MST bridge 7 (MST bridge 7, 0, MST bridge 7, 0, MST bridge 7, u), the information of the port s is not updated. Compared CIST priority vector of the port r and s of MST bridge 9, for comparison, select MST Bridge 8 for CIST regional root bridge of Region 3, the port C of MST bridge 9 is the CIST root port. Assume that the CIST internal root path cost of MST bridge 9 is 1, and the information of port s is updated to (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 8, 1, MST bridge 9, s).

MST bridge 3 is elected as the CIST root bridge in region 2. MST port 4 is the CIST root port. The port k of MST bridge 5 is the CIST root port. The port o of MST bridge 6 is the CIST root port.

Because the MST bridge 1 is CIST root bridge, MST bridge 1 is also the CIST region root bridge of region 1, the port c of MST bridge 2 is the CIST root port.

3. Elect IST designated bridge in each domain and the CIST designated port

After selecting the CIST regional root bridge, take Region 3 as an example:

MST bridge 8 is the CIST region root bridge. So both port w and port v are designated port. They are also the designated bridges of LAN I and LAN J.

MST bridge 9 receives the message priority vector at port s (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 8, 1, MST bridge 7, t) better than MST bridge 9's own port priority vector (MST bridge 1, 1, MST bridge 8, 1, MST bridge 9, s). That is, the received CIST root bridge, CIST external root path cost, CIST regional root bridge and CIST internal root path cost are all equal, but the CIST designated bridge identifier is smaller than that of the CIST root bridge. Therefore, the MST Bridge 7 is CIST designated bridge of the local area network H. The port t of the MST bridge 7 becomes the designated port of the CIST. The port s of the MST bridge 9 is the replacement port and set to the Discarding state. Similarly, the port d of MST bridge 2 is designated port, MST bridge 2 is the

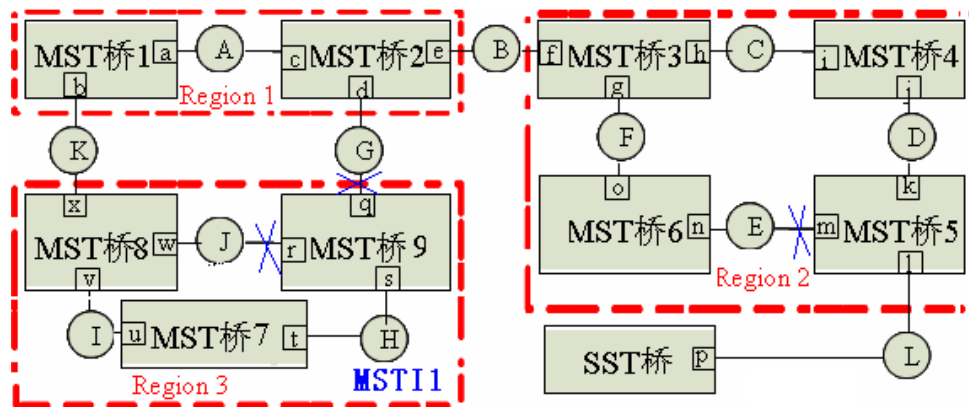
designated bridge of LAN G, port q of MST bridge 9 is the replacement port, and set to Discarding state.

Similarly, in Region 2, port j of MST bridge 4 is the CIST designated port, MST Bridge 4 is designated bridge of the LAN D; port n of MST bridge 6 is the CIST designated port, MST Bridge 6 is the local area network E designated bridge.

In Region 1, MST bridge 1 is the CIST region root bridge. Therefore, port a and port b are designated ports and the designated bridge of local area network A. Port e of MST bridge 2 is the designated port, and MST bridge 2 is local area network B designated bridge.

19.2.6 MSTI Role Selection

The MSTI election is similar to the single-spanning tree election process, which is performed by comparing and selecting MSTI priority vectors.



Take Region 3 as an example to introduce the formation process of MSTI1, as shown in above figure:

Assume bridge priority: MST bridge 9 < MST bridge 8 < MST bridge 7, the path cost of all ports is 1.

1. Select MSTI region root bridge

The bridge priority of MST bridge 7 is the highest, so it is elected as MSTI region root bridge.

2. Select MSTI root port of no-root bridge

MST bridge 8: Select port v as MSTI port. MSTI internal root path cost is 1.

MST bridge 9: Select port s as MSTI port. MSTI internal root path cost is 1.

3. Select MSTI designated port of each bridge

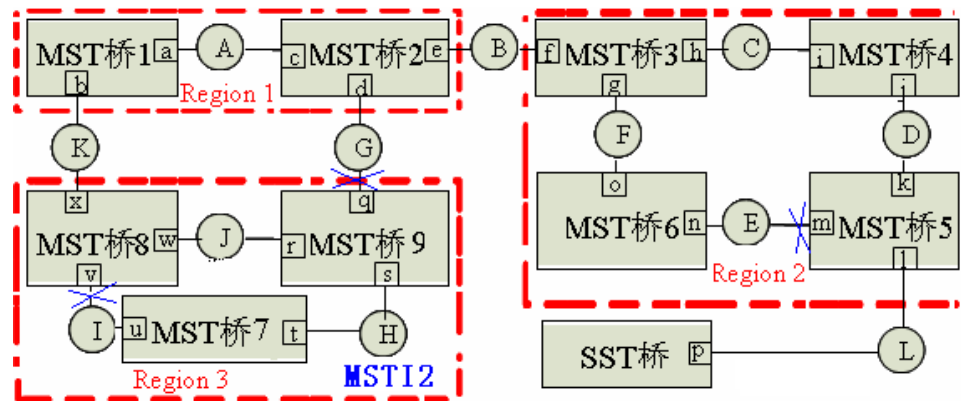
MST bridge 7: select designated bridge of LAN I and LAN H. The port u and port t are MSTI designated port.

MST bridge 8: select designated bridge of LAN J. The port w is MSTI designated port. Port x is the port where Region 3 communicates with the upstream port and is the MSTI master port of MSTI1.

MST bridge 9: Port r is the MSTI replacement port of port s; port q is the CIST replacement port of Region 3, and is designated as the MSTI replacement port of MSTI1.

LAN J Select MSTI to specify the process for the bridge and MSTI designated ports: MST bridge 9 at port r received priority vector (MST bridge 7, 1, MST bridge 8, w) is superior to the

port priority vector (MST bridge 7, 1, MST bridge 9, r) of the MST bridge 9. That is, the received MSTI region root bridge and the MSTI internal root path cost are all equal, but the MSTI designated bridge identity is smaller than itself. So select MST bridge 8 as MSTI designated bridge of LAN J, port w is MSTI designated port of LAN J, port r is configured for Discarding state.



Take the Region 3 as an example to introduce the formation process of MSTI2, as shown in above figure:

Assume bridge priority: MST bridge 8 < MST bridge 7 < MST bridge 9, the path cost of all ports is 1.

1. The bridge priority of the MST bridge 9 is the highest, which is elected for MSTI region root bridge.
2. The MSTI internal path cost of the MST bridge 7 and the MST bridge 8 is 1. The port t and w are the MSTI root port.
3. MST bridge 9 is designated bridge of LAN J and LAN H. The port r and s are MSTI designated port; MST bridge 7 is elected for the designated bridge of LAN I, the port u is the MSTI designated port; the port v of MST bridge 8 is elected MSTI replace port of port w.
4. The port x is the port of region 3 and upstream communication, and designed as MSTI master port of the MSTI2; the port q is the replacement port of region 3, and is specified as the MSTI replacement port of the MSTI2.

From the above can be seen: The port role in the MSTI is bounded by the CIST, if the CIST port role is CIST root port (root port of IST root bridge), it is the master port for all MSTIs; if the CIST port role is the CIST replacement port of the master port, it is the replacement port of all MSTIs. The same port may have different port states for different MSTIs (for example the port v is Forwarding state in the MSTI1, but discarding state in the MSTI2),

In addition, the setting of bridge priority, port priority and port path cost is unaffected for different MSTIs (for example, MSTI1 and MSTI2 can be configured with their own parameter values).

19.2.7 Topology Stable State

Run MSTPOLT, the calculation and comparison operations are performed according to the received BPDU, the network can achieve the following stable state:

- (1) An OLT is elected for the CIST root of the whole network.
- (2) Each OLT and LAN segment will determine the minimum cost of the CIST root path, to ensure the integrity of the connection and to prevent loop.
- (3) Within each region, an OLT is elected as CIST Regional Root, which has the minimum cost of the CIST root path.
- (4) Each MSTI independently selects an OLT as the MSTI region root.
- (5) Each OLT and LAN segment in the region can determine the minimum cost of MSTI root path.
- (6) The CIST root port provides the minimum cost path through which the CIST region root (If the OLT is not the CIST region root) reaches the CIST root (If the OLT is not the CIST root).
- (7) Alternate and Backup ports provide connectivity when an OLT, port, or LAN fails or is removed.
- (8) The MSTI root port provides the minimum cost path to the MSTI region root (if the OLT is not in the MSTI root bridge).
- (9) A master port provides the connection between the region and the out of the CIST region root bridge. In the region, the CIST root port of the CIST region root bridge can be master port of the MSTI.

19.2.8 Topology Change

The STP topology change propagation is similar to the RSTP.

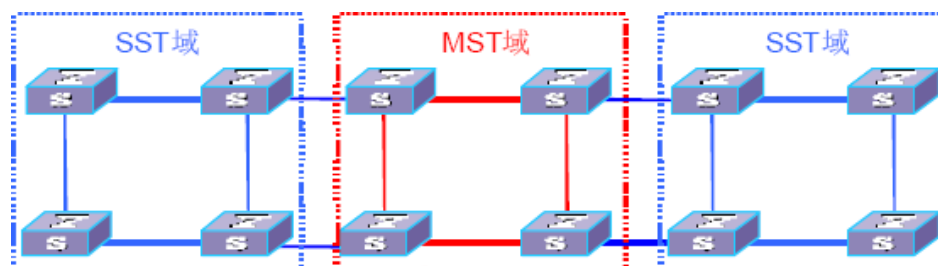
In the MSTP, only one situation is considered to be a topology change, that is, when a port is from the inactive port into an active port, which is considered a topology change. The port role of the backup port or backup port switch to the root port, designated port or the master port.

In addition, MSTP supports "offer / agree" mechanism and point-to-point link type the same as RSTP, which is used to quickly switch port state to forwarding state.

19.2.9 MST and SST Compatibility

The STP protocol divides the supportive MSTP OLT and the unsupportive MSTP OLT into different regions, they are called as the MST region and the SST region respectively. Run the multi-instance spanning tree in the MST region and run the RSTP-compatible protocol at the edge of the MST region.

The following figure shows the working principle of STP:



The OLT in the red MST region use the MSTP BPDU to exchange topology information. The

OLT in the blue SST domain exchanges topology information with STP / RSTP BPDU.

The MSTP processing on the edge port between the MST region and the SST region is slightly more complicated

When the edge port receives STP BPDU from other OLT, the port enters STP-compatible state and sends STP BPDU.

When an edge port receives an RSTP BPDU, the port enters the RSTP-compatible state, but still sends the MSTP BPDU.

Because RSTP is designed with expansion in mind, the opposite RSTP device can interpret MSTP messages as correct RSTP messages.

19.3 Configure MSTP

19.3.1 Start MSTP

After the global tree is automatically generated, all the ports take part in the calculation of the spanning tree topology. If the administrator wishes to exclude certain ports from the calculation of the spanning tree, use the no spanning-tree command to disable the spanning tree function in the configuration mode of the specified port.

- Start MSTP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Select the spanning tree mode	spanning-tree mode mstp	required
Star the spanning tree globally	spanning-tree	required
Shut down the spanning tree globally	no spanning-tree	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet interface-num	-
Port opens the spanning tree	spanning-tree	optional
Port closes the spanning tree	no spanning-tree	

19.3.2 Configure the MSTP Timer Parameter Value

MSTP timer includes forwarding delay, hello time, maximum age, and max hops. User can configure these four parameters to calculate spanning trees for MSTP on the OLT.

- Configure the MSTP Timer Parameter Value

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure bridge forward delay	spanning-tree mst forward-time forward-time	optional
Configure bridge hello time	spanning-tree mst hello-time hello-time	optional
Configure bridge max age	spanning-tree mst max-age max-age	optional
Configure bridge max hops	spanning-tree mst max-hops max-hops	optional

Note:

An excessively long Hello Time value causes that the bridge considers a link failure and starts to recalculate the spanning because of packet loss; a too short hello time value causes the bridge to send configuration information frequently, increasing the network and CPU load. Hello Time is in the range of 1 to 10 seconds. It is recommended to use the default value 2 seconds. The hello time must be less than or equal to that of forward delay-2.

If the forward delay is too small, a temporary redundant path may be introduced. If the

forward delay is too large, the network may not resume communication for a long time. The value of forward delay is in the range of 4 to 30 seconds. It is recommended to use the default value 15 seconds. The time of forward delay must be greater than or equal to hello time + 2.

Max Age sets the maximum time interval for MSTP protocol message aging. If the timer expires, the packet is discarded. If the value is too small, the calculation of the spanning tree may be frequent. It is possible to misinterpret network congestion as a link failure. If the value is too large, it is not conducive to timely detection of link failure. Max Age is in the range of 6 to 40 seconds. The Max Age time value depends on the network diameter of the switched network. The default value of 20 seconds is recommended. Max Age must be greater than or equal to 2 * (Hello Time + 1) and less than or equal to 2 * (Forward Delay-1).

19.3.3 Configure the MSTP Configuration Identifier

The MSTP configuration identifier includes the MSTP configuration name, the MSTP revision level, and the mapping between MSTP instance and VLAN. MSTP treats the bridge with the same configuration identifier and interconnection each other logically as a virtual bridge.

- Configure the MSTP Configuration Identifier

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the MSTP configuration name	spanning-tree mst name name	optional
Configure the MSTP revision level	spanning-tree mst revision revision-level	optional
Configure the mapping between MSTP instance and VLAN	spanning-tree mst instance instance-numvlanvlan-list	optional
Delete the mapping between MSTP instance and VLAN	no spanning-tree mst instance instance-numvlanvlan-list	

19.3.4 Configure MSTP Bridge Priority

In MSTP, the bridge priority is based on the parameters of each spanning tree. The bridge priority, along with the port priority and port path cost, determine the topology of each spanning tree instance, and form the basis for link load balancing.

The size of the OLT bridge priority determines whether the OLT can be selected as the root bridge of the spanning tree. By configuring a smaller bridge priority, user can specify that an OLT becomes the root bridge of the spanning tree.

By default, the bridge priority of the OLT is 32768.

- Configure MSTP Bridge Priority

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the bridge priority in the MSTP instance	spanning-tree mst instance instance-numpriority priority	optional

19.3.5 Configure the Boundary Port Status of a Port

Border port refers to the port connecting to the host. These ports can enter the forwarding state within a short time after the linkup, but they will automatically switch to the non-edge port once they receive the spanning tree message.

- Configure the port as a boundary port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure the port as a boundary port	spanning-tree mst portfast	optional
Configure the port as a non-boundary port	no spanning-tree mst portfast	

19.3.6 Configure the Link Type of Port

There are two link types: one is the shared media link type (connected via hub etc.), and the other is the point-to-point link type. The link type is mainly used in the proposal of rapid transition of port state--consent mechanism. Only the port with the link type of point-to-point can allow the fast transition of the port state.

In MSTP, the port quickly enter the forwarding state, which requires that the port must be a point-to-point link, not a shared media link, user can manually specify the link type of the port, or automatically determine the current link type of the port(Full-duplex port is automatically judged as point-to-point link, half-duplex port automatically determine non-point-to-point link).

- Configure the link type for the MSTP port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure the port link type	spanning-tree mst link-type point-to-point { auto forcetrue forcefalse }	optional

19.3.7 Configure the Path Cost of Port

The path cost of the port is divided into internal and external costs. The former is based on the configuration parameters of each MSTP instance. It is used to determine the topology of different instances in each MSTP region. The latter is an instance-independent parameter that determines the topology of the CST composed of regions.

By configuring the path cost of a port, user can make the port more easily to be a root port or a designated port.

The path cost of a port depends on the link rate of the port. The larger the link rate is, the smaller the parameter configuration is. The MSTP protocol automatically detects the link rate of the current port and translates it into the corresponding path cost.

Configuring the path cost of an Ethernet port will cause the spanning tree to recalculate. The cost of a port path ranges from 1 to 65,535. It is recommended to use the default value. Let the MSTP protocol calculate the path cost of the current port. By default, the path cost is determined based on the current rate of the port.

The default port path cost is based on the port speed. The default is 200,000 when the port speed is 10M. The default value is 200,000 when the port is 100M. When the port rate is not available, the path cost is 200,000 by default.

- Configure the path cost of the port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	optional

Configure the internal path cost for the port	spanning-tree mst instance <i>instance-num cost cost</i>	optional
Configure the external path cost of the port	spanning-tree mst external cost <i>cost</i>	optional

19.3.8 Configure Port Priority

In MSTP, port priority is based on the parameters of each spanning tree. By configuring the priority of a port, user can make a port more easily to be a root port.

The lower the priority value is, the higher the priority is. Changing the priority of an Ethernet port will cause the spanning tree to recalculate. The spanning tree priority of a port ranges from 0 to 240. It must be an integer multiple of 16. By default, the port spanning tree priority is 128.

- Configure Port Priority

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure Port Priority	spanning-tree mst instance <i>instance-num</i> port-priority <i>priority</i>	optional

19.3.9 Configure Root Protection of Port

Because of configuration error or malicious attack on the network, the legal root bridge of the network may receive a configuration message of a higher priority, so the current root bridge will lose the status of the root bridge and cause the wrong changes of the network topology. Assume that the original traffic is forwarded through the high-speed link. This illegal change will lead to the traffic that is towed to the low-speed link via the original high-speed link, and network congestion. Root protection can prevent it from happening.

For a port with root protection enabled, the port role can only be the designated port. Once a high priority configuration information has been received by the port, the status of these ports will be set for Discarding and not be forwarded (The link connected to this port is disconnected). When the configuration information is not received within a sufficient period of time, the port returns the original state.

In MSTP, this function works on all instances.

- Configure the root guard function of the port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Enable the root guard function of the port	spanning-tree mst root-guard	optional
Disable the root guard function of the port	no spanning-tree mst root-guard	

19.3.10 Configure the Digest Snooping Function

When the port of the OLT connects with the OLT of Cisco using a private spanning tree, because these vendors' OLTs are configured with spanning tree-related private protocols, even if the MST regions are configured the same, the OLT cannot communicate with each other in the MST region. The digest snooping feature prevents this from happening. After the digest snooping function is enabled on a port connected with vendors' OLT using spanning tree-related proprietary protocols, when receiving these BPDU from the vendor' OLT, the OLT considers them as

messages from the same MST region and records the configuration BPDU. When BPDU messages are sent to these vendors' OLTs, the OLT adds the configuration digests. In this way, the OLT implements the interworking between these OLTs in the MST region.

- Configure the Digest Snooping Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Enable the digest snooping function	spanning-tree mst config-digest-snooping	optional
Disable the digest snooping function	no spanning-tree mst config-digest-snooping	

19.3.11 Configure loop-guard Function

The loop-guard function: prevent a blocked port because of abnormal link from becoming a forwarding state after not receiving the BPDU configuration information. When the port is configured with this option, the port remains blocked even if BPDU configuration BPDU are not received.

- Configure loop-guard function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Enable the loop-guard function	spanning-tree mst loop-guard	Don't share with root-guard
Disable the loop-guard function	no spanning-tree loop-guard	

19.3.12 Configure bpdu guard Function

For an access layer device, the access port usually directly connects to the user terminal or the file server. In this case, the access ports are set as edge ports to enable rapid transition of these ports. When these ports receive BPDU message, the system automatically sets these ports as non-edge ports and recalculates the spanning trees, and causes network topology changes. These ports should normally not receive BPDU message. If someone forges BPDU to attack the device, the network will become unstable.

The device provides the BPDU guard function to prevent these attacks: After the BPDU guard function is enabled on a device, if a port configured with edge port attributes receives BPDU message, the device will SHUTDOWN the port and prompt the user with the syslog information.

- Configure bpdu-guard function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the bpdu guard function globally	(no) spanning-tree mst bpdu-guard	In global mode, this command is enabled on all ports
Disable the bpdu guard function	no spanning-tree mst bpdu-guard	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Enable the bpdu guard function	spanning-tree mst bpdu-guard	Take effect on the specified port
Disable the bpdu guard function	no spanning-tree mst bpdu-guard	

Note: The BPDU guard function of a port takes effect only on the port configured with the edge port attribute. If the edge port attribute is configured, but because it receives the BPDU message from other port and re-becomes non-edge port. In this case, the BPDU guard function is enabled. The port can take effect only when it is restarted as an edge port.

19.3.13 Configure bpdu-filter Function

If the BPDU is set on the edge port, the device will discard the received BPDU message and the port will not send BPDU message.

- Configure bpdu-filter function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable bpdu-filter function	spanning-tree mst bpdu-filter	In global mode, this command is enabled on all ports
Disable bpdu-filter function	no spanning-tree mst bpdu-filter	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet interface-num	
Enable bpdu-filter function	spanning-tree mst bpdu-filter	Take effect on the specified port
Disable bpdu-filter function	no spanning-tree mst bpdu-filter	

19.3.14 Configure mcheck Function

The OLT running in MSTP mode can be connected to STPOLT to ensure compatibility. However, after the neighbor changes the working mode for MSTP, the two connected ports still work in STP mode by default. The Mcheck function is used to force a port to send MSTP packets and determine whether the adjacent port can work in MSTP mode. If yes, the switch works in MSTP mode automatically.

- Configure mcheck function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet interface-num	-
Configure mcheck function	spanning-tree mst mcheck	optional

Note: The Mcheck function requires that the port send BPDU message only on the specified port.

19.3.15 Enable / Disable MSTP Instance

In order to control MSTP flexibly, user can enable the DISABLE feature of INSTANCE. The effect of disable instance is similar to that of executing no spanning-tree in stp mode. The port mapped to the vlan of the instance is forwarding on all the connections.

- Enable / Disable MSTP Instance

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Ignore publishing an MSTP instance	spanning-tree mst disable instance instance-number	optional
Restore publishing an MSTP instance	no spanning-tree mst disable instance instance-number	optional

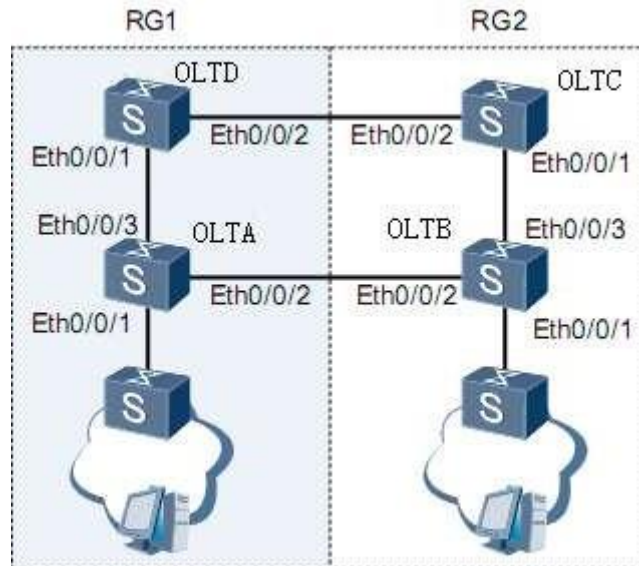
19.3.16 MSTP Display and Maintenance

After you complete the above configuration, you can use the following command to view the configuration.

- MSTP Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display MSTP configuration identifier information	show spanning-tree mst config-id	All modes are executable
Show all MSTI port information	show spanning-tree mst instance brief id	
Display a port MSTI information	show spanning-tree mst instance id interface ethernet interface-list	
Show posting examples ignored	show spanning-tree mst disabled-instance	

19.3.17 MSTP Configuration Example



1. Networking Requirements

In the network shown in above figure, OLT A and OLT C are configured in a domain with domain name RG1 and MSTI 1 is created. Configure OLT B and OLT D to another domain. The domain name is RG2, and MSTI1 and MSTI2 are created.

Configure OLT C as the CIST root. In the RG1domain, OLT C is the CIST domain root, and OLT C is the domain root of MSTI1. Apply the root guard function to OLT C ports Ethernet0/1 and Ethernet0/2. In the RG2 domain, OLT D is the CIST regional root, OLT B is the regional root of MSTI1, and OLT D is the regional root of MSTI2.

The L2 switch connected to OLT A and OLT B does not support MSTP. Set Ethernet0/1 as the edge interface for OLT A and OLT B

2, Configuration steps

Configure OLT C

Create VLAN from 1 to 20 and configure ports Ethernet 0/1 and Ethernet 0/2 as trunk ports and add them to VLAN 1 to 20

```
OptiWay (config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay (config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay (config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay (config)#vlan 1-20
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#exit
```

Configure the MST region of OptiWay.

```
OptiWay (config)#spanning-tree mst name RG1
OptiWay (config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 1-10
```

Set the priority of OLT-C in MSTI 0 to 0, ensuring OLT-C as the common root of the CIST.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 0 priority 0
```

Set the priority of OLT-C in MSTI 1 to 0, ensuring OLT-C as the common root of the MSTI1.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 priority 0
```

Enable root guard on port Ethernet0/1 and Ethernet0/2.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-range)#spanning-tree mst root-guard
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
```

Enable MSTP.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mode mstp
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree
```

Configure OptiWay

Create VLAN from 1 to 20 and configure ports Ethernet 0/2 and Ethernet 0/3 as trunk ports and add them to VLAN 1 to 20.

```
OptiWay (config)#interface range ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
OptiWay (config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay (config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay (config)#vlan 1-20
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#exit
```

Configure the MST region of OptiWay.

```
OptiWay (config)#spanning-tree mst name RG1
OptiWay (config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 1-10
```

Configure Ethernet0 /1 as an edge interface.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#spanning-tree mst portfast
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#exit
```

Enable MSTP.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mode mstp
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree
```

Configure OLT-D

Create VLAN from 1 to 20 and configure ports Ethernet 0/1 and Ethernet 0/2 as trunk ports and add them to VLAN 1 to 20.

```
OptiWay (config)#interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay (config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay (config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay (config)#vlan 1-20
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#exit
```

Configure the MST region of OLT-D.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst name RG2
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 1-10
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 2 vlan 11-20
```

Set the priority of OLT-D in MSTI0 to 4096. Ensure the OLT-D as the CIST region root of RG2.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 0 priority 4096
```

Set the priority of OLT-D in MSTI 2 to 0. Ensure the OLT-D as the MSTI 2 region root.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 2 priority 0
```

Enable MSTP.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mode mstp
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree
```

Configure OLT-B

Create VLAN from 1 to 20 and configure ports Ethernet 0/2 and Ethernet 0/3 as trunk ports and add them to VLAN 1 to 20.

```
OptiWay (config)#interface range ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
OptiWay (config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay (config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay (config)#vlan 1-20
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
OptiWay (config-if-vlan)#exit
```

Configure the MST region of OLT-B.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst name RG2
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 1-10
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 2 vlan 11-20
```

Set the priority of OLT-B in MSTI 1 to 0, ensure that OLT-B as the MSTI domain root.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 priority 0
```

Configure Ethernet 0/1 as an edge interface.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#spanning-tree mst portfast
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#exit
```

Enable MSTP.

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mode mstp
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree
```

Verify the configuration

Run the display command on the OLT-C to view the election result and port status of multiple spanning trees. The results are as follows:

```
OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 0 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
Spanning tree protocol is enable
Bridge id is 0-000a.5a13.f48e
Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is
Region root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 20
External root path cost is 0,internal root path cost is 0
```

Port e0/1 of instance 0 is forwarding

```
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard enable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 20
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 18,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 137,Config BPDU 0
```

Port e0/2 of instance 0 is forwarding

```
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard enable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,designated port is e0/2
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 20
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 85,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 86,Config BPDU 0
```

```
OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 1 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
```

```
Spanning tree protocol is enable
Bridge id is 0-000a.5a13.f48e
Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is
Region root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 20
External root path cost is 0,internal root path cost is 0
```

Port e0/1 of instance 1 is forwarding

```
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard enable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 20
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 18,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 182,Config BPDU 0
```

Port e0/2 of instance 1 is forwarding

```
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard enable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,designated port is e0/2
```

Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 20
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 130,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 131,Config BPDU 0

Because OLT-C has the highest intra-CIST priority, OLT-C is selected as the CIST common root, and it is also the regional root of RG1. The port Ethernet0/1 and port Ethernet0/2 of OLT-C are designated ports on the CIST. They are in the forwarding state.

OLT-C has the highest priority on MSTI1 in RG1domain, so OLT-C is selected as the domain root of MSTI1. Ethernet0/1 and Ethernet0/2 are calculated as the designated ports on MSTI1. They are in the forwarding state.

Run the display command on the device OptiWay to view the election result and port status of multiple spanning trees. The results are as follows:

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 0 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3

Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
Spanning tree protocol is enable
Bridge id is 32768-000a.5a13.b13d
Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/3
Region root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/3
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 19
External root path cost is 0,internal root path cost is 200000

Port e0/1 of instance 0 is forwarding
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 32768-000a.5a13.b13d,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 0,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 249,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/2 of instance 0 is forwarding
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 32768-000a.5a13.b13d,designated port is e0/2
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 30,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 279,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/3 of instance 0 is forwarding
Port role is RootPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 313,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 18,Config BPDU 0

```
OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 1 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
ethernet 0/3
```

```
Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
Spanning tree protocol is enable
Bridge id is 32768-000a.5a13.b13d
Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/3
Region root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/3
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 19
External root path cost is 0,internal root path cost is 200000
```

```
Port e0/1 of instance 1 is forwarding
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 32768-000a.5a13.b13d,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 0,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 273,Config BPDU 0
```

```
Port e0/2 of instance 1 is forwarding
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 32768-000a.5a13.b13d,designated port is e0/2
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 30,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 303,Config BPDU 0
```

```
Port e0/3 of instance 1 is forwarding
Port role is RootPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 337,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 18,Config BPDU 0
```

Ethernet0/3 of OptiWay is the root port in CIST and MSTI1. Ethernet0/2 is the designated port in CIST and MSTI1. They are in the forwarding state. The Ethernet0/1 is the edge port and in the forwarding state.

Run the display command on OLT-D to view the election result and port status of multiple spanning trees. The results are as follows:

```
OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 0 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
Spanning tree protocol is enable
Bridge id is 4096-0000.0077.8899
Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/2
Region root is 4096-0000.0077.8899,root port is e0/2
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 20
```

External root path cost is 200000,internal root path cost is 0

Port e0/1 of instance 0 is forwarding
 Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 4096-0000.0077.8899,designated port is e0/1
 Port is a(n) non-edge port, link type is point-to-point
 Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 20
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 663,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 58,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/2 of instance 0 is forwarding
 Port role is RootPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,designated port is e0/2
 Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
 Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 20
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 652,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 655,Config BPDU 0

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 1 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
 Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
 Spanning tree protocol is enable
 Bridge id is 32768-0000.0077.8899
 Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/2
 Region root is 0-0000.0a0a.0001,root port is e0/1
 Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
 Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 20
 External root path cost is 200000,internal root path cost is 200000

Port e0/1 of instance 1 is forwarding
 Port role is RootPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 0-0000.0a0a.0001,designated port is e0/3
 Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
 Port time:RemainingHops 19
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 973,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 370,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/2 of instance 1 is forwarding
 Port role is MasterPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 32768-0000.0077.8899,designated port is e0/2
 Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
 Port time:RemainingHops 19
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 962,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 655,Config BPDU 0

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 2 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
 Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
 Spanning tree protocol is enable
 Bridge id is 0-0000.0077.8899
 Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/2

Region root is 0-0000.0077.8899,root port is
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 20
External root path cost is 200000,internal root path cost is 0

Port e0/1 of instance 2 is forwarding
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-0000.0077.8899,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 20
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 1003,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 401,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/2 of instance 2 is forwarding
Port role is MasterPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-0000.0077.8899,designated port is e0/2
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 20
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 992,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 655,Config BPDU 0

The OLT-D has a lower priority on the CIST than the OLT-C, and Ethernet0/2 of the OLT-D is calculated as the root port in the CIST. At the same time, because the OLT-C and the OLT-D do not belong to the same domain, Ethernet0/2 of the OLT-D is calculated as the master port on the MSTI1 and the MSTI2. The OLT-D takes precedence over the OLT-B in the CIST, and Ethernet0/1 of the OLT-D is calculated as the designated port in the CIST.

In the MSTI1, the OLT-D has a lower priority than the OLT-B. The OLT-B is elected as the MSTI1 regional root. Therefore, Ethernet0/1 of the OLT-D is calculated as the root port.

In the MSTI2, the OLT-D takes precedence over the OLT-B. The OLT-D is elected as the MSTI2 regional root. Therefore, Ethernet0/1 of the OLT-D is calculated as the designated port.

Run the display command on the OLT-B to view the election result and port status of multiple spanning trees. The results are as follows:

```
OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 0 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2  
ethernet 0/3
```

Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
Spanning tree protocol is enable
Bridge id is 32768-0000.0a0a.0001
Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/3
Region root is 4096-0000.0077.8899,root port is e0/3
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 19
External root path cost is 200000,internal root path cost is 200000

Port e0/1 of instance 0 is forwarding
Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 32768-0000.0a0a.0001,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 0,Config BPDU 0

Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 24,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/2 of instance 0 is discarding
 Port role is AlternatedPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 32768-000a.5a13.b13d,designated port is e0/2
 Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
 Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 20
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 770,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 7,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/3 of instance 0 is forwarding
 Port role is RootPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 4096-0000.0077.8899,designated port is e0/1
 Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
 Port time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,FwdDelay 15,MsgAge 0,RemainingHops 19
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 783,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 773,Config BPDU 0

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 1 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
 ethernet 0/3
 Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
 Spanning tree protocol is enable
 Bridge id is 0-0000.0a0a.0001
 Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/3
 Region root is 0-0000.0a0a.0001,root port is
 Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
 Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 19
 External root path cost is 200000,internal root path cost is 0

Port e0/1 of instance 1 is forwarding
 Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 0-0000.0a0a.0001,designated port is e0/1
 Port is a(n) edge port,link type is point-to-point
 Port time:RemainingHops 20
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 0,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 96,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/2 of instance 1 is discarding
 Port role is AlternatedPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
 Designated bridge is 0-0000.0a0a.0001,designated port is e0/2
 Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
 Port time:RemainingHops 20
 Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 842,Config BPDU 0
 Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 7,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/3 of instance 1 is forwarding
 Port role is DesignatedPort, priority is 128
 Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
 Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state

Designated bridge is 0-0000.0a0a.0001,designated port is e0/3
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 20
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 855,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 846,Config BPDU 0

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance 2 interface ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/2
ethernet 0/3

Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
Spanning tree protocol is enable
Bridge id is 32768-0000.0a0a.0001
Cist root is 0-000a.5a13.f48e,root port is e0/3
Region root is 0-0000.0077.8899,root port is e0/3
Bridge time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time:HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 19
External root path cost is 200000,internal root path cost is 200000
Port e0/1 is not a member of instance 2

Port e0/2 of instance 2 is discarding
Port role is AlternatedPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 32768-0000.0a0a.0001,designated port is e0/2
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 858,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 7,Config BPDU 0

Port e0/3 of instance 2 is forwarding
Port role is RootPort, priority is 128
Port external path cost is 200000,internal path cost is 200000
Root guard disable and port is not in root-inconsistent state
Designated bridge is 0-0000.0077.8899,designated port is e0/1
Port is a(n) non-edge port,link type is point-to-point
Port time:RemainingHops 19
Received BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 871,Config BPDU 0
Transmitted BPDUs:TCN 0,RST 861,Config BPDU 0

The OLT-D has a higher priority in the CIST than the OLT-B. Ethernet0/2 of the OLT-B is calculated as an alternate port. Because the OLT-B is not in the same domain as OptiWay, the port of the OLT-B is calculated as alternate ports on the MSTI1 and MSTI2.

In the MSTI1, the priority of the OLT-D is lower than that of the OLT-B. The OLT-B is elected as the root of the MSTI1. Therefore, Ethernet0/3 of the OLT-B is calculated as the designated port.

In the MSTI2, the priority of the OLT-D is higher than that of the OLT-B. The OLT-D is elected as the root of the MST2. Therefore, Ethernet0/3 of the OLT-B is calculated as the root port.

The port Ethernet0/1 of the OLT-B is an edge port and contained only in the MSTI0 and MSTI1. It is not included in the MSTI2. Therefore, it is in forwarding state in the MSTI0 and MSTI1 and not displayed in the MSTI2.

20.GSTP

20.1 GSTP Function Introduction

The OLT is connected with the client. If there is a loop in the client network, which will affect the entire network. GSTP is to solve this problem. After the GSTP is enabled on an OLT port, the OLT periodically sends a detection message. If the client network has a loop, the OLT receives the detection message from the OLT. In this case, the OLT considers that the client network has loop, and the port connected to the client port according to the treatment strategy placed discarding or shutdown.

Some people may ask, the spanning tree can also be remote loop detection, why should need GSTP? This is because if the client network also has equipment to open spanning tree, the client network topology change easily effects the network of the room. The general networking is to connect the client port which does not open the spanning tree, with GSTP alternative.

20.2 GSTP Configuration

20.2.1 Enable Configuration

Enable all ports

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enable all ports	[no] spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface	required
View the configuration information	show spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface	optional

Enable designed port

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Enable designed ports	[no] spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface ethernet port-id	required
Enter the port mode	interface ethernet port-id	required
Enable port	[no]spanning-tree remote-loop-detect	required
View the configuration information	show spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface [ethernet port-id]	optional

Note:

Enabling a Specified Port has two ways to configure a designated port: 1. Enter the specified port and enable GSTP. 2. Enter the specified port when the port is enabled globally. The same effect, only need to configure one..

20.2.2 Configure the Processing Policy

When GSTP detects the existence of loop, there are two ways: one is discarding the port, the other is the port shutdown, and then periodically restores the port; the default use discarding.

Configure the processing policy

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure the processing policy	spanning-tree remote-loop-detect action { shutdown discarding }	optional

20.2.3 Configure the Recovery Timer

When GSTP detects that a loop exists and the shutdown command is used, the shutdown port periodically recovers the corresponding port. The default recovery period is 20 seconds and can be modified as needed. If it is configured as 60s, it means that it will not be automatically restored. You need to manually run the shutdown / no shutdown command on the port. The port can re-linkup.

Configure the recovery timer

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure the shutdown processing policy	spanning-tree remote-loop-detect action shutdown	required
Configure the recovery time of the port	spanning-tree remote-loop-detect recover-time <i>value</i>	optional
View the configuration information	show spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface	optional

20.2.4 Configure the Detection Period

After the GSTP function is enabled, GSTP detection messages are periodically sent from the corresponding port. If the DST receives a GSTP message from itself, it considers that there is a loop and processes it according to the processing policy. The detection time is 5s by default, which allows user to modify the transmission time.

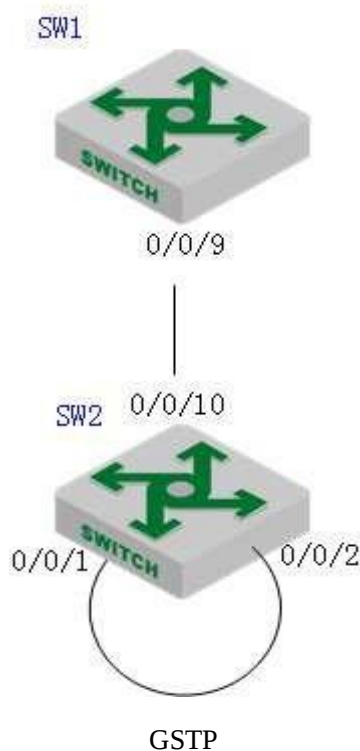
Configure the detection period

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
Configure the detection period	spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interval-time <i>value</i>	optional
View configuration information	show spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface	optional

20.2.5 GSTP Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

As shown in the figure, the port 9 of the SW1 has GSTP enabled and the SW1 is connected to the OLTSW2. When there is a loop on the SW2, the SW1 detects that there is a loop under port 9, port 9 is discarding by default.



2. Configuration procedure

#SW1 configuration: Enable the GSTP function of the port 9;

```
SW1(config)# spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface ethernet 0/9
```

```
SW1(config)#interface range ethernet 0/9
```

```
SW1(config-if- 0/9)#no spanning-tree
```

SW2 connects port 1 and port 2 to form a single loop, SW1 GSTP is displayed as shown below:

```
SW1(config)#show spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface ethernet 0/9
```

Loopback-detection action is Discarding

The interval time is 5 second(s)

The recovery time is 20 second(s)

Port Information:

port	loopback	status
e0/9	Enable	Discarding

After the GSTP processing policy is changed to shutdown, the following is displayed:

```
SW1(config)#spanning-tree remote-loop-detect action shutdown
```

```
SW1(config)#show spanning-tree remote-loop-detect interface ethernet 0/9
```

Loopback-detection action is Shutdown

The interval time is 5 second(s)

The recovery time is 20 second(s)

Port Information:

port	loopback	status
------	----------	--------

e0/9	Enable	Shutdown
------	--------	----------

21.PVST Configuration

21.1 PVST Introduction

Per-VLAN Spanning Tree is the Cisco private spanning tree protocol. VLAN is actually mapped to the instance which is only an instance corresponding with a VLAN, belong to a mapping relationship.

PVST + is an improvement based on the PVST to solve the problem of working with other OLTs by the Cisco, allow the IEEE standard spanning tree information to pass to PVST so that Cisco's OLT can work with other vendors' OLTs.

PVST + runs standard spanning tree protocol on the VLAN 1, and PVST protocol runs on other VLANs. Because the number of instances is limited, VLAN 1 and other un-configured VLANs are uniformly mapped to instance 0, and other VLANs that need to be configured are mapped to other instances. Thus, run the standard spanning tree protocol in the 0 case, and other examples run PVST protocol.

21.2 PVST Configuration

21.2.1 Configure PVST Mode

After enabling spanning tree globally and configuring the PVST mode, by default, all ports participate in the PVST topology calculation. Rapid-pvst can achieve rapid port state transition.

Enable PVST

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Start the spanning tree	spanning-tree	required
Configured the PVST mode	spanning-tree mode pvst	Required, the default is RSTP
Configured the fast PVST mode	spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst	optional

21.2.2 Configure PVST Timer Parameter Value

The PVST timer parameter includes: forward delay, hello time, max age, and calculates the spanning tree for PVST.

Configure hello time

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure hello-time	spanning-tree pvst hello-time <i>hello-time</i>	Optional, default 2S

An excessively long Hello Time value causes the bridge to consider a link failure and recalculates the spanning tree because link loses message. An excessively short Hello Time value causes the bridge to send configuration information frequently, which increases the network and CPU load. The Hello Time is in the range of 1 to 10 seconds. It is recommended to use the default value 2 seconds. The hello time must be less than or equal to forward delay-2.

Configure forward-time

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure forward-time	spanning-tree pvst forward-time <i>forward-time</i>	Optional, default 15S

Configure max time

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure max-age	spanning-tree pvst max-age <i>max-age</i>	Optional, default 20S

Max Age: Set the maximum age for PVST protocol message. If it times out, the message is discarded. If this value is too small, the spanning tree calculation will be more frequent, network congestion may be mistaken for network link failure; if this value is too large, it is not conducive to the timely detection of link failure. Max Age is in the range of 6 to 40 seconds. The Max Age time value depends on the network diameter of the switched network. The default value 20 seconds is recommended. Max Age must be greater than or equal to 2 * (Hello Time + 1) and less than or equal to 2 * (Forward Delay-1).

21.2.3 Configure VLAN and Instance Mapping

A VLAN is mapped to a PVST instance, and a instance corresponds to a VLAN.

Configure VLAN and instance mapping

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the VLAN and instance mapping	spanning-tree pvst ins-id <i>instance-id</i> vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	required

21.2.4 Configure PVST Instance Priority

In the PVST, the priority of a bridge is based on the parameters of each MSTI. The bridge priority, along with the port priority and the port path cost, determines the topology of each MSTI and forms the basis for link load balance.

The size of the OLT bridge priority determines whether the OLT can be selected as the root bridge of the spanning tree. By configuring a smaller bridge priority, user can specify that an OLT becomes the root bridge of the spanning tree.

Configure PVST instance priority

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
configure PVST instance priority	spanning-tree pvst instance <i>instance-id</i> priority <i>priority</i>	Optional, default 32768

21.2.5 Configure the Path Cost of Port

By configuring the path cost of a port, you can more easily make the port for a root port or a designated port.

The path cost of a port depends on the link rate of the port. The larger the link rate is, the smaller the parameter configuration is. The PVST protocol automatically detects the link rate of the current port and translates it into the corresponding path cost.

Configuring the path cost of an Ethernet port will cause the spanning tree to recalculate. The cost of a port path ranges from 1 to 65,535. It is recommended to use the default value, so that let PVST protocol calculate the path cost of the current port. By default, the path cost is determined based on the current rate of the port.

The default port path cost is based on the port speed. The default is 200,000 when the port speed is 10M. The default value is 200,000 when the port is 100M. The default value is 20,000 when the port is 1000M. When the port rate is not available, the path cost is 200,000 by default.

Configure the path cost of a port

operation	command	remark
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure the PVST instance priority	spanning-tree pvst instance <i>instance-id</i> path-cost <i>cost-num</i>	operation

21.2.6 Configure the Port Priority

In the PVST, the port priority is based on the parameters of each MSTI. By configuring the priority of a port, you can more easily make a port for a root port.

The lower the priority value is, the higher the priority is. Changing the priority of an Ethernet port will cause the spanning tree to recalculate.

