

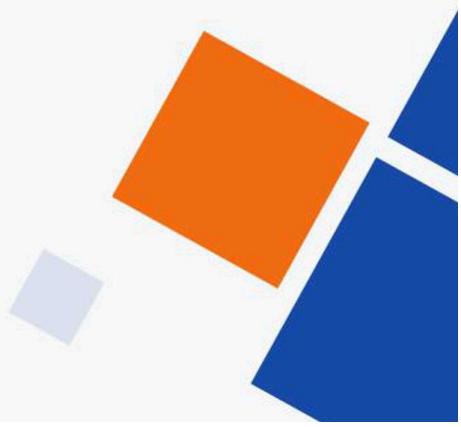


Wi-Tek POL WLAN Solution

User Manual

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www.wireless-tek.com



About This Document

This topic describes how to install and configuration the GPON OLT, including routing cables, and powering on the system, and setting in WLAN application. This section uses the OLT WI-POL5800-08 & MDU WI-POL308G-P as an example.

The intended audience provides a reference for network design.

History

Updates in V1.0 (2024-07-15)

The first release.

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1. WLAN solution

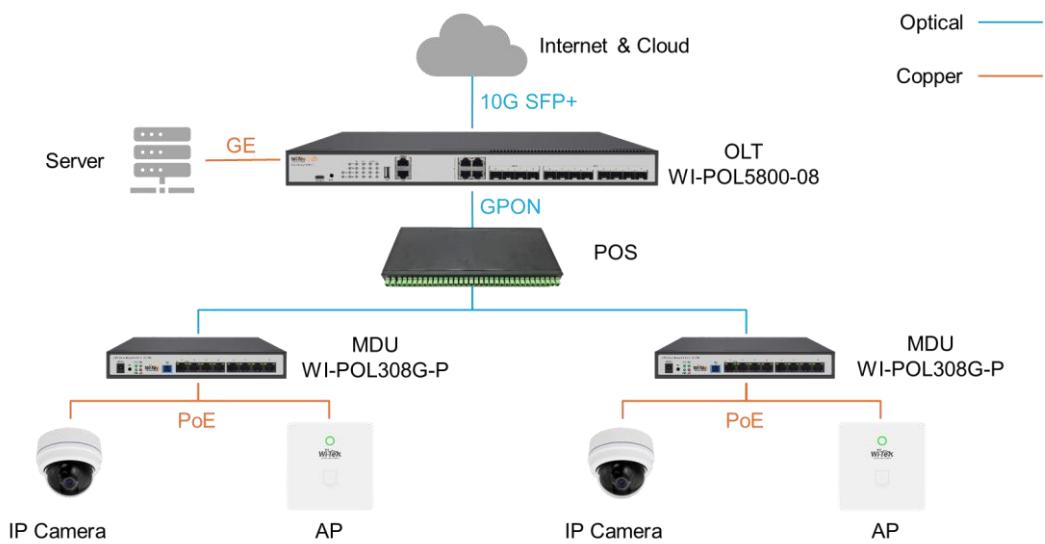
The passive optical hotel network integrates wireless, wired, video, voice, intelligent room service and other business development requirements, and proposes the all-optical intelligent hotel concept and the room service carrying mode of "one room, one fiber and multiple services" to meet the carrying requirements of various hotel information systems and simplify networking and management.

The common business types of hotels are as follows:

1. Voice service: The voice service of the front desk and the guest room, the voice external line is provided by the telecom company, and the voice internal line is provided by the hotel voice system.
2. Guest network: Internet access service is provided for guests in the hotel. The Internet network outlet of the hotel is provided by the telecom company, and the Internet service inside the hotel is distributed to each room by the network built by the hotel.
3. IPTV network: Provide in-room live video/on-demand service for guests.
4. Hotel office network: To provide office network services for hotel employees, mainly covering offices, meeting rooms, hotel reception and other areas.
5. CCTV network: the camera sends the captured video or picture back to the video monitoring center of the hotel in real time for further processing and storage.

The voice service network, guest network, IPTV network, hotel office network, and monitoring network are logically divided into five networks, which can be physically combined into one physical carrier network.