Configure the port priority

operation	command	remark
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-
Configure the PVST instance priority	spanning-tree pvst instance <i>instance-id</i> priority <i>priority</i>	Optional, default 128

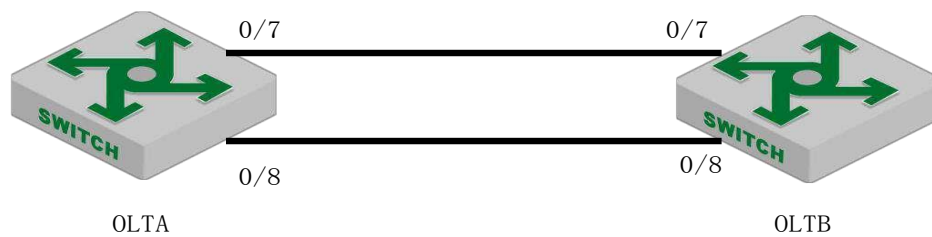
21.2.7 PVST Display and Maintenance

PVST display and maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display PVST configuration information	show spanning-tree pvst instance brief <i>instance-list</i>	-
Open the PVST debugging information	debug pvst	

21.3 PVST Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements



As shown in the figure below, configure PVST, require the data of VLAN 2 to pass through the 0/7 port link and the data of VLAN 3 to pass through the 0/8 port link. The OLT is the default configuration and the MAC address of the OLTA is 00: 0a: 5a: 00: 04: 00, the MAC address of the OLTB is 00: 0a: 5a: 00: 04: 1e.

2. Configuration steps and result validation

1. 0/7 and 0/8 of the OLTA and OLT B are added to VLAN 2 and VLAN 3, and are configured in trunk mode

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 2-3
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/7 ethernet 0/8
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/7 ethernet 0/8
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
OptiWay(config)#vlan 2-3
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#switchport ethernet 0/7 ethernet 0/8
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 0/7 to ethernet 0/8
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay(config-if-range)#
```

2. Enable spanning tree, configure spanning tree mode as PVST, map VLAN 2 to PVST instance 2, and map VLAN 3 to PVST instance 3

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mode pvst
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree pvst ins-id 2 vlan2
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree pvst ins-id 3 vlan3
```

```
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree mode pvst
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree pvst ins-id 2 vlan2
OptiWay(config)#spanning-tree pvst ins-id 3 vlan3
```

3. By querying the PVST instances separately, OLTB is selected as the root bridge of instance 2 and instance 3, and OLT 0/8 is the selected port and blocked state in instance 2 and instance 3, because the MAC of OLTB is smaller

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree pvst instance brief 2

Current spanning tree protocol is pvst

PVST Instance 2 vlans mapped: 2
Bridge ID 32768-000a.5a00.041e
Root ID 32768-000a.5a00.041e
Bridge time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root path cost: 0

PortID	Config	Role	Sts	PathCost	Prio.Nbr	Type
e0/7	YES	Design	FWD	200000	128.7	P2P
e0/8	YES	Design	FWD	200000	128.8	P2P

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree pvst instance brief 3

Current spanning tree protocol is pvst

PVST Instance 3 vlans mapped: 3
Bridge ID 32768-000a.5a00.041e
Root ID 32768-000a.5a00.041e
Bridge time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root path cost: 0

PortID	Config	Role	Sts	PathCost	Prio.Nbr	Type
e0/7	YES	Design	FWD	200000	128.7	P2P
e0/8	YES	Design	FWD	200000	128.8	P2P

OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree pvst instance brief 2

Current spanning tree protocol is pvst

PVST Instance 2 vlans mapped: 2
Bridge ID 32768-000a.5a00.0400
Root ID 32768-000a.5a00.041e
Bridge time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root path cost: 200000

PortID	Config	Role	Sts	PathCost	Prio.Nbr	Type
e0/7	YES	Root	FWD	200000	128.7	P2P
e0/8	YES	Alte	DIS	200000	128.8	P2P

```
OptiWay(config)#show spanning-tree pvst instance brief 3
```

```
Current spanning tree protocol is pvst
```

```
PVST Instance 3      vlans mapped: 3
Bridge ID             32768-000a.5a00.0400
Root ID              32768-000a.5a00.041e
Bridge time           HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root time             HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root path cost:       200000
```

PortID	Config	Role	Sts	PathCost	Prio.Nbr	Type
e0/7	YES	Root	FWD	200000	128.7	P2P
e0/8	YES	Alte	DIS	200000	128.8	P2P

4. At this time, the data of VLAN2 and VLAN3 pass through the link corresponding to 0/7 port and do not conform to the expectation. Now, by modifying the 0/8 port COST value of OLT A, the cost to root port is smaller than that of 0/7 port:

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/8
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/8)#spanning-tree pvst instance 3 path-cost 20000
```

5. View PVST instance information. You can see that port 0/8 of OLT A is re-elected as the root port and has the status of forwarding. At this time, packets of VLAN 3 are forwarded through the link where 0/8 is located.

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/8)#show spanning-tree pvst instance brief 3
```

```
Current spanning tree protocol is pvst
```

```
PVST Instance 3      vlans mapped: 3
Bridge ID             32768-000a.5a00.0400
Root ID              32768-000a.5a00.041e
Bridge time           HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root time             HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15
Root path cost:       20000
```

PortID	Config	Role	Sts	PathCost	Prio.Nbr	Type
e0/7	YES	Alte	DIS	200000	128.7	P2P
e0/8	YES	Root	FWD	20000	128.8	P2P

22.ERRP Configuration

22.1 ERRP Function Introduction

Ethernet Redundant Ring Protocol is a link layer protocol specifically designed for Ethernet ring. It prevents broadcast storms caused by data loops when the Ethernet ring is complete; when a link on the Ethernet ring is disconnected, the communication path between the nodes on the ring network can be quickly restored. Compared with STP, ERRP has the characteristics of fast topological convergence speed and convergence time independent of the number of nodes on the ring network.

In order to avoid conflict between ERRP and STP in calculating port congestion / release status, ERRP and STP are mutually exclusive on the enabled port. That is, the STP protocol cannot be enabled by the two ports connected to the ERRP ring, and STP can be enabled by the other ports.

22.1.1 Concept Introduction

ERRP region

The ERRP region is identified by an integer ID. A set of OLT groups configured with the same domain ID, control VLAN and connected to each other form an ERRP domain. An ERRP domain has the following constituent elements:

- ERRP loop
- VLAN controlled by ERRP
- Master node
- Transport node
- Edge node and assistant edge node

ERRP loop

The ERRP ring is also identified by an integer ID, and an ERRP ring physically corresponds to a ring-connected Ethernet topology. An ERRP domain consists of an ERRP ring or multiple ERRP rings that are connected to each other. One of them is the master ring and the other ring is a sub-ring. The master ring and the sub-ring are distinguished by the specified level at the time of configuration. The level of the primary ring is 0 and the level of the sub-ring is 1.

The ERRP ring has two states:

Health state: All links of the ring are normal and the physical link of the ring is connected.

Fault state: The link on the ERRP ring is faulty. One or many physical links of the ring network are down.

Node role

The node on the ERRP ring is divided into the master node and the transit node. The node role is specified by the user. The master node is the decision-making and control node for ring

protection. Each ERRP ring must specify only one master node. All nodes except the master node are called transit nodes.

If more than one ERRP ring intersects, one of the intersecting nodes is designated as an edge node and the other intersecting node is designated as an assistant edge node. The role of the two nodes on the master ring is the transit node. The two nodes role of the sub-ring is the edge node and the assistant edge node. The specific role of the sub-ring can be specified by the user. There is no special requirement, mainly to distinguish the two nodes.

Port role

Each node of an ERRP ring has two ports connected to a ring. User can specify one of the ports as the primary port and the other port as the secondary port. The master port of the master node is used to send health detection message (hello message), received from the secondary port of the main node. The master port and secondary port of the transit node are functionally indistinguishable. To prevent the loop from causing broadcast storms, if the ERRP ring is normal, the secondary port of the master node is blocked and all the other ports are in the forwarding state.

If multiple ERRP rings intersect, the ports in the intersecting nodes that access both the primary ring and the sub-ring (that is, the port of the primary ring and the sub-ring common link) are called common ports at the same time. Only the ports that access the sub-rings are called edge ports. Conceptually, a public port is not considered to be a port of a sub-ring, it is regarded as part of the main ring, that is, the public link is the link of the primary ring, not the link of the sub-ring. The state change of the public link is only reported to the master node of the primary ring. The master node of the sub-ring does not need to know.

Control VLAN

Control VLAN is relative to the data VLAN, the data VLAN is used to transmit data messages, control VLAN is used to transmit ERRP protocol packets.

Each ERRP region has two control VLANs, called the primary control VLAN and the sub-control VLAN. The protocol message of the primary ring is propagated in the master control VLAN, and the protocol message of the sub-ring is propagated in the sub-control VLAN. User need to specify the primary control VLAN. The VLAN that is one greater than the master control VLAN ID, is used as the sub-control VLAN.

Only port (ERRP port) connecting the Ethernet of each switch belongs to the control VLAN, and the other ports cannot join the control VLAN. The ERRP port of the primary ring belongs to both the primary control VLAN and the sub-control VLAN. The ERRP port of the sub-ring belongs to the sub-control VLAN. The data VLAN can contain ERRP ports or non-ERRP ports. The primary ring is regarded as a logical node of the sub-ring. The protocol packets of the sub-ring are transmitted through the primary ring and processed in the primary ring as data packets. The protocol packets of the primary ring are transmitted only within the primary ring. Don't enter sub-rings.

Query Solicit function

ERRP is used in conjunction with IGMP Snooping, if the topology of the ERRP changes, the forwarding state of the port will be changed. If the multicast state is not updated through the IGMP Snooping module after the port state changes, the multicast forwarding may become

abnormal. To introduce the query solicit function. When a topology change occurs in the ERRP, the device sends a query solicit message or a general IGMP query message to all the ports so that the member port re-initiates an IGMP report to update the multicast entry.

22.1.2 Protocol Message

HELLO message

The hello message is initiated by the master node, and detects loop integrity of the network. The master node periodically sends HELLO message from its primary port, and the transit node forwards the message to the next node, which is then received by the secondary port of the master node. Periodically send, and the sending period is Hello timer.

LINK_UP message

The LINK_UP message is initiated by the transit node, edge node, or assistant edge node that recovers the link. It informs the master node that there is link recovery on the loop. Trigger to send.

LINK_DOWN message

The LINK_DOWN message is initiated by the transit node, edge node, or assistant edge node that fails the link. It informs the master node that there is link failure on the loop, and the physical loop disappears. Trigger to send.

COMMON_FLUSH_FDB message

It is initiated by the master node, and informs the transit node, the edge node and the assistant edge node to update their respective MAC address forwarding tables. Trigger on link failure or link recovery.

COMPLETE_FLUSH_FDB message

It is initiated by the master node, and informs the transit node, the edge node and the assistant edge node to update their respective MAC address forwarding tables, and informs the transit node to release the blocked state of the port temporarily blocking the data VLAN. It is sent when the link recovery (That is, the secondary port of the master node receives Hello packets) is complete.

EDGE_HELLO message

The EDGE_HELLO message is initiated by the edge node of the sub-ring to check the loop integrity of the major ring in the domain.

Edge nodes send EDGE_HELLO messages periodically from the two ports connected to the primary ring. The nodes in the primary ring process the message as data message and receive them from the assistant edge nodes on the same sub-ring. Periodically send, sending cycle is the Edge Hello timer.

MAJOR_FAULT message

The MAJOR_FAULT message is originated by the assistant edge node and reports to the edge node that the primary ring of the domain is faulty. When the assistant edge node of the sun-ring

cannot receive the EDGE_HELLO message from the edge node in the specified time, the assistant edge node sends a MAJOR_FAULT message from its edge port. After the sub-ring node receives the message, it forwards the message directly to the next node, and finally the edge node of same sub-ring receives. Periodically send after triggering, the sending period is Edge Hello timer.

22.1.3 Operate Principle

Health status

The master node periodically sends the hello message from its primary port, which in turn travels through the transit nodes of the ring. If the secondary port of the master node receives a hello message before it times out, it considers that the ERRP ring is health status. The status of the master node reflects the health of the ring. When the ring network is in a healthy state, the master node blocks its secondary port in order to prevent the data message from forming a broadcast loop.

Link failure

Two mechanisms are provided for detecting link failures:

(1) LINK_DOWN escalation and processing:

When an ERRP port of the transit node detects a port Link Down, the node sends a LINK_DOWN message to the master node from the ERRP PORT in the up state that is paired with the faulty port.

After the master node receives the LINK_DOWN message, the node state is immediately changed for failed state. Disable the blocking state of the secondary port. The FDB table is refreshed and a COMMON_FLUSH_FDB message is sent from the primary and secondary ports to notify all transit nodes to refresh their respective FDB tables.

After receiving the COMMON_FLUSH_FDB message, the transit node immediately refreshes the FDB table and starts learning the new topology.

(2) Polling mechanism:

The fault reporting mechanism is initiated by the transit node. In order to prevent the LINK_DOWN message from losing during transmission, the master node implements the Polling mechanism. The Polling mechanism is the mechanism that the master node of the ERRP ring actively detects the health status of the ring network. The master node periodically sends HELLO message from its master port, and then transmits it through the transmission nodes.

If the master node can receive the HELLO message from the secondary port in time, it indicates that the ring network is complete and the master node will keep the secondary port blocked. If the secondary port of the master node cannot receive HELLO message in the specified time, it is considered that a link fault has occurred on the ring network. The fault handling process is the same as the LINK_DOWN process mechanism.

Link recovery

There are two situations to deal with:

(1) LINK_UP escalation and processing

After the ports of the transit node that belong to the ERRP region are re-up, the master node

may find loop recovery after a certain period of time. In the time, the network may form a temporary loop, which makes data VLAN produce a broadcast storm.

In order to prevent the generation of the temporary loop, the transit node moves to the Preforwarding state and immediately blocks the port that has just been recovered, after it finds the port accessing the ring network re-up. At the same time, the transmitting node that has recovered the link sends a LINK_UP message to the master node from ERRP port that is paired with the recovery port in the UP state. After receiving the LINK_UP message from the transmitting node, the master node sends a COMMON_FLUSH_FDB packet from the primary port and the secondary port to notify all transit nodes to refresh the FDB table. The port recovered by the transit node only releases the blocked state after receiving the COMPLETE_FLUSH_FDB packet sent by the master node or the Preforward timer expires.

The response of the master node to the LINK_UP message does not represent the response processing to the ring network recovery. If multiple links on the ring network fail and then one of the links is restored, the LINK_UP reporting mechanism and the response mechanism of the master node are introduced to quickly refresh the FDB tables of the nodes on the ring.

(2) Ring network recovery processing:

Ring network recovery processing is initiated by the main node. The master node sends the Hello messages periodically from the master port. After the faulty link on the ring network is restored, the master node will receive its own test messages from the secondary port. After receiving the HELLO message from the host, the master node first moves the state back to the complete state, blocks the secondary port, and then sends the COMPLETE_FLUSH_FDB message from the primary port. After receiving the COMPLETE_FLUSH_FDB message, the transit node moves back to the Link_Up state, releases the temporarily blocked port, and refreshes the FDB table.

If the COMPLETE_FLUSH_FDB message is lost during transmission, a backup mechanism is adopted to recover the temporarily blocked port of the transit node. The transmission node is in the Pre-forwarding state, if the COMPLETE_FLUSH_FDB message from the master node is not received in the specified time, Self-release temporary blocking port, restore data communication.

22.1.4 Multi-loop Intersection Processing

Multi-ring and single-ring is almost the same, The difference between a multi-ring and a single ring is that multiple rings are introduced the sub-ring protocol message channel state detection mechanism in the main ring, after the channel is interrupted, the edge port of the edge node is blocked before the secondary port of the master node of the sub-ring is released to prevent the data loop from forming between the sub-ring. For details, see Sub-channel Protocol Channel Status Check Mechanism on the Main Ring.

In addition, when a node on the master ring receives a COMMON-FLUSH-FDB or COMPLETE-FLUSH-FDB message from the sub-ring, it will refresh the FDB table. The COMPLETE-FLUSH-FDB of the sub-ring does not cause the sub ring transit node to release the temporarily blocked port. The COMPLETE-FLUSH-FDB message of the primary ring does not do so.

 Note:

Before the interface starts IGMP, the multicast protocol must be enabled. In addition, if you need to cooperate with the PIM, you must configure the PIM protocol on this interface at the same time. See the PIM-DM/SM configuration guide.

22.2 ERRP Configuration

22.2.1 Enable/disable ERRP

By default, ERRP is disabled and need to be configured in global mode.

Enable/disable ERRP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable ERRP	[no] errp	required

22.2.2 Configuration Domain

When creating an errp domain, user needs to specify the domain ID, and must configure the same domain ID on all the nodes in the same domain. Create up to 16 domains on a device.

Configuration domain

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Create and enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	required
Exit domain mode	exit	optional
Delete the domain	no errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	optional
View the domain information	show errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	optional

22.2.3 Configure Control VLAN

Control VLAN is relative to the data VLAN, the data VLAN is used to transmit data message, control VLAN is used to transmit ERRP protocol message.

Each ERRP domain has two control VLANs, called the primary control VLAN and the sub-control VLAN. The protocol messages of the primary ring are propagated in the master control VLAN, and the protocol messages of the sub-ring are propagated in the sub-control VLANs. User needs to specify only the primary control VLAN and a VLAN with the maximum control VLAN ID of 1 as the sub-control VLAN.

When an ERRP port sends protocol packets, it always takes control VLAN tags, regardless of whether the ERRP port is in trunk mode.

Configure control VLAN

operation	command	remark
Enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	-
Configure control vlan	[no] control-vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	required

View control vlan	show errp control-vlan	optional
-------------------	------------------------	----------

22.2.4 Configure the Ring

To avoid conflict between ERRP and STP in calculating port blocking / releasing status, ERRP and STP are mutually exclusive on the port. Before specifying an ERRP port, you must disable STP on the port.

If a device is on multiple ERRP rings of the same ERRP domain, only one major ring can exist. The node role of the device on other sub-rings can be only the edge node or assistant edge node.

The ERRP field takes effect only when both the ERRP protocol and the ERRP ring enable. To enable the ring, user must first configure the control VLAN.

ERRP ring is divided into the main ring and sub-ring. Respectively use 0,1 .

Configure loop

operation	command	remark
Enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-num</i>	-
Configure ring and ring levels	ring <i>ring-id</i> role [master transit] primary-port [ethernet port channel-group <i>lACP-id</i>] secondary-port [ethernet port channel-group <i>lACP-id</i>] level <i>level-number</i>	required
Enable the ring	ring <i>ring-id</i> enable	required
Disable the ring	ring <i>ring-id</i> disable	optional
Delete the ring	no ring <i>ring-id</i>	optional
View the ring information	show errp domain <i>domain-id</i> ring <i>ring-id</i>	optional

22.2.5 Configure Node Role

Configure node role

operation	command	remark
Enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	-
configure node role	ring <i>ring-id</i> role { master transit } primary-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lACP-id</i>] secondary-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lACP-id</i>] level <i>level-number</i>	required
	ring <i>ring-id</i> role { edge assistant-edge } common-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lACP-id</i>] edge-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lACP-id</i>]	

22.2.6 Configure Port Role

Configure port role

operation	command	remark
Enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-num</i>	-
Configure the port role	ring <i>ring-id</i> role { master transit } primary-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lcp-id</i>] secondary-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lcp-numb</i>] level <i>level-number</i>	required
	ring <i>ring-id</i> role { edge assistant-edge } common-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lcp-id</i>] edge-port [ethernet <i>port-id</i> channel-group <i>lcp-id</i>]	

Note: The 5100-VSC series devices must be configured with the errp port in trunk mode, which is not required by other devices.

22.2.7 Configure Work Mode

In order to connect with other vendors' device, user can modify the work mode in the ERRP domain, and configure multiple ERRP domains on the same device. Each domain can be configured with different work modes. All the nodes in the same ERRP domain must work in the same mode.

By default, it works in standard mode. That is, network with GCOM's own devices, also support compatible with EIPS and RRPP.

Configure work mode

operation	command	remark
Enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	-
Configure the standard mode	work-mode standard	optional
Run compatible EIPS mode	work-mode eips-subring	optional
Run compatible RRPP mode	work-mode huawei	optional

22.2.8 Configure Query Solicit

This function is used to cooperate with IGMP SNOOPING. When the topology of the ERRP ring network changes, it immediately notifies the IGMP querier to resend the IGMP general query to update the IGMP SNOOPING multicast database in time. Currently, there is not related standard. The query solicit message is private and the IGMP type is 0xff.

Specific implementation is as follows:

1. The default Query solicitation function is enabled on the master node, the transit node closes Query solicitation function.
2. The master node topology change is determined by: The master node status is from Health to

Fault or from Fault to Health.

3. Other nodes topology changes are determined by: The primary and secondary port status is from forwarding to non-forwarding (block/disable) or from non-forwarding to forwarding (block/disable).

4. When the node detects a topology change: If the node itself is the IGMP querier, it immediately sends a General Query message to all the ports. Otherwise, immediately send a Query Solicit message to all ports;

5. After the IGMP querier receives the Query Solicit message: Respond immediately to the receiving port a General Query message.

Configure Query Solicit

operation	command	remark
Enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	-
Configure the query function	[no] ring <i>ring-id</i> query-solicit	optional

22.2.9 Configure Time Parameter

User can modify the ERRP timer parameters as requirement, but make sure that the timer parameters are the same on all nodes. Ensure that the value of the Failed timer is not less than 3 times the Hello timer value.

Configure time parameter

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the health message timer	errp hello-timer <i>value</i>	optional
Configure the information timeout timer	errp fail-timer <i>value</i>	optional
Configure the recovery delay timer	errp preup-timer <i>value</i>	optional

22.2.10 Configure the Topology Discovery Function

Configure the topology discovery

operation	command	remark
Enter the domain configuration mode	errp domain <i>domain-id</i>	-
Enable topology discovery	[no]topo-collect	required
Topology Information View	show errp topology [domain <i>domain-id</i> summary]	optional

22.2.11 Clear Protocol Message Statistic

Clear protocol message statistic

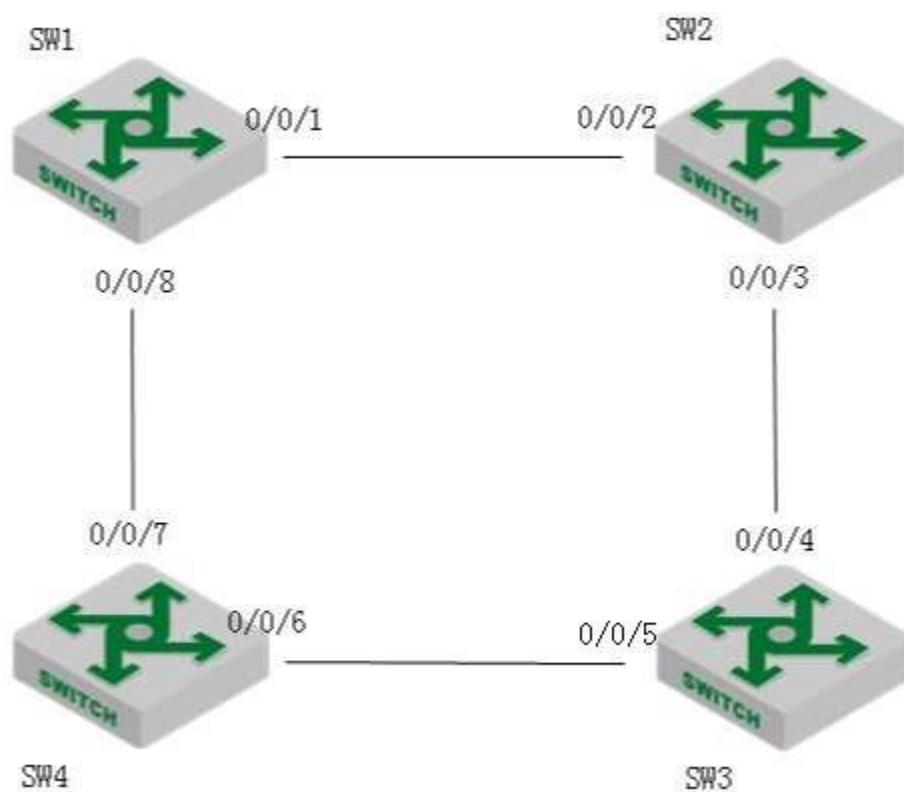
operation	command	remark
-----------	---------	--------

Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Clear the statistics	clear errp [domain <i>domain-id</i> [ring <i>ring-id</i>]]	optional

22.3 ERRP Configuration Example

I. Network requirements

As shown in the following figure, four DUTs form a single ring and run ERRP.



ERRP

2. Configuration procedure

The ERRP configuration on SW1 is as follows:

```
SW1(config)# interface range ethernet 0/1 ethernet 0/8
```

```
SW1(config-if-range)#no spanning-tree
```

```
SW1(config-if-range)#exit
```

```
SW1(config)#errp domain 0
```

```
SW1(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 role master primary-port ethernet 0/1 secondary-port ethernet 0/8 level 0
```

```
SW1(config-errp-domain-0)#control-vlan 100
```

```
SW1(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 enable
```

```
SW1(config-errp-domain-0)#exit
```

```
SW1(config)#errp
```

The ERRP configuration on SW2 is as follows:

```
SW2(config)# interface range ethernet 0/2 ethernet 0/3
```

```

SW2(config-if-range)#no spanning-tree
SW2(config-if-range)#exit
SW2(config)#errp domain 0
SW2(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 role transit primary-port ethernet 0/2 secondary-port ethernet
0/3 level 0
SW2(config-errp-domain-0)#control-vlan 100
SW2(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 enable
SW2(config-errp-domain-0)#exit
SW2(config)#errp

```

The ERRP configuration on SW3 is as follows:

```

SW3(config)# interface range ethernet 0/4 ethernet 0/5
SW3(config-if-range)#no spanning-tree
SW3(config-if-range)#exit
SW3(config)#errp domain 0
SW3(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 role transit primary-port ethernet 0/4 secondary-port ethernet
0/5 level 0
SW3(config-errp-domain-0)#control-vlan 100
SW3(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 enable
SW3(config-errp-domain-0)#exit
SW3(config)#errp

```

The ERRP configuration on SW4 is as follows:

```

SW4(config)# interface range ethernet 0/6 ethernet 0/7
SW4(config-if-range)#no spanning-tree
SW4(config-if-range)#exit
SW4(config)#errp domain 0
SW4(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 role transit primary-port ethernet 0/6 secondary-port ethernet
0/7 level 0
SW4(config-errp-domain-0)#control-vlan 100
SW4(config-errp-domain-0)#ring 0 enable
SW4(config-errp-domain-0)#exit
SW4(config)#errp

```

3. Validation results

View the control VLAN configuration

```

SW1(config)#show errp control-vlan
VLAN name       : ERRP domain 0 primary-control-vlan
VLAN ID         : 100
VLAN status     : ERRP used only
VLAN member     : e0/1,e0/8.
Static tagged ports : e0/1,e0/8.
Static untagged ports :

```

VLAN name : ERRP domain 0 sub-control-vlan
VLAN ID 101
VLAN status : ERRP used only
VLAN member : e0/1,e0/8.
Static tagged ports : e0/1,e0/8.
Static untagged ports :

Total entries: 2 vlan.

View the status of the ERRP loop as follows:

SW1(config)#show errp domain 0

ERRP state: enable

Time value: hlth 1, hlthFl 6, mjrFlt 5, preFwd 6, preup 0

domain 0 info: control-vlan 100, work-mode standard, topo-collect disable

ring 0 info:

status: active

role : master

level : 0

stm : COMPLETE

query solicit: enable

primary/common port: e0/1 forwarding

rcv-pkts: 0hlth,0comn,0cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

snd-pkts: 6hlth,0comn,1cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

secondary/edge port: e0/8 blocking

rcv-pkts: 6hlth,0comn,1cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

snd-pkts: 0hlth,0comn,0cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

Total 1 ring(s).

The status of the loop fault is as follows:

SW1(config)#show errp domain 0

ERRP state: enable

Time value: hlth 1, hlthFl 6, mjrFlt 5, preFwd 6, preup 0

domain 0 info: control-vlan 100, work-mode standard, topo-collect disable

ring 0 info:

status: active

role : master

level : 0

stm : FAULT

query solicit: enable

primary/common port: e0/1 forwarding

rcv-pkts: 0hlth,0comn,0cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

snd-pkts: 99hlth,1comn,1cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

secondary/edge port: e0/8 forwarding

rcv-pkts: 95hlth,0comn,1cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

snd-pkts: 0hlth,0comm,0cmplt,0lnkdn,0lnkUp,0edgHlo,0mjrFlt

23.ERPS Configuration

23.1 ERPS

23.1.1 ERPS Overview

ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching) is released by ITU-T with the convergence rate of telecommunication level. If all devices inside the ring support this agreement, it can achieve intercommunication.

23.1.2 ERPS Basic Conception

ERPS mainly includes ERPS ring, node, port role and port status.

1. ERPS Example

ERPS instance is formed by the same instance ID, control VLAN and interconnected OLTs.

2. Control VLAN

Control VLAN is the transmission VLAN of ERPS protocol, and the protocol packet will carry corresponding VLAN tag.

3. RPL

RPL (Ring Protection Link), Link designated by mechanism that is blocked during Idle state to prevent loop on Bridged ring

4. ERPS ring

ERPS ring is ERPS basic unit. It composed by a set of the same control VLAN and the interlinked L2 OLT equipment.

5. Node

The L2 OLT equipment added in ERPS ring are called nodes. Each node cannot be added to more than two ports in the same ERPS ring. The nodes are divided into RPL Owner, Neighbor, Next Neighbor, and Common.

6. Port Role

In ERPS, port roles include: RPL Owner, Neighbor, Next Neighbor, and Common:

- ① RPL Owner: An ERPS ring has only one RPL Owner port configured by the user and it prevents loops in the ERPS ring via blocking the RPL Owner port. The node that owns the RPL Owner port becomes the RPL Owner node.
- ② RPL Neighbour: An ERPS ring has only one RPL Neighbor port configured by the user and it must be a port connected to the RPL Owner port. If the network is normal, it will block together with the RPL Owner port to prevent loops in the ERPS ring. The node with the RPL Neighbor port becomes the RPL Neighbor node.
- ③ RPL Next Neighbour: An ERPS ring can have up to two RPL Next Neighbor ports configured by the user. It must be the port connecting the RPL Owner node or the RPL

Neighbor node. To become the RPL Next Neighbor node, the RPL Next Neighbor port should own the node of RPL Next Neighbor port.

Note: RPL Next Neighbour nodes are not much different from ordinary nodes. They can be replaced by Common nodes.

- ④ Common: The common port. The ports except RPL owner, Neighbor and Neighbor port are common ports. If the node has only the Common port, this node will become the Common node.

7. Port Status

In the ERPS ring, the port status of the ERPS protocol is divided into three types.

- ① Forwarding: In *Forwarding* status, the port forwards user traffic and receives / forwards R-APS packets. Moreover, it forwards R-APS packets from other nodes.
- ② Discarding: In the *Discarding* status, the port can only receive / forward R-APS packets and cannot forward R-APS packets from other nodes.
- ③ Disable: port in *Linkdown* status.

8. Work Mode: ERPS operating mode

Work mode includes: revertive and non-revertive.

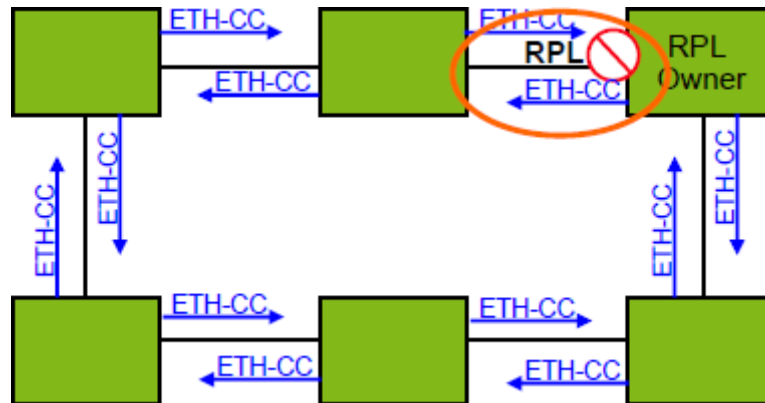
- ① Revertive: When the link fails, the RPL link is in the release protection state and the RPL link is re-protected after the faulty link is restored to prevent loops.
- ② Non-revertive: After the fault is rectified, the faulty node remains faulty (without entering Forwarding) and the RPL link remains in the release protection state

23.1.3 ERPS Ring Protection Mechanism

ERPS uses ETH CFM for link monitoring. When the network is normal, a blocking link is set on the ring network to prevent the ring network from ringing. If a fault occurs in the network, a blocked backup link is opened to ensure uninterrupted link between each node. The general process is as follows:

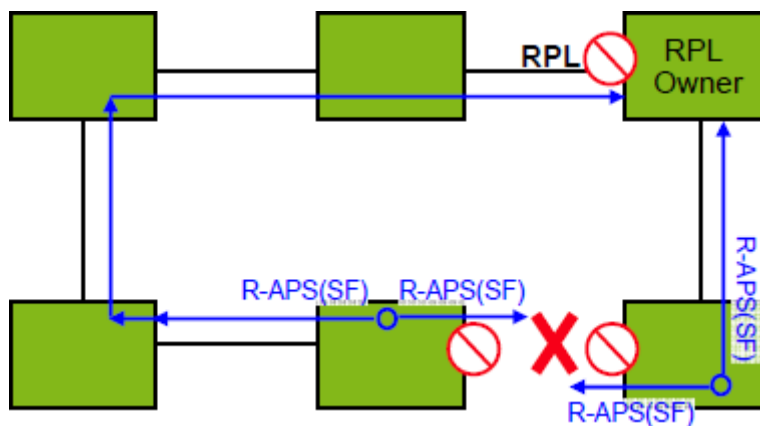
As shown in Figure 1-1, when six devices are connected in a ring and the link is in the IDLE state, the loop is removed via setting the RPL link and locking the port (RPL Owner port).

Loop diagram in IDLE state



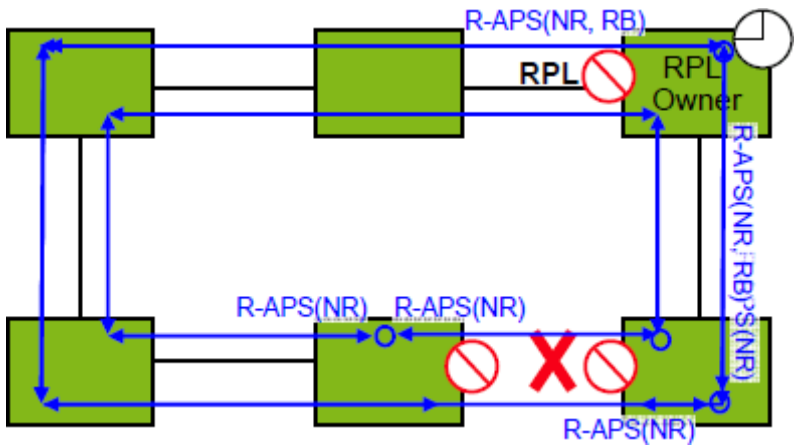
②When a node on the link detects a fault, it immediately blocks the faulty node and reports the fault message (R-APS (SF)) to all the other devices in the ring. After receiving the message, all other nodes refresh the FDB. The RPL owner port receives the fault message, and the recovery port is in the forwarding state. The ERPS ring enters the protection state. As shown in Figure 1-2:

Figure 1-2 loop diagram in ring network protection fault (link fault)



③As shown in Figure 1-3, when the link of the faulty device recovers, it sends RAPS (NR) packets to other devices in the ring to inform them that there is no local request. When the RPL owner receives the packet, it will block the port and send the R-APS (NR, RB) message again after some time. After receiving the packet, the other nodes will refresh the FDB entry. Later, the port of the faulty node will be restored to the forwarding state, and the ring will revert to the IDLE state (Figure 1-1)

Figure 1-3 loop diagram in loop protection (link recovery) state



23.2 ERPS Configuration

23.2.1 Enable ERPS

Enable ERPS

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable ERPS	erps	required
Disable ERPS	no erps	

23.2.2 ERPS Configuration Example

ERPS Configuration Example

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure erps instance	erps instance <i>instance-id</i>	required
Configure control-vlan	control-vlan <i>vlan id</i>	required
Configure work-mode	work-mode { <i>revertive</i> <i>non revertive</i> }	optional
Configure ring id	ring <i>ring id</i>	optional
Configure ring level	ring <i>level</i>	optional, 0 refers to main ring, 1 refers to subring.
Configure ring port	{ Port0 port1 } ethernet <i>interface-num</i> { neighbour next-neighbour owner }	required

Enable ring	ring enable/disable	Required. Before enabling Ring, you should configure port and control VLAN.
-------------	----------------------------	---

 Note:

About Ring ID: ERPS ring ID, the last byte of the DMAC in the R-APS message is Ring Id. From G.8032 can be learned that the ERPS ring ID can be the same, and the control VLAN needs to be different. The reverse is also true. The ring ID of each instance can be 1 to 239, and the control VLAN does not allow duplication.

To configure ERPS port, you must disable the spanning tree

23.2.3 Configure Connectivity Detection of ERRP Link

In ERPS, there is no HELLO packet to monitor link connectivity in real time. Instead, it uses the CC function in ETH CFM to detect the link connectivity by sending ETH-CC messages between the two ports. Therefore, you need to configure the CFM CC for the ports in the ERPS. In the ERRP instance, you need to configure the MEL (MEG level, which must be consistent with the CFM configuration).

For more information about CFM, please refer to the CFM User Manual

Configure connectivity detection of ERRP link

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure erps instance and then enter instance configuration mode	erps instance <i>instance-id</i>	optional
Configure MEL	mcl <i>level</i>	Optional; MEG level; It needs to be the same as CFM configuration

 Note:

CFM ETH-CC function is to detect non-LINKDOWN link failure, such as single-pass. If you do not use the CFM ETH-CC function, ERPS can also work normally while it cannot detect single-pass failure.

23.2.4 Configure ERPS Related Timers

ERPS has two timers: WTR timer and Guard timer.

- ① ①WTR timer: When the RPL owner port is restored to the Forwarding state due to

another device or link failure, if the fault is restored and some ports may not have been changed from the Down state to the Up state, it starts the WTR timer when the RPL owner port receives the fault-free RAPS packet from a port to prevent the shock of blocking point; If the fault is received before the timer expires, the WTR timer is disabled. If a faulty RAPS packet from another port is received before the timer times out, the WTR timer will be disabled. If the WTR timer does not receive any faulty RAPS packets from other ports, it will block the RPL Owner port and send RPL blocking RAPS packets after timed out. After receiving the packet, the other ports set the forwarding state of its own port as *Forwarding* state.

- ② Guard timer: After the failure recovery, the equipment involved in link failure or node failure will send R-APS packet to the other devices and it will start the Guard Timer at the same time. The device does not process RAPS packets until the timer times out with the purpose to prevent the receipt of outdated faulty R-APS packets. If the device receives the faulty RAPS packet from another port after the timer times out, the port forwarding state will turn to *Forwarding*.

Configure ERPS Related Timers

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure erps instance and then enter instance configuration mode	erps instance <i>instance-id</i>	required
Configure wtr-timer timer	wtr-timer <i>timer value</i>	Optional, 5min by default, 1~12min
Configure guard-timer timer	guard-timer <i>timer value</i>	optional, 默认 500ms 范围 0~2s

23.2.5 ERPS Display and Maintenance

After you completed the above configurations, you can use the following commands to view the configurations.

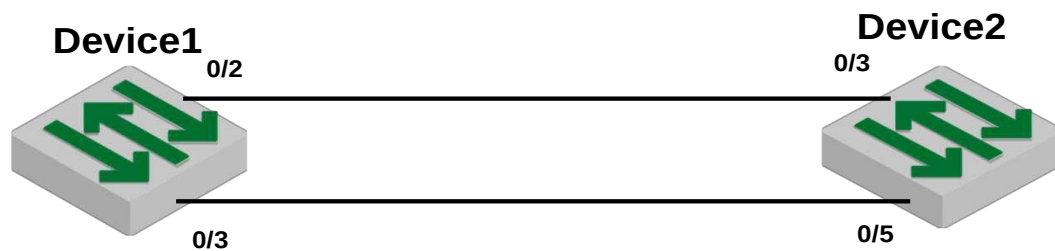
ERPS display and debug

operation	command	remark
Display ERPS information	show erps [<i>instance instance id</i>]	
Display the sending and receiving packets	show erps [<i>instance instance id</i>] statistics	
Clear the sending and receiving packets	clear erps [<i>instance instance id</i>] statistics	

23.3 ERPS Configuration Example

23.3.1 Demand and networking

The two OLTs form a single ring. The ETH CFM detects the link fault and eliminates the loop through ERPS. The network diagram is as follows::



network diagram of ERPS configuration

23.3.2 Configuration on ERPS Ring Network Protection

1) Configure ETH CFM on DEVICE1 and DEVICE2

#DEVICE1 CFM configuration

DEVICE1(config)#s run cfm

![CFM]

cfm md 1

cfm md format string name test Erps level 1

cfm ma 1

cfm ma format string name test Erps primary-vlan 100

cfm mep 1 direction down interface ethernet 0/3

cfm mep 1 state enable

cfm mep 1 cc enable

cfm rmep 2 mep 1

exit

exit

#DEVICE2 CFM configuration

DEVICE2(config)#s run cfm

![CFM]

cfm md 1

cfm md format string name test Erps level 1

cfm ma 1

cfm ma format string name test Erps primary-vlan 100

cfm mep 2 direction down interface ethernet 0/5

```
cfm mep 2 state enable
cfm mep 2 cc enable
cfm rmep 1 mep 2
exit
exit
```

2) Configure ERPS on DEVICE1 and DEVICE2

ERPS configuration of DEVICE1

```
DEVICE1(config)#s running-config erps
![ERPS]
erps
erps instance 1
mel 1
ring level 1
control-vlan 100
port0 ethernet 0/2 owner
port1 ethernet 0/3
ring enable
exit
```

#ERPS configuration of DEVICE2

```
DEVICE2 (config)#s run erps
![ERPS]
erps
erps instance 1
mel 1
ring 1
ring level 1
control-vlan 100
port0 ethernet 0/3 neighbour
port1 ethernet 0/5
ring enable
exit
```

Note:

- cfm md format string name test Erps level 1

Here, the “level” refers to MEG Level, that is, the MEL in ERPS needs to be configured into the same.

- cfm ma format string name test Erps primary-vlan 100

Here, the primary-vlan 100 needs to be the same as the ERPS control VLAN.

- mep and rmep need one-to-one correspondence

23.3.3 Result Validation

The 0/2 port of Device 1 and the 0/0/3 port of Device 2 are blocked and the loop is removed.

DEVICE1 (config)#show erps

ERPS state: enable

Instance Id : 0

Mel 1

Work-mode : revertive

Time value : WTR 5 min, guard timer 500 ms, holdoff timer 0 s

Ring 1 info:

Control vlan: 100

Status : enable

Node Role : owner

Level 1

Stm : Idle

	portId	role	state	nodeId	BPR
port0	e0/2	owner	Blocking	00:01:7f:00:00:11	0
port1	e0/3	Common	Forwarding	10:7b:ef:fd:4b:cd	0

24.Static Routing Configuration

24.1 Static Routing Overview

Layer3 OLT is a kind of gigabit intelligent routing OLTs based on ASIC technology. There is a layer-3 forward routing table maintained in system, applied to specify the next-hop address of some certain destinations and related information. All of these routings can be learned dynamically via certain routing protocol, of course, manually adding is OK. Static routing refers to the routing which specified to one or a certain field by manual.

24.2 Detailed Configuration of Static Routing Table

24.2.1 Add/Delete Static Routing Table

static routing basic configurations

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	ip route <i>dst-ip mask gate-ip</i>	
Delete specified static routing table	no ip route <i>dst-ipmask [gate-ip]</i>	
Delete all static routing table	no ip route static all	

Note:

gate-ip: the next-hop address of static routing. Moreover, it is dot-decimal notation format.

dst-ip: the destination address of static routing which you are going to add. Moreover, it is dot-decimal notation format.

mask: the mask of destination address. Moreover, it is dot-decimal notation format.

24.2.2 Add/ Delete Static Routing Backup Table

There are multiple static routers forwarded to a certain ip address or network segment. It forms a primary router and multiple backup routers according to the priorities. It will switch to backup router which possesses the highest priority if the primary router loses efficacy. However, it will switch to the primary router again when the primary router renews.

static routing basic configurations

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure static routing backup	ip route <i>dst-ipmask gate-ip priority</i> <i>priority</i>	
Delete static routing backup	no ip route <i>dst-ipmask gate-ip priority</i> <i>priority</i>	

Note: The smaller the value is, the higher priority it will be. And the priority with smallest value will be the primary route.

24.2.3 Display Routing Table Information

This command is used to display the related information of specified routing table, including the next-hop address, routing type and so forth. It can be displayed the information of specified destination address routings, all static routings and all routings. If you do not input the parameter, it will display all routings information.

Display Routing Table Information

operation	command	remark
Display routing table	show ip route [<i>ip-address [mask]</i> static rip ospf]	
Display ECMP routing table	show ip route ecmp [<i>ip-address [mask]</i>	

	static rip ospf]	
Display static routing backup table	show ip route priority static	

Note:

ip-address: the destination address. In addition, it is dot-decimal notation format.

mask: the destination network segment presented with IP address. In addition, it is dot-decimal notation format.

static: display all static routing tables

rip: display all rip routing tables

ospf: display all ospf routing tables

priority: the priority of the static routing table. The smaller the value is, the higher priority it will be.

24.3 Configuration Example

! add a network routing to 192.168.0.100, set 10.11.0.254 as next-hop

OptiWay(config)#ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.0.0 10.11.0.254

! delete a network routing to 192.168.0.100

OptiWay(config)#no ip route 192.168.0.100 255.255.0.0

! delete all static routing

OptiWay(config)#no ip route static all

! display the ECMP routing information of 192.168.0.100

OptiWay(config)#show ip route ecmp 192.168.0.100

! display all ECMP routing information

OptiWay(config)#show ip route ecmp

! display all ECMP routing information of RIP

OptiWay(config)#show ip route ecmp rip

! display all ECMP routing information of OSPF

OptiWay(config)#show ip route ecmp ospf

! display the routing information of 192.168.0.100

OptiWay(config)#show ip route 192.168.0.100

! display all routing information

OptiWay(config)#show ip route

! display all rip information

OptiWay(config)#show ip route rip

! display all ospf information

OptiWay(config)#show ip route ospf

25.RIP Configuration

25.1 RIP Overview

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is a routing protocol based on the Distance-Vector (D-V) algorithm and has seen wide deployment. It exchanges routing information by sending route update packets over the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) every 30 seconds. If having not received a route update packet from the peer router within 180 seconds, the local router marks all the routes from the peer router as unreachable. If no update packet is received from the peer router yet in 120 seconds after a route is marked as unreachable, the local router deletes the route from its routing table.

RIP uses Hop Count as a routing metric to measure the distance from a destination host. In a RIP network, Hop Count is 0 if a router is directly connected with a network and 1 if a route needs to traverse a router before reaching the destination network, and so on. To restrain the route convergence time, RIP stipulates that Hop Count is an integer ranging from 0 to 15. The distance is considered infinite if Hop Count is larger than or equal to 16. In this case, the destination network or host is unreachable.

RIP has two versions: RIP-1 and RIP-2 (support for plaintext authentication).

To improve routing performance and avoid routing loops, RIP presents the concepts of Split Horizon and Poison Reverse.

Each RIP router manages one routing database, which contains all the destination reachable routing entries on a network. These routing entries include the following information:

Destination address: IP address of a host or network;

Next-hop address: address of a next router on the route to a destination;

Outbound interface: interface from which packets are forwarded;

Metric value: cost of a route from the local router to a destination, which is an integer from 0 to 16.

Timer: time counted from the last modification of a routing entry. The timer is zeroed every time the routing entry is modified.

The RIP startup and operation procedure is described as follows:

(1) Upon RIP startup on a router, the router broadcasts a request packet to its neighboring routers. After receiving the request packet, the neighboring routers (with RIP started) return a response packet which contains the information about their respective local routing tables.

(2) Upon receipt of the response packets, the router that sends the request packet modifies its

local routing table.

(3) RIP broadcasts or multicasts the local routing table to its neighboring routers every 30s. The neighboring routers maintain their local routes to select a best route and then broadcast or multicast the modification to their respective neighboring networks, so that the routing update will eventually take effect globally. RIP employs a timeout mechanism to process expired routes, ensuring that the routes are latest and valid. As an interior routing protocol, RIP helps acquaint routers with the network-wide routing information because of these mechanisms.

RIP has been accepted as one of the standards which regulates the route transmission between a router and a host. Layer3 OLTs forward IP packets across a LAN the same way as routers. Therefore, RIP is also widely deployed on L3 OLTs. It is applicable to most campus networks and regional networks with a simple structure and good continuity but not recommended in complex large networks.

25.2 RIP Configuration

25.2.1 Enable /Disable RIP Mode

enable /disable RIP mode

operation	command	remark
Enable RIP mode	router rip	-
Disable RIP mode	no router rip	-

25.2.2 Specify the IP Network Segment to Run RIP

By default, an interface does not send or receive RIP packets until the IP network segment to run RIP is specified by the administrator even if RIP is enabled on the interface.

Specify the IP network segment to run RIP

operation	command	remark
Specify the IP network segment to enable RIP	network ip-address	The ip should be interface ip
Specify the IP network segment to disable RIP	no network ip-address	-

25.2.3 Specify the RIP Operation State for an Interface

In interface configuration mode, the RIP operation state can be specified for an interface, for example, whether to run RIP on the interface (whether to enable the interface to send and receive RIP update packets) and you can also specify to send (or receive) RIP update packets individually.

Specify the RIP operation state for an interface

operation	command	remark
Specify the interface to enable RIP	ip rip work	-
Specify the interface to disable RIP	no ip rip work	-
Allow the interface to receive RIP packets.	ip rip input	
Forbid the interface to receive RIP packets.	no ip rip input	
Allow the interface to send RIP packets.	ip rip output	
Forbid the interface to send RIP packets.	no ip rip output	

25.2.4 Specify the RIP Version for an Interface

RIP has two versions: RIP-1 and RIP-2. You can specify the version of the RIP packets to be processed by an interface.

RIP-1 packets are transmitted in broadcast mode. RIP-2 packets may be transmitted in either broadcast or multicast mode. The multicast mode is used by default. In RIP-2, the multicast address is 224.0.0.9.

When the multicast mode is used, non-RIP hosts in the same network will not receive RIP broadcast packets and RIP-1 hosts will not receive or process the RIP-2 routes with a subnet mask. A RIP-2 interface can also adopt broadcast and receive the RIP-1 broadcast packets.

Specify the RIP version for an interface

operation	command	remark
Perform the following configuration in interface configuration mode	ip rip version 1	-
Set the RIP operation mode to RIP-2 multicast.	ip rip version 2 mcast	-
Set the RIP operation mode to RIP-2 broadcast.	ip rip version 2 bcst	
Delete the RIP version and uses RIP-1 by default.	no ip rip version	

Description:

A RIP-1 interface can send and receive RIP-1 broadcast packets. A RIP-2 broadcast interface can receive RIP-1 packets and RIP-2 broadcast packets but not RIP-2 multicast packets. A RIP-2

multicast interface can send and receive RIP-2 multicast packets.

25.2.5 Enable the Host Route Function

The RIP packets received by a route may sometimes contain host route entries, which are not conducive to routing and addressing but occupy a great amount of network resource. This function is designed to determine whether a OLT receives the host route entries in RIP packets.

Enable the Host Route Function

operation	command	remark
Enter RIP mode	router rip	
Receive host routing	host-route	-
Not receive host routing	no host-route	-

25.2.6 Enable the Route Aggregation Function

Route aggregation consolidates the routes on different subnets of a natural network segment into one route with a natural mask and sends the route to another network segment. This function minimizes both the number of entries in a routing table and the amount of information that needs to be exchanged.

RIP-1 sends only the routes with a natural mask, that is, aggregate routes. RIP-2 supports the subnet mask. To broadcast all the subnet routes, you should disable the route aggregation function of RIP-2.

Enable the Route Aggregation Function

operation	command	remark
Enter RIP mode	router rip	
Perform routing aggregation dynamically	auto-summary	-
Do not perform routing aggregation	no auto-summary	-

25.2.7 Configure RIP Packet Authentication

RIP-1 does not support packet authentication. A RIP-2 interface, however, can be configured with packet authentication in plaintext or MD5.

Configure RIP Packet Authentication

operation	command	remark
Configure plaintext authentication under the interface configuration	ip rip authentication simple <i>password</i>	-

mode		
Configure MD5 authentication under the interface configuration mode	ip rip authentication md5 key-id <i>key-id</i> key-string <i>key-string</i>	
Disable authentication function	no ip rip authentication	-

25.2.8 Configure Split Horizon

Split horizon is designed to prevent the routes learned on an interface from being sent through the interface, which avoids routing loops. This function must be disabled in some special situations to ensure correct route advertisement at the cost of advertisement efficiency. By default, split horizon can be enabled on an interface.

Configure Split Horizon

operation	command	remark
Enter interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface vid supervlan-interface id}	
Enable split horizon	ip rip split	-
Disable split horizon	no ip rip split	-

25.2.9 Set an Additional Routing Metric

The additional can routing metric value is added to RIP routes on an inbound or outbound interface. It does not change the routing metric value of routes in the routing table but adds a designated metric value to the routes to be sent or received by an interface.

Set an Additional Routing Metric

operation	command	remark
Configure an additional routing metric value for routes when receives the RIP packets	ip rip metricin <i>value</i>	-
Forbid an additional routing metric value for routes when receives the RIP packets	no ip rip metricin	-
Configure an additional routing metric value for routes in the RIP packets to be sent.	ip rip metricout <i>value</i>	
Forbid the interface to set an additional routing metric value for routes in the RIP packets to be sent.	no ip rip metricout	

25.2.10 Define a Prefix List

A prefix list is identified by a prefix list name, and may contain multiple entries, each of which corresponds to a network prefix identified by a sequence number. The sequence number indicates the matching sequence of a network prefix.

During prefix matching, the OLT checks the entries in ascending order of sequence numbers. If an entry is matched, it is permitted by the current prefix list and will not be matched next time.

Note: By default, if more than one prefix list entry has been defined, at least one permit entry should be available. The deny entries can be defined in advance so that the routes that do not meet the condition are filtered quickly. However, if all the entries are prefixed by deny, no route will be permitted by the address prefix list. You are advised to define an entry permit 0.0.0.0/0 after defining multiple deny entries, so that all the routes meeting the condition are permitted.

Alternatively, you can run the `ip prefix-list default` command to change the default configuration. For details, see the description of this command in a command line manual.

Define a Prefix List

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	<code>configure terminal</code>	
Configure prefix-lis	<code>ip prefix-list name seq seq_number {permit deny} ip-address Ip prefix ge Ip prefix le Ip prefix</code>	-
Delete specified prefix-lis	<code>no ip prefix-list name {permit deny}</code>	-
Delete all prefix-lis	<code>no ip prefix-list all</code>	
Configure the matching mode when there is no prefix list or no matching item	<code>ip prefix-list default</code>	
Configure the matching mode to be default value when there is no prefix list or no matching item	<code>no ip prefix-list default</code>	

25.2.11 Configure Route Redistribution

Routes of protocols other than RIP can be imported into RIP.

In an Ethernet OLT, connected, static, and OSPF routes can be imported into RIP.

Configure Route Redistribution

operation	command	remark
Enter RIP mode	<code>router rip</code>	
Perform the following configuration under RIP mode	<code>redistribute { connected static ospf } metric metric prefix-list list</code>	-
Perform the following configuration under RIP mode	<code>no redistribute { connected static ospf }</code>	Delete route redistribution

25.2.12 Configure External Route Aggregation

This configuration can be able to aggregate the external route which is imported by route redistribution.

Configure external route aggregation

operation	command	remark
Enter RIP mode	router rip	
Perform the following configuration under RIP mode	summary-address <i>address mask</i>	-
Perform the following configuration under RIP mode	no summary-address <i>address mask</i>	Delete route aggregation

25.2.13 Configure Route Filtering

Policies and rules can be configured to filter incoming and outgoing routes based on an address prefix list. In addition, you can configure that only the RIP packets from a specific neighboring Ethernet OLT can be received.

Configure Route Filtering

operation	command	remark
Enter RIP mode	router rip	
Configure prefix list	distribute-list prefix-list <i>prefix-list {in out }</i>	-
Only receive the specified RIP packet of Ethernet OLT	distribute-list gateway <i>prefix-list in</i>	
Delete prefix list	no distribute-list prefix-list <i>prefix-list {in out }</i>	

25.2.14 Display RIP Configurations

Display RIP Configurations

operation	command	remark
Display the RIP packet statistics information.	show ip rip	-
Display the RIP interface configuration, such as the version and authentication information.	show ip rip interface	-
Display RIP routing tables.	show ip route rip	
Display the ECMP routes of RIP.	show ip route ecmp rip	

25.3 Examples

25.3.1 Configuration Examples

! To configure RIP to deny host routes, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#no host-route

! To configure plaintext authentication on VLAN interface 3 and set keyword to be Switch, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip rip authentication simple Switch

! To forbid VLAN interface 3 to receive RIP packets, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#no ip rip input

! To set the additional routing metric value to 1 for RIP packets received by VLAN interface 3, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip rip metricin 1

! To set the additional routing metric value to 1 for RIP packets sent by VLAN interface 3, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip rip metricout 1

! To forbid VLAN interface 3 to send RIP packets, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#no ip rip output

! To enable split horizon on VLAN interface 3 towards RIP packet sending, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip rip split

! To configure VLAN interface 3 to run RIP-2 multicast, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip rip version 2 mcast

! To allow VLAN interface 3 to send and receive RIP packets, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip rip work

! To specify that RIP runs on the network segment 192.1.1.1/24, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#network 192.1.1.1

! To enable RIP, run the following command:
OptiWay(config)#router rip

! To disable RIP, run the following command:
OptiWay(config)#no router rip

! To deny all the routes (including subnet routes) destined for 192.168.1.0/24 by configuring the prefix list, run the following command:
OptiWay(config)#ip prefix-list pflst001 deny 192.168.1.0 24
OptiWay(config)#ip prefix-list pflst001 permit 0.0.0.0 0

! To configure the matching mode to permit if no matching entry exists in the prefix list, run the following command:
OptiWay(config)#ip prefix-list default entry-rule permit

! To display the entire prefix lists currently available, run the following command:
OptiWay(config)#show ip prefix-list

! To import OSPF routes to RIP, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#redistribute ospf

! To apply the prefix list pflst001 to outgoing routes, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#distribute-list prefix-list pflst001 out

! To display the RIP statistics on L3 interfaces, run the following command:
OptiWay(config)#show ip rip

! To display the RIP configuration of L3 interfaces, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#show ip rip interface

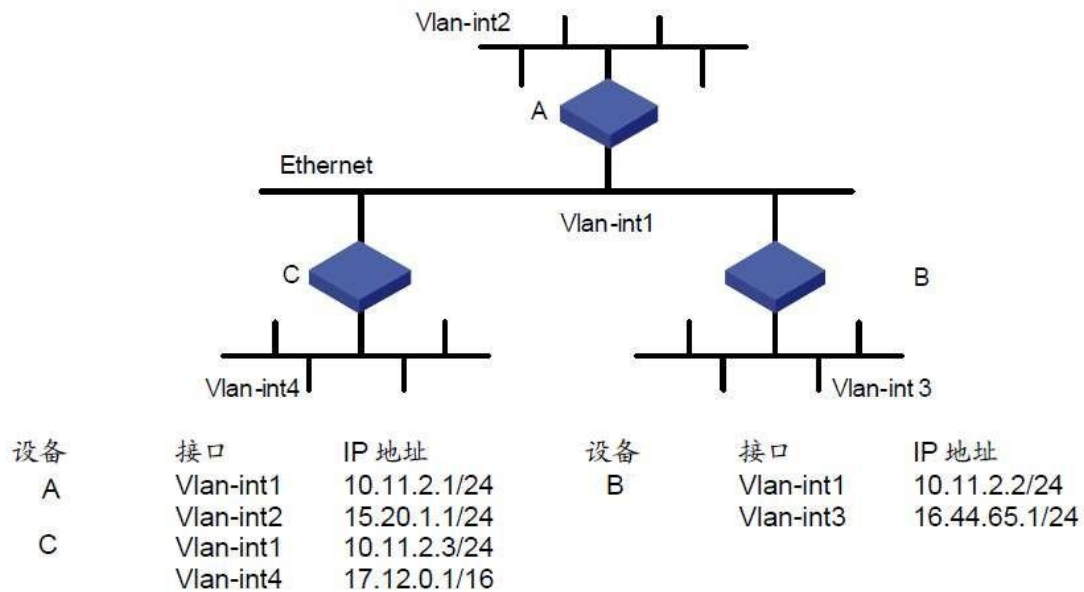
! To display the RIP configuration of L3 interface 1, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#show ip rip interface vlan-interface 1

25.3.2 Application Examples

1. Network requirements

As shown in the following figure: OLTC connects with subnet 17.12.0.0 via Ethernet interface. The Ethernet interface of OLTA and OLTB connect with network 15.20.1.0 and 16.44.65.0 respectively. OLTC connects with OLTA and OLTB via Ethernet 10.11.2.0. Configure RIP router protocol correctly to ensure the network that OLTC connects with OLTA and OLTB can be able to interwork.

Network diagram



Network diagram of RIP typical configuration

3. Configuration steps

Note:

The following configuration only lists the operations which relate to RIP. Please ensure that the Ethernet link layer can work normally and the IP of each VLAN interface has been configured before performing the following configuration.

(1) Configure OLTA

```
OptiWay#
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#router rip
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#network 10.11.2.1
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#network 15.20.1.1
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#
```

(2) Configure OLT B

```
OptiWay#
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#router rip
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#network 10.11.2.2
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#network 16.44.65.1
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#
```

(3) Configure OLT C

```
OptiWay#
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#router rip
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#network 10.11.2.3
```

```
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#network 17.12.0.1  
OptiWay(config-router-rip)#
```

26.OSPF Configuration

26.1 OSPF Overview

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is an interior routing protocol, which is developed by IETF based on the link state detection and shortest path first technologies. In an IP network, OSPF dynamically discovers and advertise routes by collecting and transmitting the link states of autonomous systems (ASs). It supports interface-based packet authentication for purposes of route

calculation security and employs IP multicast to send and receive packets.

Each OSPF router maintains a database that describes the topological structure of an AS. The database is a collection of link-state advertisements (LSAs) of all the routers. Every router always broadcasts the local state information across the entire AS. If two or more routers exist in a multi-access network, a designated router (DR) and a backup designated router (BDR) must be elected. The DR is responsible for broadcasting the LSAs of the network. With a DR, a multi-address access network may require less neighbor relationships to be established between routers. OSPF allows an AS to be divided into areas, between which routing information is further abstracted. As a result, smaller network bandwidth will be occupied.

OSPF uses four types of routes, which are listed in order of priority as follows:

Intra-area routes

Inter-area routes

Type 1 external routes

Type 2 external routes

Intra-area and inter-area routes describe the network structure of an AS, while external routes depict how routes are distributed to destinations outside an AS. Generally, type 1 external routes are based on the information imported by OSPF from other interior routing protocols and comparable to OSPF routes in routing cost; type 2 external routes are based on the information imported by OSPF from exterior routing protocols and the costs of such routes are far greater than those of OSPF routes. Therefore, route calculation only takes the external costs into consideration.

Based on the link state database (LSDB), each router builds a shortest path tree with itself as the root, which presents the routes to every node in an AS. An external route emerges as a leaf node and can also be marked by the router that broadcasts the external route so that additional information about an AS is recorded.

All the OSPF areas are connected to the backbone area, which is identified by 0.0.0.0. OSPF areas must be logically continuous. To achieve this end, virtual connection is introduced to the backbone area to ensure the logical connectivity of areas even if they are physically separated.

All the routers in an area must accept the parameter settings of the area. Therefore, the configuration of routers in the same area must be performed in consideration of the parameter settings of the area. A configuration error may lead to the failure of information transfer between adjacent routers and even routing failures or routing loops.

26.2 OSPF Detailed Configuration

26.2.1 Enable/Disable OSPF Configuration

OSPF basic configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration	configure terminal	

mode		
Enable ospf	router ospf	-
Disable ospf	no router ospf	-

26.2.2 Configure the ID of a Router

The router ID is a 32-bit unsigned integer and the only one label of a router in AS. Therefore, user should configure the router ID. When configure the router ID manually, you should ensure that any two router's IDs in AS are different. Generally, the router ID is in line with the IP address of this router's certain interface.

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure router id	router id <i>router-id</i>	-

When performing the network planning, you should choose the router ID and manually configure it so as to ensure the stability of OSPF.

The smallest IP address in the interface IP will be selected to be the router ID by default.

26.2.3 Specify an Interface and Area ID

OSPF divides an AS into different areas, based on which routers are logically classified into different groups. Area border routers (ABRs) may belong to different areas. A network segment belongs to only one area, that is, the homing area of an OSPF interface must be specified. An area is identified by an area ID. Routes between areas are transmitted by ABRs.

In addition, all the routers in an area must unanimously accept the parameter settings of the area. Therefore, the configuration of routers in the same area must be performed in consideration of the parameter settings of the area. A configuration error may lead to the failure of information transfer between adjacent routers and even routing failures or routing loops.

OSPF related parameter configuration

operation	command	remark
Run the command in OSPF configuration mode.	router ospf	
Specify area for IP interface	network address wildcard-mask area area-id	
Cancel to specify area for IP interface	no network address wildcard-mask area area-id	
Configure the authentication type for an area.	area <i>area-id</i> authentication [message-digest]	
Restore the authentication type	no area <i>area-id</i> authentication	

of an interface to no authentication.		
---------------------------------------	--	--

26.2.4 Configure the Authentication Type for an Area

When in the same area, the authentication types of all routers should be the same. (MD5 authentication and plaintext authentication are supported.)

operation	command	remark
Run the command in OSPF configuration mode.	router ospf	
Configure the authentication type for an area.	area <i>area-id</i> authentication [message-digest]	
Restore the authentication type of an interface to no authentication.	no area <i>area-id</i> authentication	

26.2.5 Set a Password for Packet Authentication

OSPF supports MD5 authentication or plaintext authentication between two adjacent routers.

operation	command	remark
Enter interface configuration mode	interface { vlan-interface <i>vid</i> supervlan-interface <i>id</i> }	
Set a password for plaintext authentication.	ip ospf authentication-key <i>password</i>	
Disable plaintext authentication.	no ip ospf authentication-key	
Set a password for MD5 authentication.	ip ospf message-digest-key <i>key-id</i> md5 <i>key</i>	
Disable MD5 authentication.	no ip ospf message-digest-key	

26.2.6 Configure OSPF Interface Type

OSPF calculates routes based on the topological structure of the network adjacent to the local

router. Each router describes the topology of its adjacent network and transmits it to the other routers. According to the link layer protocol, OSPF classifies networks into the following four types:

Broadcast networks: When Ethernet or FDDI is used as the link layer protocol, OSPF considers that the network type is broadcast by default.

Non Broadcast MultiAccess (NBMA) networks: When ATM is used as the link layer protocol, OSPF considers that the network type is NBMA by default.

Point-to-Multipoint networks: This network type will be considered as default in no case. It is always a substitute of other network types through forcible change. An NBMA network that is not fully meshed is often changed to a point-to-multipoint network.

Point-to-Point networks: When PPP, LAPB, or POS is used as the link layer protocol, OSPF considers that the network type is Point-to-Point by default.

The ATM network is a typical NBMA network. A polling interval can be configured to specify the interval of sending Hello packets before a router establishes a neighbor relationship with its neighboring router.

On a broadcast network incapable of multi-address access, you can configure the interface type to nonbroadcast.

If some routers are not directly reachable on an NBMA network, you can configure the interface type to point-to-multipoint.

If a router has only one peer router on an NBMA network, you can set the interface type to point-to-point.

The differences between an NBMA network and a point-to-multipoint network are as follows:

In OSPF, an NBMA network refers to a non-broadcast multi-access network that is fully meshed. A point-to-multipoint network may not be fully meshed.

A DR and a BDR must be elected on an NBMA network but are not involved on a point-to-multipoint network.

NBMA is a default network type. For example, if the link layer protocol is ATM, OSPF considers that the network type is NBMA by default no matter whether the network is fully meshed. Point-to-multipoint is not a default network type. No link layer protocol is viewed as a point-to-multipoint protocol. You can use this network type through a forcible change. An NBMA network that is not fully meshed is often changed to a point-to-multipoint network.

On an NBMA network, packets are transmitted in unicast mode, which requires you to configure neighbor relationship manually. On a point-to-multipoint network, packets are transmitted in multicast mode.

An Ethernet OLT uses Ethernet as the link layer protocol, so OSPF regards that the network type is broadcast. Do not change the network type of an Ethernet OLT at discretion.

Related configuration of OSPF interface

operation	command	remark
Enter interface configuration	interface { vlan-interface <i>vid</i> supervlan-interface <i>id</i> }	

mode		
Set the network type of an interface.	ip ospf network { broadcast non-broadcast point-to-multipoint point-to-point }	-
Restore the network type of an interface to the default value.	no ip ospf network	-
Set the cost of sending packets through a VLAN interface.	ip ospf cost cost	
Restore the packet sending cost of a VLAN interface to the default value.	no ip ospf cost	
Set the priority of an interface in DR election.	ip ospf priority value	
Restore the default priority of an interface.	no ip ospf priority	
Set the interval of sending Hello packets for an interface.	ip ospf hello-interval seconds	
Restore the interval of sending Hello packets for an interface to the default value.	no ip ospf hello-interval	
Set the timeout time of the neighboring router.	ip ospf dead-interval seconds	
Restore the timeout time of the neighboring router to the default value.	no ip ospf dead-interval	
Set the interval of LSA retransmission between two adjacent routers.	ip ospf retransmit-interval seconds	
Restore the interval of LSA retransmission between two adjacent routers to the default value.	no ip ospf retransmit-interval	
Set the time for sending a link state update packet.	ip ospf transmit-delay seconds	
Restore the time for sending a link state update packet to the default value.	no ip ospf transmit-delay	
Set a password for plaintext authentication.	ip ospf authentication-key password	
Disable plaintext authentication.	no ip ospf authentication-key	
Set a password for MD5 authentication.	ip ospf message-digest-key key-id md5 key	
Disable MD5 authentication.	no ip ospf message-digest-key	

26.2.7 OSPF Area Related Configuration

A stub area is a special LSA area in which ABRs do not distribute the external routes they have received. In stub areas, both the size of routing tables and the amount of the routing information are drastically reduced.

Any area that meets certain conditions can be configured into a stub area. Generally, a stub area is located at the border of an AS. It may be a non-backbone area with only one ABR or a non-backbone area with multiple ABRs between which no virtual connection is configured.

To make a stub area reachable for other ASs, the ABR in the stub area generates a default route (0.0.0.0) and advertises it to non-ABR routers in this area.

When configuring a stub area, note the following points:

A backbone area cannot be a stub area and a virtual connection is not allowed in a stub area.

All the routers in a stub area must be configured to indicate that they are located in a stub area.

No ASBR is allowed in a stub area, that is, routes from outside the AS where the stub area resides cannot be advertised within the stub area.

OSPF area related configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter OSPF protocol configuration mode	router ospf	
Configure a stub area.	area area-id stub [no-summary]	-
Cancel the stub area configuration.	no area area-id stub	-
Configure the cost of the default route to a stub area.	area area-id default-cost cost	
Cancel the cost configuration for the default route to a stub area.	no area area-id default-cost	
Configure an NSSA area.	area area-id nssa [no-summary]	
Cancel the NSSA area configuration.	no area area-id nssa	
Configure the cost of the default route to an NSSA area.	area area-id default-cost cost	
Cancel the cost configuration for the default route to an NSSA area.	no area area-id default-cost	
Configure route aggregation in	area area-id range address mask [advertise 	

an OSPF area.	notadvertise]	
Remove route aggregation in an OSPF area.	no area area-id range address mask	
Configure external router aggregation and broadcast this aggregation.	summary-address address mask tag	
Configure external router aggregation but not broadcast this aggregation.	summary-address address masknotadvertise tag	
Cancel external router aggregation	no summary-address address mask	
Create and configures a virtual connection.	area area-idvirtual-link router-id [{ hello-interval seconds retransmit- interval seconds transmit-delay seconds dead-interval seconds { authentication-key password message-digest-key keyidmd5 key } } *]	
Cancel a virtual connection.	no area area-idvirtual-link router-id	
Import routes of other protocols into OSPF.	redistribute protocol [metric metric] [type {1 2 }] [tag tag-value][prefix-listprefix-list-name]	
Disable the import of routes of other protocols into OSPF.	no redistribute protocol	
Import the default route to OSPF.	default-information originate [always] [metricmetric-value] [typetype-value]	
Disable the import of the default route.	no default-information originate	
Configures a default metric value for reception of external routes.	default redistribute metric metric	
Cancel the default metric value configuration for reception of external routes.	no default redistribute metric	
Configure the default type of external routes to be received.	default redistribute type { 1 2 }	
Cancel the default type configuration for the external routes to be received.	no default redistribute type	By default, the metric value is 1 and type is 2 for the external routes to be received by an OSPF router.
Filter the learned routes.	ip ospf distribute-list prefix-list prefix-list-name in no ip ospf distribute-list prefix-list in	
Filter the advertised routes.	ip ospf distribute-list prefix-list prefix-list-name out no ip ospf distribute-list prefix-list out	
Receive the routes from a	ip ospf distribute-list gateway prefix-list-name in	

specified neighboring Ethernet router.	no ip ospf distribute-list gateway in	
Enable BFD for link state monitoring.	ip ospf bfd	
Disable BFD.	no ip ospf bfd	

26.3 Configuration Example

! To configure MD5 authentication for OSPF area 1, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 0.0.0.1 authentication message-digest

! To configure the cost of the default route 192.168.0.100 to 10, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 192.168.0.100 default-cost 10

! To aggregate the routes 202.38.160.0/24 and 202.38.180.0/24 into a route 202.38.0.0/16, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 202.38.160.3 255.255.255.0 area 1.1.1.1
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 202.38.180.3 255.255.255.0 area 1.1.1.1
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 1.1.1.1 range 202.38.0.0 255.255.0.0

! To configure area 1.1.1.1 as a stub area, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 1.1.1.1 stub

! To configure area 1.1.1.1 as an NSSA area, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 1.1.1.1 nssa

! To configure a virtual connection, for which the transit area is 1.1.1.1 and router-id of the peer router is 10.11.5.2, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 1.1.1.1 virtual-link 10.11.5.2

! To configure that an ASE LSA is generated for a default route if any, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#default-information originate

! To configure that an ASE LSA is generated for the default route and advertised to OSPF routing domains even if no default route exists, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#default-information originate always

! To set the default routing metric value of an imported external route to 10, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#default redistribute metric 10

! To configure that OSPF imports type 1 external routes by default, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#default redistribute type 1

! To set the password for plaintext authentication on VLAN interface 3 to abc123, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf authentication-key abc123

! To set the cost of running OSPF on VLAN interface 3 to 10, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf cost 10

! To set the timeout time of the neighboring router on VLAN interface 3 to 60s, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf dead-interval 60

! To set the interval of transmitting OSPF Hello packets for VLAN interface 3 to 15s, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf hello-interval 15

! To set the password for MD5 authentication on VLAN interface 3 to abc123, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf message-digest-key 12 md5 abc123

! To configure VLAN interface 2 as a non-broadcast interface, run the following command:
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip ospf network non-broadcast

! To set the priority of VLAN interface 3 to 100, run the following command:

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf priority 100
 ! To set the interval of retransmitting LSAs between VLAN interface 3 and its adjacent routers to 8s, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf retransmit-interval 8
 ! To set the LSA transmission delay of VLAN interface 3 to 3s, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-3)#ip ospf transmit-delay 3
 ! To run OSPF on the interfaces whose primary IP address is 192.168.0.100 and inverse mask is 0.0.0.255 and set the ID of the area where these interfaces reside to 1.1.1.1, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.0.100 0.0.0.255 area 1.1.1.1
 ! To import RIP routes into OSPF, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#redistribute rip
 ! To use address prefix lists to match the routes learned by VLAN interface 2, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip ospf distribute-list prefix-list check in
 ! To enable OSPF BFD on VLAN interface 2, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip ospf bfd
 ! To set the router ID of a OLT to 192.168.0.100, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#router id 192.168.0.100
 ! To enable OSPF on a OLT, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#router ospf
 ! To disable OSPF on a OLT, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#no router ospf
 ! To display OSPF information, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf
 ! To display the information of OSPF border routers, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf border-routers
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#show ip ospf cumulative
 ! To display the information of OSPF LSDBs, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf database
 ! To display the information of OSPF errors, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#show ip ospf error
 ! To display the information of OSPF interfaces, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf interface
 ! To display the information of all the OSPF neighbors, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf neighbor
 ! To display the information of an OSPF request list, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf request-list
 ! To display the information of an OSPF retransmission list, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf retrans-list
 ! To display the information of an OSPF virtual connection, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf virtual-link
 ! To display the router ID, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show router id
 ! To display the configured prefix lists, run the following command:
 OptiWay(config)#show ip ospf distribute-link

26.4 Application Example

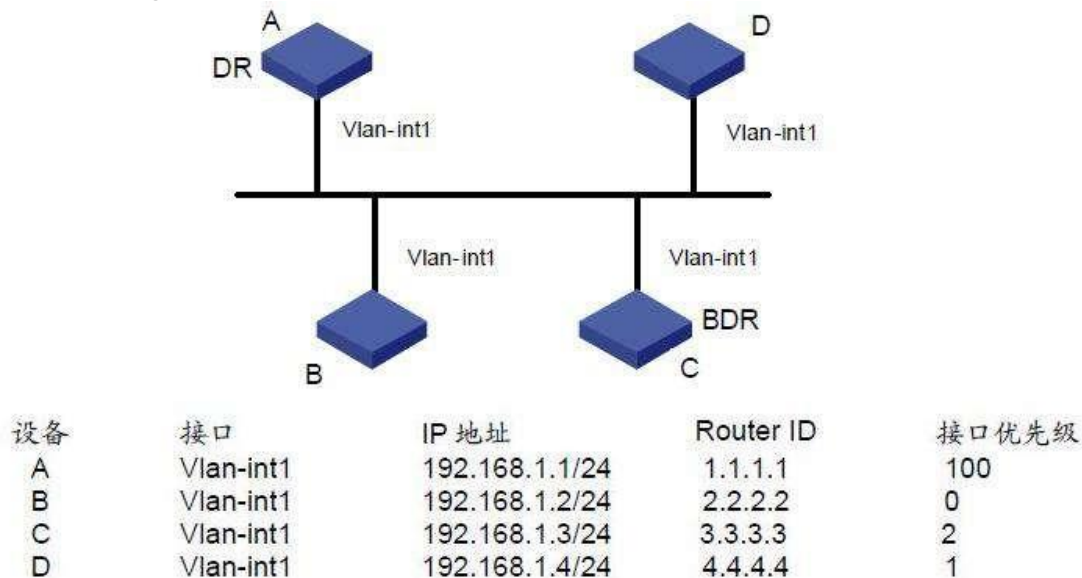
A) Configure the DR selection of OSPF priority

1. Network requirements

OLTA, OLTB, OLTC and OLTD run OSPF protocol in the same network segment, as shown

below. Make sure to perform the right configuration to ensure OLTA to be DR, OLTC to be BDR (OLTA possesses the highest priority of 100, so it is selected as DR; OLTC possesses the second highest priority of 2, so it is selected as BDR; the priority of OLTB is 0, so it cannot be DR; OLTD has no priority, so its value is 1 by default).

2. Network diagram



Network diagram for DR selection of OSPF priority

3. Configuration steps

(1). Configure OLT A

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#router id 1.1.1.1
OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 area 0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip ospf priority 100
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#
```

(2). Configure OLT B

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#router id 2.2.2.2
OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 area 0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip ospf priority 0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#
```

(3). Configure OLT C

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
```

```

OptiWay(config)#router id 3.3.3.3
OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0 area 0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip ospf priority 2
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#

```

(4). Configure OLTD

```

OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#router id 4.4.4.4
OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.4 255.255.255.0 area 0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#exit
OptiWay(config)#

```

Run the command of show ip ospf neighbor in OLTA to display OSPF neighbors. If the entire neighbor's state is "full", it means that OLTA has adjointed with all its neighbors. OLTA is DR, whereas OLTC is BDR and all the other neighbors are DROther (DROther means that they are neither DR or BDR.)

Change the priority of OLTB to be 200

```

OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip ospf priority 0

```

Run the command of show ip ospf neighbor in OLT A to display OSPF neighbors. The priority of OLTB will become 200, but it is not the DR. Turn off OLTA, and then run the command of show ip ospf neighbor in OLTD to display OSPF neighbors. You will find OLTC turns into DR while OLTB becomes BDR.

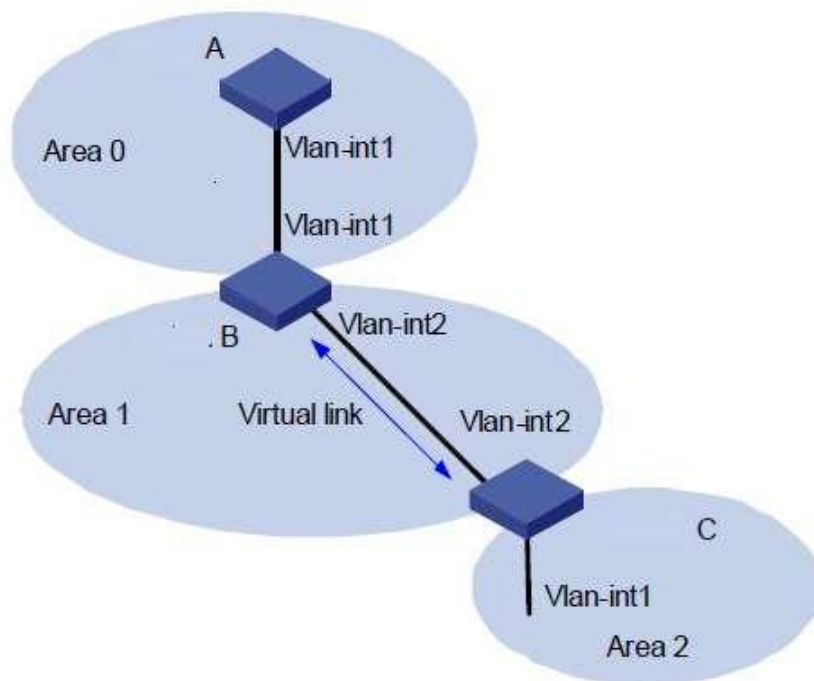
If all OLTs are moved away firstly and then added again, OLTB will be selected to be DR with the priority of 200, and OLTA will be selected to be BDR with the priority of 100. If you turn off all OLTs and then reboot the OLTs, it will have a new selection of DR/BDR.

B) Configure OSPF virtual connection

1. Network requirements

There is no direct connection between area 2 and area 0. Area 1 is asked to act as a transportation zone to connect area 2 with area 0. Therefore, there should be a virtual link between OLTB and OLTC in area 1.

2. Network diagram



设备	接口	IP 地址	Router ID
A	Vlan-int1	192.168.1.1/24	1.1.1.1
B	Vlan-int1	192.168.1.2/24	2.2.2.2
	Vlan-int2	193.168.1.2/24	
C	Vlan-int1	155.100.1.1/24	3.3.3.3
	Vlan-int2	193.168.1.1/24	

Network diagram of OSPF virtual link

3. Configuration steps

(1). Configure OLT A

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#router id 1.1.1.1
OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 area 0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#exit
OptiWay(config)#
```

(2) Configure OLT B

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#vlan 2
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 2
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip address 193.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#exit
OptiWay(config)#router id 2.2.2.2
OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 area0
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 193.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 area1
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3
```

```
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#exit
OptiWay(config)#
```

(3) Configure OLT C

```
OptiWay#configure terminal
OptiWay(config)#vlan 2
OptiWay(config-if-vlan)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 155.100.1.1 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 2
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip address 193.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#exit
OptiWay(config)#router id 3.3.3.3
OptiWay(config)#router ospf
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 155.100.1.1 255.255.255.0 area2
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#network 193.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 area1
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2
OptiWay(config-router-ospf)#exit
OptiWay(config)#
```

27.BGP Configuration

27.1 BGP Overview

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a kind of dynamic routing protocol between autonomous systems. Its basic function is to automatically exchange loop-free routing information between autonomous systems. By exchanging reachable information with the attributes of autonomous system (AS), BGP constructs the topology of the autonomous system.

BGP Protocol

BGP has the following features:

As an exterior gateway protocol, BGP focuses on the control of route distribution and select the best route among the ASs.

BGP adopts TCP as its transport layer protocol (Listening port number is 179), improving the protocol reliability.

BGP performing the routing selection in inter-domain, so it asks for high protocol stability. Therefore, it adopts TCP protocol to ensure the stability of BGP protocol.

BGP peers must be logically connected, and they should connect with TCP. Port number is 179 and the local port number is optional.

BGP supports CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) .

When BGP routes are updated, BGP only sends updated routes, which greatly reduces the bandwidth occupied by BGP routes. It is suitable for spreading a large amount of routing information on the Internet.

BGP is a kind of Distance-Vector routing protocol.

The design of BGP avoids loop circuit:

Inter-AS: BGP identifies the AS with AS -path information. The routing with the local AS number will be discarded so as to avoid loop circuit.

AS interior: The routing which BGP learned from AS interior no longer inform BGP neighbor who in AS interior so as to avoid loop circuit.

BGP provides various routing strategies, implementing flexible filtering and choices for routing.

BGP provides prevent routing oscillation mechanism, effectively improving the stability of the Internet.

BGP is apt to expand and it adapts to the new development network.

BGP operation mode

BGP runs on a router in either of the following modes:

IBGP (Internal BGP)

EBGP (External BGP)

BGP is regarded as IBGP when deployed within an AS and as EBGP when deployed between ASs.

BGP roles:

Speaker: The router sending a BGP message is called the BGP speaker, which constantly receives or generates new routing information and advertises it to other BGP speakers. After receiving a new route advertisement from another AS, the BGP speaker distributes the route advertisement to all the other BGP speakers in the same AS if the route is better than the current one or has not been received ever.

Peer: If two BGP speakers are exchanging messages, they call each other the peer. Some peers may constitute peers group.

BGP message:

BGP running is driven by messages, which are classified as Open, Update, Notification, Keepalive and Route-Refresh.

Open message:

An Open message is the first message to be sent after setup of a TCP connection and used to establish a BGP peer relationship. BGP peer will sent Keepalive to confirm and save the connection effectiveness after receiving the Open message and performing successful negotiation. After the confirmation, BGP peer can be able to perform the exchange among the Update message, Notification message, Keepalive message and Route-Refresh message.

Update message:

An Update message is transmitted between BGP peers for routing information exchange. Update message can release multiple reachable routing information of same attribute as well as repeal multiple unreachable routings information.

- a) An Update message can release multiple reachable routings of same attribute, and those routings can be able to share one set of routing attribute. All the routing attributes included in a given Update message is suitable for all destinations (With IP prefix represent) of the Network Layer Reachability Information field.
- b) An Update message can revoke multiple unreachable routing. Each routing destination clearly defines the routing which is notified by BGP Speaker.
- c) An Update message can be only used to revoke routing. In this case, it is unnecessary to contain path attributes or NLRI (Network Layer Reachability Information). On the contrary, an Update message can be only used to notify reachable routing. In this case, it is unnecessary to carry withdrawn routing information.

Notification message:

BGP will forward Notification message to peer if BGP detected error status, and then BGP connection will be interrupted immediately.

Keepalive message:

BGP will periodically forward Keepalive message to the peer in order to keep the connection validity.

Route-Refresh message (GCOM equipment is not currently supported):

Route-Refresh message is used to notify the peer what the Route-Refresh capabilities it supports. Under the situation that all BGP enable Route-Refresh capability, the local BGP

equipment will release Route-Refresh to the peer if the routing strategies in the BGP entrance have changed. The peer will resend the routing message to local BGP equipment after receiving this message. In this case, it can perform dynamic refresh on BGP routing and apply new routing strategies under the situation without interrupting BGP connection.

BGP state machine:

There are six state in BGP finite state machine:

Idle、Connect、Active、OpenSent、

OpenConfirm and Established.

1. In Idle state, BGP is in the initial state and refuse to admit any connection request.

When BGP receives the start event, BGP launches the TCP connection with the peer, starting to connect ConnectRetry Timer, monitoring the TCP message from the peer and turning to Connect state.

2. Under Connect state, BGP decides the later operations after establishing the TCP connection.

If TCP connection is established successfully, BGP will stop connecting ConnectRetry Timer and then forward an Open message to the peer. In addition, it will turn to Opensent state.

If the TCP connection fails, BGP will reset ConnectRetry Timer, monitoring the TCP connection which sponsored by the peer, and it will turn to Active state.

If ConnectRetry Timer times out, BGP will restart ConnectRetry Timer and try to establish TCP connection with the peer. This moment, BGP will keep the Connect state.

3. Under Active state, BGP will try to establish TCP connection.

If TCP connection is established successfully, BGP will reset ConnectRetry Timer and then forward an Open message to the peer. Moreover, it will turn to Opensent state.

If ConnectRetry Timer times out, BGP will restart ConnectRetry Timer, and turn to Connect state.

If BGP try to establish TCP session with a unknown IP address, TCP connection will fail and ConnectRetry Timer will be reset. Moreover, BGP will keep the Active state.

4.OpenSent: under this state, BGP has already forwarded an Open message to the peer and now is waiting for peer's Open message.

If BGP receives the correct Open message, it will turn to OpenConfirm state.

If BGP receives the wrong Open message, it will forward a Notification message to peer and then turn to Idle state.

If BGP receives the message of TCP connection break, BGP will reset ConnectRetry Timer, monitoring the TCP connection which peer sponsors. Moreover, BGP will turn to Active state.

5.OpenConfirm: in this state, BGP is waiting for a Notification message or Keepalive message.

If BGP receives the Notification message or the message of TCP connection break, it will turn to Idle state.

If BGP receives the Keepalive message, it will turn to Established state.

6.Established: The two sides of BGP peer can be able to exchange Update message, Notification message and Keepalive message.

If BGP receives Update message or Keepalive message, it will keep the Established state.

If BGP receives Notification message, it will turn to Idle state.

There are three common states in the process of BGP peer establishing: Idle、Active、

Established.

Only when both sides of BGP peers BGP are in Established state can BGP neighbor relationship be established. The two sides exchange routing information through the Update message.

BGP processing procedures:

It adopts the following strategies when released BGP routing:

BGP Speaker only releases the optimal routing to peer if there exists more than one valid routing.

BGP Speaker will release the routing obtained from EBGP to all its BGP peers (including EBGP peer and IBGP peer).

BGP Speaker will not release the routing obtained from IBGP to its IBGP peer.

BGP Speaker will release the routing obtained from IBGP to its EBGP peer.

Once the connection established, BGP Speaker will release all his BGP routing to new peer.

Strategies of BGP routing release:

It asks to build the TCP connection between peers before establishing the BGP peer because BGP transport layer protocol is TCP protocol. BGP neighbor will negotiate related parameters via Open message to build up BGP peer relationship.

BGP neighbors will perform the exchange of the BGP routing table after the connection established. BGP protocol will not regularly update the routing table but it will incrementally update the routing table via Update message when the BGP routing changes.

BGP will forward Keepalive message to keep the BGP connection among the neighbor. If BGP finds that there are wrong states exists in the network (for example: receiving the error message), it will forward Notification message to report errors, and the BGP connection will be interrupted.

BGP Attribute:

BGP routing attribute is a set of parameters. It performs the further description on specified routing so as to make filtration and selection. In fact, the BGP routing attribute can be divided into 4 types as follow:

Well-known mandatory: It can be identified by all BGP devices and should be in Update message or the routing message will make errors.

Well-known discretionary: It can be identified by all BGP devices and it is not required to exist in Update message.

Optional transitive: It has the transferability attribute among the AS. BGP device is optional to support this attribute while it will receive this attribute and then transfer to other peers.

Optional non-transitive: If BGP device does not support this attribute, the corresponding attribute will be passed and it will not transfer to other peers.

Here are several common BGP routing attributes:

1) Origin attribute

Origin attribute is used to define the origin of path information, marking how a routing becomes a BGP routing. There are three types of origin attributes:

IGP: It possesses the highest priority, obtaining the routing information via IGP.

EGP: It possesses the next highest priority, obtaining routing information via EGP. EGP is its

Origin attribute.

Incomplete: It possesses the lowest priority, obtaining the routing information via other ways learning.

2) AS_Path attribute

AS_Path attribute records all AS numbers that a certain routing goes through from the local address to the destination address according to vector sequence.

If BGP Speaker local notifies a routing:

When BGP Speaker notifies this routing to other AS, it will add the local AS number to AS_Path list and then notify to neighbor devices via Update message.

When BGP Speaker notifies this routing to local AS, it will create an empty AS_Path list in Update message.

If BGP Speaker propagates the routing learning from the Update message of other BGP Speaker:

When BGP Speaker notifies this routing to other AS, it will add the local AS number to the front of the AS_Path list (that is the leftmost of the AS_Path list). The BGP device which receives this routing can be able to know what the ASs it will go through during the way it goes to the destination address. The adjacent AS number who is closest to the local AS ranges ahead and the other AS numbers range in sequence.

If BGP Speaker notifies this routing to local AS, it will not change the relative attributes of this routing.

There are four types of AS_Path: AS_Sequence, AS_Set, AS_Confed_Sequence and AS_Confed_Set.

AS_Sequence: It is the ordered set recording the entire ASs which routings pass by.

AS_Set: It is the AS number of unordered set. AS_Set usually applies to the scene of routing aggregation. It has no other choice but to use AS_Set to perform unordered record due to system cannot make out an ordered set after routing aggregation. No matter how many AS numbers are included in AS_Set, BGP takes their length as 1 when selecting the routing.

AS_Confed_Sequence: It is an ordered set of sub-AS.

AS_Confed_Set: It is an unordered set of sub-AS, mainly applying to the scene of route aggregation.

The function of AS_Confed_Sequence and AS_Confed_Set is not only to avoid AS routing loops but also to perform routing selection.

3) Next_Hop attribute

The attribute of BGPNext_Hop is different from IGP. It does not always the IP address of neighbor device. Generally, Next_Hop attributes conform to the following rules:

When BGP Speaker releases a certain routing to EBGp peer, it will configure the next-hop attribute of this routing to be the interface address of the BGP neighbor relationship.

When BGP Speaker releases the local starting routing to IBGP peers, it will configure the next-hop attribute of this routing to be the interface address of the BGP neighbor relationship.

When BGP Speaker releases the routing learning from EBGp peer to IBGP peer, it does not change the next-hop attribute.

4) MED

MED (Multi-Exit-Discriminator) attribute is only transferred between two adjacent ASs. Neither of these two AS will notify this attribute to any other third party AS.

MED attribute is equal to IGP Metrics, applying to judge the optimum routing when enter AS. When a device which runs BGP obtains multiple routing that has the same destination addresses but different next-hop addresses via different EBGP peers, it will select the one with the smallest MED value to be optimum routing.

5)Local_Pref attribute

Local_Pref attribute is only valid among IBGP peers, and it cannot notify other ASs. It refers to the BGP priority of the devices.

Local_Pref attribute is applied to judge the optimum routing when the traffic leaves AS. If BGP device obtains multiple routing with the same destination address but different next-hop via different IBGP peers, it will give preference to the routing which has the highest Local_Pref attribute value.

EBGP synchronizes with IBGP:

Synchronize refers to the synchronization between IBGP and IGP so as to avoid misleading external AS device. If non-BGP device exists in AS to offer transfer service, the IP message might be discarded because of the unreachable destination address.

If the synchronizing characteristics have been configured, it will check IGP routing table firstly before adding the routing table to IBGP routing and then releasing it to the peer. Only when IGP also knows this IBGP routing can it be added to routing table and then release to EBGP peer.

27.2 BGP Configuration

27.2.1 Basic Configuration

All the BGP configurations should be performed under BGP configuration mode. The first time you configure the local AS, establish the AS and then enter BGP configuration mode. The next time you configure, just enter BGP configuration mode.

BGPR outer ID uses 0.0.0.0 by default. Therefore, it asks to configure by manual.

basic configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the local AS and then enter BGP configuration mode	router bgp <i>as-num</i>	required
Configure bgp router id	[no] bgp router-id <i>router-id</i>	required
Exit bgp configuration mode	exit	optional
Delete AS	no router bgp <i>as-num</i>	optional

Show BGP information	show ip bgp	optional
----------------------	-------------	----------

27.2.2 Configure the BGP Neighbor

If AS neighbor is the same as the local AS, it is called IBGP; if not, it is called EBGP. If necessary, you can configure different related parameter for different neighbors. It adopts the global parameter by default, for example, Hold time=180s Keepalive time= 30s. You can make a strategies limit on neighbor. After finishing the configuration of BGP neighbors, DUT will try to create session with the neighbor via the same network interface ip.

configure neighbor and parameter

operation	command	remark
BGP configuration mode	---	-
Configure BGP neighbor	[no] neighbor <i>ip-address</i> remote-as <i>AS-num</i>	required
Configure the parameter of keepalive-time and hold-time	[no] neighbor <i>ip-address</i> timers <i>keepalive-time hold-time</i>	optional
Configure non-directly connected neighbor	[no] neighbor <i>ip-address</i> ebgp-multihop [TTL]	required
Configure the interval time of routing renew message	[no] neighbor <i>ip-address</i> advertisement-interval <i>time</i>	optional
Configure the self-IP address to be the next hop	[no] neighbor <i>ip-address</i> next-hop-self	optional
Configure source ip address of update message	[no] neighbor <i>ip-address</i> update-source loopback-interface <i>loopback-ip</i>	optional

27.2.3 Configure the Timer

After BGP peer established neighbor session, it will maintain the session via keepalive message. If it cannot receive keepalive message in the hold time limit, the connection will be broken. You can configure the interval of keepalive message and hold time according to the needs, and it will work on every neighbor. By default, keepalive=30s, hold time=180s. You can configure different parameters for different neighbors. For more details, please refer to the content of last chapter.

Configure the timer

operation	command	remark
BGP configuration	--	-

mode		
Configure the timer	[no] timers bgp <i>keepalive-interval hold-time</i>	optional

27.2.4 Import the Routing

BGP protocol cannot discover routing. Therefore, it needs to introduce the routing of other protocols(for example, IGP or static routing) into the BGP routing table so as to transfer these routing among AS.

It supports *Redistribute* and *Network* when BGP introduces the routing:

Redistribute means introducing the certain routing from RIP routing, OSPF routing, static routing or connected routing into BGP routing table according to protocol type.

Network is more accurate than *Redistribute*. *Network* introduces a certain routing with the specific prefix and mask into BGP routing table. There must be configured routing or the BGP table will not be allocated.

The above two approaches will not introduce the acquiescent routing, and it has the command to perform separate configurations.

Import the routing

operation	command	remark
BGP configuration mode	--	-
Import the routing	[no] redistribute { connected ospf Rip Static }	required
Import the routing and modify med	redistribute { connected ospf Rip Static } metric <i>metric-value</i>	required
Import specific routing	network { <i>a.0.0.0</i> <i>a.b.0.0</i> <i>a.b.c.0</i> } [med <i>value</i>]	optional
	network <i>a.b.c.d</i> / <i>mask-length</i> [med <i>value</i>]	optional
	network <i>a.b.c.d</i> mask <i>a.b.c.d</i> [med <i>value</i>]	optional
Delete the import specific routing	no network <i>a.b.c.d</i> [mask <i>a.b.c.d</i> [med <i>value</i>]]	required
Configure the med of import-default routing	[no]default-metric <i>metric-value</i>	optional
Import default routing	[no]default-information originate	required

Note:

“redistribute { connected |ospf |Rip |Static } metric *metric-value*” can realize to import routing and modify med at the same time, so there is no need for you to configure “redistribute { connected |ospf |Rip |Static }”. Configure either one will be OK.

27.2.5 Configure Routing Aggregation

In large and medium-sized BGP networks, BGP routing table will become very huge. Storage routing table takes up a lot of router memory resources. Moreover, routing information transmission and processing takes up a lot of network resources. In this case, using routes aggregation can greatly reduce the size of the routing table and the burden of network transfer routing information; in addition, hiding a certain specified routing via routes aggregation can reduce routing oscillation on the effects of the network.

In fact, routing aggregation is a process that combing multiple specific routing which has the

same prefix into one brief routing. It supports manual aggregation. Specific information is as follows:

Configure routing aggregation

operation	command	remark
BGP configuration mode	--	-
Configure routing aggregation	[no] aggregate-address { <i>ip mask ip/mask-length</i> }	required
Notice routing aggregation only	[no] aggregate-address { <i>ip mask ip/mask-length</i> } summary-only	optional

 Note:

When configure “aggregate-address { ip mask | ip/mask-length } summary-only”, you should delete “aggregate-address { ip mask | ip/mask-length}” if it had existed.

27.2.6 Configure the Local Priority

Configure the local priority

operation	command	remark
BGP configuration mode	--	-
Configure the local priority	[no] bgp default local-preference <i>value</i>	optional

27.2.7 Configure MED

MED(Multi-Exit-Discriminator)can only transmit the attribute between two neighboring AS. Either of the ASs who receives this attribute will not forward the attribute’s notice to third-party AS.

MED attributes are equal to IGP Metrics, applying to judge the optimum routing when enter AS. When a device which runs BGP obtains multiple routing with the same destination address but different next-hop addresses via different EBGp peers, it will select the one with the smallest MED value to be optimum routing.

Configure MED

operation	command	remark
BGP configuration mode	--	-
Configure MED	[no] bgp always-compare-med	optional

27.2.8 Configure Routing Strategy

The operation object of the routing strategy is routing information. Under the normal routing protocol, routing strategy changes the content of the routing table according to a sort rules.

When the routing releasing, receiving and introducing the routing information, it needs to implement some strategies based on actual network so as to filter and change the routing attribute of the routing information. For example:

Control the release of routing: Only release the routing information which meets certain conditions.

Control the receiving of routing: Only receive the necessary and legal routing information so as to control the content of the routing table as well as to improve the network security.

Filter and control the introducing routing: when the routing protocol introduces the routing information from other routing protocol to enrich its routing information, it only introduces the routing information which meets certain conditions and then modifies certain routing attributes of the introducing routing to make it meet the requirements of this agreement.

Set specific routing attributes: Modify the routing attributes which goes through the filter of routing strategy so as to satisfy its needs.

Routing strategy is divided into two steps:

definition rule: Firstly, you should define the characteristic of routing information which is going to bring routing strategy into effect, that is, you should define a set of matching rules. You can set the matching rules according to different attributes of the routing information.

application rules: And then apply the matching rule to the process of routing strategies, such as routing release, receiving and introducing.

The core content of routing strategy is the filter. It can define a set of matching rule by using the filter. The supported patterns are ACL, IP-Prefix List and AS_Path-Filter. Specific information is as follows:

Access Control List (ACL)

ACLs are sets of rules of filtering rule (or sets of permit or deny statements) that decide what packets can pass and what should be rejected based on matching criteria such as source MAC address, destination MAC address, source IP address, destination IP address, and port number. After that, system classify the packets which has arrived the router and decide what packets can pass and what should be rejected according to filtering rule.

IP-Prefix List

IP-Prefix List is a kind of filter what includes a set of routing filtering rule, and users can be able to define the range of prefix and mask to match the routing destination or next-hop address. IP-Prefix List can be applied to various kinds of dynamic routing protocols, filtering the routing release and routing acceptance.

AS_Path-Filter

AS is a set of rules filtering AS_Path of BGP routing. The BGP routing information includes AS_Path attribute. AS_Path records all the AS number BGP routing that will pass from local area to destination address based on vector sequence, so defining a certain filtering rule based on AS_Path can be able to filter the BGP routing information.

Configure routing strategy

operation	command	remark
BGP configuration mode	--	-
Configure distribute-list rule	[no] ip distribute-list list-num { permit deny } ip-addressmask	required
Apply distribute-list	[no]neighbor ip-address distribute-list list-num { in out }	required
Check distribute-list	show ip distribute-list [distribute-list-number]	optional
Configure AS_path	[no] ip as-path access-list as-list-num { permit deny } reg-expression	required

filter table		
Apply AS_path filter	[no] neighbor ip-address filter-list as-list-num { in out }	required
Check as-path filter table	show ip as-path access-list [as-path-list-number]	optional

27.2.9 Check BGP Information

Check BGP Information

operation	command	remark
Any mode	----	-
Check BGP routing information	show ip bgp [ip-address A.B.C.D/M]	optional
Check BGP neighbor information	show ip bgp neighbors [neighbor-address]	optional
Check the summary information of neighbor information	show ip bgp summary	optional
Check hardware list of routing forward	show ip fdb [ip-address [mask]]	optional
Enter BGP configuration mode	---	
Check AS-path filter information	show ip as-path access-list [as-path-list-number]	optional
Check distribute-list information	show ip distribute-list [distribute-list-number]	optional

27.3 Example for BGP Configuration

1. Network requirements

OLT1 connects OLT 2 via IF1, establishing EBGP. Add a static router to OLT2. Then check SW1 peer state and BGP routing table.



sketch map of BGP

2. Configuration steps

#Enter ONU mode

#Basic configuration

SW1(config)#interface vlan-interface 1

```
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.20 255.255.255.0
SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
```

```
SW2(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0
SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
SW2(config)#ip route 200.200.200.200 255.255.255.255 192.168.1.200
```

```
#BGPconfigurations
SW2(config)#router bgp 100
SW2(config-router-bgp)#neighbor 192.168.1.20 remote-as 200
SW2(config-router-bgp)#redistribute static
SW2(config-router-bgp)#ex
```

```
SW1(config)#router bgp 200
SW1(config-router-bgp)#bgp router-id 20.20.20.20
SW1(config-router-bgp)#neighbor 192.168.1.10 remote-as 100
```

3. Result validation:

```
#check BGP neighbor summary
```

```
SW1(config-router-bgp)#show ip bgp summary
```

Neighbor	VR	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.10	0	4	100	1	0	00:00:03	Established

Total number of neighbors 1

```
#Import an static routing to OLT2:
```

```
SW2(config-router-bgp)#network 200.200.200.200 mask 255.255.255.255
```

```
# check BGP routing table onOLT1: learn the import-route from OLT2
```

```
SW1(config-router-bgp)#show ip bgp
```

Autonomous System number 200, local router ID 20.20.20.20

Status codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i internal

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network	NextHop	Metric	LocalPref	Path
*> 200.200.200.200	192.168.1.200			100 i

Total number of best entries 1

28.Other Routing Configurations

28.1 IP-Def-CPU Overview

Equipment supports two types of forwarding pattern: 1)flow forwarding; 2)network topology forwarding.

In flow forwarding, it forwards the failure routing or the unreachable packet to CPU for further processing; in network topology forwarding, it discards these packets directly. So you should be careful when you adopt this pattern.

It adopts flow forwarding by default.

28.1.1 Configure IP-Def-CPU

Configure IP-Def-CPU

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	required
transmit the unknown packet to cpu	[no] IP def cpu	optional
transmit the unknown packet of vlan interface to cpu	[no] ip def cpu vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	optional
Display the information	show ip def cpu	optional

 Note:

1. It enables IP-Def-cpu by default even if flow forwarding is adopted;
 2. All vlan interfaces allow unknown packet to transmit to cpu by default. In addition, the corresponding layer-3 interface of the vlan should be existed when configuring.
-

28.1.2 Configuration Example

1.Network requirements

Only permit the unknown packet of vlan 100 interface to transmit to cpu. Do not transmit the unknown packet of other vlans to cpu;

2.Configuration steps

```
#disable the function of transmitting the unknown packet to cpu
SW(config)#no ip def cpu
```

```
#permit the unknown packet of vlan 100 to transmit to cpu.
SW(config)#vlan 100
SW(config-if-vlan)#interface vlan-interface 100
```

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-100)#ex
```

```
SW(config)#ip def cpu vlan 100
```

```
# Display the configuration
```

```
SW(config)#show ip def cpu
```

```
Routing def routes and def hosts to CPU: : FALSE
```

```
The IP destination of packet belonged to vlan interface can be send to CPU:
```

```
VLAN 100
```

28.2 ECMP

ECMP, Equal-Cost Multipath Routing, refers to a set of routers which possess the same destination address and priority but different next-hop in the same kind of routing protocol. ECMP can be able to realize multipath load balancing and link backup: the traffic will forward evenly according to a certain load strategy when ECMP multipath router take effect in the same time. Moreover, the traffic will switch to the other link if there is something wrong with the link that is in use.

Note:

Currently, static router, RIP and OSPF support ECMP; BGP does not support ECMP.

28.2.1 ECMP Configuration

ECMP has no function switch (enable/disable), and it will automatically take effect as long as it is ecmp routing; static ECMP configuration is same with normal router configuration.

It supports up to 4 ECMP routers, however, only one will be shown in core router table. If you want to check all ECMP routers, you should use ECMP view command.

ECMP only supports traffic load balancing based on source Mac, but it does not support modifying load strategy.

ECMP Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Display all ecmp	show ip route ecmp	optional
Display ECMP of specified ip	show ip route ecmp <i>route-ip [mask]</i>	optional
Display static ecmp	show ip route ecmp static	optional
Display rip ecmp	show ip route ecmp ospf	optional
Display ospf ecmp	show ip route ecmp rip	optional

28.2.2 Configuration Example for ECMP

1. Network requirements

Configure 4 static routers which are of same destination address but different nexthops, and then make them to be ECMP router.

2. Configuration steps

#configure 4 static routers which are of same destination address but different nexthop, and then make them to be ECMP router.

```
SW(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.11 255.255.255.0
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ex
SW(config)#ip route 50.50.50.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.20
SW(config)#ip route 50.50.50.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.21
SW(config)#ip route 50.50.50.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.22
SW(config)#ip route 50.50.50.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.23
```

only support 4 ECMP router;

```
SW(config)#ip route 50.50.50.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.24
Can't config more ecmp route for the ipaddress.
```

3. Result validation:

#display ECMP router;

```
SW(config)#show ip route ecmp
IP route information for ECMP
```

DestIp	Mask	Proto	Metric	Nexthop	Interface
50.50.50.0	255.255.255.0	static	0	192.168.1.20	VLAN-IF1
50.50.50.0	255.255.255.0	static	0	192.168.1.21	VLAN-IF1
50.50.50.0	255.255.255.0	static	0	192.168.1.22	VLAN-IF1
50.50.50.0	255.255.255.0	static	0	192.168.1.23	VLAN-IF1

Total entries: 4. Printed entries: 4.

```
SW(config)#show ip route
```

Show ip route information

INET route table - vr: 0, table: 254

Destination	Gateway	Flags	Use	Interface	Metric	MTU
50.50.50.0/24	192.168.1.20	UGS	0	VLAN-IF1	0	0
127.0.0.0/8	127.0.0.1	UR	0	lo0	0	0
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	UH	4	lo0	0	0
192.168.1.0/24	192.168.1.56	UC	0	VLAN-IF1	0	0
192.168.1.56	192.168.1.56	UH	0	lo0	0	0

Total entries: 5. Printed entries: 5.

28.3 URPF

URPF (Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding) is to prevent the network attack based on source address spoofing. URPF obtains the source address and ingress interface of the packet, taking the source address as the destination address, and then searching the route which corresponds to the source address in the routing table. If the route exists, it will be forwarded, otherwise it will be discarded.

URPF has two modes:

1.strict mode: That is, when searching the routing table for reverse path detection, it must match the source address existing in the routing table, and the egress interface to the source address of the packet is the same as the ingress interface of the packet.

2.loose mode: That is, when searching the routing table for reverse path detection, only to detect whether the source address of the packet is existent in the unicast routing table. If the routing table exists, it can pass the detection.

Under interface mode, configure the URPF function of the corresponding interface.

28.3.1 URPF Configuration

URPF Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface { vlan-interface supervlan-interface } <i>if-id</i>	required
Enable and configure the mode	urpf { strict loose }	required
Disable the function	no urpf	optional
Display the configurations	show urpf [interface { vlan-interface supervlan-interface } <i>if-id</i>]	optional

28.3.2 URPF Configuration Example

1.Network requirements

There are two Layer3 interfaces: if-1, if-2.

If-1 enables urpf for strict mode. There is a default route and next hop points to the ip in if-2 interface. Ixia A sends an if-1 packet to a Layer 3 packet whose sip is not equal to that of the if-1 network segment and then validates the urpf process.



URPF diagram

2. Configuration steps

Enable urpf on VLAN-interface 1 and use strict mode

```
SW(config)#interface vlan 1
```

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 192.168.1.27 255.255.255.0
```

This ipaddress will be the primary ipaddress of this interface.

Config ipaddress successfully!

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#urpf strict
```

Configure URPF strict mode successfully.

Configure VLAN 2 interface, and configure the default route as VLAN 2 interface

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#vlan 2
```

```
SW(config-if-vlan)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
SW(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport default vlan 2
```

```
SW(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#switchport mode access
```

```
SW(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface vlan-interface 2
```

Create vlan-interface successfully!

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip address 192.168.2.27 255.255.255.0
```

This ipaddress will be the primary ipaddress of this interface.

Config ipaddress successfully!

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#exit
```

```
SW(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.2.100
```

Config static route successfully!

```
SW(config)#logging monitor 0
```

```
SW(config)#debug urpf
```

3. Result validation:

(1) Display urpf configuration information.

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
```

```
SW(config)#show urpf
```

Interface	URPF Status
VLAN-IF1	Strict Mode

(2) Ixia A forwards a Layer 3 packet to the if-1 interface whose sip is not equal to that of the if-1 network segment, print the following log information:

```
SW(config)#00:06:21: SW: %URPF-7-urpf:
```

```
VLAN 1:--6-- strict mode, route exists, interface is different, packet dropped
```

```
SW(config)#00:06:50: SW: %URPF-7-urpf:
```

```
VLAN 1:--6-- strict mode, route exists, interface is different, packet dropped
```

(3) If-1 interface runs loose mode, forwarding packets in the same way: Ixia A forwards a Layer 3 packet to the if-1 interface whose sip is not equal to that of the if-1 network segment, print the following log information:

```
SW(config)#interface vlan-interface 1
```

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#urpf loose
```

Configure URPF loose mode successfully.

```
SW(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#00:37:25: SW: %URPF-7-urpf:
```

```
VLAN 1:--7-- loose mode, route exists, packet allowed
```

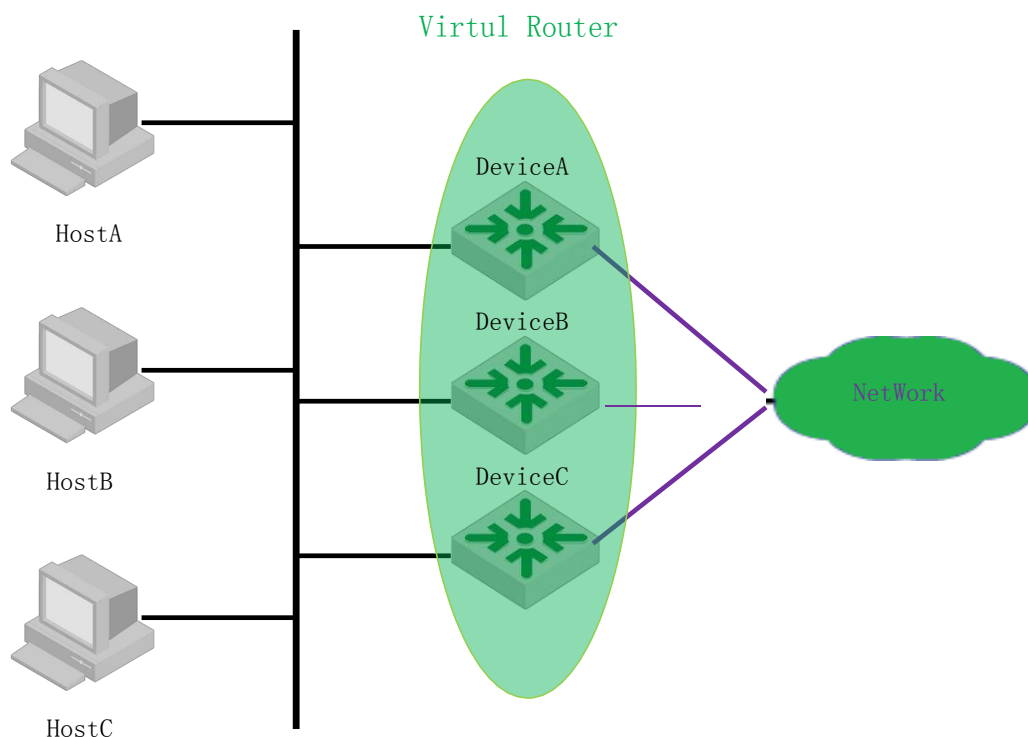
29.VRRP Configuration

29.1 VRRP Introduction

VRRP is usually used to provide redundancy for gateway devices. VRRP is implemented in VRRPv2 and VRRPv3. VRRPv2 is based on IPv4, while VRRPv3 is based on IPv6. Currently, VRRPv3 is not supported by our device.

VRRP can add a group of routers that are responsible for gateway functions to a backup group, form a virtual router. As shown in Figure 1-1, Device A, Device B, and Device C form a virtual router. The virtual router has its own IP address. The hosts in the LAN set the virtual router as the default gateway. The router with the highest priority in Device A, Device B, and Device C functions as the master router and functions as the gateway. The other two routers act as backup routers. When the master fails, VRRP re-elects a new master to ensure that traffic forwarding is not interrupted.

VRRP Networking diagram



VRRP related concept

1. VRRP OLT and virtual OLT

VRRPOLT refers to a Layer 3 OLT that runs VRRP. It is a physical entity. A virtual OLT refers that is created by the VRRP protocol. It is a logical concept. A group of VRRPOLTs work together, and form a virtual OLT. The virtual OLT is represented as a logical router with a unique fixed IP address and MAC address.

2. The Master OLT and backup OLT.

An OLT in the same VRRP backup group has two mutually exclusive roles: the master OLT and the backup OLT. In a VRRP group, there is only one OLT in the master role. You can have one or more OLTs in the backup role. VRRP uses a selection policy to select one from the OLT group as the master, responsible for ARP responses and forwarding IP packets. The role of the other OLTs in the group as a backup is on standby. When the master router fails for some reason, the backup OLT can be upgraded to the master OLT after a delay of several seconds. Since this handover is very fast and does not require changing the IP address and MAC address, it is transparent to the end-user system.

29.2 VRRP Basic Configuration

29.2.1 Configure the Virtual IP of the VRRP Backup Group

Configure the IP address of the VRRP backup group (virtual OLT). The hosts of the LAN must set their own gateway (the next hop address of the default route). The hosts communicate with the external network through this virtual router in the network.

Configure the virtual IP address of the VRRP group

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter vlan or superVLAN interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface} vlan-id	-
Assign an IP address vip to a virtual OLT (backup group) numbered vrid,	ip vrrp vrid vip	optional

Vrid: Backup group number, vip: virtual ip

Note:

1. The backup group number ranges from 1 to 255. The virtual address can be an unassigned IP address in the network segment where the VRRP group resides or the IP address of the interface that belongs to the VRRP group.
2. You can configure up to 255 VRRP groups. Each VRRP group can be configured up to eight IP addresses.
3. If the virtual IP and OLT ip are same, called the OLT for an address owner (IP AddressOwner), generally do not recommend such a configuration.
4. When you specify the first IP address to a VRRP group, the system creates the VRRP group. When you specify a virtual IP address for the VRRP group later, the system adds the IP address to the virtual IP address list of the VRRP group.
5. After the last virtual IP address in the VRRP group is deleted, the VRRP group is deleted at the same time. That is, the backup group no longer exists on this interface. The configurations of the VRRP group are no longer valid.

29.2.2 Configure the Priority of the OLT in the VRRP group

An OLT of a VRRP group determines its role in the VRRP group based on its priority. The OLT with the highest priority becomes Master OLT and the lower priority becomes Backup OLT.

Configure the priority of the OLT in the VRRP group

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter vlan or superVLAN interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface}} vlan-id	-
Configure the virtual OLT priority as vrid	vrrp priority vrid priority	Optional. The default value is 100.

Note:

1. The priority ranges from 0 to 255 (the higher the value indicates the higher the priority), but the configurable range is from 1 to 254. Priority 0 is for the system reserved for special use to use, 255 is the system reserved for the IP address owner.
2. When the IP address owner exists in the VRRP group, the master router works as long as it works normally.

29.2.3 Configure the Work State of the OLT in the VRRP Group

An OLT of a VRRP group works as the following two modes:

- Non-preemptive mode: If the OLT in the VRRP group works in non-preemptive mode, as long as Master OLT does not fail, Backup OLT does not become Master OLT even if it is configured with a higher priority.
- Preemptive mode: If an OLT of the VRRP group works in preemptive mode, it will send VRRP advertisement messages if it finds that its priority is higher than that of the current master, which causes the OLT in the backup group to re-elect the Master OLT and replace the original Master OLT. Accordingly, the original Master OLT will become Backup OLT.

Configure the work mode of the OLT in the VRRP group

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter vlan or superVLAN interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface}} vlan-id	-

Enable the preemption function for the VRRP group	Enable preemption	<code>vrrp preempt vrid</code>	Optional, The default is preemption mode
	Non-preemptive mode	<code>no vrrp preempt vrid</code>	optional

29.2.4 Configure the Preemption Delay of the Backup Group

In the preemption mode, user can set the delay time for backup group. This allows Backup to delay a period of time to become a master. The purpose of setting the delay time is as follows: In a network with insufficient performance, if Backup does not receive the messages from the master on time, it becomes the master (The cause that Backup cannot receive packets is caused by network congestion. It is not caused by the failure of the master to work properly) and waits for a period of time to receive the message from the Master, thus avoiding the frequent state transition.

Set the preemption delay for the OLT in the VRRP group

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter vlan or superVLAN interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface} vlan-id	-
Set the preemption delay for the OLT in the VRRP group	vrrp preempt vrid delay delay	Optional, the delay is 0

29.2.5 Configure the OLT Advertisement Interval in the Backup Group

Master OLT periodically (The time interval is `adver_interval`) sends VRRP advertisements to notify other OLTs in the backup group that they work properly. Backup starts the timer to wait for the advertisement message to arrive. If the backup does not receive any VRRP message from the master for a specified period of time (The time interval is `master_down_interval`), it considers that it does not work normally. At the same time their status will change into Master.

Configure the OLT advertisement interval in the VRRP group

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-

Enter vlan or superVLAN interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface}} <i>vlan-id</i>	-
Configure the OLT advertisement interval in the VRRP group	vrrp timer vrid <i>adver-interval</i>	Optional, the default is 1S

 Note:

1. The interval of the master_down_interval of the Backup OLT is 3 times of the adver_interval.
2. If the network traffic is too large or different timer on the OLT has difference and other factors, they will lead to the master_down_interval exception to time out and state transition. In this case, it can be done by extending the adver_interval and setting the delay time.

29.2.6 Configure VRRP TrackFunction

The VRRP track function monitors the uplink interface or uplink status and changes the priority of the router based on the status of the uplink.

When the uplink fails, the hosts cannot access the external network through the OLT of the LAN, the status of the monitored track entry is down, and the priority of the router is automatically reduced by a certain value. So the priority of other OLTs in the backup group is higher than that of the OLT, and becomes Master OLT. This ensures that the communication between hosts in the LAN and the external network is not interrupted.

Configure VRRP Track function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter vlan or superVLAN interface configuration mode	Interface {vlan-interface supervlan-interface}} <i>vlan-id</i>	-
Configuration specified monitoring interface of backup group OLT	vrrp track vrid { all supervlan-if <vid> vlan-if <vid> }	optional
Reduce the priority when the interface is down	vrrp track vrid { supervlan-if <vid> vlan-if <vid> } reduced <i>pri-value</i>	optional

29.2.7 Configure VRRP Ping Function

With the VRRP ping function enabled, the PC can ping the virtual IP.

Configure VRRP Ping function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the VRRP Ping function	vrrp ping-enable	-
Disable the VRRP Ping function	no vrrp ping-enable	

If the backup group is configured first, vrrp ping-enable cannot be enabled.

29.2.8 VRRP Display and Maintenance

VRRP display and maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the virtual OLT information already configured on the current system	show vrrp [vlan-interface <i>vlan-id</i> [<i>vrid</i>]]	
Debug VRRP	debug vrrp	

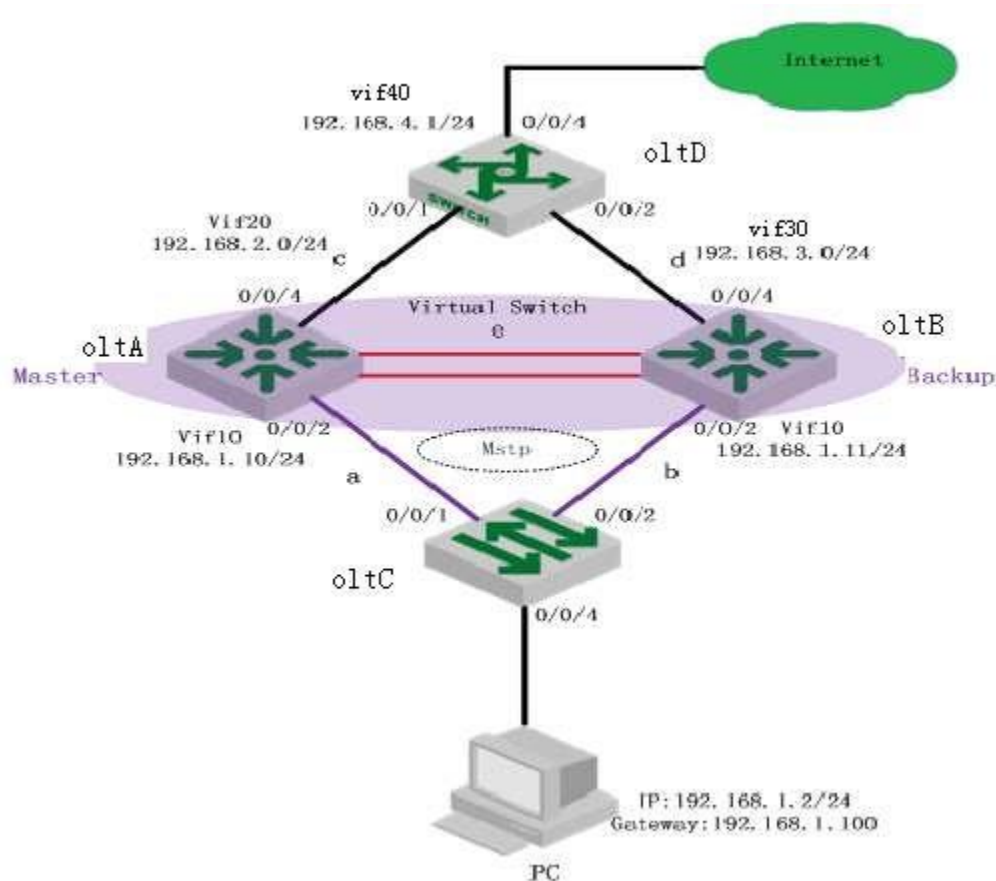
29.3 VRRP Configuration Example

Requirement and network

- ◆ VRRP technology is adopted to back up the gateway equipment, and improve the reliability of the gateway. When one gateway device fails, the hosts in the LAN can still access the external network through another gateway device.
- ◆ When the uplink of the gateway device fails, reduce the priority of the gateway device to prevent the gateway device from becoming the master device, causing the traffic forwarding to be interrupted.
- ◆ Redundant backup of the Layer 2 link in the LAN ensures that the traffic forwarding will not be interrupted when the downlink of the gateway is faulty. Use MSTP to avoid loops in Layer 2 networks.
- ◆ Add a heartbeat between Device A and Device B to provide redundancy for the downlink, and use MSTP to block the redundant links in the network to eliminate the Layer 2 loops.
- ◆ The gateway device is connected to the Internet through the egress device at the core layer.

To implement the above requirements, user needs to adopt the MSTP + VRRP networking mode, as shown in below figure:

VRRP Configuration networking diagram



OLT A and OLT B form a VRRP backup group. OLT A has higher priority. Normally, it is the master device of the VRRP backup group. Core device OLT D connects with the Internet. Enable OSPF routing protocol between OptiWay, OLT B and OLT D; The aggregation link e is added between OLT A and OLT B. MSTP is used between the switch C of the access layer to perform redundancy backup of Layer 2 links and eliminate Layer 2 loops. Use the VRRP track function on Switch A to reduce the priority of the gateway device when the uplink of the gateway device is faulty. The PC sets the virtual IP address as the gateway.

Configuration steps

1) Configure the OLT interface, IP

```
OLT A(config)#VLAN 10
```

```
OLT A(config-if-vlan)#vlan 20
```

```
OLT A(config-if-vlan)#exit
```

```
OLT A(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#OLTport default vlan 10
```

```
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface ethernet 0/4
```

```
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#OLTport default vlan 20
```

```
OLT A(config-if-vlan)#exit
```

```
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#interface vlan-interface 10
```

```
OLT A(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip address 192.168.1.10 255.255.255.0
```

```
OLT A(config)#interface vlan-interface 20
```

OLT A(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

OLT B(config)#vlan 10

OLT B(config-if-vlan)#vlan 30

OLT B(config-if-vlan)#exit

OLT B(config)#interface ethernet 0/2

OLT B(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#OLTport default vlan 10

OLT B(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface ethernet 0/4

OLT B(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#OLTport default vlan 30

OLT B(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#exit

OLT B(config)#interface vlan-interface 10

OLT B(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip address 192.168.1.11 255.255.255.0

OLT B(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#interface vlan-interface 30

OLT B(config-if-vlanInterface-30)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0

OLT D(config)#vlan 20

OLT D(config-if-vlan)#vlan 30

OLT D(config-if-vlan)#vlan 40

OLT D(config-if-vlan)#exit

OLT D(config)#interface ethernet 0/2

OLT D(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#OLTport default vlan 30

OLT D(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#interface ethernet 0/1

OLT D(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#OLTport default vlan 20

OLT D(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#interface ethernet 0/4

OLT D(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#OLTport default vlan 40

OLT D(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#interface vlan-interface 20

OLT D(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0

OLT D(config-if-vlanInterface-20)#interface vlan-interface 30

OLT D(config-if-vlanInterface-30)#ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0

OLT D(config-if-vlanInterface-30)#interface vlan-interface 40

OLT D(config-if-vlanInterface-40)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0

2) Configure link aggregation between OLTA and OLTB

OLT A(config)#vlan 10

OLT A(config-if-vlan)#OLTport ethernet 0/11

OLT A(config-if-vlan)#OLTport ethernet 0/12

OLT A(config-if-vlan)#interface range ethernet 0/11 to ethernet 0/12

OLT A(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode on

OLT B(config)#vlan 10

OLT B(config-if-vlan)#OLTport ethernet 0/11 ethernet 0/12

OLT B(config-if-vlan)#

OLT B(config-if-vlan)#interface range ethernet 0/11 to ethernet 0/12

OLT B(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode on

3) Configure OSPF routes between OLT A, OLTB, and OLTD

```
OLT A(config)#router ospf
```

```
OLT A(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.10 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
OLT A(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.2.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
OLT B(config)#router ospf
```

```
OLT B(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.1.11 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
OLT B(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.3.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
OLT D(config)#
```

```
OLT D(config)#router ospf
```

```
OLT D(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.2.2 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
OLT D(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.3.2 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
OLT D(config-router-ospf)#network 192.168.4.1 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

4) Configure MSTP between OLT A, OLTB, and OLTC. Map VLAN 10 to instance 1. Configure the instance priority so that OLTA is the root bridge in instance 1, and OLTB is the backup root bridge in instance 1. The uplink port OLTD accessed OLTA and OLTB closes the spanning tree.

```
OLT A(config)#spanning-tree
```

```
OLT A(config)#spanning-tree mode mstp
```

```
OLT A(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 10
```

```
OLT A(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 priority 4096
```

```
OLT A(config)#interface ethernet 0/4
```

```
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#no spanning-tree
```

```
OLT B(config)#spanning-tree
```

```
OLT B(config)#spanning-tree mode mstp
```

```
OLT B(config)#spanning-tree mst name vrrp
```

```
OLT B(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 10
```

```
OLT B(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 priority 8192
```

```
OLT B(config)#interface ethernet 0/4
```

```
OLT B(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#no spanning-tree
```

```
OLT C(config)#vlan 10
```

```
OLT C(config-if-vlan)#OLTport ethernet 0/1
```

```
OLT C(config-if-vlan)#OLTport ethernet 0/2
```

```
OLT C(config-if-vlan)#interface ethernet 0/4
```

```
OLT C(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#OLTport default vlan 10
```

```
OLT C(config)#spanning-tree
```

```
OLT C(config)#spanning-tree mode mstp
```

```
OLT C(config)#spanning-tree mst name vrrp
```

```
OLT C(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 10
```

```
OLT C(config)#
```

5) The OLT A and OLT B are configured as VRRP backup groups. The OLT A is the master device and the virtual IP of the backup group is 192.168.1.100.

```
OLT A(config)#interface vlan-interface 10
OLT A(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip vrrp 1 192.168.1.100
OLT A(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#vrrp priority 1 110
OLT A(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#vrrp track 1 vlan-if 20
OLT A(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#vrrp track 1 vlan-if 20 reduced 20
```

```
OLT B(config)#interface vlan-interface 10
OLT B(config-if-vlanInterface-10)#ip vrrp 1 192.168.1.100
```

Configuration authentication

After the preceding configurations are complete, you can view the VRRP backup group information on the OLT A and OLT B. You can see that the OLT A is the master in the VRRP group and the OLT B is the backup in the backup group, so that the PC can communicate with external by the OLT.

```
OLT A(config)#show vrrp
VLAN-IF10 | Virtual Router 1
State                : Master
Virtual IP           : 192.168.1.100
Priority             110
Preempt              : YES
Delay Time (secs) : 0
Timer (secs)         1
track interfaces:
VLAN-IF20, reduced priority: 20, status: up
```

```
OLT B(config)#show vrrp
VLAN-IF10 | Virtual Router 1
State                : Backup
Virtual IP           : 192.168.1.100
Priority             100
Preempt              : YES
Delay Time (secs) : 0
Timer (secs)         1
track interfaces:
```

Total entries:1

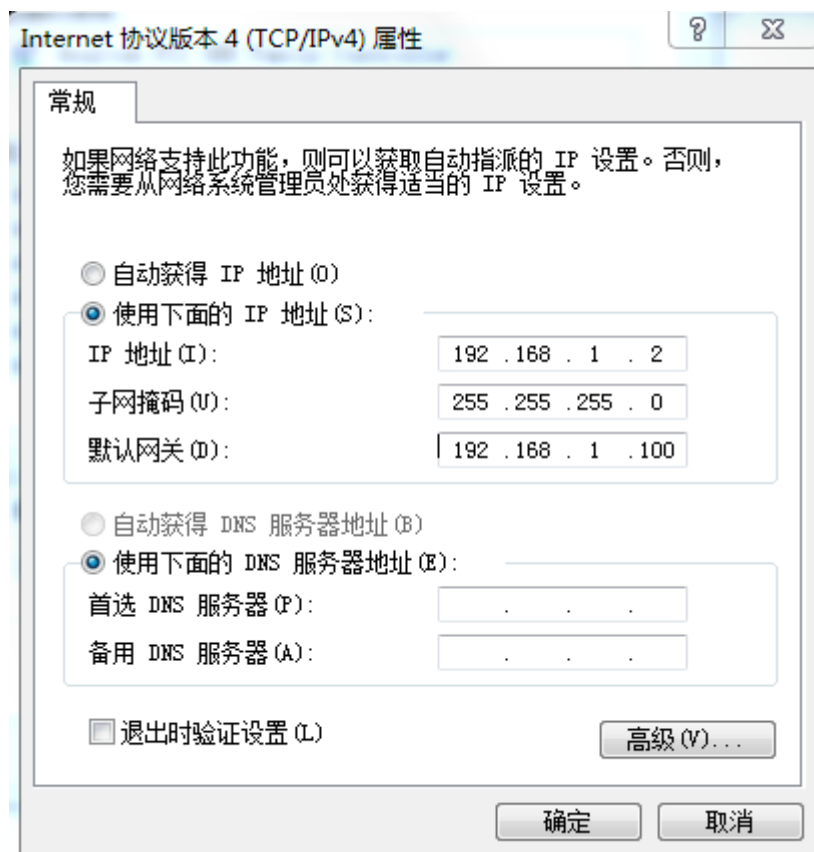
View the spanning tree status on OLT C. You can see that 0/2 is the replacement port and the status is DIS, thus eliminating the loop.

```
OLT C(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance brief 1
Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP
Spanning tree protocol is enable
```

MSTP Instance 1	vlangs mapped:10
Bridge ID	32768-0001.7a00.0403
CIST root	32768-0000.0000.4302
Region root	4096-000a.5a15.1617
Bridge time	HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time	HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 19
	External rpc: 0, Internal rpc: 20000

PortID	Role	Sts	ExternalCost	InternalCost	Prio.Nbr	Type
e0/1	Root	FWD	20000	20000	128.1	P2P
e0/2	Alte	DIS	20000	20000	128.2	P2P
e0/4	Design	FWD	20000	20000	128.4	P2P

The PC ping the IP 192.168.1.1 of the interface 30 of the OLT D. It can ping. By querying the ARP table, you can see that the PC communicates with the OLT D through the OLTA.



```

管理员: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
版权所有 (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\liuyang>ping 192.168.4.1

正在 Ping 192.168.4.1 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63

192.168.4.1 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
    往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):
        最短 = 0ms, 最长 = 0ms, 平均 = 0ms

C:\Users\liuyang>

```

OLT A(config)#show arp all

Informations of ARP

d - days, h - hours, m - minutes, s - seconds

IpAddress	Mac_Address	Vlan	Port	Type	ExpireTime	Status
192.168.1.2	c8:3a:35:d3:e3:99	10	e0/2	dynamic	19m58s	valid 192.168.1.11
	00:00:00:00:43:02	10	e0/2	dynamic	03m31s	valid
192.168.2.2	00:0a:5a:21:93:fd	20	e0/4	dynamic	02m31s	valid

Total entries:3

OLT B(config)#show arp all

Informations of ARP

d - days, h - hours, m - minutes, s - seconds

IpAddress	Mac_Address	Vlan	Port	Type	ExpireTime	Status
192.168.1.10	00:0a:5a:15:16:17	10	e0/2	dynamic	02m31s	valid
192.168.3.2	00:0a:5a:21:93:fd	30	e0/4	dynamic	01m03s	valid

Total entries:2

OLT D Ping PC,可以PING 通

OLT D#ping 192.168.1.2

PING 192.168.1.2: with 32 bytes of data:

reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=127

reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=127

----192.168.1.2 PING Statistics----

2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss

round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/0/0

Control-C

When link c or link a fails, check the VRRP backup group information. You can see that the priority of OLT A changes from 100 to 90, OLT A becomes the backup device in the backup group, and OLT B becomes the master in the VRRP group equipment. Check the state of the spanning tree of the OLT C. 0/2 becomes the root port and FWD status. At this point the PC can still communicate with OLT D through OLT B.

```
OLT A(config)#interface ethernet 0/4
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#shutdown
OLT A(config)#interface ethernet 0/2
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#shutdown
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#show ip interface vlan-interface 20
Show informations of interface
The mac-address of interface is 00:0a:5a:15:16:17
Interface name      : VLAN-IF20
Primary ipaddress   : 192.168.2.1/255.255.255.0
Secondary ipaddress : None
VLAN                20
Address-range       : NONE
Interface status    : Down
```

Total entries: 1 interface.

```
OLT A(config-if-ethernet-0/4)#show vrrp
VLAN-IF10 | Virtual Router 1
State           : Backup
Virtual IP      : 192.168.1.100
Priority        : 90
Preempt        : YES
Delay Time (secs) : 0
Timer (secs)    1
track interfaces:
VLAN-IF20, reduced priority: 20, status: down
```

```
OLT B(config)#show vrrp
VLAN-IF10 | Virtual Router 1
State           : Master
Virtual IP      : 192.168.1.100
Priority        : 100
Preempt        : YES
Delay Time (secs) : 0
Timer (secs)    1
track interfaces:
```

Total entries:1

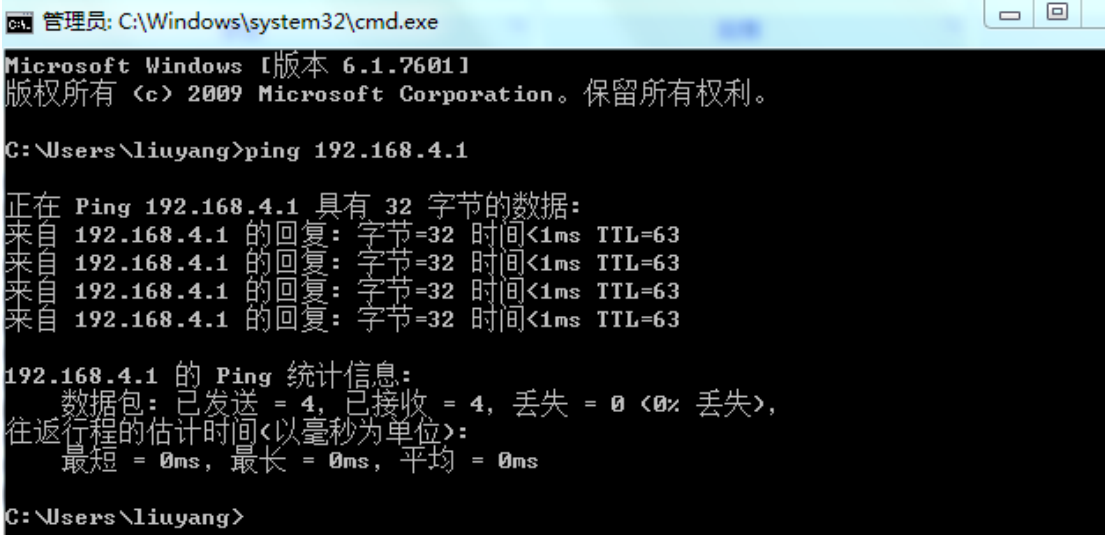
OLT C(config)#show spanning-tree mst instance brief 1

Current spanning tree protocol is MSTP

Spanning tree protocol is enable

MSTP Instance 1 vlans mapped:10
Bridge ID 32768-0001.7a00.0403
CIST root 32768-0000.0000.4302
Region root 4096-000a.5a15.1617
Bridge time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,MaxHops 20
Cist Root time HelloTime 2,MaxAge 20,ForwardDelay 15,RemainingHops 19
 External rpc: 0, Internal rpc: 40000

PortID	Role	Sts	ExternalCost	InternalCost	Prio.Nbr	Type
e0/2	Root	FWD	20000	20000	128.2	P2P
e0/4	Design	FWD	20000	20000	128.4	P2P



```
管理员: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
版权所有 (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

C:\Users\liuyang>ping 192.168.4.1

正在 Ping 192.168.4.1 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63

192.168.4.1 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
往返行程的估计时间<以毫秒为单位>:
    最短 = 0ms, 最长 = 0ms, 平均 = 0ms

C:\Users\liuyang>
```

30.802.1X Configuration

30.1 802.1x Overview

IEEE 802.1X is the accessing management protocol standard based on interface accessing control passed in June, 2001. Traditional LAN does not provide accessing authentication. User can access the devices and resources in LAN when connecting to the LAN, which is a safety loophole. For application of mobile office and CPN, device provider hopes to control and configure user's connecting. There is also the need for accounting.

IEEE 802.1X is a network accessing control technology based on interface, which is the accessing devices authentication and control by physical accessing level of LAN devices. Physical accessing level here means the interface of LAN OLT devices. When authenticating, OLT is the in-between (agency) of client and authentication server. It obtains user's identity from client of accessing OLT and verifies the information through authentication server. If the authentication passes, this user is allowed to access LAN resources or it will be refused.

30.1.1 802.1x Authentication

802.1X operates in the typical client/server model and defines three entities: supplicant system, authentication system, and authentication server system:

- **Supplicant System:** It is required to access the LAN, and enjoy the services provided by the OLT equipment (such as PC), the client needs to support EAPOL agreement, and the client must run the IEEE 802.1X authentication client software.
- **Authentication System:** In the Ethernet system, the authentication OLT is mainly used to upload and deliver user authentication information and control whether the port is available according to the authentication result. As if between the client and the authentication server to act as a proxy role.
- **Authentication Server:** Normally refers to the RADIUS server. RADIUS checks the identity of the client (user name and password) to determine whether the user has the right to use the network system to provide network services. After the end of the authentication, results will be sent to the OLT.

Figure 1-1 shows the relationship between the three parts.

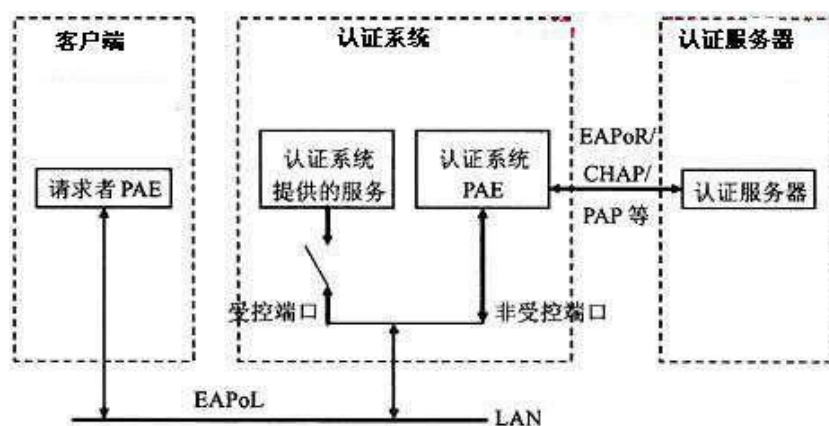


Figure 1-1architecture of 802.1X

The above systems involve three basic concepts: PAE, controlled port, control direction:

1. PAE

Port Access Entity (PAE) refers to the entity that performs the 802.1x algorithm and protocol operations.

- PAE is the entity responsible for performing algorithms and protocol operations in the authentication mechanism. The PAE uses the authentication server to authenticate the clients that need to access the LAN, and controls the authorized / unauthorized status of the controlled ports accordingly according to the authentication result. The client PAE responds to the authentication request from the device and sends the user authentication information to the device. The client PAE can also send the authentication request and the offline request to the device.

2. Controlled port and uncontrolled port

An authenticator provides ports for supplicants to access the LAN. Each of the ports can be regarded as two logical ports: a controlled port and an uncontrolled port.

- The uncontrolled port is always enabled in both the ingress and egress directions to allow EAPOL protocol frames to pass, guaranteeing that the supplicant can always send and receive authentication frames.
- The controlled port is enabled to allow normal traffic to pass only when it is in the authorized state.
- The controlled port and uncontrolled port are two parts of the same port. Any frames arriving at the port are visible to both of them.

3. Control direction

In the non-authorized state, the controlled port is set to one-way controlled: the implementation of one-way controlled, prohibits the receiving frame from the client, but allows the client to send frames.

4. Port controlled manner

- Port-based authentication:

As long as the first user authentication is successful under the physical ports, other access users without authentication can use the network source, when the first user is off line, other users will be refused to use network.

- MAC-address-based authentication:

All the users on the physical port need to be authenticated separately. When userA goes offline, only the userA cannot use the network.

30.1.2 802.1x Authentication Process

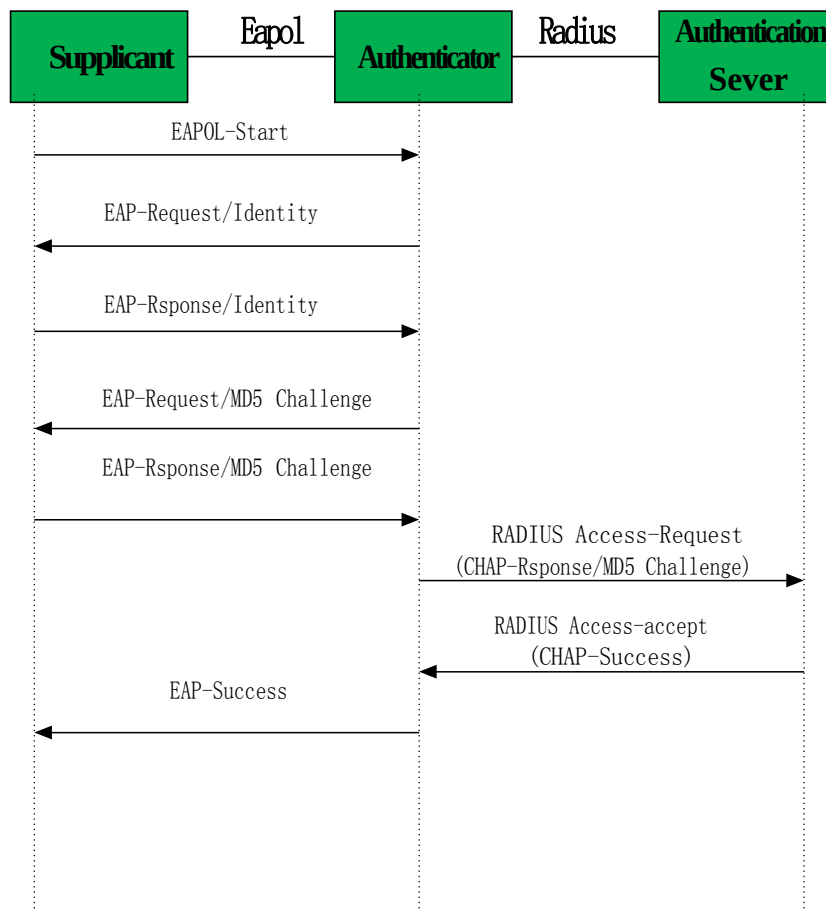
The 802.1x authentication system employs the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to exchange authentication information between the supplicant PAE, authenticator PAE, and authentication server.

At present, the EAP relay mode supports four authentication methods: EAP-MD5, EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security), EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security), and PEAP (Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol).

OLT supports EAP-Transfer mode and EAP-Finish mode to interactive with remote RADIUS server to finish the authentication.

1. EAP-Transfer

The following takes EAP-Transfer authentication process for an example to introduce the basic service procedure. As shown in the following:



EAP-Transfer authentication process

The authentication process is as follows:

(1) When the user needs to access the network, it will input the registered user name and password through the 802.1X client and initiate the connection request (EAPOL-Start packet). At this point, the client program will send the request message to the device, start an authentication process.;

(2) After receiving the requested data frame, the access device sends out a request frame (EAP-Request / Identity packet) to ask the user's client program for the user name;

(3) The client responds to the request from the device and sends the user name information to the device through the data frame (EAP-Response / Identity packet). The device encapsulates the RADIUS Access-Request packet and then sends it to the authentication server for processing after receiving the data frame packet from the client;

(4) After receiving the user name information from the device, the RADIUS server compares the information with the user name table in the database, finds the corresponding password information, and encrypts it with a randomly generated encryption key. And it sends the encrypted keyword to the device through a RADIUS Access-Challenge packet. The message is then forwarded by the device to the client;

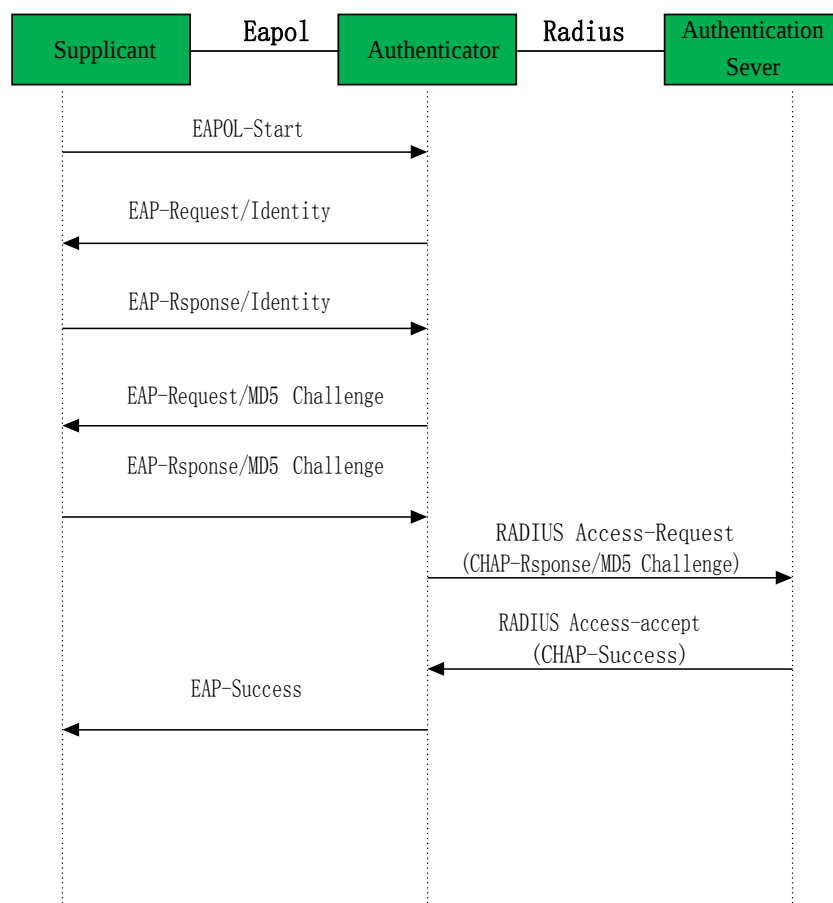
(5) After receiving the EAP-Request / MD5 Challenge packet, the client encrypts the encrypted part (this encryption algorithm is usually irreversible) and generates the EAP-Response / MD5 Challenge packets and pass the authentication packets to the authentication server.;

(6) The RADIUS server compares the received encrypted information (RADIUS Access-Request packet) with the local encrypted password information. If the password is the same, the RADIUS server considers the user to be a valid user and sends out the message -Accept and EAP-Success);

(7) After receiving the authentication message, the device changes the port to the authorized state, allowing the user to access the network through the port.

2. EAP-Finish

In this way, EAP packets are terminated at the device end and are mapped to RADIUS packets. The RADIUS server uses the standard RADIUS protocol to complete authentication, authorization, and accounting. The PAP or CHAP authentication method can be adopted between the device and the RADIUS server. Our OLT defaults to this mode. The following takes the CHAP authentication method as an example to describe the basic service flow, as shown below:



EAP-Finish authentication process

The EAP termination mode differs from the authentication process of EAP relay mode in that a random encryption key for encrypting the user's password information is generated by the device, and then the device encrypts the user name, the random encryption key, and the encrypted password information of the client to the RADIUS server, and perform the related authentication process.

30.2 802.1X Configuration

30.2.1 Configure EAP

The 802.1x standard forwards the 802.1X authentication packets (Encapsulated with EAP

frames) from the user to the RADIUS server without any processing. However, the traditional RADIUS server does not support the EAP feature. Therefore, the system supports the conversion of the authentication packets sent by the user to the data frames encapsulated by the standard RADIUS protocol and then forwards the packets to the RADIUS server.

Configure EAP

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Set the protocol interaction mode between the system and the RADIUS server	dot1x { eap-finish eap-transfer }	Optional eap-finish by default

30.2.2 Enable 802.1x

802.1x provides a user identity authentication scheme. However, 802.1x cannot implement the authentication scheme solely by itself. RADIUS or local authentication must be configured to work with 802.1x.

After enabling the 802.1X, the users who connected to the system can access to the LAN resources only after it had passed the authentication. When enabling the 802.1X, you should point out the whether the enabling way is based on interface authentication or MAC address authentication. The interface which does not participate in 802.1X authentication has no need to enable 802.1X authentication.

1) Interface configuration based on interface authentication: if one of the users under the port had passed the authentication, other users can use the network resources without authentication; However, if that user who had passed the authentication logoff, other users can not be able to use the network resources.

Interface configuration based on MAC address authentication: each user under the port should perform separate authentication. Only the user who had passed the authentication can he use the network resources. If a certain user logoff, it cannot affect other authenticated users to use the network resources.

Enable 802.1x

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable 802.1x	dot1x method { macbased portbased } [<i>interface-list</i>]	required

30.2.3 Configure 802.1x Parameters for a Port

After the interface enables the 802.1X authentication, this port needs to be authenticated by default while the uplink interface and the interface which connects to the server do not need, so you can configure the ports which do not need to be authenticated to be forceauthorized or disable their authentication functions. In addition, the interface which is banned to perform 802.1X authentication can be configured to be forceunauthorized.

Configure 802.1x Parameters for a Port

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure 802.1x parameters for a port	dot1x port-control { auto forceauthorized forceunauthorized } [interface-list]	optional

30.2.4 Re-authentication Configuration

In EAP-FINISH way, the port supports re-authentication. After the user is authenticated, the port can be configured to immediately re-certification, or periodic re-authentication.

re-authentication configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Immediately re-certification	dot1x re-authenticate [interface-list]	optional
Periodic re-authentication enabled on a port	dot1x re-authentication [interface-list]	optional
Periodic re-authentication time configuration port	dot1x timeout re-authperiodtime [interface-list]	optional

30.2.5 Watch Function Configuration

After enabling this function, a port sends a 1x watch message periodically when no user is present, triggering the following users to perform 802.1x authentication.

This triggering method is used to support clients that cannot send EAPOL-Start packets, such as 802.1X clients. Our device sends an EAP-Request / Identity packet to the client every N seconds to trigger authentication.

Watch Feature Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the watch function	dot1x daemon [interface-list]	optional
Configure the forwarding interval of watch packet	dot1x daemon time time [interface-list]	Optional 60S by default
Restore the default forwarding interval of watch packet	no dot1x daemon time [interface-list]	optional

30.2.6 Configure User Features

The operations mainly perform the operations, for example, the configurations for number of port users, delete users, heartbeat detection operations, etc.

Heartbeat detection: After this function is enabled, the device periodically forwards EAP-Request/Identity to the client ports, the normal online client responds with the EAP-Rsponse/Identity. If the four consecutive EAP-Request/Identity packets are not received the

EAP-Response/Identity packet from the client, the device considers the user to go offline, and then it will delete the session and change the port to an unauthorized state.

Quiesce function: After the user authentication fails, the device needs to quiesce for a period of time (The time can be configured through *dot1x quiet-period-value*. By default, no quiesced is required). During the quiesced period, the authenticator does not process the authentication request.

Configure User Features

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the maximum number of users that can pass authentication	dot1x max-user [<i>interface-list</i>]	optional
Delete the specified online user	dot1x user cut { <i>username</i> <i>name</i> mac-address <i>mac</i> [<i>vlan</i> <i>vid</i>] }	optional
Enable heartbeat detection	dot1x detect [<i>interface-list</i>]	Optional 25s by default
Configure Heartbeat detection time	dot1x detect interval <i>time</i>	optional
Restore the default heartbeat detection time	no dot1x detect interval	optional
Configure the quiesce function	dot1x quiet-period-value <i>time</i>	Optional; 0 by default; No quiesce.
Restore the default quiet period value	no dot1x quiet-period-value	optional

30.2.7 Configure Host Mode Based on Port Authentication Mode

The host mode configuration only takes effect in port authentication method, please configure the port as port-based authentication; if the configuration of the host mode is the single-host, configure the port to be mac-based authentication, host mode will automatically become invalid.

(1) multi-hosts: Multi-hosts mode, when a user authentication is passed on the port, other users of the port can access network without authentication.

(2) single-host: Single-host mode, the user access network which the port allows only one authentication to pass and other users cannot access to the network, also can't go through authentication.

Configuration host-mode

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure host-mode based on port authentication mode	dot1x portbased host-mode { multi-hosts single-host } [<i>interface-list</i>]	optional

30.2.8 Configure Guest VLAN

After enabling 1X authentication, the user can access only the network resources of the VLAN when the guest VLAN is configured on the port. Once the user authentication succeeds, the port automatically reverts to the previously configured VLAN. If the authentication server delivers a valid VLAN, the port is automatically added to the assigned VLAN. After the user goes

offline, the port reverts to the guest VLAN.

To ensure that all functions can be used normally, please assign different VLAN IDs for the Config VLAN, the radius distribution VLAN, and the Guest VLAN.

Guest VLAN configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure Guest VLAN	dot1x guest-vlan <i>vlan-id</i> [<i>interface-list</i>]	optional

30.2.9 Configure Default-active-vlan

Default-active-vlan is the default active VLAN. 802.1X user can only access the resource in Default-active-vlan when 802.1X user passes the radius server authentication but has no issued radius vlan.

Configure Default-active-vlan

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure port default-active-vlan	dot1x default-active-vlan <i>vlan-id</i> [<i>interface-list</i>]	optional
Delete default-active-vlan	no dot1x default-active-vlan interface { <i>interface_type interface_num</i> <i>interface_name</i> }	optional

30.2.10 Configure Radius vlan

When 802.1X user pass the authentication via radius server, the server will transmit the authentication information to the device. If the device has enabled radius function and the server has configured to distribute VLAN (adopting Tunnel-Pvt-Group-ID (81) attribute), the authentication information will include the distributed VLAN information as a consequence, what is more, the device will add the user authentication online interface to radius distributed VLAN.

Configure Radius vlan

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter AAA configuration mode	aaa	
Enable radius vlan distribution function	radius vlan enable	Optional Disabled by default

Note:

Before using the radius vlan distribution function, you should create the corresponding VLAN and then add the user interface to the corresponding VLAN, so does Guest VLAN and Default-active-vlan;

Radius distributes VLAN, but it does not change the interface original VLAN configuration, so does Guest VLAN and Default-active-vlan.

As to the interface-based authentication and the MAC-based authentication, radius vlan, Guest VLAN and Default-active-vlan are effective.

30.2.11 Configure EAPOL Transmission

When a port disables 802.1x authentication, it requires to transmit user 802.1x EAPOL message. So the equipment will work as the relay, users can perform 802.1x authentication in the upper equipment. This function can only handle EAPOL packet forwarded to CPU. For packets that do not forward to CPU, the packets are processed by the hardware and are not subject to this configuration. You can configure EAPOL transparent transmission port and the corresponding uplink port only when the 802.1x authentication is disabled. That is, you can not configure transparent transmission function when the 802.1x authentication is enabled.

Configure EAPOL Transmission

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable port EAPOL message transmission function	dot1x eapol-relay [<i>interface-list</i>]	optional
Configure EAPOL message transmission uplink port	dot1x eapol-relay uplink [<i>interface-list</i>]	optional

30.2.12 Security Channel Configuration

When the user does not online, it performs access control via security channel to make the user can be able to access specific resource. This function should configure ACL firstly, and then apply the distribution through the command of [dot1x security-group](#).

Security Channel Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
activate ACL	dot1x security-group [<i>ip-groupname</i> <i>num</i>] [link-group <i>name</i> <i>num</i>] [subitem <i>num</i>]	optional
De-activate ACL	no dot1x security-group [<i>ip-groupname</i> <i>num</i>] [link-group <i>name</i> <i>num</i>] [subitem <i>num</i>]	optional

Note:

It should be configured under the global configuration mode. If you want a certain interface to come into effect, the ACL configuration should carry the interface information. Compared with the ACL distributed by access-group, the ACL distributed by 802.1X secret channel possesses the higher priority.

30.2.13 Issued ACL

When a user logs in to the RADIUS server, if the authorization ACL is configured on the RADIUS server (using the filter-id (11) attribute to configure the issued ACL), the device controls the data flow of the port on which the user resides. Before configuring an authorization ACL on the server, you need to configure the corresponding rules on the device.

When the OLT does not support the ACL serial number distributed by server, it needs to use the ACL prefix function. After configured a ACL prefix, the OLT can be able to automatically convert the serial number (add the prefix in front of the serial number) to finish the ACL issued.

Issued ACL

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the ACL format	dot1x radius-acl-format { integer string}	String by default
Configure ACL prefix	dot1x number-acl-prefix [<i>number-acl-prefix-name</i>]	“assignacl-” by default
Delete ACL prefix	no dot1x number-acl-prefix	optional

 Note:

If you want to use the ACL distribution function, you should configure the related ACL firstly. It needs to use the Filter-Id (11) attribute of the radius server.

30.2.14 Dot1x Display and Maintenance

Dot1x Display and Maintenance

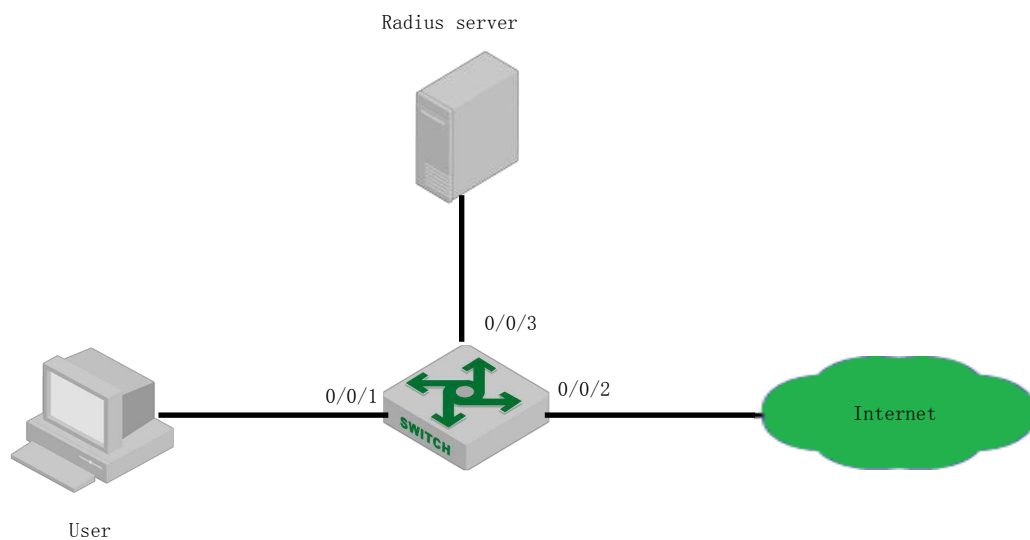
operation	command	remark
Display the status of 802.1X authentication function	show dot1x	
Display the configuration of 802.1x authentication interface watch function	show dot1x daemon [<i>interface interface-num</i>]	
Display interface configuration, such as the interface control mode, re-authentication state, the maximum number of users for the interface authentication.	show dot1x interface [<i>interface-num</i>]	
Display 802.1X session	show dot1x session [{ <i>interface interface-num</i> } { <i>mac-address mac</i> }]	User online state (port number, VLAN ID, mac address, username, etc.)

Display ACL issued	show dot1x radius-acl	
Display EAPOL pass through configuration	show dot1x eapol-relay [interface <i>interface-num</i>]	
Display heartbeat detection configuration	show dot1x detect [interface <i>interface-num</i>]	
Display guest-vlan information	show dot1x guest-vlan [interface <i>interface-num</i>]	
Display whether the interface authentication is enabled or disabled	show dot1x port-auth	
Display quiet period	show dot1x quiet-period-value	
Display security channel configuration information	show dot1x security-group	
Debug DOT1X receive packet and transmit packet as well as module processing	debug dot1x	

30.3 Configuration Example

30.3.1 Networking Requirements

Local 802.1 x access user name is u1, and then password is 123. User can be able to access internet after login successfully. Network diagram are shown below:



30.3.2 Configuration steps

- 1) Enable the 802.1x authentication of OLT port 0/0/1
OptiWay(config)#dot1x method macbased interface ethernet 0/1
- 2) Configure the basic function of RADIUS server (create RADIUS 1, configure the master authentication server to be 1.1.1.1, primary accounting server to be 1.1.1.2, the authentication shared key and accounting shared key to be 123456. Please refer to 《Radius configuration》 for more RADIUS detailed configuration.)

```
OptiWay(config-aaa)#radius host 1
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-1)#primary-auth-ip 1.1.1.1 1812
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-1)#primary-acct-ip 1.1.1.2 1813
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-1)#auth-secret-key 123456
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-1)#acct-secret-key 123456
OptiWay(config-aaa)#domain abc.com
OptiWay(config-aaa-domain-abc.com)#radius host binding 1
OptiWay(config-aaa-domain-abc.com)#state active
OptiWay(config-aaa)#default domain-name enable abc.com
```

30.3.3 Result Validation

User inputs the username and password on the 802.1X client to perform authentication. Through the command of “show dot1x session”, it shows the current user had passed the authentication and login successfully, that is to say, the user can be able to access the internet.

```
OptiWay(config)#show dot1x session
```

port	vid	mac	username	login time
0/1	1	c8:3a:35:d3:e3:99	u1@abc.com	2000/01/01 05:13:42

31.RADIUS Configuration

31.1 Radius Overview

31.1.1 AAA Overview

AAA stands for *Authentication, Authorization and Accounting*.

AAA is actually a management of network security. Here, the network security mainly refers to the access control, including the users who can access the network server; what services are available to users with access rights; and how users are using network resources for billing.

AAA generally adopts the client / server structure: the client runs on the managed resource side, and the server stores the user information centrally. Therefore, the AAA framework has good scalability, and easy to achieve the centralized management of user information.

31.1.2 AAA Realization

AAA frame diagram is as shown in figure 1-1:

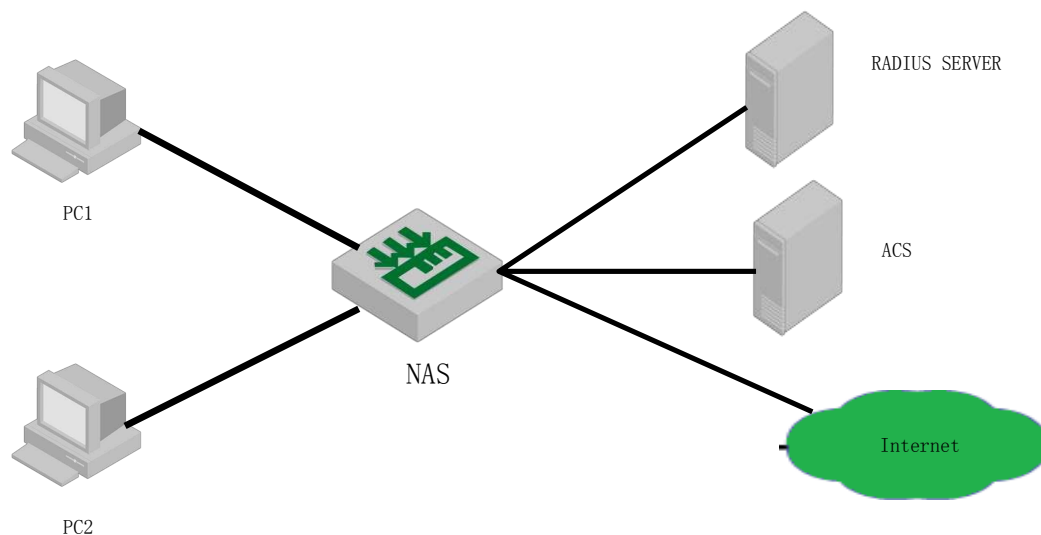


Figure 1-1 AAA frame diagram

There are two ways to realize AAA:

- via NAS;
- via RADIUS, TACACS+, etc.

31.1.3 RADIUS Overview

RADIUS creates a unique user database, stores the user name and password of the user to authenticate, and stores the service type and corresponding configuration information that is passed to the user to complete the authorization. After the user is authorized, the RADIUS server performs the function of accounting for user accounts.

- RADIUS stands for Remote Authentication Dial in User Service.
- RADIUS is an AAA protocol for applications such as Network Access or IP Mobility.
- It works in both situations, Local and Mobile.
- It uses Password Authentication Protocol (PAP), Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), or Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) protocols to authenticate users.
- It looks in text file, LDAP Servers, Database for authentication.
- After authentication services parameters passed back to NAS.
- It notifies when a session starts and stop. This data is used for Billing or Statistics purposes.
- SNMP is used for remote monitoring.
- It can be used as a proxy.

Here is a list of all the key features of Radius:

1. Client/Server Model

- NAS works as a client for the Radius server.
- Radius server is responsible for getting user connection requests, authenticating the user, and then returning all the configuration information necessary for the client to deliver service to the user.
- A Radius server can act as a proxy client to other Radius servers.

2. Network Security

- Transactions between a client and a server are authenticated through the use of a shared key. This key is never sent over the network.
- Password is encrypted before sending it over the network.

3. Flexible Authentication Mechanisms

- Point-to-Point Protocol - PPP
- Password Authentication Protocol - PAP
- Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol - CHAP
- Simple UNIX Login

4. Extensible Protocol

Radius is extensible; most vendors of Radius hardware and software implement their own dialects.

31.2 RADIUS Configuration

31.2.1 RADIUS Server Configuration

RADIUS server saves valid user's identity. When authentication, system transfers user's identity to RADIUS server and transfers the validation to user. User accessing to system can

access LAN resources only after authentication of RADIUS server.

Configure RADIUS server

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter AAA mode	aaa	-
Create and enter RADIUS configuration schemes	radius host name	required
Configure primary RADIUS	primary-auth-ip <i>ipaddr port</i>	required
Configure second RADIUS	second-auth-ip <i>ipaddr port</i>	optional
Configure primary accounting server	primary-acct-ip <i>ipaddr port</i>	optional
Configure second accounting server	second-acct-ip <i>ipaddr port</i>	optional
Configure shared key of primary RADIUS	auth-secret-key <i>keystring</i>	required
Configure shared key of second RADIUS	acct -secret-key <i>keystring</i>	optional
Configure NAS-RADIUS address	nas-ipaddress <i>ipaddr</i>	Optional If there is no configuration, the equipment IP address will also be OK.
Set whether the user name is to be carried with the domain name when the system passes the packet to the current RADIUS server	username-format { with-domain without-domain }	optional
Configure the realtime accounting	realtime-account	optional
Configure the realtime accounting interval	realtime-account interval <i>time</i>	optional

31.2.2 Radius Master Server & Radius Slave Server Shift

RADIUS offers master/slave server redundancy function, that is: if both the master server and slave server can be able to perform the regular work, it can only perform the authentication via master server; if there is something wrong with the master server, the slave server will be enabled; if the master server recovers normal again, the slave server will be disabled, and then the master server will be enabled.

Realization Mechanisms:

When in radius authentication, if the master server cannot perform the regular work, just configure the master server as **down**, then the slave server will begin to work; if the master server is found had recovered the regular work, preemption timer will be enabled(time is configured as preemption-time). When the timer timeout, the master server will be configured as **up**, that is to say, you can perform the authentication operations via master server.

Radius Master Server & Radius Slave Server Shift

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration	configure terminal	-

mode		
Enter AAA configuration mode	AAA	-
Create and enter RADIUS configuration schemes	radius host name	
Configure the preemption timer	preemption-time <i>Preemption-time</i>	Value range<0-1440>, the unit is minute; 0 by default, not preemption

31.2.3 Configure Local User

Client needs to configure local user name, password, etc.

Configure Local User

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter AAA mode	AAA	-
Configure local user	local-user username name password pwd [vlan vid]	optional

31.2.4 Configure Domain

Client needs to provide username and password during authentication. Username usually contains the corresponding user's ISP information, domain and ISP. The most important information of the domain is the RADIUS server authentication and accounting for the users in the domain.

Configure Domain

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter AAA mode	aaa	-
Configure the default domain- name	default domain-nameenable domain-name	optional
Disable the default domain-name	default domain-name disable	
Create and enter a domain scenario	domainname	required
Configure to use radius server authentication	schemeradius	optional
Configure to use local user authentication	schemelocal	
Configure to use local authentication after the radius	schemeradiusloca	

authentication fails		
Select the RADIUS server for the current domain	radius host binding <i>radius-name</i>	optional
Enable the number limit of authentication users in the domain and set the number limit of allowed users	access-limite <i>enable</i> <i>number</i>	optional
Disable the number limit of authentication users in the domain	access-limit disable	
Activate the current domain	state <i>active</i>	required
Deactivate the current domain	state block	

31.2.5 RADIUS Attribute Configuration

Configure some of the compatibility or unique characteristics of the RADIUS.

Configure the RADIUS feature

operation	command	remark
Enter global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter AAA mode	aaa	-
Configure accounting-on function	accounting-on { enable <i>sen-num</i> disable }	optional
Configure H3C Cams compatibility	h3c-cams { enable disable }	optional
Enable accounting function	radius accounting	optional
If the accounting packet does not respond, the user is shut down	radius server-disconnect drop 1x	optional
Configure RADIUS to distribute port priority	radius 8021p enable	optional
Configure RADIUS to distribute port PVID	radius vlan enable	optional
Configure RADIUS to distribute number limit of MAC address	radius mac-address-number enable	optional
Configure RADIUS to distribute bandwidth control	radius bandwidth-limit enable	optional

Note:

accounting-on: After the device reboots, it sends an Accounting-On packet to the RADIUS server to notify the RADIUS server to force the user of the device to go offline.

H3C Cams compatibility feature: In this feature, you can use the command of *radius attribute client-version* to forward the version information of the client to the RADIUS server. In this feature, you can use the command *ofuprate-value / dnrates-value* to configure the attribute number of the upstream bandwidth / downstream bandwidth in the Vendor Specific.

RADIUS distributes port priority: After this function is enabled, if the user authenticates, the priority of the port where the user is located is modified. This function is carried out through the 77 attribute number in the Vendor Specific by default, which can be modified by using the *radius config-attribute*.

RADIUS distribute port PVID: After this function is enabled, if the user passes the authentication, the PVID of the port where the user is located will be modified. This function is carried out by using the *tunnel-Pvt-Group-ID*. The value of this attribute is a string. Use this string to find the VLAN name descriptor that matches the VLAN value.

RADIUS distributes number limit of MAC address: After this function is enabled, if the user passes the authentication, the MAC address learning limit of the port where the user resides is modified. This function is carried out through the 50 attribute number in the Vendor Specific by

default, which can be modified by using *radius config-attribute*.

RADIUS distributes bandwidth control: After this function is enabled, if the user passes the authentication, the bandwidth control of the port where the user is located will be modified. The uplink bandwidth control is carried out through the 75 attribute number in the Vendor Specific by default, which can be modified by using *radius config-attribute*; the downlink bandwidth control is carried out through the 76 attribute number in the Vendor Specific by default, which can be modified by using *radius config-attribute*. The unit value defaults to **kbps** and can be modified through the *radius config-attribute access-bandwidth unit*.

RADIUS distributes ACL: This function has no control commands. It is enabled by default. Configure via 11 attributes of Filter-Id.

31.2.6 RADIUS Display and Maintenance

RADIUS Display and Maintenance

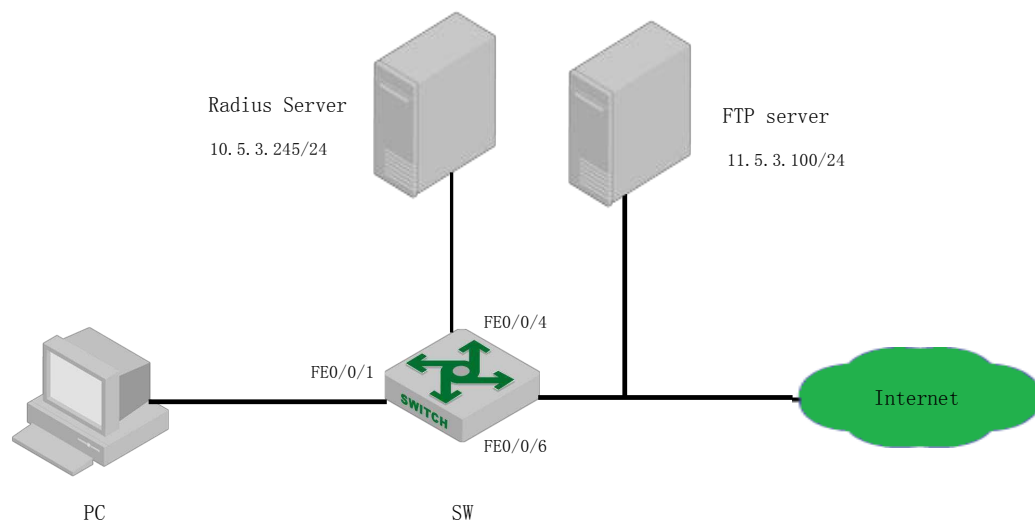
operation	command	remark
Display the radius attribute	show radius attribute	-
Display the radius attribute	show radius config-attribute	-
Display the radius service configuration information	show radius host <i>hostname</i>	
Enable the radius debugging function	debug radius	

31.3 RADIUS Configuration Example

31.3.1 Configure the networking and requirements

As shown below, user PC is connected to OLT 0/1 port, OLT 0/4 port is connected to radius server (radius server integrated with Windows 2003), and 802.1x authentication is enabled on 0/1. Specific requirements are as follows:

1. Use radius authentication;
2. The user PC must be authenticated before accessing the internet;
3. After the user passes the authentication, the ACL is distributed through the radius server. In this case, the user can access the Internet but cannot access the FTP server;
4. After the user passes the authentication, distribute the bandwidth control via the RADIUS server to limit the uplink bandwidth to be 2M and the downstream bandwidth to be 1M.

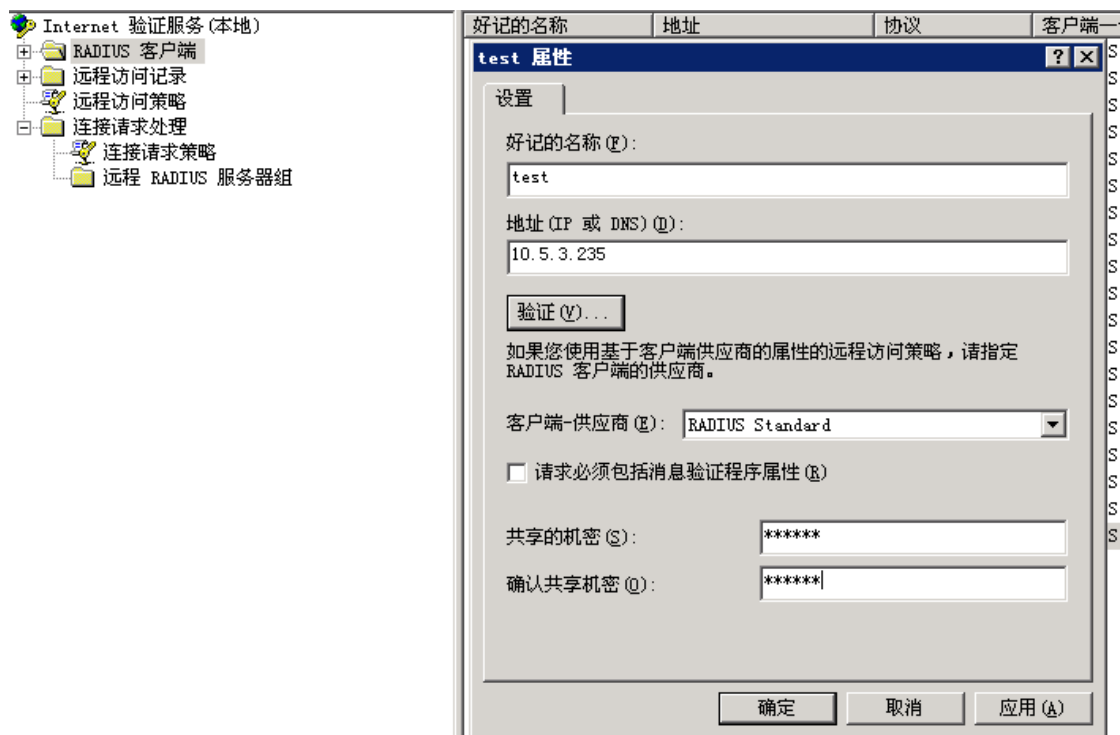


networking diagram for radius configuration example

31.3.2 Configuration steps

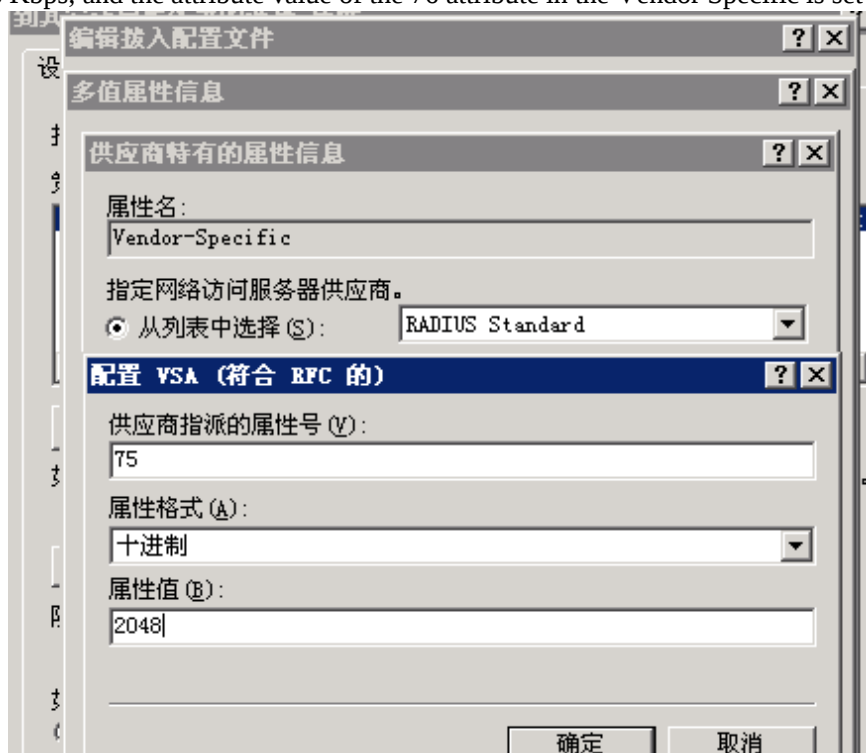
一、initial preparation work:

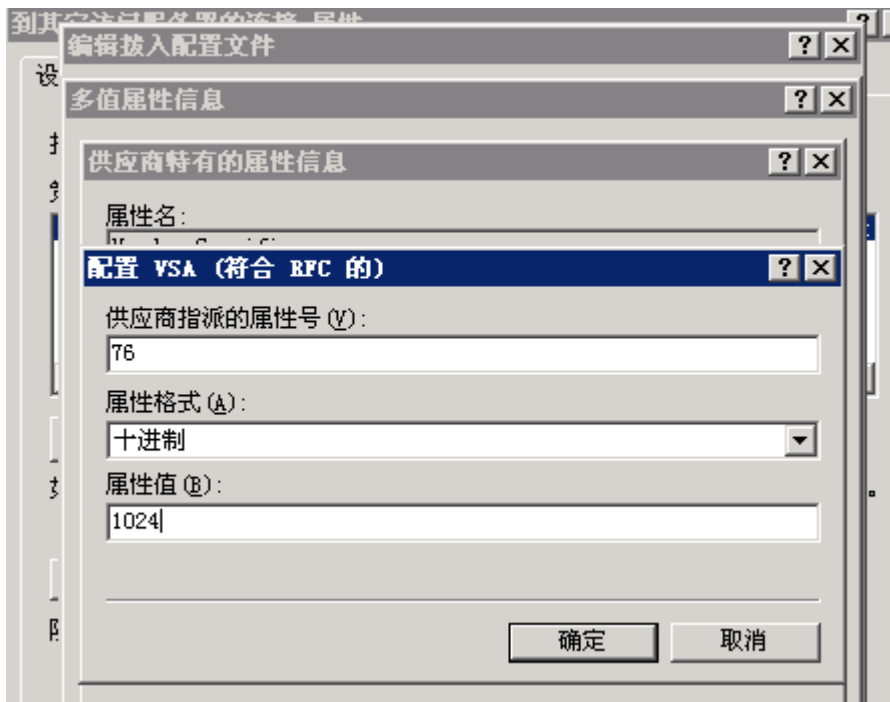
- 1) .Install the 802.1X client on the PC, here adopts H3C Inode;
- 2) . OLT configuration user interface IP10.5.3.235 / 24 to ensure to PING radius server;
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#interface vlan-interface 1
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip address 10.5.3.235 255.255.255.0
 This ipaddress will be the primary ipaddress of this interface.
 Config ipaddress successfully!
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#
 OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#exit
 OptiWay(config)#ping 10.5.3.254
 PING 10.5.3.254: with 32 bytes of data:
 reply from 10.5.3.254: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=128
 reply from 10.5.3.254: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=128
 ----10.5.3.254 PING Statistics----
 2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
 round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/0/0
 Control-C
- 3) .radius server adds NAS IP, and the shared key is 123456;



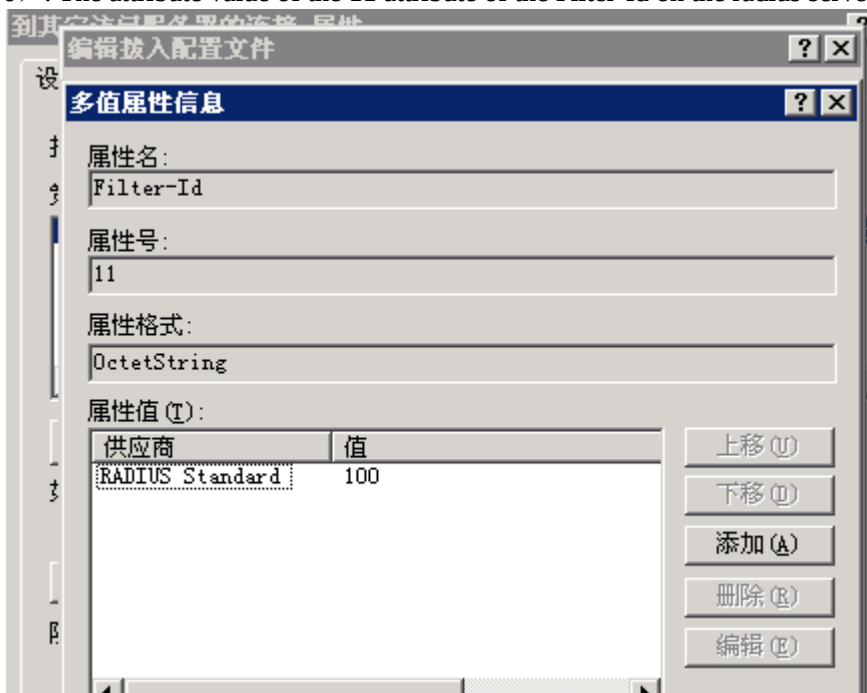
4) .Configure the 802.1x client authentication username (test)and password (123456) on the radius server.

5) .The attribute value of the 75 attribute in the Vendor Specific on the radius server is set to 2048 Kbps, and the attribute value of the 76 attribute in the Vendor Specific is set to 1024 Kbps.





6) . The attribute value of the 11 attribute of the Filter-Id on the radius server is set to 100;



二、 Access the OLT 0/1 port to enable dot1x, configure the related service of RADIUS, and configure ACLs

```
OptiWay(config)#dot1x method portbased interface ethernet 0/1 //enable 802.1X
OptiWay(config)#aaa
OptiWay(config-aaa)#radius host ngn
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-ngn)#primary-auth-ip 10.5.3.254 1812// Configure accounting function,
authentication IP, and port number
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-ngn)#primary-acct-ip 10.5.3.254 1813
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-ngn)#auth-secret-key 123456 // Configure to share the key
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-ngn)#acct-secret-key 123456
OptiWay(config-aaa-radius-ngn)#exit
```

```

OptiWay(config-aaa)#radius bandwidth-limit enable // Enable the bandwidth sending
function
OptiWay(config-aaa)#domain ngn.com
OptiWay(config-aaa-domain-ngn.com)#radius host binding ngn
OptiWay(config-aaa-domain-ngn.com)#state active
OptiWay(config-aaa-domain-ngn.com)#exit
OptiWay(config-aaa)#default domain-name enable ngn.com
OptiWay(config)#access-list 100 deny any 11.5.3.100 0.0.0.255 // Configure the ACL to deny access
to the destination network segment 11.5.3.0OptiWay(config)#access-list 100 permit any any

```

31.3.3 Result Validation

Use the Inode client on the PC, and then enter the user name and password for authentication



After the authentication succeeds, the user can access the external network normally. The information of the online users can be found on the OLT. The command of *show dot1x radius-acl* displays the status of the *acl100* as enable, and the bandwidth of the ingress direction of the / 0/1 port is limited to 2048 while the egress direction is limited to 1024.

```

OptiWay(config)#show dot1x session
port    vid    mac                username          login time
e0/1    1      c8:3a:35:d3:e3:99  test@ngn.com     2000/12/11 15:07:00
Total [1] item(s).

```

```

OptiWay(config)#show dot1x radius-acl
The format of radius acl is string.
The prefix of radius acl is assignacl-.

```

```
Port    acl  Status
e0/1    100  enable
Total entries: 1.
```

```
OptiWay(config)#show bandwidth-control interface ethernet0/1
port      Ingress bandwidth control  Egress bandwidth control
e0/1      2048 kbps                  1024 kbps
Total entries: 1.
```

32.Port Security Configuration

32.1 Port Security Overview

Port security is generally applied at the access layer. It can restrict host to access to the network through the device, and allow certain hosts to access the network, while other hosts cannot access the network.

The port security function binds the user's MAC address, IP address, VLAN ID, and PORT number flexibly, and prevents illegal users from accessing the network. This ensures the security of network data and the legal users can obtain sufficient bandwidth.

Users can restrict the hosts that can access the network through three rules: MAC rule, IP rule, and MAX rule. MAC rules are divided into three binding methods: MAC binding, MAC + IP binding, MAC + VID binding; the MAX rule defines the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a port. This address does not include the number of MAC rules and IP rules generated by the legitimate MAC address. In the MAX rule, there are sticky rules. If the deny rule is only configured on the port and the MAX rule is not configured, the other packets cannot be forwarded (Exception by allowing rule checking).

The MAC address of the Sticky rule can be learned automatically, and configured manually and saved in the running configuration file. If the configuration file is saved before the device reboots, the device does not need to be configured again after the device reboots, and these MAC addresses take effect automatically. When the sticky function is enabled on the port, the dynamic MAC address learned by the MAX rule is added to the sticky rule and saved to the running configuration file. In the case of the MAX rule is not full, it is allowed to continue learning the new MAC address and form the sticky rule until the number of sticky rules reaches the maximum configured by MAX.

MAC rules and IP rules can specify whether messages matching the corresponding rules are allowed to communicate. The user's MAC address and VLAN, MAC address and IP address can be bound flexibly by the MAC rule. Because port security is software-based, the number of rules is not limited by hardware resources, make the configuration more flexible.

The rules of port security are triggered by the ARP messages of the terminal device. When the device receives an ARP message, port security extracts various messages information, and match with the three rules of the configuration. The order of match is MAC address, IP address and MAC rule. The Layer 2 forwarding table of the port is controlled by the matching result, in order to control the forwarding behavior of the port.

When the port security judgment message is illegal, messages are processed accordingly. There are three modes: protect, restrict and shutdown. Protect mode discards packets. The restrict mode discards messages and trap alarms (Receive an illegal message in two minutes of the alarm). Shutdown mode will shut down port in addition to restrict mode of action.

32.2 Port Security Configuration

Configure port security

operation	command	remark
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	required
Enable/disable Port Security	port-security { enable disable }	required
Configure MAC binding rule	[no] port-security { permit deny } mac-address <i>mac-address</i> { [vlan-id <i>vlan-id</i>] ip-address <i>ip-address</i> }	optional
Configure IP rules	[no] port-security { permit deny } ip-address <i>start-ip</i> [to <i>end-ip</i>]	optional
Configure MAX rules	[no] port-security maximum <i>value</i>	optional
Enable STICKY	[no] port-security permit mac-address sticky	optional
Configure MAC STICKY rules	[no] port-security permit mac-address sticky <i>mac-address</i> [vlan-id <i>vlan-id</i>]	optional
Configure the address aging time	[no] port-security aging time <i>value</i>	optional
Enable static address aging function	[no] port-security aging static	optional
Configure the policy for receiving invalid message	port-security violation { protect restrict shutdown }	optional
Enable shutdown automatic recovery	[no] port-security recovery	optional
Configure the automatic recovery time after shutdown	[no] port-security recovery time <i>value</i>	optional
Delete the currently active MAC address	no port-security active-address { all configured learned }	optional
Delete all the port security related configurations	no port-security all	optional
Display the security configuration	show port-security [interface list]	optional
Display the MAC rule configuration	show port-security mac-address [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Display the IP rule configuration	show port-security ip-address [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Display the currently active MAC address	show port-security active-address [configured learned interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional
Display the configuration of automatic recovery after shutdown	show port-security recovery [interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	optional

Note:

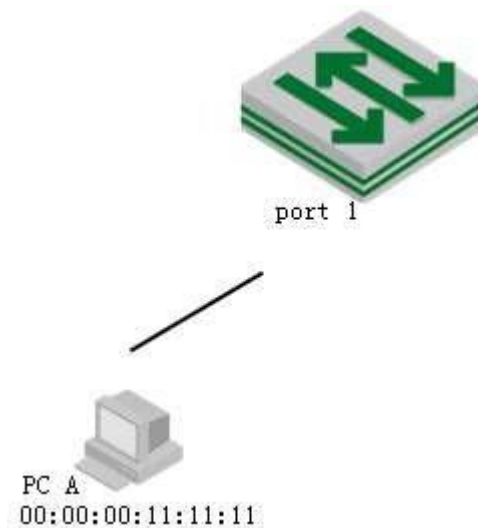
1. After the port-security function is enabled, deny all messages by default. Therefore, you must configure one of the mac\ip\max rules.
2. If the sticky function is effective, it is necessary that the port security is enabled, and the number of MAX rule isn't configured for 0. When this function is turned on, the dynamic addresses learned in the previous MAX rule are converted to STICKY rules and stored in the run file. When the function is disabled, the learned STICKY rules are deleted. The number of STICKY rule entries of a port cannot exceed the configured number of MAX rules. If the configuration file

- is saved before the device reboots, the STICKY rule saved before the port reboots will take effect. When the port is shutdown, there are two ways to recovery: (1) configure the port for shutdown and no shutdown. (2) Automatic recovery after configuring shutdown.
4. When illegal message is received, trap alarms do not take effect immediately. Traps are generated within two minutes.
 5. If a MAC address or ip address is denied, through the upper limit of MAX doesn't reach, the host can't communication.
 6. Port security cannot be enabled together with 802.1X or mac authentication.
 7. Port security cannot be enabled together with anti-ARP flooding.

32.3 Port Security Configuration Example

I. Network requirements

Configure port 1 to allow only pc A communication;



Port security diagram

2. Configuration procedure

Configure port security

```
DUT(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
DUT(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#port-security enable
```

```
DUT(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#port-security permit mac-address 00:00:00:11:11:11
```

3. Verify results

(1) Using ixia emulation PC A, configure two network cards, all through DHCP to obtain IP, configure dhcp-snooping (configuration slightly) on the DUT, access to IP as follows:

```
DUT(config)#show dhcp-snooping clients
```

DHCP client information:

d - days, h - hours, m - minutes, s - seconds

IPAddress	mac	vlan	port	LeaseTime	ExceedTime
192.168.1.100	00:00:00:11:11:11	1	e0/1	1d0h0m0s	23h51m21s
192.168.1.101	00:00:00:54:20:71	1	e0/1	1d0h0m0s	23h55m37s

Total entries: 2. Printed entries: 2.

2) Use the DUT to ping the two clients separately, obtain the ARP entry, and enable the DUT to establish the port security activation table.

DUT(config)#show arp all

Informations of ARP

d - days, h - hours, m - minutes, s - seconds

IpAddress	Mac_Address	Vlan	Port	Type	ExpireTime	Status
192.168.1.100	00:00:00:11:11:11	1	e0/1	dynamic	17m52s	valid
192.168.1.101	00:00:00:54:20:71	1	e0/1	dynamic	18m12s	valid

Total entries:2

Display the currently active MAC addresses. Only the permit mac rule entries are displayed

DUT(config)#show port-security active-address

Active mac-address:

Port	MAC address	VID	IP Addr	Derivation	Action	Age(min)
E1/0/1	00:00:00:11:11:11	1	192.168.1.100	MAC	permit	1

Total entries: 1

DUT(config)#debug port-security

DUT(config)#logging monitor 0

(3) Try to communicate with the DUT using two PCs, respectively: The results are as follows

Use the ip = 192.168.1.100 (mac = 00: 00: 00: 11: 11: 11 match port-security rule) to ping the DUT. It can communicate, log is as follows:

00:29:48: DUT: %PORT-SECURITY-7-debug: port e0/1 recv packet mac[00:00:00:11:11:11] vlan [1] type[0x0806]

00:29:48: DUT: %PORT-SECURITY-7-debug: match with MAC RULE

00:29:48: DUT: %PORT-SECURITY-7-debug: action: PERMIT

Use the ip = 192.168.1.101 (mac = 00: 00: 00: 54: 20: 71 match port-security rule) to ping the DUT. It can communicate, log is as follows:

00:30:07: DUT: %PORT-SECURITY-7-debug: port e0/1 recv packet mac[00:00:00:54:20:71] vlan [1] type[0x0806]

00:30:07: DUT: %PORT-SECURITY-7-debug: match with MAX RULE

00:30:07: DUT: %PORT-SECURITY-7-debug: port e0/1 maxnum exceed

Maxnum rule by default is 0, so exceed, the message is discarded;

33.SNTP Client

33.1 SNTP Function Introduction

OLT system time can be achieved in two ways, one is as sntp client, sntp server automatically synchronizes time; the other is the administrator own configuration.

The Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) is used for time synchronization between network devices. Normally, an SNTP server exists in the network and provides reference time for multiple SNTP clients. In this way, time synchronization is achieved among all network devices.

SNTP can work in four modes: unicast, broadcast, multicast, and anycast.

In the unicast mode, the client initiates a request to the server. After receiving the request, the server constructs a response message based on the local time and sends the response message back to the client.

In the broadcast and multicast mode, the server periodically sends broadcast or multicast messages to the client, and the client receives the messages from the server.

In the anycast mode, the client initiates a local broadcast address or a multicast address to send a request. In this case, the server in the network responds to the client. The client selects the server that receives the response message as the server, and discards the messages sent by the other server. After electing out of the server, the work pattern is same as unicast.

In all modes, the client receives a response message to parse the message to obtain the current standard time, and calculates the network transmission delay and local time compensation through a certain algorithm. The data is used to calibrate the current time.

33.2 Configure the SNTP Client

33.2.1 Enable/disable SNTP Client

Enable/disable SNTP Client

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable SNTP Client	[no]sntp client	Required, the default is off
Display the SNTP client configuration	show sntp client	Optional
View the system time	show clock	Optional

33.2.2 Configure the Work Mode of the Sntp Client

According to the network, administrators can use commands to modify the way of SNTP work - unicast, broadcast, multicast, or anycast.

Configure the Work Mode of the SNTP Client

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the Work Mode of the SNTP Client	sntp client mode { broadcast unicast multicast anycast [key key-id] }	Optional, Default is broadcast mode
Display the SNTP client configuration	show sntp client	Optional

33.2.3 Configure SNTP Server Address

When an SNTP client works in the unicast mode, user must configure the specified SNTP server.

Configure the SNTP Server Address

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the SNTP server address	[no]sntp server ip-address	required
Configure the SNTP backup server	[no]sntp server backup ip-address	optional
Display the SNTP client configuration	show sntp client	optional

33.2.4 Modify the Broadcast Transmission Delay

When the SNTP client works in the broadcast or multicast mode, it is necessary to use the broadcast transmission delay parameter. In the broadcast mode, the local system time of the SNTP client is equal to the time taken from the server plus the transmission delay. Administrators can modify the broadcast transmission delay based on the actual bandwidth of the network.

Configure the broadcast transmission delay

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the broadcast propagation delay	[no]sntp client broadcastdelay value	Optional. The default value is 3ms
Display the SNTP client configuration	show sntp client	optional

33.2.5 Configure Multicast TTL

When an SNTP client operates in the anycast mode and uses multicast addresses to send

requests, user needs to configure the TTL value for sending multicast messages to limit the range of multicast message.

Configure multicast TTL

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure multicast TTL	sntp client multicast ttl <i>value</i>	Optional. The default is 255
Display the SNTP client configuration	show sntp client	optional

33.2.6 Configure the Polling Interval

User needs to configure the polling interval when the SNTP client works in the unicast or anycast mode. The SNTP client initiates a request to the server every other polling interval to calibrate the local system time.

Configure the Polling Interval

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the polling interval	[no]sntp client poll-interval <i>value</i>	Optional. The default is 1000
Display the SNTP client configuration	show sntp client	optional

33.2.7 Configure Timeout Retransmission

Because the SNTP request message is a UDP message, it cannot guarantee that the request packet can reach the destination. The timeout retransmission mechanism is adopted. The configured timeout interval is required when the SNTP client works in the unicast or anycast mode. When the client sends a request within a certain period of time without receiving a response, It will be re-sent the request until the number of retransmission exceeds the set value. The configured timeout retransmission mechanism takes effect only when the SNTP client works in the unicast or anycast mode.

Configure the timeout retransmission attempts and time interval

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Configure the timeout retransmission interval	[no]sntp client retransmit-interval <i>value</i>	Optional. Default 5s
Set the timeout retransmission attempts	[no]sntp client retransmit <i>value</i>	Optional. Default 0
Display the SNTP client configuration	show sntp client	optional

33.2.8 Configure the Client Daylight Saving Time

Configure the Client Daylight Saving Time

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-

Configure daylight saving time	[no]ntp client summer-time dayly { <i>start-month start-day start-time end-month end-day end-time</i> }	optional
Display the daylight saving time configuration	[no]ntp client summer-time weekly { <i>start-month start-week [Fri mon sat sun thu tue wed] start-time end-month end-week [Fri mon sat sun thu tue wed] end-time</i> }	optional

33.2.9 Configure Legacy Server List

When an SNTP client works in broadcast or multicast mode, it will trust and receive the protocol packets from any SNTP server. If there is a malicious attack on the network server (which provides the wrong time), the local time cannot be synchronized to standard time.

After the list of valid servers is configured on the SNTP client, the client can only receive messages whose source addresses are in the legal server list, thus improve the security.

Configure legal server list

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure legal server list	ntp client valid-server <i>ipaddress wildcard</i>	optional
Delete legal server list	no ntp client valid-server { <i>all ipaddress wildcard</i> }	optional
Display the SNTP client configuration	show ntp client	optional

33.2.10 Configure Authentication

To further improve security, user can enable MD5 authentication between the SNTP server and the client. The SNTP client receives only authenticated messages. The authentication configuration is as follows:

Configure Authentication

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable/disable authentication	[no] ntp client authenticate	Optional, close by default
Configure the password for authentication	[no]ntp client authentication-key <i>key-number md5 value</i>	optional
Configure a trusted password ID	[no]ntp trusted-key <i>key-number</i>	Optional, For multicast and broadcast mode only, it must be equal to authentication-key
Configure the password ID used by the server	[no]ntp server key <i>key-number</i>	Optional, it must be equal to authentication-key
Configure the password ID for anycast configuration	ntp client mode anycast key <i>key-number</i>	optional
Display the SNTP client configuration	show ntp client	optional

33.2.11 Manual Calibration of the System Clock

In addition to OLT, which acts as sntp client automatically synchronize time from the sntp server, the other way is the administrator manual calibration system clock.

If the OLT has built-in lithium battery, the OLT power is off, the system clock runs normally; if there is no built-OLT lithium battery, the OLT power is off, the system clock stops running.

Configure system clock

operation	command	remark
Enter execution configuration mode	-	-
Configure the system clock	clock set HH:MM:SS YYYY/MM/DD	required
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	optional
Configure the system time zone	[no]clock timezone zone-name hours- offset minutes-offset	optional
Configure daylight saving time	[no]sntp client summer-time daily { start-month start-day start-time end-month end-day end-time } [no]sntp client summer-time weekly { start-month start-week [Fri mon sat sun thu tue wed] start-time end-month end-week [Fri mon sat sun thu tue wed] end-time }	optional
View the system time	show clock	optional

Example

Configure the system clock

OptiWay#clock set 17:50:50 2015/11/25

Set clock successfully.

Clock will be reset to 2013/01/01 00:00:00 after system rebooting because there is no realtime clock chip.

OptiWay#show clock

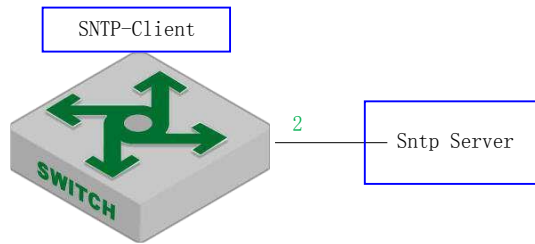
Wed 2015/11/25 17:51:03 CCT 08:00

33.2.12 SNTP Client Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

The OLT acts as the sntp client to synchronize time from the sntp server.

Make sure that the OLT communicates properly with the sntp server.



Sntp client diagram

2. Configuration steps

#OLT runs the broadcast, multicast, unicast, and anycast modes respectively.

Configuration of the authentication mode and broadcast mode

Enable the sntp client and configure it in broadcast mode (the broadcast mode is enabled by default).

OptiWay(config)#sntp client mode broadcast

Configure the trusted server (not configurable)

OptiWay(config)#sntp client valid-server 192.168.1.99 0.0.0.0

OptiWay(config)#sntp client

Configure the authentication key (make sure the configuration is consistent with that of the sntp server)

OptiWay(config)#sntp client authentication-key 1 md5 test

Configure the trusted key ID

OptiWay(config)#sntp trusted-key 1

Enable the authentication function

OptiWay(config)#sntp client authenticate

View the time synchronization result

OptiWay(config)#show sntp client

Clock state : synchronized Current mode : broadcast

Use server : 192.168.1.99 State : idle

Server state : synchronized Server stratum : 1

Authenticate : enable Bcast delay : 3ms

Last synchronized time: THU NOV 26 06:07:44 2015

Summer-time is not set.

Valid server list:

Server address:192.168.1.99 wildcard:0.0.0.0

Multicast mode and authentication configuration

Enable the sntp client and configure it as the multicast mode

OptiWay(config)#sntp client mode multicast

Configure the trusted server list

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp client valid-server 192.168.1.99 0.0.0.0
OptiWay(config)#ntp client
```

```
# Configure the authentication key (make sure the configuration is consistent with that of the ntp
server)
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp client authentication-key 1 md5 test
```

```
# Configure the trusted key ID
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp trusted-key 1
```

```
# Enable the authentication function
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp client authenticate
```

```
# View the OLT time synchronization result
```

```
OptiWay(config)#show ntp client
```

```
Clock state   : synchronized   Current mode   : multicast
```

```
Use server    : 192.168.1.99   State          : idle
```

```
Server state  : synchronized   Server stratum : 1
```

```
Authenticate : enable         Bcast delay   : 3ms
```

```
Last synchronized time: THU NOV 26 06:20:59 2015
```

```
Summer-time is not set.
```

```
Valid server list:
```

```
Server address:192.168.1.99   wildcard:0.0.0.0
```

```
# Configure unicast mode and authentication
```

```
# Enable the ntp client and configure it as unicast
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp client
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp client mode unicast
```

```
# Configure the ntp server
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp server 192.168.1.99
```

```
# Configure the authentication key (make sure the configuration is consistent with that of the ntp
server)
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp client authentication-key 1 md5 test
```

```
# Configure the password ID for the server
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp server key 1
```

```
# Enable the authentication function
```

```
OptiWay(config)#ntp client authenticate
```

```
# View the time synchronization result
```

```
OptiWay(config)#show ntp client
```

```
Clock state   : synchronized   Current mode   : unicast
```

```
Use server    : 192.168.1.99   State          : idle
```

```
Server state  : synchronized   Server stratum : 1
```

```
Retrans-times: 3               Retrans-interval: 30s
```

Authenticate : disable PrimaryServer: 192.168.1.99
Backup Server: 0.0.0.0 Poll interval : 1000s
Last synchronized time: THU NOV 26 09:05:29 2015
Last received packet's originateTime: TUE JAN 01 00:00:24 2013
Summer-time is not set.

```
# Configure the authentication mode for anycast mode
# Enable the sntp client and configure it to work in anycast mode
OptiWay(config)#sntp client mode anycast
# Configure the sntp server (may not configure)
OptiWay(config)#sntp server 192.168.1.99
OptiWay(config)#sntp client

# Configure the authentication key (make sure the configuration is consistent with that of the sntp
server)
OptiWay(config)#sntp client authentication-key 1 md5 test
# configure anycast mode and the key ID (if the authentication is not necessary, you don't
configure)
OptiWay(config)# sntp client mode anycast key 1

# Enable the authentication function
OptiWay(config)#sntp client authenticate

# View the time synchronization result
OptiWay(config)#show sntp client
Clock state   : synchronized   Current mode   : anycast
Use server    : 192.168.1.99   State           : idle
Server state  : synchronized   Server stratum : 1
Retrans-times: 3               Retrans-interval: 30s
Authenticate  : enable         Authentication-key: 1
Poll interval : 1000s
Last synchronized time: THU NOV 26 09:22:25 2015
Last received packet's originateTime: THU NOV 26 17:22:24 2015
Summer-time is not set.
```

34.Link Backup Function

34.1 Flex Links Function

34.1.1 Flex Links Introduction

Flex links is a two-layer link backup protocol that provides options for STP. If you do not want STP on your network, you can select Flex links to implement link backup. If STP is enabled, you do not need flex links. The Flex links consist of a pair of ports, which can be physical or aggregated. When one port forwards data, the other port is in the standby state. When the primary link fails, the backup port starts to forward data. After the faulty port recovers, the status changes to backup. If the preemption mechanism is set, the status changes to forwarded data after 60 seconds. The STP must be disabled on the Flex links port. The Flex links ports can be configured with bandwidth and delay as the preemption mechanism, the condition precedence as the master port. There must be a trap alarm when the active / standby link fails.

Flex links have the following advantages:

- 1) When two links in a dual uplink network are normal, only one is in the connected state and the other is in the blocked state, thus preventing broadcast storms caused by the loop.
- 2) When the fault occurs on the primary link, the traffic will be switched to the standby link within the millisecond time to ensure the normal forwarding of data.

Configuration is simple, user-friendly operation.

➤ Flex Links Group

Flex Links group is also called flexible link group. A Flex Links group consists of two member ports, one of which is designated as the master port and the other as the slave port. A port can belong to only one Flex Links group. Normally, only one port (master port or slave port) is in the forwarded (ACTIVE) state, the other port is blocked (BLOCK), in standby (STANDBY) state. When a link fault (Currently, the fault of the link mainly refers to the state of the port being changed to DOWN, the Ethernet OAM link fault and so forth) occurs on a port which is in the forwarding state, the Flex Links group automatically blocks the port and switches the original blocked port which is in standby state to the forwarding state.

2) Master Port

Master Port is a port role of the Flex Links group specified through the command line. The Master Port of the Flex Links group can be an Ethernet port (electrical or optical), or an aggregation group.

3) Slave Port

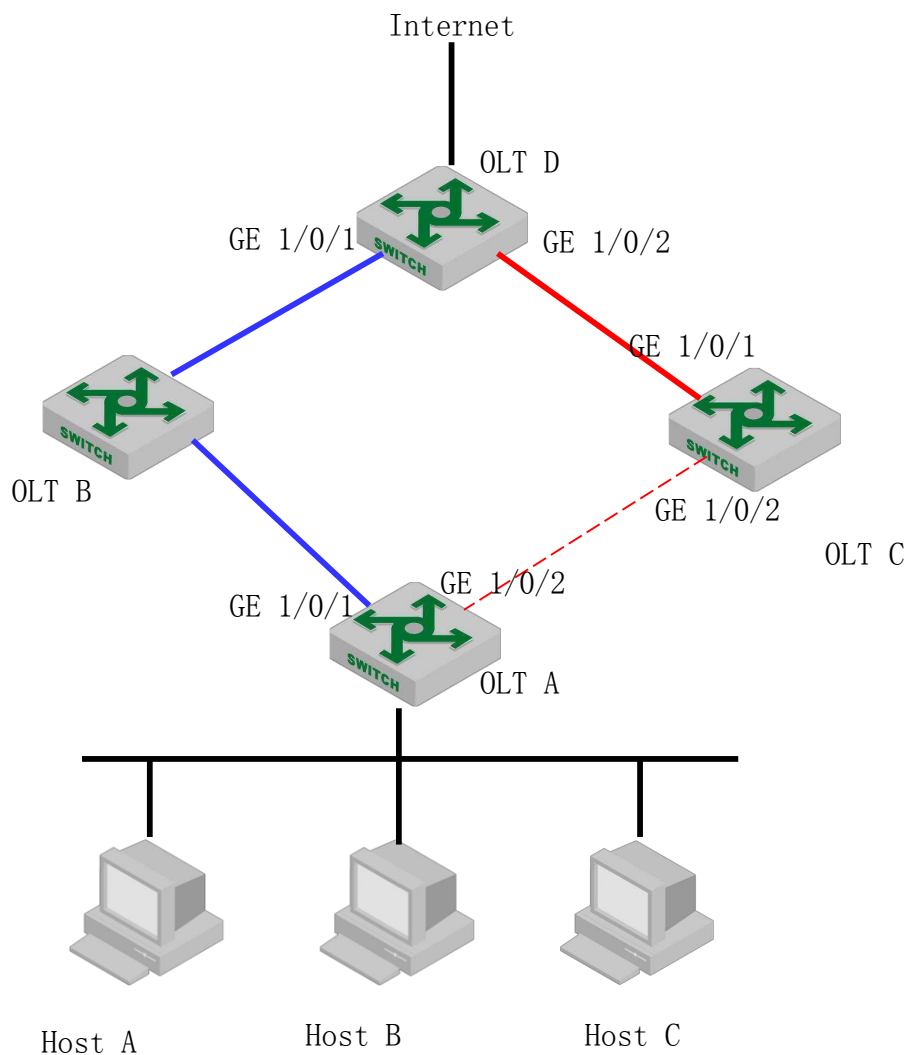
Slave Port is another port role of the Flex Links group specified through the command line. The Slave port of the Flex Links group can be an Ethernet port (electrical or optical), or an aggregation group. The link where the Slave port resides is also called the "backup link".

➤ **MMU Packet**

MMU is MAC address-table Move Update, MAC address drift; When the link is switched in the Flex Links group, the original MAC forwarding entries are no longer applicable to the new topology network. Therefore, the MAC address forwarding entries on the entire network need to be updated. Flex Links uses the MMU packet to notify other devices to refresh the MAC entries.

➤ **How Flex Links works**

Take the networking shown in below figure as an example, describe the working mechanism of Flex Links according to the process of link normal-> link fault-> link recovery.



➤ **Link Normal Working Mechanism**

GE 1/0/1 of OLT A is the master port and GE 1/0/2 is the slave port. When both uplinks are normal, the master port is in the forwarding state, and the link is the active link. The slave port is in the standby state and the link is the standby link. The data is transmitted along the link represented by the blue lines. There is no loop in the network to avoid broadcast storms.

➤ **Link Fault Processing Mechanism**

When the active link on OLT A fails, GE 1/0/1 switches to the standby state and GE 1/0/2

switches to the forwarding state. In this case, the MAC address forwarding entries on the devices in the network may be incorrect. In this case, you need to provide a mechanism to update the MAC address so that the traffic can be quickly switched to avoid loss of traffic. Currently, this mechanism is used to prevent the traffic from being lost by sending MMU packets to notify the device to update the MAC entries.

This method is applicable to upstream devices (such as OLT B, OLT C, and OLT D in Figure 1-1) that support Flex Links and can identify MMU packets.

To implement fast link switching, you need to enable MMU packet transmission on OLT A, and enable the function of receiving and processing MMU packets on all the ports on the dual uplink network of the upstream device.

After the link switchover occurs on OLT A, the MMU packet is sent from the new active link. That is, the MMU packet is sent from GE1 / 0/2. When receiving an MMU packet, OLT C processes the MMU packet and sends the MAC address of the packet to GE 1/0/2 of OLT C.

After that, if OLT D receives the data packets destined for Host A, Host B, and Host C, OLT D forwards the packets through Layer 2 broadcast. After receiving the packet, OLT C looks up the MAC address table and forwards it to OLT A from GE 1/0/2, and finally forwarded by OLT A to Host A, Host B and Host C.

The mechanism of updating a device through MMU packets does not need to wait for the entries to be aged before they can be updated. This greatly reduces the time required for table entries to be updated. In general, the entire switching process of the link can be completed in milliseconds, with no traffic lost.

➤ **Link Recovery Processing Mechanism**

The Flex Links group supports three modes: role preemption mode, non-role preemption mode, and bandwidth preemption mode. The link recovery mechanism is different in different modes:

If the Flex Links group is configured as role preemption mode, after the active link fault is recovered, the master port will preempt the forwarding state and the slave port will enter the standby state. Only when the active link fails, the slave port will switch from the standby state to the forwarding state.

If the Flex Links group is configured as non-role preemption mode, after the active link fault is recovered, the slave port will continue to be in the forwarding state and the master port will remain in the standby state. This ensures that the traffic is stable.

If the Flex Links group is configured as the bandwidth preemption mode, if the bandwidth of the slave port is higher after the active link fault is recovered, the slave port will remain in the forwarding state and the master port will remain in the standby state. If the bandwidth of the master port is higher, the master port preempts the forwarding state and the slave port enters the standby state.

As shown in above figure, after the link of GE 1/0/1 on OLT A is recovered, If the Flex Links group is configured as role preemption mode, GE1 / 0/2 will block and switch to the standby state, while GE1/0/1 will preempt the forwarding state. If the Flex Links group is configured as non-role preemption mode, GE1 / 0/1 will remain in the standby state and traffic will not be switched to maintain stable traffic. If the Flex Links group is configured as the bandwidth preemption mode, If the bandwidth of GE 1/0/2 is higher, GE 1/0/2 preempts the forwarding state and GE 1/0/1 continues to be in the standby state. If the bandwidth of GE1 / 0/1 is higher, GE 1/0/1 preempts the forwarding state and GE 1/0/2 is in the standby state.

34.1.2 Configure Flex Links Group

To configure the Flex Links group, you only need to specify the master port and the slave port. If the master port is an Ethernet port, you need to enter port mode to configure it. If the master port is an aggregation group, you can configure it in global mode.

Configure Flex Links Group

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the Flex Links group	channel-group <i>cgroup ID1</i> backup { interface <i>port</i> channel-group <i>cgroup ID2</i> }	<i>cgroup ID1</i> is the master port <i>cgroup ID2</i> is the slave port
Delete the Flex Links group	no channel-group <i>cgroup ID</i> backup	Optional
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure the Flex Links group	switchport backup { interface <i>port2</i> channel-group <i>cgroup ID2</i> }	<i>Port 2/cgroup ID2</i> is the slave port
Delete the Flex Links group	no switchport backup	Optional

Note: The spanning tree of the master and slave ports must be down and not the ERRP port.

34.1.3 Configure Flex Links Preemption Mode

The Flex Links group supports three preemption modes: role preemption mode, non-role preemption mode, and bandwidth preemption mode. The default is non-role preemption mode.

Configure Flex Links Preemption Mode

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the priority preemption mode for Flex Links	channel-group <i>cgroup ID</i> backup { interface <i>port2</i> channel-group <i>cgroup ID2</i> } preemption mode { Forced Bandwidth Off }	<i>Cgroup ID1</i> is the master port , <i>port_2/cgroup ID2</i> is the slave port
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>port-number</i>	
Configure the priority preemption mode for Flex Links	switchport backup { interface <i>port2</i> channel-group <i>cgroup</i> } preemption mode { Forced Bandwidth Off }	<i>port2/cgroup ID2</i> is the slave port

34.1.4 Configure the Delay Time for Priority Preemption of Flex

Links

After the configuration of the Flex priority preemption mode, the port will not immediately become the forwarding (ACTIVE) state. Instead, it takes a period of time to preempt the priority of the port to forward packets. The default time is 45 seconds.

Configure the Delay Time For Priority Preemption of Flex Links

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the delay time for priority preemption of Flex Links	channel-group <i>cgroup ID1</i> backup { interface <i>port2</i> channel-group <i>cgroup ID2</i> } preempt delay <1-60>	<i>Cgroup ID1</i> is the master port, <i>port_2/cgroup ID2</i> is the slave port
Enter the port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	
Configure the priority preemption mode for Flex Links	switchport backup { interface <i>port2</i> channel-group <i>cgroup ID2</i> } preempt mode <Forced Bandwidth Off >	<i>port2/cgroup ID2</i> is the slave port

34.1.5 Configure Flex Links MMU Function

When a link is switched in the Flex Links group, the original MAC forwarding entries are no longer applicable to the new topology network. The MAC address forwarding entries on the entire network need to be updated. Flex Links uses the MMU packet to notify other devices to refresh the MAC entries. The default is not to enable this function.

Configure Flex Links MMU Function

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the MMU function for Flex Links	mac-address-table move update { transmit receive }	<i>Cgroup ID1</i> is the master port, <i>port2/cgroup ID2</i> is the slave port

34.1.6 FLex Links Display and Maintenance

After completing the above configuration, you can run the following command to check the configuration.

FLex Links Display and Maintenance

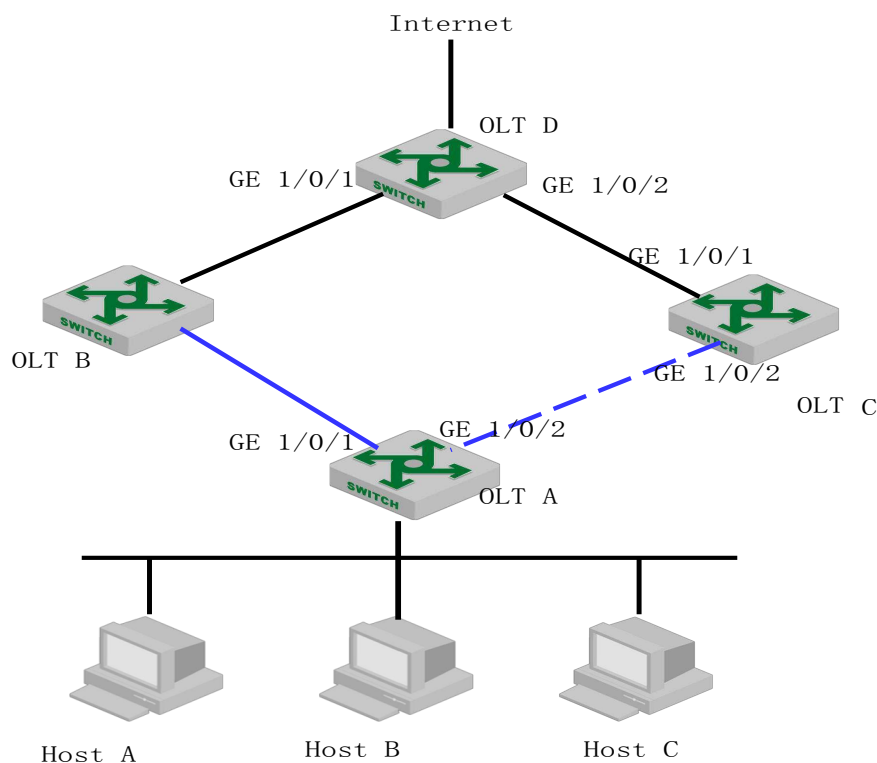
Operation	Command	Remark
Display the configured Flex Links	show interface switch backup	All modes are

groups		executable
Display the MMU status of Flex Links and the number of sent and received packets	sh mac-address-table move update	

34.2 Monitor Link Function

34.2.1 Monitor Link Introduction

➤ Monitor Link Background



As shown in above figure, OLT A is configured with the Flex Links function for link redundancy backup. GE 1/0/1 is the master port and GE 1/0/2 is the slave port.

When the active link on GE1 / 0/1 fails, traffic is switched to the standby link on GE1 / 0/2 in milliseconds. This ensures efficient and reliable link backup and fast convergence.

However, when the link on uplink port GE1 / 0/1 of OLT B fails, the link on GE1 / 0/1 of OLT A, which is a device in the Flex Links group, is not faulty. So there will be no link switching within the Flex Links group. In fact, traffic on OLT A can not be forwarded to OLT D through the link of GE 1/0/1, thus the traffic is interrupted. To solve this problem, Monitor Link technology come into being.

➤ Technical Advantages

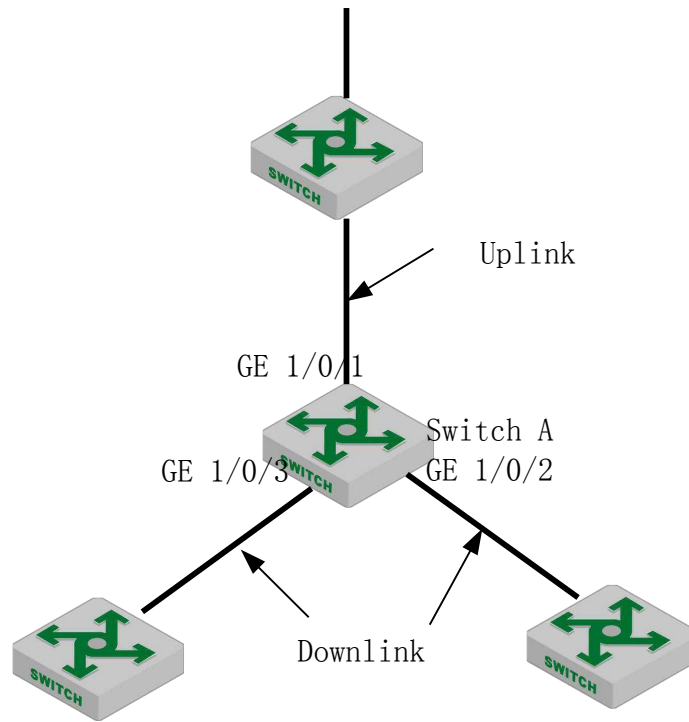
Monitor Links is a powerful complement to Flex Links technology. It achieves a purpose of synchronizing the downlink with the uplink through monitoring the uplink. This status makes the

back-up role of Flex Links more perfect.

➤ Monitor Link Basic Concept

Monitor Link Group

Monitor Link Group consists of one or more uplink and downlink ports. The status of the downlink port varies with the status of the uplink port.



As shown in above figure, GE1 / 0/1, GE1 / 0/2, and GE1 / 0/3 of OLT A form a Monitor Link group.

Uplink Port

Uplink Port is a monitor object in the Monitor Link group and is a port role of the Monitor Link group specified through the command line. The uplink port of a Monitor Link group can be an Ethernet interface (electrical or optical) or an aggregation group interface.

As shown in above figure, GE 1/0/1 of OLT A is the uplink port of the monitor link group configured on the device.

If multiple ports are configured as the uplink ports of the monitor link group, the status of the monitor link group is UP as long as one of the ports is in the forwarding state; only when all the uplink ports fail, the status of the monitor link group is DOWN, and all downlink ports will be shut down. When the uplink port of the monitor link group is not specified, the uplink port is considered as faulty and all the downlink ports are shut down.

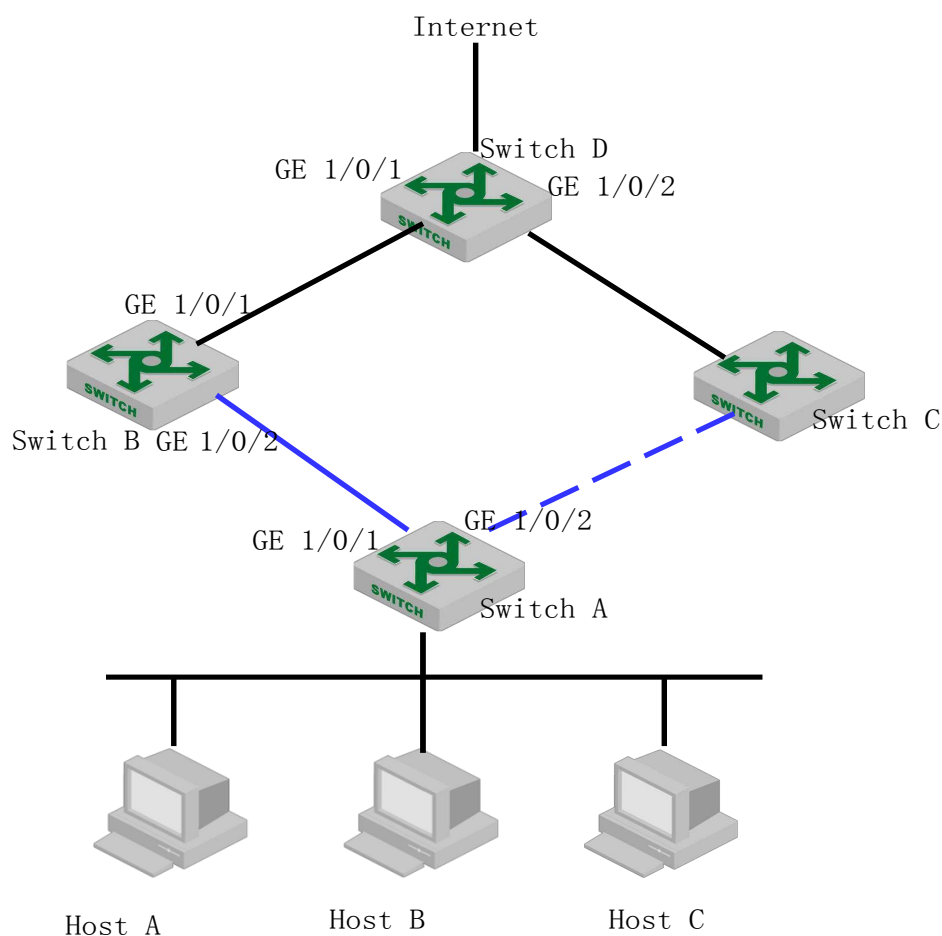
Downlink Port

Downlink port is the monitor in the Monitor Link group. It is another port role of the Monitor Link group specified through the command line. The downlink port of a Monitor Link group can be an Ethernet interface (electrical or optical) or an aggregation group interface.

As shown in above figure, GE1/0/2 and GE1/0/3 of OLT A are the two downlink ports of the monitor link group configured on the device.

When the uplink port of the monitor link group is restored to normal, the monitor link will only open the downlink port blocked by the uplink port failure, and can not enable the manually closed downlink port. And a downlink port failure has no effect on the uplink port and other downlink ports.

➤ How Monitor Link Works



As shown in above figure, a flexible link group is configured on OLT A to ensure reliable access to the Internet. In the figure, GE 1/0/1 is the master port and is in the forwarding state. GE 1/0/2 is the slave port.

To prevent the traffic on OLT A from failing due to a link fault on GE 1/0/1 of OLT B, configure the monitor link group on OLT B and specify GE 1/0/1 as the uplink port, GE1 / 0/2 is the downlink port.

When the link on the uplink port GE 1/0/1 of OLT B fails, the monitor link group forcibly shuts down the downlink port GE 1/0/2 of the group, triggering the link switching of the Flex Link group on OLT A.

When the link failure occurred on the uplink port GE1/0/1 of OLT B recovers, the downlink port GE1/0/2 is also enabled. If the Flex link group on OLT A is configured with the role preemption mode, the link switching of the Flex Link group on OLT A will be triggered. Otherwise, the OLT will wait for the next link switching.

In this way, Monitor Link technology and Flex Links technology achieve a highly efficient and reliable link backup and fast convergence.

34.2.2 Configure Monitor Link Group

If the port is an Ethernet interface, you need to enter the port mode to configure it. If the port is an aggregation group interface, you can configure it in global mode.

Configure Monitor Link Group

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the Monitor Link function of the aggregation group	channel-group <i>cgroup ID</i> monitor-link-group <i>group-ID</i> { uplink downlink }	-
Remove the aggregation group from the monitor link group	channel-group <i>cgroup ID</i> monitor-link-group <i>group-ID</i> { uplink downlink }	Optional
Enter the port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	
Configure the monitor link function on a port	switchport monitor-link-group <i>group-ID</i> { uplink downlink }	Optional
Remove the port from the Monitor Link group	switchport monitor-link-group <i>group-ID</i> { uplink downlink }	Optional

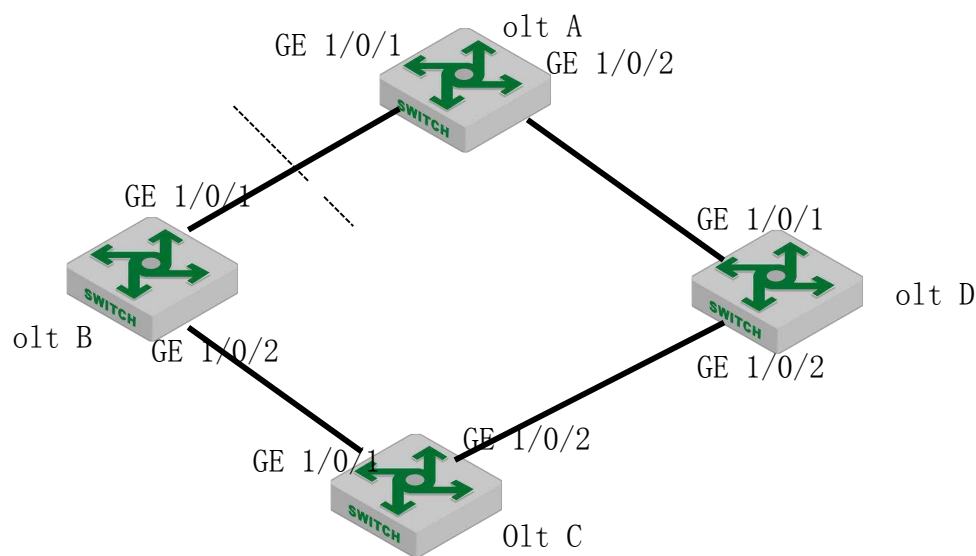
34.2.3 Monitor Link Display and Maintenance

After you complete the above configuration, you can use the following command to view the configuration.

Monitor Link Display and Maintenance

Operation	Command	Remark
Display the monitor link group configured	show monitor-link-group	All modes are executable

34.2.4 Flex Links & Monitor Link Configuration Example



1. Networking Requirements

In the networking shown in above figure, OLT C is a Flex Links device, and OLT A, OLT B, and OLT D are related devices. Traffic on OLT C is dual-uplinked to OLT A through the Flex Links group. With this configuration, OLT C can flexibly back up dual uplinks, and when the link between OLT A and OLT B fails, OLT C can sense the fault and switch its uplink.

2. Configuration Steps

Configure OLT C

Disable STP on GE1 / 0/1 and GE1 / 0/2, and configure the ports as trunk ports.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 1/0/1 ethernet 1/0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-range)#no spanning-tree
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
```

Configure the Flex Links group with GE1 / 0/1 as the master port and GE1 / 0/2 as the slave port. and configure the Flex Links group as the role preemption mode. The delay time is 5s.

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#switchport backup interface ethernet 1/0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#switchport backup interface ethernet 1/0/2 preemption mode forced
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#switchport backup interface ethernet 1/0/2 preemption delay 5
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#exit
```

Enable the function of sending MMU packets.

```
OptiWay(config)#mac-address-table move update transmit
```

Display Flex Links information

```
OptiWay(config)#show interface switchport backup
```

ActiveInterface	BackupInterface	State
e1/0/1	e1/0/2	active up /backup Standby

Preemption mode: Forced
Preemption Delay: 5 seconds

Total record 1.

```
OptiWay(config)#show mac-address-table move update
Dst mac-address:          : 01:80:c2:00:00:10
Default/Current settings: : Rcv Off/Off,Xmt Off/On
Rcv Count:                0
Xmt Count:                0
```

Configure OLT A

Configure GE1 / 0/1 and GE1 / 0/2 as trunk ports and enable the function of receiving MMU packets.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 1/0/1 ethernet 1/0/2
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay(config)#mac-address-table move update receive
```

Configure OLT B

Configure GE1 / 0/1 and GE1 / 0/2 as trunk ports and enable the function of receiving MMU packets.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 1/0/1 ethernet 1/0/2
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
OptiWay(config)#mac-address-table move update receive
```

Configure GE 1/0/1 as the uplink port of Monitor Link group 1 and GE 1/0/2 as the downlink port of Monitor Link group 1.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/1
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#switchport monitor-link-group 1 uplink
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#exit
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/2)#switchport monitor-link-group 1 downlink
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/2)#exit
```

Display Monitor Link information

```
OptiWay(config)#show monitor-link-group
Monitor-link Group
```

Group 1:

UplinkID	UplinkStatus
e1/0/1	UP
DownlinkID	DownlinkStatus
e1/0/2	UP

Configure OLT D

Configure GE1 / 0/1 and GE1 / 0/2 as trunk ports and enable the function of receiving MMU packets.

```
OptiWay(config)#interface range ethernet 1/0/1 ethernet 1/0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-range)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-range)#exit
```

```
OptiWay(config)#mac-address-table move update receive
```

Configure GE 1/0/1 as the uplink port of Monitor Link group 1 and GE 1/0/2 as the downlink port of Monitor Link group 1.

```
OptiWayB(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#switchport monitor-link-group 1 uplink
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/1)#exit
```

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/2
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/2)#switchport monitor-link-group 1 downlink
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-1/0/2)#exit
```

Display Monitor Link information

```
OptiWay(config)#show monitor-link-group
```

Monitor-link Group

Group 1:

UplinkID	UplinkStatus
e1/0/1	UP
DownlinkID	DownlinkStatus
e1/0/2	UP

The link between OLT A and OLT B is faulty.

Display the information about Flex Links and Monitor Link on OLT B:

```
OptiWay(config)#show monitor-link-group
```

Monitor-link Group

Group 1:

UplinkID	UplinkStatus
e1/0/1	DOWN
DownlinkID	DownlinkStatus
e1/0/2	DOWN

```
OptiWay(config)#show mac-address-table move update
```

Dst mac-address: : 01:80:c2:00:00:10
Default/Current settings: : Rcv Off/On,Xmt Off/Off
Rcv Count: 0
Xmt Count: 0

Display the information about Flex Links and Monitor Link on OLT C:

OptiWay(config)#show interface switchport backup

ActiveInterface BackupInterface State

e1/0/1 e1/0/2 active Standby /backup up

Preemption mode: Forced

Preemption Delay: 5 seconds

Total record 1.

OptiWay(config)#show mac-address-table move update

Dst mac-address: : 01:80:c2:00:00:10

Default/Current settings: : Rcv Off/Off,Xmt Off/On

Rcv Count: 0

Xmt Count: 1

Display the information about Flex Links and Monitor Link on OLT D:

OptiWay(config)#show monitor-link-group

Monitor-link Group

Group 1:

UplinkID UplinkStatus

e1/0/1 UP

DownlinkID DownlinkStatus

e1/0/2 UP

OptiWay(config)#show mac-address-table move update

Dst mac-address: : 01:80:c2:00:00:10

Default/Current settings: : Rcv Off/On,Xmt Off/Off

Rcv Count: 1

Xmt Count: 0

When a link is restored between OLT A and OLT B, the master port GE 1/0/1 of OLT C preempts the forwarding state after 5 seconds.

Display the information about Flex Links and Monitor Link on OLT B:

OptiWay(config)#show monitor-link-group

Monitor-link Group

Group 1:

UplinkID	UplinkStatus
e1/0/1	UP
DownlinkID	DownlinkStatus
e1/0/2	UP

OptiWay(config)#show mac-address-table move update

Dst mac-address: : 01:80:c2:00:00:10

Default/Current settings: : Rcv Off/On,Xmt Off/Off

Rcv Count: 1

Xmt Count: 0

Display the information about Flex Links and Monitor Link on OLT C:

OptiWay(config)#show interface switchport backup

ActiveInterface	BackupInterface	State
-----------------	-----------------	-------

e1/0/1	e1/0/2	active up /backup Standby
--------	--------	---------------------------

Preemption mode: Forced

Preemption Delay: 5 seconds

Total record 1.

OptiWay(config)#show mac-address-table move update

Dst mac-address: : 01:80:c2:00:00:10

Default/Current settings: : Rcv Off/Off,Xmt Off/On

Rcv Count: 0

Xmt Count: 2

Display the information about Flex Links and Monitor Link on OLT D:

OptiWay(config)#show monitor-link-group

Monitor-link Group

Group 1:

UplinkID	UplinkStatus
e1/0/1	UP
DownlinkID	DownlinkStatus
e1/0/2	UP

OptiWay(config)#show mac-address-table move update

Dst mac-address: : 01:80:c2:00:00:10

Default/Current settings: : Rcv Off/On,Xmt Off/Off

Rcv Count: 1

Xmt Count: 0

34.3 VPRB Function

34.3.1 VPRB Function Introduction

VPRB (vlan port redundancy backup) is a VLAN port backup function. If there are multiple ports in VLAN, you can specify one port as the master port and the other port as the backup port of the master port. If the master and backup ports are normal, the master port is in the forwarding state and the backup port is in the discarding state. All the packets of the vlan are sent from the master port. When the master port fails and packets can not be forwarded, the backup port is immediately set to the forwarding state. The packets forwarded on the master port are switched to the backup port. If the master port returns to normal, the service packets are immediately switched back to the master port, so as to achieve the purpose of vlan port backup.

Reasonably planning the master and backup ports of different VLANs can achieve link load balancing.

To implement port backup and link load balancing for multiple VLANs, VPRB needs to be used with MSTP. First, add the VLAN to be backed up to the MSTP instance, and then configure the master port and backup port of the MSTP instance.

34.3.2 Configure Basic MSTP

Configure Basic MSTP

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the MSTP instance	[no] spanning-tree mstp instance <i>in-id</i> vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	必选
Run MSTP mode	spanning-tree mode mstp	必选

 Note: Only MSTP instance 1 and 2 are supported for VPRB.

34.3.3 Configure vprb

Configure vprb

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	-
Configure vprb	[no] vprb major-port ethernet <i>port-id</i> bak-port ethernet <i>port-id</i> instance <i>inst-id</i>	Required
View the configuration	show vprb	Optional

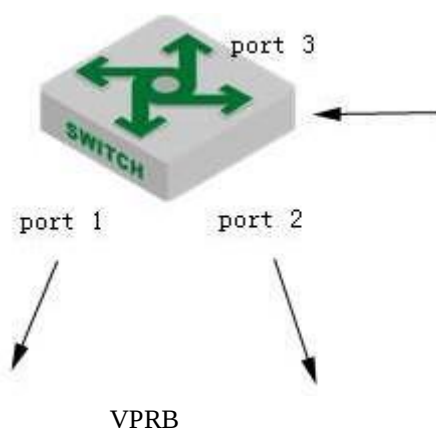
34.3.4 Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

The traffic of Vlan 1-200 enters from port 3.

Normally, the traffic of vlan 1-100 is forwarded from port1. When port 1 fails to become linkdown, the traffic of vlan 1-100 is forwarded from port 2; when port 1 recovers linkup, it is forwarded from port 1.

Normally, the traffic of vlan 101-200 is forwarded from port2. When port 2 fails to become linkdown, the traffic of vlan 101-200 is forwarded from port 1; when port 2 recovers linkup, it is forwarded from port 2.



2. Configuration Steps

Configure the vlan

```
SW(config)#vlan 1-200
```

```
SW(config-if-vlan)#switchport range ethernet 0/1 to ethernet 0/3
```

```
SW(config-if-vlan)#exit
```

#Configure the mstp instance for vprb

```
SW(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 1 vlan 1-100
```

```
SW(config)#spanning-tree mst instance 2 vlan 101-200
```

Configure stgp to run mstp mode

```
SW(config)# spanning-tree mode mstp
```

Configure the vprb function

```
SW(config)#vprb major-port ethernet 0/1 bak-port ethernet 0/2 instance 1
```

```
SW(config)#vprb major-port ethernet 0/2 bak-port ethernet 0/1 instance 2
```

3. Validation results

View the vprb information

SW(config)#s vprb

major-port	bak-port	instance
e0/1	e0/2	1
e0/2	e0/1	2

Total entries: 2 .

35.PPPoE Plus

35.1 PPPoE Plus Function Overview

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) is a network tunneling protocol that encapsulates Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) in an Ethernet frame. Because PPP is integrated in the protocol, it can implement the functions of authentication, encryption and compression that can not be provided by traditional Ethernet. It can also be used for protocol architecture that provides access services for users by Ethernet protocol, such as cable modem and digital subscriber line (DSL) and so forth.

The PPPoE Plus function means that the physical information of the user side (the connected port, the VLAN where it resides, the MAC address of the local OLT and so forth) is added to the Sub-tag field in the PPPoE protocol packet by the OLT directly connected to the end-user. In this way, the authentication server can read the information to know the location of the user in the network in order to manage, maintain and service users.

Note that this function requires a server that supports PPPoE Plus to work with.

35.2 PPPoE Plus Configuration

35.2.1 Enable/disable PPPoE Plus

By default, the pppoe plus function is disabled. When you need to use the function, you must configure it as follows:

- a. Enable the pppoe plus function on the port;
- b. The port connecting to the pppoe-server is configured as a trusted port (all ports are untrusted by default).

Enable/disable PPPoE Plus

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the port configuration mode	<code>interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i></code>	-
Enable/disable PPPoE Plus	<code>[no] pppoeplus</code>	Required The default is off
Configure the uplink port as a trusted port	<code>[no] pppoeplus trust</code>	Required The default is untrust
View the configuration information	<code>show pppoeplus interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i></code>	Optional

35.2.2 Configure the Option Processing Strategy

If the PPPOE downlink port is directly connected to a PC or an OLT with PPPoE disabled, the DUT receives the PPPOE packet with no options. The DUT processes the packet according to the standard. If the downlink port is connected to an OLT with PPPoE enabled, the received PPPOE packet may already contain the option contents. In this case, the administrator needs to specify how the DUT handles the option contents. Allow three processing strategies: drop, keep and replace, the default use the replace strategy.

Configure the Option Processing Strategy

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure the option processing strategy	[no] pppoeplus strategy { drop keep replace }	Optional The no command recovers the default strategy :replace
View the configuration information	show pppoeplus interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	Optional

35.2.3 Discard padi/pado Packet

In some specific cases, you may not want the port to process the received PPPOE padi / pado packets. The DUT provides the drop function and is disabled by default.

Configure to Discard padi / pado Packets

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure the option processing strategy	[no] pppoeplus drop { padi pado }	Optional The default is processing
View the configuration information	show pppoeplus interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	Optional

 Note:

Most devices do not have this configuration command, indicating that they do not support this function. Please refer to the actual configuration.

35.2.4 Configure the Packet Type

The PPPOE packet needs to be added with the option contents before the packet is forwarded. the option contents can be determined in a number of ways.

You can specify the option contents in port mode.

If no content is specified, the configuration is performed according to the configuration rules, and the type is configured using the pppoeplus type. When the type is self-defined, you need to determine whether the format is in binary format or text format. The text format also needs to determine the connection symbol format.

The OLT provides three modes for PPPoE Plus packets:

a. Standard mode: User-side information includes the connected port, VLAN, and local OLT MAC. Encoding is as follows:

“0 0/0/0:4096.VID Switch MAC/0/0/slot/subslot/port”

b. HuaWei mode: Support connecting with HuaWei BRAS. User-side information includes the connected port, VLAN, the hostname of local OLT, and local OLT MAC. Encoding is as follows:

“0 0/0/0:4096.VID Switch MAC/hostname/0/slot/sub-slot/port”

c. Self-defined mode: Support user-defined message format.

Configure the Packet Type

Operation	Command	Remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Configure the packet type	[no]pppoeplus type { huawei standard self-defined { circuit-id { [<i>circuit-string</i>] [vlan] [port] [switch-mac] [hostname] [client-mac] } remote-id { [<i>remote-string</i>] [switch-mac] [hostname] [client-mac] } } }	Optional The no command recovers the default type:standard
Configure the format	[no]pppoeplus format { binary ascii }	Optional The no command recovers the default format: binary
Configure the delimiter	[no]pppoeplus delimiter { colon dot slash space }	Optional The no command recovers the default configuration: space
Enter the port configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>	-
Configure the	[no] pppoeplus circuit-id <i>circuit-string</i>	Optional

circuit-id		The default is no configuration
View the configuration information	show pppoeplus interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	Optional

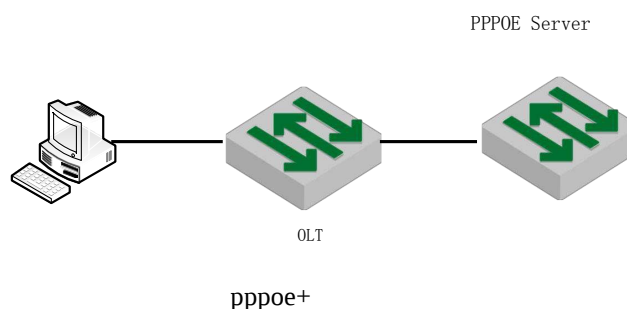
 Note:

If both global and port are configured with circuit-id, the port takes precedence.

35.2.5 Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

The pppoe+ function is enabled on the OLT and is configured with self-defined type. Configure the circuit-id and remote-id contents, and verify that the PC pppoe dial-up is successful and that the options in the pppoe packet are correct.



2. Configuration steps

Enable the pppoe plus function on the port connected to the client PC;

```
OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#pppoeplus
```

The port connected to the server is configured as a pppoe plus trusted port;

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/1)#interface ethernet 0/3
```

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#pppoeplus trust
```

Configure self-defined type and configure the circuit-id and remote-id contents

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#exit
```

```
OptiWay(config)#pppoeplus type self-defined circuit-id test
```

```
OptiWay(config)#pppoeplus type self-defined remote-id hostname client-mac switch-mac
```

```
OptiWay(config)#pppoeplus format ascii
```

3. Validation results

(1) PC through pppoe dialing success;

(2)The circuit-id and remote-id fields of the mirrored trust port and padi packets are consistent with the configuration:

▢ PPP-over-Ethernet Discovery

0001 = Version: 1
.... 0001 = Type: 1
Code: Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) (0x09)
Session ID: 0x0000
Payload Length: 64

▢ PPPoE Tags

Host-Uniq: 0700000007000000
Vendor id: 3561

▢ Vendor Specific PPPoE Tags

Circuit ID: test
Remote ID: switch 00e04c493092 000000001199

36.File Upload and Download

36.1 File Download Function

File download is to download files from the external to the DUT's flash, such as the upgrade file (host file, bootrom file), the configuration file, and the ssh key file.

Host file name suffix must be .arj; bootrom file name suffix must be .bin; the configuration file name suffix must be .txt; the ssh key file name suffix must be .txt.

Support for download tools include xmodem, tftp, ftp.

When using the xmodem tool, after entering the command,, select "Send" -> "Send File" in the HyperTerminal menu. In the "Send File" dialog box, enter the full path and file name of the file in the File Name field. Select Xmodem from the Protocol drop-down list, and then click Send.

When an external file is downloaded to the DUT, it is saved in the flash memory and does not take effect immediately. You need to use the related configuration commands. After upgrading the host and bootrom, you need to restart the DUT. When you download the configuration file, it will overwrite the original configuration file in flash. You need to use the downloaded configuration file in the privilege mode: "copy startup-config running-config". Refer to the ssh module user manual for key usage.

36.1.1 Configuration file download

Configuration file download

Operation	Command	Remark
Privilege mode	-	-
Upgrade the master host file	xmodem tool: load application xmodem	Optional
	tftp tool: load application tftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.arj	Required
	ftp tool: load application ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.arj grn 123	Optional
Upgrade the backup host file	ftp tool: load application ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.arj grn 123	Required
Upgrade the bootrom file	xmodem tool: load whole-bootrom xmodem	Optional
	tftp tool: load whole-bootrom tftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.bin	Required
	ftp tool: load whole-bootrom ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.bin grn 123	Optional
Download the configuration file	xmodem tool: load configuration xmodem	Optional
	tftp tool: load configuration tftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.txt	Required
	ftp tool: load configuration ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.txt grn 123	Optional
Download the ssh key	tftp tool: load keyfile private tftp[6] server-ip xxx.txt load keyfile public tftp[6] server-ip xxx.txt	Required
	ftp tool:	Optional

	load keyfile private ftp[6] server-ipxxx.txt grn 123 load keyfile public ftp[6] server-ipxxx.txt grn 123	
Use the backup host program at boot time	startup secondary application	Optional
Use the host program at boot time	no startup secondary application	Optional

 Note:

The default is to run the master host program.

36.1.2 File Download Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

The DUT connects to the file server to ensure proper communication;

2. Configuration steps

Check that the DUT and the file server are communicating properly;

OptiWay#ping 192.168.1.99

PING 192.168.1.99: with 32 bytes of data:

reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64

reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64

reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64

reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64

----192.168.1.99 PING Statistics----

4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss

round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/0/0

Control-C

Upgrade the host file

OptiWay#load application tftp 192.168.1.99 host.arj

Downloading application via TFTP...

Download application via TFTP successfully.

EPON(onu-0/1/1)#onu-bandwidth unknown-ucast downstream 300000

Upgrade the bootrom file

OptiWay#load whole-bootrom tftp 192.168.1.99 bootrom_rom.bin

Reboot and use the downloaded host and bootrom files

OptiWay#reboot

Download the configuration file

OptiWay#load configuration tftp 192.168.1.99 test.txt

Startup config will be updated, are you sure(y/n)? [n]y

Downloading config file via TFTP...
 Download config file via TFTP successfully.
 # Use the downloaded configuration file
 OptiWay#copy startup-config running-config
 Running config will be updated, are you sure(y/n)? [n]y
 Start to load startup-config, please wait for a while ...
 Load successfully

36.2 File Upload Function

File uploading refers to uploading files in DUT flash to external file servers, such as host files, configuration files, ssh key files, and log files in the upgrade file for analysis, backup, or migration to other compatible devices.

It is recommended that the uploaded file name is the same suffix as the file download: Host file name suffix is .arj; bootrom file name suffix is .bin; configuration file name suffix is .txt; ssh key file name suffix is .txt.

Support upload tools including tftp, ftp.

36.2.1 Configuration File Upload

Configuration File Upload		
Operation	Command	Remark
Privilege mode	-	-
Upload the host file	tftp tool: upload application tftp inet[6] server-ip xxx.arj	Required
	ftp tool: upload application ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.arj grn 123	Optional
Upload the log file	tftp tool: upload logging tftp inet[6] server-ip xxx.arj	Required
	ftp tool: upload logging ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.arj grn 123	Optional
Save the current configuration to flash	copy running-config startup-config	Required
Upload the configuration file	tftp tool: upload configuration tftp inet[6] server-ip xxx.arj	Required
	ftp tool: upload configuration ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.arj grn 123	Optional
Automatically upload the configuration file	tftp tool: upload automatically configuration tftp inet[6] server-ip xxx.arj	Required
	ftp tool : upload automatically configuration ftp inet[6] server-ipxxx.arj grn 123	Optional
Upload the ssh key	tftp tool: upload keyfile private tftp[6] server-ip xxx.txt upload keyfile public tftp[6] server-ip xxx.txt	Required
	ftp tool: upload keyfile private ftp[6] server-ipxxx.txt grn 123 upload keyfile public ftp[6] server-ipxxx.txt grn 123	Optional

36.2.2 File Upload Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

The DUT connects to the file server to ensure proper communication;

2. Configuration steps

Check that the DUT and the file server are communicating properly;

```
OptiWay#ping 192.168.1.99
```

```
PING 192.168.1.99: with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
```

```
reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
```

```
reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
```

```
reply from 192.168.1.99: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
```

```
----192.168.1.99 PING Statistics----
```

```
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

```
round-trip (ms)   min/avg/max = 0/0/0
```

```
Control-C
```

Upload the host file

```
OptiWay#upload application tftp 192.168.1.99 host.arj
```

```
Uploading APP file via TFTP...
```

```
Upload APP file via TFTP successfully.
```

Save the current configuration to flash

```
OptiWay#copy running-config startup-config
```

```
Startup config in flash will be updated, are you sure(y/n)? [n]y
```

```
Building, please wait...
```

```
Update startup config successfully.
```

Upload a configuration file to an external server

```
OptiWay#upload configuration tftp 192.168.1.99 text.txt
```

```
Uploading config file via TFTP...
```

```
Upload config file via TFTP successfully.
```

Upload the files in the current flash to the file server

```
OptiWay#upload logging tftp 192.168.1.99 logg.txt
```

```
Uploading syslog file via TFTP...
```

```
Upload syslog file via TFTP successfully.
```

37.Configure Decompilation

37.1 Overview for Decompilation Configuration

Device configuration can be divided into two sources: the first is called the default configuration, which does not require user configuration. After the DUT is powered on for the first time, or after the startup configuration is cleared, the existing configurations, such as the admin user, ensure that the DUT satisfies the simple usage environment. The second configuration is to increase or modify the configuration, such as creating vlan 2, modifying pvid = 2.

Device configuration can be divided into three types by saving: The first one is called temporary cache configuration or the current running configuration, such as creating vlan 2. This configuration does not exist after the DUT restarts. The second configuration is called the startup configuration, which can be loaded (either automatically or manually) after the DUT is restarted. The first configuration can be saved to the startup configuration with the command. The third configuration is saved in the flash. In the configuration, a small number of particularly important configuration will be saved directly to the flash: such as stacking configuration, user name configuration; stacking configuration will not enter the decompilation, that is, "show running" will not show, it can only be displayed by the show command in the module. User name configuration will enter the decompilation, that is, "show running" will show, it can also be displayed by the show command in the module. The configuration in Flash is permanent and does not need to be saved with commands. If you want to delete the flash configuration, you can only delete it through the corresponding no command in the module.

37.2 Basic Commands for Decompilation

Configure Decompilation		
operation	command	remark
View the decompilation of the current configuration	show running-config [module interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>]	Required
View the startup configuration	show startup-config [module]	Required
Save the current configuration to the startup configuration	copy running-config startup-config	Required
Load the startup configuration at reboot	During the restart process,the default is to load the configuration automatically after 6s.Press "enter" according to the prompt message to load immediately	Required
Do not load the startup configuration at reboot	During the restart process, Press "ctrl + c" according to the prompt message	Optional
Load the boot configuration at the command line	copy startup-config running-config	Required

Clear the startup configuration	clear startup-config	Required
---------------------------------	----------------------	----------

37.3 Configure Switchover of File Execution Mode

You can change the execution mode of the configuration file through the command line interface. The system-saved configuration file can be executed in both interruptible and non-interruptible modes. When an error is encountered while executing the configuration file, execution in the interruptible mode stops immediately and echoes the error. In non-interruptible mode, execution is not stopped, the error is echoed, and the configuration file continues execution. The default is non-interruptible mode.

Configure Switchover of File Execution Mode

operation	command	remark
Set the execution mode to interruptible	buildrun mode stop	Optional. Execute in privileged mode
Set the execution mode to non-interruptible	buildrun mode continue	Optional. Execute in privileged mode

37.3.1 Decompile Configuration Example

1. Configuration Example

View the decompilation of the current configuration

```
OptiWay#show running-config
```

```
!LanSwitch BuildRun
```

```
enable
```

```
configure terminal
```

```
![DEVICE]
```

```
interface ethernet 0/1
```

```
exit
```

```
interface ethernet 0/2
```

```
exit
```

```
interface ethernet 0/3
```

```
exit
```

```
interface ethernet 0/4
```

```
exit
```

```
interface ethernet 0/5
```

```
exit
```

```
interface ethernet 0/6
```

```
exit
```

```
interface ethernet 0/7
```

```
exit
interface ethernet 0/8
exit
.....
```

```
# Save the current configuration to the startup configuration:
OptiWay#copy running-config startup-config
Startup config in flash will be updated, are you sure(y/n)? [n]y
Building, please wait...
Update startup config successfully.
```

```
# Use the startup configuration
OptiWay#copy startup-config running-config
Running config will be updated, are you sure(y/n)? [n]y
Start to load startup-config, please wait for a while ...
Load successfully.
```

38.Utilization Alarm

38.1 Utilization Alarm Function Overview

The device utilization alarm function is used to monitor the bandwidth of the device, CPU resource consumption, and generate alarm notification in the event of congestion, so that the administrator can keep abreast of the network and equipment running.

The port utilization alarm function can set two trigger alarm thresholds. The detailed description is as follows:

- **exceed**: When the port bandwidth utilization equals or exceeds the "exceed" value, a congestion alarm is triggered.
- **normal**: When the port bandwidth utilization falls below the "normal" value, the recovered alarm is triggered.

CPU utilization alarm function can also set two trigger alarm thresholds, described in detail as follows:

- **busy**: When the CPU utilization equals or exceeds the "busy" value, an alarm is triggered, indicating that the CPU is busy.
- **unbusy**: When the CPU utilization is equal to or lower than the "unbusy" value, an alarm is triggered, indicating that the CPU is idle.

 Note:

The alarm information is output to Syslog by default. If you want to output to the terminal, you need to enable the command.

38.2 Configure Utilization Alarm

38.2.1 Configure the Port Utilization Alarm

Configure the Port Utilization Alarm

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	Required
Enable/disable alarms on all ports	[no] alarm all-packets	Required
Enter the port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	Required
Enable/disable port alarm	[no] alarm all-packets	Required
Configure threshold information	alarm all-packets threshold <i>exceedvalue</i> <i>normalvalue</i>	Optional
View the alarm information	show alarm all-packets interface [ethernet <i>port-number</i>]	Optional

38.2.2 Configure the CPU Utilization Alarm

Configure the CPU Utilization Alarm

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	Required
Enable/disable CPU alarm	[no] alarm cpu	Required
Configure threshold information	alarm cpu threshold exceed <i>value</i> normal <i>value</i>	Optional
View the alarm information	show alarm cpu	Optional

38.2.3 Utilization Alarm Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

When the utilization of the port 0/2 is up to 50M, alarm information is sent.

When the CPU utilization reaches 90%, alarm information is sent.

2. Configuration steps

Configure the port alarm function

OptiWay(config)#alarm all-packets

OptiWay(config)#interface ethernet 0/2

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#alarm all-packets

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#alarm all-packets threshold exceed 50 normal 40

Configure the cpu alarm

OptiWay(config)#alarm cpu

OptiWay(config)#alarm cpu threshold busy 90 unbusy 85

3. Validation results

Enable the serial output log

OptiWay(config)# logging monitor 0

When the CPU reaches the configured threshold, the following alarm information is printed

02:44:02: Switch: %OAM-5-CPU_BUSY: cpu is busy.

OptiWay(config)#show alarm cpu

CPU status alarm : enable

CPU busy threshold(%) 90

CPU unbusy threshold(%) : 85

CPU status : busy

When the cpu utilization returned to normal, print as follows:

02:47:05: Switch: %OAM-5-CPU_UNBUSY: cpu is not busy.

OptiWay(config)#show alarm cpu

CPU status alarm : enable

CPU busy threshold(%) 90

CPU unbusy threshold(%) : 85

CPU status : unbusy

39.Mail Alarm

39.1 Mail Alarm Function Overview

The DUT sends the system log to the specified mailbox by mail.

39.2 Configure the Alarm

Configure Mail Alarm

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	Required
Enable/disable the mail alarm	[no] mailalarm	Required
Configure the smtp server	[no] mailalarm server <i>ip-address</i>	Required
Configure smtp identity	mailalarm smtp authentication username <i>name</i> passwd <i>password</i>	Required
Configure the mail sender	[no]mailalarm senders <i>sender@gcom.com</i>	Required
Configure the mail recipient	[no]mailalarm receiver <i>receiver@gcom.com</i>	Required
Configure the mail cc	[no]mailalarm ccaddr <i>ccaddr@gcom.com</i>	Optional
Configure the alarm log level	[no] mailalarm logging level <i>value</i>	Optional
View the configuration	show mailalarm	Optional

 Note :

- 1.Mailalarm is disabled by default.
 - 2 The default log level uses 0, and when configured to n, logs of level 0-n are sent to the email specified by mailalarm.
-

39.3 Mail Alarm Configuration Example

1. Network description

Let the DUT send 0-3 level logs to receive@126.com.The sender is test/test and mailbox is test@126.com, mail server is 183.222.100.112.

2. Configuration steps

Configuration

OptiWay(config)#mailalarm

OptiWay(config)#mailalarm server 183.222.100.112

OptiWay(config)#mailalarm smtp authentication username test passwd test

```
OptiWay(config)#mailalarm sender test@126.com
OptiWay(config)#mailalarm receiver receive@126.com
OptiWay(config)#mailalarm ccaddr cc@126.com
OptiWay(config)#mailalarm logging level 3
```

View the information

```
OptiWay(config)#show mailalarm
mailalarm state          : on
smtp authentication      : on
smtp server address      : 11.1.1.1
mailalarm logging level : 3
sender e-mail address    : test@126.com
receiver e-mail address  : receive@126.com
ccaddr                   : cc@126.com
```

40.System Log

40.1 System Log Function Overview

Syslog is the system information center, to complete the unified processing and output of information.

The other modules in the system will send the output information to Syslog. Syslog determines the output format of the information according to the configuration of the user and outputs the information to the specified display device according to the information switching and filtering rules of each output direction configured by the user.

With the Syslog information producer, which is each module of output information, you do not need to export information to the console, Telnet terminal, or log host (Syslog server). You only need to output the information to Syslog. By configuring the appropriate filtering rules, information consumers, which are console, Telnet terminal, history buffer, log host and SNMP agent, can choose whatever they want to receive the information they need and discard unwanted information.

40.2 Configure System Log

40.2.1 Enable/disable Syslog

Enable/disable Syslog

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	Required
Enable/disable log function	[no] logging	Optional
View the configuration information	Show logging	Optional

 Note:

The logging function is enabled by default and stored in the buffer.

40.2.2 Configure the Log Serial Number

Configure the Log Serial Number

operation	command	remark
Enable/disable the log serial number	[no] logging sequence-numbers	Required

 Note:

The logging function is enabled by default.

40.2.3 Configure the Timestamp

Configure Syslog Timestamp

operation	command	remark
Configure the timestamp type	logging timestamps { notime uptime datetime }	Optional
Recover the default configuration	no logging timestamps	Optional

 Note:

There is no separate timestamp switch (enable/disable). There are three timestamp types: notime: do not show the time; uptime: show the boot time; Datetime: show the date and time. The default is uptime.

40.2.4 Output to the Terminal

In privileged mode, configure the log to output to the terminal switch. In global mode, you can configure information display and filtering rules. By default, the device logs are not output to the terminal, but output to the buffer. There is a slight difference between the command for the serial terminal and the Telnet or ssh terminal.

Output to the Terminal

operation	command	remark
Privilege configuration mode	end	Required
Enable/disable output to the terminal	[no] terminal monitor	Optional

Global configuration mode	configure terminal	Required
Display the status of log (enable/disable)	[no] logging monitor { all monitor-num }	Optional
Configure the filtering rules	logging monitor { all monitor-num } { level-value none level-list { start-level to end-level value } } [module module-name]	Optional
View the filtering rules	show logging filter monitor monitor-num	Optional
Delete the filtering rule	no logging monitor { all monitor-num } filter	Optional

 Note:

1. Log output to the terminal: In the serial console, the default configuration is terminal monitor; in other terminal console, the default is no terminal monitor;
 2. Log information display: In the non-console terminal configuration, only affect this landing of the current terminal, the other terminals, the next landing of the current terminal is invalid;
 3. monitor-num is 0 for the console, and 1 to 5 for Telnet and ssh terminals.
 4. Output log default rule: all modules, log level 0-5,7. Deleting the filtering rule restores the default rule.
-

40.2.5 Output to Buffer

Output Syslog to Buffer

operation	command	remark
Global configuration mode	configure terminal	Optional
enable/disable output to buffer	[no] logging buffered	Optional
Configure the filtering rules	logging buffer { level-value none level-list { start-level to end-level value } } [module module-name]	Optional
View the filtering rules	show logging filter buffered	Optional
Delete the filtering rule	no logging buffered filter	Optional
View the log information in the buffer	Show logging buffered [level-value level-list { start-level to end-level value }] [module module-name]	Optional

 Note:

The default is log output to buffer. The default rule is to output all modules and logs at the level 0-6. Deleting the filtering rule restores the default rule.

40.2.6 Output to Flash

In global mode, you can configure Syslog to save to Flash, which is not saved in flash memory by default.

Output Syslog to Flash

operation	command	remark
Global configuration mode	configure terminal	Optional
Enable/disable output to flash	[no] logging flash	Required
Configure the filtering rules	logging flash { <i>level-value</i> none level-list { <i>start-level</i> to <i>end-level</i> <i>value</i> } } [module <i>module-name</i>]	Optional
View the filtering rules	show logging filter flash	Optional
Delete the filtering rule	no logging flash filter	Optional
Configure the save period	[no] logging flash interval <i>value</i>	Optional
Configure the log size to be saved each time	[no] logg flash msg-num <i>value</i>	Optional
Check the log information in the flash	Show logging flash [<i>level-value</i> level-list { <i>start-level</i> to <i>end-level</i> <i>value</i> }] [module <i>module-name</i>]	Optional

 Note:

1. When the log is output to flash, the default rule is to output all modules and the log level is 0-5. Deleting the filtering rule restores the default rules.
2. When the log output to flash, the default cycle is 30M. By default, 100 logs are saved at one time.

40.2.7 Output to External Server

Configure the specified server address for log output, information output switch, filtering rule, and logging tool and source address in global mode.

Output Syslog to External Server

operation	command	remark
Global configuration mode	configure terminal	Required
Configure the log server	[no] logging <i>ip-address</i>	Required
Enable/disable the log server	[no] logging host { all <i>ip-address</i> }	Required
Configure the filtering rules	logging host { all <i>ip-address</i> } { <i>level-value</i> none level-list { <i>start-level</i> to <i>end-level</i> <i>value</i> } } [module <i>module-name</i>]	Optional
Recover the default filtering rules	no logging host { all ip-address } filter	Optional
Configure the logging tool name	[no] logging facility { clock1 clock2 ftp kernel	Optional

	lineprinter localuse0 localuse1 localuse2 localuse3 localuse4 localuse5 localuse6 localuse6 localuse7 logalert logaudit mail networkknews ntp security1 security2 syslogd system userlevel uucp }	
Configure the sip for log packet	[no] logging source { ip-address loopback-interface if-id }	Optional

 Note:

1. The sip of log messages must be the interface of the device. The Layer 3 device uses the IP address of the corresponding interface of the log server by default. The Layer 2 device automatically uses the system IP and does not need to be configured.

2. The default logging tool name uses localuse7.

40.2.8 Output to the SNMP Agent

Configure Syslog output to the SNMP agent in global mode. To send Syslog messages to SNMP Workstation in trap messages, you must also configure the Trap host address. Refer to the SNMP configuration instructions.

By default, logs are not output to the SNMP agent.

Output Syslog to SNMP Agent

operation	command	remark
Enable/disable log output to the snmp agent	[no] logging snmp-agent	Required
Configure the filtering rules	logging snmp-agent { level-value none level-list { start-level to end-level value } } [module module-name]	Optional
View the filtering rules	show logging filter snmp-agent	Optional
Recover the default filtering rules	no logging snmp-agent filter	Optional

 Note:

1. Log output to the snmp agent, the default rule: output all modules, the log level is 0-5.

40.2.9 Debugging Function

In the global mode, you can configure the debugging function to print the debugging information of the corresponding module. By default, debugging information of all modules is

disabled.

Configure the Debugging Function

operation	command	remark
Enable/disable debugging function	[no] debug { all <i>module-name</i> }	Required
View the configuration information	show debug	Optional

40.2.10 Syslog Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

Output the logs of the stp module and the device module at levels 0-4 to the console terminal; turns on the serial number display; timestamp use datetime; the log is output to the flash memory; the log information of level 3 and 4 is output to buffer; output logs to external server: 192.168.1.3; open arp debugging information.

2. Configuration steps

Enable the terminal output function

OptiWay#terminal monitor

OptiWay#configure terminal

Enable the logging function

OptiWay(config)#logging

Enable the terminal display function

OptiWay(config)#logging monitor all

Output the logs of the stp module and the device module at levels 0-4 to the console terminal

OptiWay(config)#logging monitor all level-list 0 to 4 module stp device

Enable the serial number display

OptiWay(config)#logging sequence-numbers

Configure the timestamp to use datetime

OptiWay(config)#logging timestamps datetime

Enable log output to flash

OptiWay(config)#logging flash

Configure the buffer log filtering rule

OptiWay(config)#logging buffered level-list 3 4

Configure the log server

OptiWay(config)#logging 192.168.1.3

Enable the log server

OptiWay(config)#logging host 192.168.1.3

Configure the facility

OptiWay(config)#logging facility ftp

Enable the debugging function of the arp module

OptiWay(config)#debug ARP

View the configuration information

OptiWay(config)#show logging

state: on;

logging sequence-numbers: on;

logging timestamps: datetime;

logging language: english

logging monitor:

Console: state: on; display: off; 96 logged; 0 lost; 0 overflow.

logging buffered: state: on; 249 logged; 0 lost; 0 overflow.

logging flash: state: on; 37 logged; 0 lost; 0 overflow.

logging loghost:

logging facility: ftp; logging source: off

192.168.1.3: state: on; 23 logged; 0 lost; 0 overflow.

logging SNMP Agent: state: off; 0 logged; 0 lost; 0 overflow.

41. System Maintenance

41.1 View the System Status

This section describes some of the show commands for the system.

View the System Status

operation	command	remark
Display version information	show version	Optional
Display system information	show system	Optional
Display memory information	show memory	Optional
Display CPU utilization	showcpu-utilization	Optional
Display the statistics of CPU packets	show cpu-statistics {ethernet pon} port-number	Optional. According to port statistics
Display the statistics of CPU packet types.	show cpu-classification interface {ethernet pon} port-number	Optional
Display the information of the administrator who can log in to the system	show username	Optional
Display the information of the administrator who has logged in to the system	show users	Optional
Display the system clock	show clock	Optional
Display all fdb tables	show ip fdb	Optional
Display the fdb table of the specified ip	show ip fdb ip	Optional
Displays the fdb table of the specified address segment	show ip fdb ipmask	Optional

Note: Fdb table is arp table which is issued to the three-tier switching chip, that is hardware arp table. The Layer 2 OLT does not have this entry.

41.2 Set the OLT Host Name

Run the hostname command and set the system command line interface prompt in the global configuration mode.

Set the OLT Host Name

operation	command	remark
Enter the privilege configuration mode	enable	
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	-
Set the system command line interface prompt	hostname host-name	Optional

Cancel the system command line interface prompt	no hostname	Optional
--	--------------------	----------

41.3 Set the System Clock

The device has a clock that can be calibrated by command. Set the system clock by operating the clock set command in privileged user mode.

Set the System Clock

operation	command	remark
Enter the privilege configuration mode	enable	
Set the clock	clock set <i>HH:MM:SSYYYY/MM/DD</i>	Required
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	-
Set the time zone	clock timezone <i>name hour minute</i>	Optional
View the clock of the device	show clock	Optional

Configuration example:

// Set the clock for the device

OptiWay#clock set 13:12:33 2014/08/10

Set clock successfully.

// Set the time zone for the device to the Beijing time zone

OptiWay(config)#clock timezone beijing 8 0

Set timezone successfully.

// View the clock of the device

OptiWay(config)#show clock

Sun 2014/08/10 13:19:15 beijing 08:00

41.4 Network Connection Test Command

Ping is used to check whether the network connection and the host is reachable. Operate the following configurations in privileged user mode or normal user mode.

Ping Test Command

operation	command	remark
Run the ping command	ping {- i <i>t</i> <i>ttl</i> - l <i>packetlength</i> - n <i>count</i> - s <i>sourceip</i> - t <i>timeout</i> } <i>host</i>	Optional
Run the ping6 command	ping6 {- a <i>ipv6 source address</i> - c <i>count</i> - h <i>hop_limit</i> - s <i>packetlength</i> - t <i>time_out</i> - w <i>time_out</i> }	Optional

IPv4 ping Command Parameter Description:

- i ttl: TTL value to be sent
- l packetlength: Length of the sent packet, in bytes
- n count: Number of sent packets
- s sourceip: Source IP address of the sent packet
- t timeout: The timeout to wait for the response after sending the packet, in seconds.

IPv6 ping Parameter Description:

- a source address: The source IPV6 address to be sent;
- c count: Number of sent packets
- h hop limit: Hop limit
- s packet length: Length of the sent packet, in bytes
- w time out: the timeout to wait for the response after sending the packet

41.5 Route Tracking Command

Tracert is mainly used for route tracking and checking network connections. Operate the following configurations in privileged user mode or normal user mode.

Route Tracking Command

operation	command	remark
Perform IPV4 route tracking	tracert { -u -c } { -pudpport -ffirst_ttl -h maximum_hops -wtime_out } target_name	Optional
Perform ipv6 route tracking	tracert6 { -c -hmaximum_hops -w time_out } ipv6_host_address	Optional

Parameter Description:

- u means to send udp packets, -c means to send icmp echo packets, the default is -c mode;
- udpport: Destination port address for sending udp packets. It ranges from 1 to 65535, the default port is 62929;
- first_ttl: Initial ttl value of the sent packets, in the range of 1 to 255. The default is 1.
- maximum_hops: Maximum ttl value of the sent packets, in the range of 1 to 255. The default is 30.
- time_out: The timeout to wait for the response after sending the packet, in the range of 10 to 60, in seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.
- target_name: Destination host or router address

41.6 Banner

After setting the banner, the manufacturer information will appear when the device is logged in

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the banner function	banner	-
Disable the banner function	no banner	

Customize the first line of the banner	banner line1 <i>string</i>	
Customize the second line of the banner	banner line2 <i>string</i>	
Customize the third line of the banner	banner line3 <i>string</i>	
Customize the fourth line of the banner	banner line4 <i>string</i>	

The device has a default banner, but the banner function is turned off by default

Example:

Enable the banner function, log in again after exiting, it will display the banner.

```
OptiWay(config)#banner
```

```
witch(config)#exit
```

```
OptiWay#quit
```

```
Username:admin
```

```
Password:*****
```

```
*****
*   It's XX owner of this equipment, please remember for legal
*   liability.
*****
```

41.7 The Number of Lines Displayed When Viewing Information

You can display up to 25 lines of information at one time by default when viewing device information.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the banner function	screen-rows per-page <i>inter</i>	-

The range of per-page is 0 to 256, and 0 means that all information is displayed. There is no limit; setting per-page to 0 can collect information efficiently.

41.8 Restart OLT

41.8.1 Command to Restart OLT Immediately

You can use the following commands to restart the OLT immediately.

Restart the OLT Immediately

operation	command	remark
Restart the OLT immediately	reboot	Optional. Run the command in privileged mode

41.8.2 Restart the OLT Periodically

The device allows the customer to set the restart time.

Restart the OLT periodically

operation	command	remark
Restart the OLT periodically	auto-reboot { in { minutes <i>min</i> hours <i>hour</i> } at { YYYY/MM/DD <i>hh:mm:ss</i> <i>hh:mm:ss</i> daily <i>hh:mm:ss</i> weekday weekly } }	Optional. Run the command in global mode
Cancel the timing reboot configuration	no auto-reboot	Optional
View the timing reboot configuration	show auto-reboot	Optional

Note: In auto-reboot at mode, configure the system clock to be used together.

Configuration Example:

// Configure the OLT to reboot after 3 minutes;

OptiWay(config)#auto-reboot in hours 0 minutes 3

Enable auto-reboot successfully.

// View the timing reboot configuration;

OptiWay(config)#show auto-reboot

Auto-reboot setting

Type: one-off/in

Time: 2014-01-02 00:47:35

Auto-reboot in 0 hours, 2 minutes and 24 seconds. // The configuration starts with a countdown;

// Restart the OLT

OptiWay(config)#

It's time to reload, ready to reboot.....

0

Count down to auto-boot...

0

boot default application from flash.....

Loading image. OK

Unarj image...OK

42.sFlow Configuration

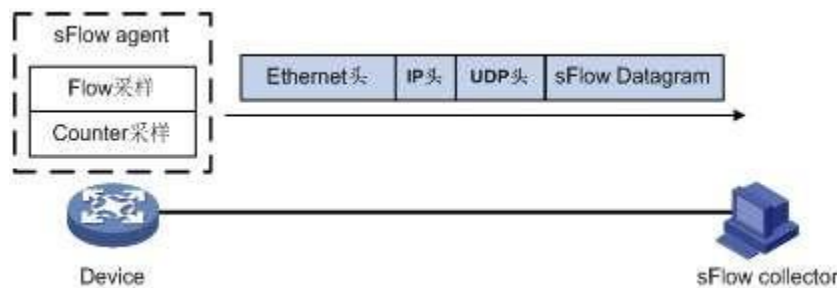
42.1 sFlow Introduction

sFlow is a network traffic monitoring technology based on packet sampling, which is mainly used for statistical analysis of network traffic.

As shown in the figure, the sFlow system consists of the sFlow Agent embedded in the device and the remote sFlow Collector. The sFlow agent obtains the statistics and packet information of the interface through the sampling mechanism, encapsulates the information into sFlow packets. When the sFlow packet buffer is full or the sFlow packet sending timer(Timer interval is fixed to 1 second) expires, the sFlow packet is encapsulated in UDP packet and sent to the specified sFlow Collector. The sFlow Collector analyzes the sFlow packet and displays the analysis result. An sFlow Collector can monitor multiple sFlow Agents.

sFlow uses the following two sampling mechanisms:

- Flow Sampling: Packet-based stream sampling is used to obtain information about the contents of the packet.
- Counter Sampling: Time-based interface statistics sampling is used to obtain the interface statistics.



42.2 sFlow Configuration

42.2.1 Set the sFlow Agent IP

The IP address of the sflow agent is the source IP address that the OLT communicates with the remote sFlow Collector. The IP address must be the IP address of the OLT itself. You can configure only one IP address for the sFlow agent on the device. The newly configured IP address overwrites the existing configuration.

operation	command	remark
-----------	---------	--------

Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Configure the sflow agent IP	sflow agent ip <i>A.B.C.D</i>	
Delete the sflow agent IP	no sflow agent ip	

【For example】

E.g:

! Configure the IP address of the sflow agent to 1.1.1.1

OptiWay(config)#sflow agent ip 1.1.1.1

42.2.2 Configure sflow Collector

sflow collector is used to monitor the traffic of the OLT device. The OLT must be configured with sflow collector ip and port number.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Configure the sflow collector ip and port number	sflow collector <i>id</i> <i>ipip-address</i> [<i>port</i> <i>port-number</i>]	
Delete the sflow collector	no sflow agent ip	

【Parameter

Description】 **id**: collector number (in the

range of 1-10) **ip-address**: the IP address of the collector

port-number: The port where the collector listens for sflow packets (6343 by default)

【For example】

E.g:

! Configure the collector with the number 2, IP address 1.1.1.2 and port number 6345

OptiWay(config)#sflow collector 2 ip 1.1.1.2 port 6345

42.2.3 Configure the sflow sampling-rate

This command is used to configure the packet sampling rate for Flow sampling, that is, a packet

is sampled in rate packets and the Flow sampling function is enabled. Flow Sampling uses the random sampling mode.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Enter port mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	
Configure the sampling rate of the Flow packet	sflow sampling-rate <i>rate</i>	
Delete the sampling of the Flow packet	no sflow sampling-rate	

【For example】

E.g:

! Configure the Flow sampling rate of port 2 to be one per 3000 packets

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#sflow sampling-rate 3000

42.2.4 Configure the sflow flow max-header

This command is used to configure the maximum number of bytes that can be copied from the head of the original packet when Flow sampling performs packet content copying. By default, the maximum number of bytes that can be copied is 128 bytes.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Enter port mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	
Configure the content copy length of the Flow packets	sflow flow max-header <i>length</i>	
Restore the default	no sflow flowmax-header	

【Parameter Description】

length: Maximum number of bytes allowed to be copied (in the range 18-512)

【For example】

E.g:

! Configure the maximum number of bytes that can be copied to 200 for Flow sampling on port
2

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#sflow flow max-header 200

42.2.5 Configure sflow flow Collector

Flow sampling and sFlow Collector are bound by the collector number

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Enter port mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	
Configuration	sflow flow collector id	
Restore the default	no sflow flow collector	

42.2.6 Configure sflow counter Interval

The OLT can also be sampled at regular intervals.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Enter port mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	
Configure the counter sampling interval	sflow counter interval time	
Restore the default	no sflow counter interval	

42.2.7 Configure sflow Counter Collector

This command is used to configure the collector number of the counter sampling. The no form of this command cancels this setting.

operation	command	remark
Enter the global mode	configure terminal	
Enter port mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	

Configure the Counter sampling number	sflow counter collector <i>id</i>	
Delete the Counter sample number	no sflow counter collector	

【For example】

E.g:

! Set the collector number of the port counter sampling to 1

OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#sflow counter collector 1

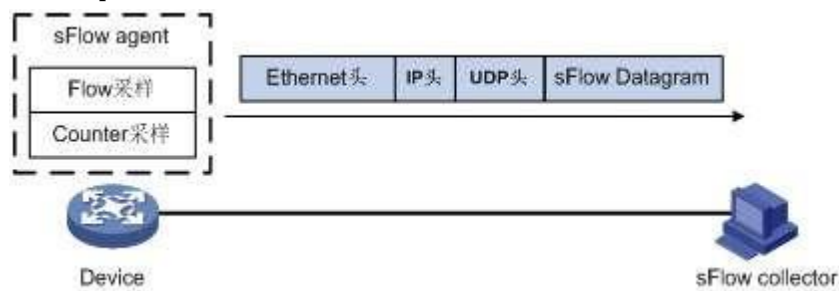
42.2.8 The Command of show sflow

This command is used to display the sflow configuration

operation	command	remark
Any mode	show sflow	

42.3 Example

Device ip = 192.168.2.1; PC as sflow collector, IP = 192.168.2.100



Configure the device ip

OptiWay(config)#interface vlan-interface 2

Create vlan-interface successfully!

OptiWay(config-if-vlanInterface-2)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

This ipaddress will be the primary ipaddress of this interface.

Config ipaddress successfully

Set the sflow agent ip

```
OptiWay(config)#sflow agent ip 192.168.2.1
```

Configure sflow collector ip

```
OptiWay(config)#sflow collector 1 ip 192.168.2.100 port 6000
```

Port configuration

```
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/3)#sflow counter collector 1
```

43.CFM Configuration

43.1 CFM Introduction

CFM (Connectivity Fault Management Protocol), defined by the IEEE 802.1ag standard, is a VLAN-based side-to-side OAM mechanism on Layer 2 link for fault management of carrier Ethernet.

43.1.1 CFM Concept

CFM Concept	
Concept	Description
Maintenance Domain	The maintenance domain indicates the network covered by connectivity fault detection, whose boundaries are defined by a series of maintenance end points configured on the port. The maintenance domain is identified by the name of the maintenance domain. According to the network planning, the maintenance domain can be classified into eight levels. Different maintenance domains can be adjacent to each other or nested, but can not be crossed. Nesting can only be performed from high-level maintenance domain to low-level maintenance domain. That is, a low-level maintenance domain must be included in a high-level maintenance domain.
Maintenance association	You can configure multiple maintenance associations as required in the maintenance domain. Each maintenance association is a collection of maintenance points in the maintenance domain. The maintenance association is identified by the "Maintenance Domain Name + Maintenance Association Name". The maintenance association serves a VLAN. The packets sent by the maintenance point in the maintenance association are tagged with the VLAN. The maintenance point in the maintenance association can receive the packets sent from other maintenance points in the maintenance association.
Maintenance point	The maintenance point is configured on a port and belongs to a maintenance association. It can be classified into two types: maintenance end points and maintenance intermediate points. A maintenance end point is identified by a MEP ID, which determines the scope and boundaries of the maintenance domain. The maintenance end points are directional, and are classified into UP MEP and DOWN MEP. The direction of the maintenance end point indicates the location of the maintenance domain relative to the port. The DOWN MEP sends a packet to the port on which it resides. Instead of sending a packet to its port, the UP MEP sends a packet to the other port of the device. The maintenance intermediate point is located inside the maintenance domain, It can not actively send CFM protocol packets but can process and respond to CFM protocol

packets.

43.1.2 CFM Main Functions

The effective application of connectivity fault detection is based on reasonable network deployment and configuration. Its function is implemented between the configured maintenance points. The main functions are as follows:

CFM Main Functions

Function	Description
Continuity detection	It is an active OAM function used to detect the connectivity between maintenance end points. Failure to connect may be caused by a device failure or a configuration error.
Loopback function	It is an on-demand OAM function used to verify the connection status between the local device and the remote device.
Link tracing function	It is an on-demand OAM function that determines the path between the local device and the remote device to locate the link fault.

43.1.3 Configure CFM

Before configuring the CFM function, make the following planning for the network:

- The maintenance domain of the entire network is classified to determine the boundaries of the maintenance domains at each level.
- Identify the names of the various maintenance domains. The names of the same maintenance domain are the same on different devices.
- Determine the maintenance association in each maintenance domain according to the VLAN to be monitored.
- Determine the name of each maintenance association. The same maintenance association in the same maintenance domain has the same name on different devices.
- Determine the list of maintenance end points for the same maintenance association in the same maintenance domain, which should be the same on different devices.
- The maintenance end points can be planned on the boundary ports of the maintenance domain and the maintenance association. The maintenance intermediate points can be planned on the non-border devices or ports.

After you have completed the network planning, perform the following configuration.

43.2 CFM Configuration

43.2.1 Configure the MD

Configure the MD

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Create a maintenance domain and enter maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	Required

43.2.2 Configure the Maintenance Domain Name and Level

In order to distinguish the various maintenance domains, you can specify different domain names for each maintenance domain. The domain name consists of two parts: name format and name content. The domain name is preferred to be unique throughout the network. To indicate nested relationships among maintenance domains, you must also specify maintenance domain level. Only a maintenance domain with a high level can nest a maintenance domain with a small level.

Configure the Maintenance Domain Name and Level

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	When a domain does not exist, the domain is created;
Delete the MD	no cfm md <i>md-index</i>	
Configure a maintenance domain with no name and specify only the level of the maintenance domain	cfm md format none level <i>md-level</i>	The two must be one
Configure the name of the maintenance domain, and specify the name and level of the maintenance domain	cfm md format { dns-name mac-uint string } name <i>md-namelevelmd-level</i>	

43.2.3 Configure the Maintenance Association

Configure the Maintenance Association

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Create a maintenance association and enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm mama <i>mama-index</i>	Required
Delete the maintenance association configuration	no cfm mama <i>mama-index</i>	-

43.2.4 Configure the Maintenance Association Name and Associated VLAN

In order to distinguish the maintenance association in each maintenance domain, you can specify different instance names for each maintenance association. The instance name consists of two parts: name format and name content. The domain name and the instance name of the maintenance domain where the maintenance association is located must be unique to the entire network.

Configure the Maintenance Association Name and Associated VLAN

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Configure the name of the MA and the primary VLAN	cfm ma format { <i>primary-vid</i> string uint16 vpn-id } name <i>ma-name</i> primary-vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	必选

43.2.5 Configure the MEP

The CFM function is mainly used for various operations on the maintenance end points. You can configure the maintenance end points on the network edge ports according to the network planning.

Configure the MEP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Create a MEP and specify its associated port	cfm mep <i>mep-id</i> direction { up down } [primary-vlan <i>vlan-id</i>] interface <i>ethernet</i> <i>port-id</i>	Required
Enable the MEP management state	cfm mep <i>mep-id</i> state enable	Required. By default, it is off
Close the management state of the MEP	cfm mep <i>mep-id</i> state disable	-
Configure the priority that the MEP sends to CCM and LTM	cfm mep <i>mep-id</i> priority <i>priority-id</i>	Optional By default, the priority is 0

43.2.6 Configure the Remote MEP

The remote MEP is relative to the local MEP. In the entire maintenance association, all MEPs other than the MEPs of the local should be configured as remote MEPs on the local.

Configure the Remote MEP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Create the remote MEP and specify the relative local MEP	cfm rmep <i>mep-id</i> mep <i>mep-id</i>	Required

43.2.7 Configure the MIP

The MIPs are used to respond to various CFM test packets. You can configure the MIPs on non-border devices or ports based on network planning.

Configure the MIP

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Create a maintenance intermediate point and specify its associated port	cfm mip <i>mip-id</i> interface ethernet <i>port-id</i>	Optional

43.2.8 Configure the Continuity Check Function

By configuring the continuity check function, you can enable the MEPs to send CCM packets between them to detect the connectivity between these MEPs, and thus to manage the link connectivity.

Configure the Continuity Check Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Configure the interval at which CCMs are sent by the MEP	cfm cc interval { 1 10 60 600 }	Optional. The default is 1s.
Enable the ccm sending function on the MEP	cfm mep <i>mep-id</i> cc enable	Required. By default, it is off
Cancel the ccm sending function of the MEP	cfm mep <i>mep-id</i> cc disable	Optional

Note:

The time interval for sending CCMs must be the same on the maintenance end points in the same maintenance domain and the maintenance association on different devices.

43.2.9 Configure the Loopback Function

By configuring the loopback function, you can check the link status between the source and

destination MEPs or the MIPs to verify link connectivity.

Configure the Loopback Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Enable the loopback function	cfm loopback mep <i>mep-id</i> { dst-mac <i>mac-address</i> dst-mep <i>mep-id</i> } [priority <i>pri-id</i> count <i>pkt-num</i> length <i>data-len</i> data <i>pkt-data</i>]	Optional

43.2.10 Configure the Link Tracking Function

By configuring the link tracking function, you can locate the path between the source and destination MEPs or the MIPs, and locate the link faults.

表43-1 Configure the Link Tracking Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Enable link tracking	cfm linktrace mep <i>mep-id</i> { dst-mac <i>mac-address</i> dst-mep <i>mep-id</i> } [timeout <i>pkt-time</i> ttl <i>pkt-ttl</i> flag { use-mpdb unuse-mpdb }]	Optional

43.2.11 Y.1731 Frame Loss Rate Detection Function

Y.1731 Frame Loss Rate Detection Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance association configuration mode	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-
Perform the frame loss rate detection function	cfm eth-slm mep <i>mep-id</i> { dst-mac <i>mac-address</i> dst-mep <i>mep-id</i> } [timeout <i>pkt-time</i> priority <i>priority-identifier</i> interval <i>second</i> count <i>packet-num</i>]	Optional

43.2.12 Y.1731 Frame Delay Measurement Function

Y.1731 Frame Delay Measurement Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode	cfm md <i>md-index</i>	-
Enter the maintenance	cfm ma <i>ma-index</i>	-

association configuration mode		
Perform frame delay measurement	cfm eth-2dm mep <i>mep-id</i> { dst-mac <i>mac-address</i> dst-mep <i>mep-id</i> } [timeout <i>pkt-time</i> priority <i>priority-identifier</i> interval <i>second</i> count <i>packet-num</i>]	Optional

43.2.13 CFM Display and Maintenance

After completing the above configuration, you can use the following command to display the CFM configuration.

CFM Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
Clear the CCM statistics	clear cfm cc	Global configuration mode
Clear the CCM database information	clear cfm cc database	
Display the maintenance domain information	show cfm md [<i>md-index</i>]	Any mode can be viewed
Display the maintenance association information	show cfm ma	
Display the local maintenance points information	show cfm mp local	
Display the remote maintenance point information	show cfm mp remote	
Display CCM statistics	show cfm cc	
Display CCM database information	show cfm cc database	
Display CFM alarm information	show cfm errors	

43.3 Configuration Example

```
OptiWay(config)#cfm md 1          // Create a maintenance domain
```

```
OptiWay(config-cfm-md-1)#cfm md format none level 1 // Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode, configure a maintenance domain with no name and the maintenance domain level is 1.
```

```
OptiWay(config)#cfm md 1          // Enter the maintenance domain configuration mode
```

```
OptiWay(config-cfm-md-1)#cfm ma 1 // Enter the maintenance association configuration mode and set the name of the maintenance association to 1
```

```
OptiWay(config-cfm-md-1-ma-1)#cfm ma format primary-vid name 1 primary-vlan 2
```

```
// The associated VLAN is
```

```
VLAN 2
```

```
OptiWay(config-cfm-md-1-ma-1)#cfm mep 1 direction up primary-vlan 2 interface ethernet 0/2 // Create MEP 1 and specify the associated port as VLAN 2
```

```
OptiWay(config-cfm-md-1-ma-1)#cfm mep 1 state enable
```

```
OptiWay(config-cfm-md-1-ma-1)#cfm mep 1 priority 1 // Set the priority of sending CCMs and LTMs to 1 by the MEP
```

44.EFM Configuration

44.1 EFM Introduction

EFM (Ethernet of First Mile), known as the first mile Ethernet, is defined by the IEEE 802.3ah standard for the management and maintenance of point-to-point Ethernet links between two devices.

44.1.1 EFM Main Function

EFM can effectively improve the management and maintenance of Ethernet capacity to ensure the stable operation of the network, its main functions include:

EFM Main Function

Function	Description
EFM auto-discovery function	The EFM function is established on the basis of the EFM connection. The EFM connection establishment process is realized by the EFM automatic discovery function. Between the connected EFM entities, the information about the EFM configuration and the EFM capability supported by the local EFM are notified through the information OAMPDUs. After the EFM entity receives the configuration parameters of the opposite side, it determines whether to establish the EFM connection. There are two EFM modes: active mode and passive mode. An EFM connection can only be initiated by an EFM entity in active mode. An EFM entity in passive mode can only wait for a connection request from an opposite EFM entity. EFM connections can not be established between two EFM entities in passive mode.
Remote fault indication function	When the device detects an emergency link event, the faulty EFM entity reports the fault information (that is, the emergency link event type) to the remote EFM entity through the Flag field in the Information OAMPDU. In this manner, the administrator can dynamically learn the link status by observing the log information and process the corresponding errors in time. The emergency link event types include Link Fault, Dying Gasp, and Critical Event.
Link monitoring function	The link monitoring function is used to detect and discover the link layer faults in various environments. The EFM monitors the links by exchanging Event Notification OAMPDUs: When an EFM entity detects a general link event, it sends Event Notification OAMPDU for notification, administrators can monitor the status of the network dynamically by observing the log information. The general link event types include errored-symbol-period, errored-frame, errored-frame-period and errored-frame-seconds.
Remote loopback	Remote loopback means that an EFM entity in active mode sends all the packets except the OAMPDUs to the remote side. After receiving the packet, the remote device does not forward the packet according to its destination address. Instead, it sends the packet back to the Local.

	The remote loopback function controls the remote side to perform the remote loopback function or cancel the remote loopback operation through the loopback control OAMPDU. This function can be used to detect the link quality and locate the link fault.
Remote MIB variable acquisition	The EFM entity can obtain the MIB variable value of the remote entity by exchanging the Variable Request / Response OAMPDU. The MIB variables contain all the performance parameters and error statistics on the Ethernet link. It provides the local EFM entity with a common detection mechanism for the performance and error of the remote entity.

Description:

The EFM-enabled port is called an EFM entity.

44.1.2 EFM Protocol Packet

EFM works at the data link layer, and its protocol packet is called OAMPDU (OAM Protocol Data Units). EFM reports the link status by periodically exchanging OAMPDUs between devices so that the network administrator can manage the network effectively.

EFM Protocol Packet Types and Effects

Packet Type	Effect
Information OAMPDU	It is used to send the status information of the EFM entity (including local information, remote information, and custom information) to the remote EFM entity to keep the EFM connection.
Event Notification OAMPDU	Generally, it is used for link monitoring and alarming of faults on the link connecting the local and remote EFM entities.
Loopback Control OAMPDU	It is mainly used for remote loopback control. It is used to control the EFM loopback status of a remote device. This packet contains information about enabling or disabling the loopback function. The remote loopback function is enabled or disabled based on this information. .
Variable Request/ Response OAMPDU	It is used to obtain the MIB variable value of the remote device to monitor the remote status.

44.2 Configure EFM

44.2.1 EFM Basic Configuration

EFM works in active mode and passive mode. When EFM is enabled, the Ethernet port starts using the default working mode to establish EFM connections with its opposite ports.

EFM Basic Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enter the port configuration mode	Interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	Required

Start EFM	efm	Required. By default, EFM is disabled
Close EFM	No efm	Port mode
Configure the EFM working mode	efm mode { passive active }	Optional By default, EFM works in active mode

44.2.2 EFM Timer Parameter Configuration

After an EFM connection is established, EFM entities at both sides send information OAMPDUs at intervals of a certain interval to check whether the connection is normal. The interval is called handshake packet sending interval. If an EFM entity does not receive an Information OAMPDU from the remote EFM entity within the connection timeout period, the EFM connection is considered interrupted.

By adjusting the EFM handshake packet sending interval and connection timeout time, you can change the detection precision of the EFM connection. Configure the timeout time for responses of remote devices to OAMPDU request packets, if the response times out, the OAMPDU response packets received are discarded.

EFM Timer Parameter Configuration

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	If OLT products, only ethernet type port; if PON products, there are Ethernet and pon type port
Set the interval for sending EFM handshake packets	efm pdu-timeouttime	Optional The default is 1s
Set the timeout time for EFM connections	efm link-timeouttime	Optional The default is 5s
Set the response timeout time	efm remote-response-timeouttime	Optional The default is 2s
Recovery Response Timeout Time	No efm remote-response-timeout	Optional,restore the default

Note:

After the EFM connection times out, the local EFM entity ages the connection with the opposite EFM entity and disables the EFM connection. Therefore, the connection timeout time must be greater than the handshake packet sending interval (recommended to be 3 times or more). Otherwise, the EFM connection will become unstable.

44.2.3 Configure the Remote Fault Detection Function

Configure the Remote Fault Detection Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	-

Enable the remote fault detection function	efm remote-failure { link-fault dying-gasp critical-event }	Optional By default, the remote fault detection function is enabled
Disable the remote fault detection function	no efm remote-failure { link-fault dying-gasp critical-event }	Optional

Description:

The remote fault detection function requires the device to support the single-link function to notify the emergency link event of the local to the remote. On the device that does not support the single-link function, after the local detects an emergency link event, it only reports the alarm to the local and can not notify the remote.

44.2.4 Configure the Link Monitoring Function

Configure the Link Monitoring Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet device/slot/port	-
Enable the link monitoring function	efm link-monitor { errored-symbol-period errored-frame errored-frame-period errored-frame-seconds } y	Optional. By default, the link monitoring function is enabled
Disable the link monitoring function	no efm link-monitor { errored-symbol-period errored-frame errored-frame-period errored-frame-seconds }	Optional
Configure the errored-symbol-period event detection interval	efm link-monitor errored-symbol-period window high win-value1 low win-value2	Optional
Configure the errored-symbol-period event detection threshold	efm link-monitor errored-symbol-period threshold high th-value1 low th-value2	Optional
Configure the errored-frame event detection interval	efm link-monitor errored-frame window win-value	Optional
Configure the errored-frame event detection threshold	efm link-monitor errored-frame threshold th-value	Optional
Configure the errored-frame-period event detection interval	efm link-monitor errored-frame-period window win-value	Optional
Configure the errored-frame-period event detection threshold	efm link-monitor errored-frame-period threshold th-value	Optional
Configure the errored-frame-seconds event detection interval	efm link-monitor errored-frame-seconds window win-value	Optional
Configure the errored-frame-seconds event detection threshold	efm link-monitor errored-frame-seconds threshold th-value	Optional

Description:

The detection period and threshold of the errored-symbol-period event is a 64-bit integer value. The parameter values after high and low represent the upper 32 bits and the lower 32 bits of this value, respectively, i.e., the integer value = (high * (2 ^ 32)) + low.

44.2.5 Enable Remote Loopback

By default, the remote loopback function is disabled. You can enable remote loopback only on devices that support remote loopback.

Enable Remote Loopback

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	可选
Enable the remote loopback function	efm remote-loopback	可选
Disable the remote loopback function	no efm remote-loopback	可选

44.2.6 Reject Remote Loopback Request From Remote Side

To avoid the problem that normal services is affected by the remote loopback function, you can use the configuration to prevent the local port from being controlled by the Loopback Control OAMPDU from the opposite side, thus rejecting the EFM remote loopback request initiated by the opposite side .

Reject Remote Loopback Request From Remote Side

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Reject remote loopback request from remote side	efm remote-loopbackignore	Optional By default, the remote loopback request from the remote side is denied
Process the remote loopback request from the remote side	efm remote-loopbackprocess	Optional

44.2.7 Initiate the Remote Loopback Request

Initiate the Remote Loopback Request

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	Optional
Initiate the remote loopback request	efm remote-loopback start stop	Optional
Stop the remote loopback request	efm remote-loopback stop	Optional

Description:

Only when the EFM connection is established on the port and the working mode of the EFM is in active mode, the remote loopback request can be initiated on the port.

Only the local and remote ports on the full-duplex link support remote loopback to implement remote loopback function.

When the remote loopback is enabled, all data traffic will be interrupted. When the remote loopback function is disabled, the local and remote ports will return to normal.

The reasons for the port to exit the remote loopback include: Use the no efm command to disable the EFM function. Use the efm remote-loopback stop command to exit the remote loopback or EFM connection timeout.

44.2.8 Enable the Remote MIB Variable Acquisition Function

Enable the Remote MIB Variable Acquisition Function

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	Optional
Enable the remote MIB variable acquisition function	efm variable-retrieval	Optional. By default, the remote MIB variable acquisition function is enabled

44.2.9 Initiate the Remote MIB Variable Acquisition Request

Initiate the Remote MIB Variable Acquisition Request

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter the port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	Optional
Get the port MIB variable value of the remote device	show efm port <i>port-id-list</i> remote-mib { phyadminstate autonegadminstate }	Optional
Get the global MIB variable value of the remote device	show efm remote-mib { fecability fecmode }	Optional

Description:

Only when the EFM connection on the port is established, the EFM working mode is in active mode and the remote port supports the remote MIB variable acquisition function, in this case, the remote MIB variable acquisition request can be initiated on the port.

Currently, only the FEC capability, FEC mode, port enabled state, and port auto-negotiation enabled state can be queried. Other MIB variables can be supplemented according to requirements.

44.2.10 EFM Display and Maintenance

After completing the above configuration, you can use the following command to display the EFM configuration.

EFM Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
Display the running status of the EFM protocol	show efm status interface [interface-name]	Any mode is executable
Display EFM summary information	show efm summary	
Display EFM discovery information	show efm discovery interface [interface-name]	
Display EFM protocol packet statistics	show efm statistics interface [interface-name]	
Clear EFM protocol packet statistics	clear efm statistics interface [interface-name]	Global configuration mode

44.3 Configuration Example

```
OptiWay(config)#i e 0/2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm //Start EFM
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm mode passive //Set the EFM working mode to passive
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm pdu-timeout 1 // Set the interval for sending EFM
handshake packets to 1s
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-timeout 5 // The connection timeout period is 5s
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm remote-response-timeout 2 //The response timeout period
is 2s
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-symbol-period // Enable the
link monitoring function
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame-period
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame-seconds
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-symbol-period window high 1 low 3
//Set the errored-symbol-period detection period to 1 to 3
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-symbol-period threshold high 1 low 3
// The detection threshold is from 1 to 3
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame window 20 // The
detection period of the errored-frame event is 20
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame threshold 2 // The detection
threshold is 2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame-period window 2 // The
detection period of the errored-frame-period event is 2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame-period threshold 2 // The
detection threshold is 2
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame-seconds window 200 // Set the
errored-frame-second event detection interval to 200
OptiWay(config-if-ethernet-0/2)#efm link-monitor errored-frame-seconds threshold 2
```

45.BFD

45.1 BFD Function Overview

BFD is a simple "Hello" protocol, which in many respects resembles the neighbor detection part of the well-known routing protocols. A pair of systems periodically sends test packets over the channels on which they establish sessions, if a system does not receive the test packet from the opposite side within a sufficient period of time, it considers that a fault occurs in some part of the bi-directional channel to the adjacent system. In some cases, in order to reduce the load, the transmission and reception rates between the systems need to be negotiated.

BFD needs to set up peer-to-peer sessions at both ends of the channel before detection. After the session is established, the BFD control packets are sent to each other at the negotiated rate to implement fault detection.

The session establishment process is a three-way handshake process. After this process, the sessions at both ends become Up, and the corresponding parameters are negotiated at the same time. The later state change is based on the detection result of the defect, and the corresponding processing is done.

The BFD protocol describes the mechanism of bidirectional detection. It can be divided into two modes: asynchronous mode and query mode. There is also an auxiliary function: echo function, which can be used in combination with these two modes. The essential difference between asynchronous mode and query mode is that the position of detection is different. In asynchronous mode, the local side sends BFD control packets at a certain transmission interval and needs to detect the BFD control packets sent from the local system at the remote side. In query mode, BFD control packets sent from the local side are detected at the local system.

In asynchronous mode, the system periodically sends BFD control packets to each other. If a system does not receive the BFD control packet from the opposite side within the detection time, it declares the session to be Down.

In query mode, it is assumed that each system has a separate method to confirm that it is connected to other systems. So that once a BFD session is established, the system stops sending BFD control packets unless a system needs to explicitly verify connectivity. In case the connectivity needs to be verified explicitly, the system sends a short series of BFD control packets. If no response packet is received within the detection interval, the session is declared Down. If the response packet is received from the opposite side, the protocol remains silent again.

The local system sends a series of BFD echo packets, and the remote system loops them back through its forwarding channel. If the local system does not receive several echo packets in succession, the session is declared Down. Echo function can be used with the above two detection modes, you can use the echo function instead of the BFD control packet detection task, this reduces the transmission period of the control packet(in asynchronous mode) or completely disables the BFD control packet (in query mode).

45.2 BFD Configuration

45.2.1 Enable/Disable BFD

Enable/Disable BFD

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enable the BFD function	bfd enable	Required
Disable the BFD function	bfd disable	Required

45.2.2 Apply to OSPF

Apply to OSPF

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface vlan-interface <i>if-num</i>	Required
Configure Bfd to apply to OSPF	ip ospf bfd	Required
Disable Bfd to apply to OSPF	no ip ospf bfd	Required

45.2.3 Configure the Session Mode

BFD session establishment is divided into active and passive two modes. If a device is in active mode, BFD control packets are actively sent regardless of whether a BFD control packet is received from the opposite side when the session is established. If a device is in passive mode, BFD control packets will not be actively sent when the session is established, and will not be sent until the BFD control packet from the opposite side is received. At least one of the two ends of the BFD session needs to be in active mode. Active mode is used by default.

Configure the Session Mode

operation	command	remark
-----------	---------	--------

Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface vlan-interface <i>if-num</i>	Required
Configure the session mode	bfd session init-mode { active passive }	Optional

45.2.4 Configure the Query Mode

Configure the Query Mode

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface vlan-interface <i>if-num</i>	Required
Enable the query mode	bfd demand on	Optional
Disable the query mode	bfd demand off	Optional

45.2.5 Configure Time Parameters

Configure Time Parameters

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration mode	configure terminal	-
Enter interface configuration mode	interface vlan-interface <i>if-num</i>	Required
Configure the minimum receiving interval	[no] bfd min-receive-interval <i>value</i>	Optional
Configure the minimum transmission interval	[no] bfd min-transmit-interval <i>value</i>	Optional
Configure the detection time	[no] bfd detect-multiplier <i>value</i>	Optional

45.2.6 Information Display and Maintenance

Information Display and Maintenance

operation	command	remark
View session information	show bfd session [verbose]	Optional
Display information	show bfd interface [verbose]	Optional

about interface configuration		
-------------------------------	--	--

45.3 BFD Configuration Example

1. Network requirements

SW1 and SW2 are connected through interface vlan 1 and run OSPF protocol. In order to immediately detect the reachability of ospf neighbors, the bfd function is enabled.(Ospf configuration is not listed here, please refer to the OSPF user manual part. In addition to bfd run the necessary configuration, all other use the default configuration.)



2. Configuration steps

SW1 configuration

Enable the global bfd function and enable ospf bfd on interface 1;

SW1(config)#bfd enable

SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip ospf bfd

Display the bfd information of the interface

SW1(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#s bfd interface

Global bfd state: enable

Interface: Vlan-interface1, Session Num: 1

Min Trans Inter: 400ms, Min Recv Inter: 400ms

DetectMult: 5, Min Echo Recv Inter: 0ms

Auth mode: NULL

Interface protocol: OSPF

#SW2 configuration:

SW2(config)#bfd enable

SW2(config-if-vlanInterface-1)#ip ospf bfd

3. Validation results

Create a bfd session and display the following information:

SW1(config)#show bfd session

Total Session Num: 1

Init Mode: Active

Session Working Under Asynch Mode

LD	SourceAddr	DestAddr	State	Holdtime Interface
0x06bb1f14	192.168.4.24	192.168.4.52	UP	1620ms Vlan1

46.LLDP

46.1 LLDP Function Overview

LLDP(Link Layer Discovery Protocol) is a Layer 2 discovery protocol defined in IEEE 802.1AB. Through the use of LLDP technology, when the network scale is expanded rapidly, the network management system can quickly understand the Layer 2 network topology information and topology change information.

The basic principle of LLDP is as follows: A device in a network sends a notification of its status information to its neighboring devices, and each port of each device stores its own information. If a local device has a state change, it can also send updated information to the neighbor device directly connected to it. The neighbor device stores the information in the standard SNMP MIB. The network management system can inquire the connection situation of the current second layer from the SNMP MIB. Note that LLDP is a remote device state information discovery protocol. It cannot perform the functions of network device configuration and port control.

46.2 LLDP Configuration

46.2.1 Enable/disable LLDP

By default, lldp is disabled. LLDP is enabled in global mode. After the configuration, the function takes effect.

Enable/disable LLDP

operation	command	remark
Global configuration mode	configure terminal	Optional
Enable/disable LLDP	[no] lldp	Required

46.2.2 Configure the Working Mode

LLDP working mode:

TxRx: Send and receive LLDP packets, the port works in this mode by default.

Tx: Only send LLDP packets, but do not receive.

Rx: Only receive LLDP packets, but do not send.

Disable: LLDP packets are neither sent nor received.

When the LLDP working mode of a port changes, the port initializes the protocol state machine.

Sending mechanism:

When the port works in TxRx or Tx mode, the device periodically sends LLDP packets to the neighbor. If the local configuration of the device changes, LLDP packets are sent immediately to notify the neighboring devices of the changes in the local information. However, to prevent large amount of LLDP packets from being sent due to frequent changes of local information, after sending an LLDP packet, it needs to be delayed for a period of time before next sending.

Receiving mechanism:

When the port works in TxRx or Rx mode, the device checks the validity of received LLDP packets and TLVs carried in the packets. After checking, the neighbor information is saved to the local device and the aging time of the neighbor information on the local device is set according to the TTL(Time To Live) value in the TLV. If the value is zero, the neighbor information is aged out immediately.

Configure the Working Mode

operation	command	remark
Port configuration mode	interface {ethernet pon} <i>port-number</i>	Required
Configure the working mode	lldp [rxtx tx rx]	Optional
Disable the function	no lldp	Optional

 Note:

There is no separate command to turn off the working mode.

46.2.3 Configure Time Parameters

Configure Time Parameters

operation	command	remark
Global configuration mode	configure terminal	Required
Configure Hello-time	[no] lldp hello-time <i>value</i>	Optional
Configure Hold-time	[no] lldp hold-time <i>value</i>	Optional

46.2.4 Configure the Management Address

The Layer 2 device does not support Management Address TLV.

By default, the Layer 3 device uses the IP address of the PVID interface. If there is no corresponding interface IP for the corresponding vlan, the Management Address TLV is not sent in the LLDPDU. Use the following command to modify. The loopback interface is currently not

supported.

Configure the Management Address

operation	command	remark
Port configuration mode	interface { ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>	Required
Configure the management address	[no] lldp management-address { supervlan-interface <i>value</i> vlan-interface <i>value</i> }	Optional

46.2.5 Information Display and Maintenance

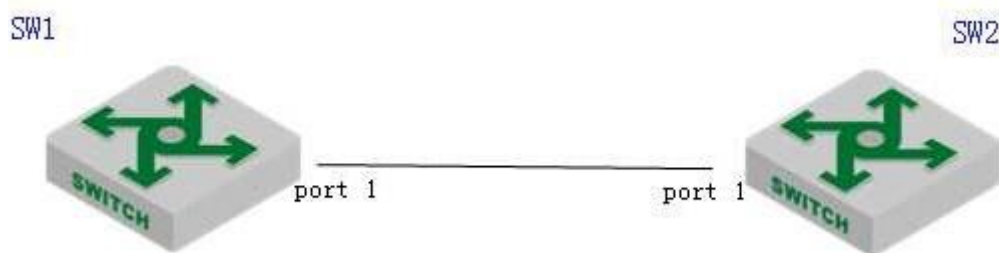
Information Display

operation	command	remark
Enter the global configuration	configure terminal	Required
Display information	show lldp interface [{ ethernet pon } <i>port-number</i>]	Optional

46.3 Configuration Example

1. Networking Requirements

SW1 and SW2 are directly connected through port 1, and then open the lldp function.



2. Configuration steps

#SW1 configuration

SW1(config)#lldp

#SW2 configuration

SW2(config)#lldp

3. Validation results

View the configuration and lldp neighbor information

SW1(config)#show lldp interface ethernet 0/1

System LLDP: enable

LLDP hello-time: 30(s) LLDP hold-time: 4 LLDP TTL: 120(s)

Interface Ethernet 0/1

Port LLDP: rxtx Pkt Tx: 158 Pkt Rx: 160

Total neighbor count: 1

Neighbor (1):

TTL: 106(s)

Chassis ID: 00:0a:5a:20:4d:ad

Port ID: port e0/1

System Name: SW2

System Description: New GreenNet Switch

Port Description: NULL

Management Address: 192.168.4.52

Port Vlan ID: 4

Port SetSpeed: auto

Port ActualSpeed: FULL-1000

Port Link Aggregation: support ,not in aggregation