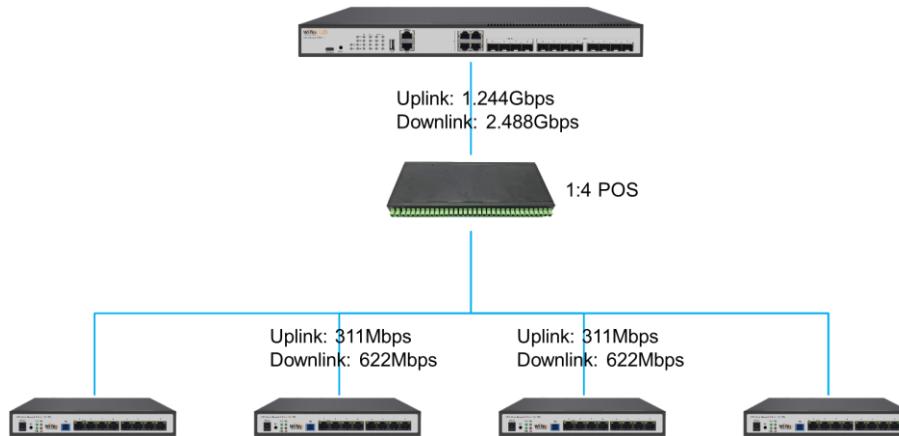
While saving the cost of network construction, it can also effectively reduce the cost of decoration construction and wire consumption.



2. Network planning

2.1 Bandwidth planning

GPON technology uses asymmetric PON technology, the maximum uplink rate is 1.244Gbps, the maximum downlink rate is 2.488Gbps, using different spectral ratio can determine the number of ONUs directly connected to the GPON port, the number of ONUs connected to the downstream determines the maximum concurrent upstream and downstream bandwidth.



For example, when 4 ONUs are connected at the same time and data is concurrent, the upstream bandwidth is $1.244\text{Gbps}/4=311\text{Mbps}$, and the downstream bandwidth is $2.488\text{Gbps}/4=622\text{Mbps}$.

If 8 ONUs are connected at the same time at 1:8 optical splitting, the upstream bandwidth is $1.244\text{Gbps}/8=155.5\text{Mbps}$, and the downstream bandwidth is $2.488\text{Gbps}/8=311\text{Mbps}$.

Of course, you can also set different dynamic bandwidth allocation profile to optimize and meet the needs of different services. For example, CCTV mainly uses uplink data, while Wi-Fi mainly uses downlink data.

2.2 Data flow planning

The PON network is a L2 forwarding network. VLAN is most critical planning used to distinguish and isolate services.

The planning method is recommended as follows:

1. Configure VLAN for different service areas.
2. Configure VLAN for the same service area based on service types.
3. Assign VLAN numbers continuously to ensure proper use of VLAN resources.
4. Reserve a certain number of VLAN for subsequent expansion.
5. Many devices cannot have their own VLAN interface and can only use VLAN1, such as MDU cloud management interface. In general, do not use VLAN1 for other services to avoid conflict with service planning.

For example:

For logic areas	Service: VLAN 100~199 Core layer: VLAN 300~499 Access layer: VLAN 1000~1999 Data Flow: VLAN 3000~3999
For different service areas	Building A Floor 2: VLAN 1000~1099 Building A Floor 3: VLAN 1100~1199
For service types	Building A Floor 2 CCTV: VLAN 1000~1009 Building A Floor 2 WLAN: VLAN 1010~1019

2.3 IP address planning

Recommendation:

- a. Server, NVR, printer, IPC and other devices use static IP address, easy to use and map to Internet and other applications, locate problems. Computer, mobile devices and other devices use DHCP, meet the application scenarios such as mobile office.
- b. IP addresses are unique on the network. IP address conflict is not allowed.
- c. Private IP addresses are used on the LAN to save resources.
- d. The node addresses of the same service must be consecutive, which facilitates route planning and summary. Consecutive addresses facilitate route aggregation, reduce the size of the routing table, and speed up route calculation and convergence.
- e. The address allocation at each level should have a margin, and there is no need to add address segments and routing entries when the network scale expands.

2.4 DBA planning

DBA (dynamically allocates bandwidth) is used to configure **uplink dynamic bandwidths**. It is recommended to adopt a simple DBA planning, that is, to use type3 and type 4 mixed DBA, which can ensure the bandwidth of high-priority services and share more bandwidth as much as possible when the network is idle.

Classification	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Fixed bandwidth	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X
Assured bandwidth	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y
Max bandwidth	Z=X	Z=Y	Z>Y	Z	Z>= X+Y

*X= Fixed bandwidth, Y= Assured bandwidth, Z= Max bandwidth.

Type1: The fixed bandwidth is completely reserved for a specific ONU or ONU for specific services. This portion of bandwidth cannot be used by other ONUs even when the ONU has no upstream service flow.

Fixed bandwidth is mainly used for services that are very sensitive to service quality, such as TDM and VoIP.

Type2: The assured bandwidth means assured bandwidth available when the ONU needs to use bandwidth. When the actual service traffic of the ONU does not reach the assured bandwidth, the DBA mechanism of the device should be able to allocate the remaining bandwidth to other ONU services.

Due to the need for a DBA mechanism to control the distribution, its real-time performance is less than the fixed bandwidth.

Type3: The combination type of assured bandwidth + max bandwidth, while ensuring the user has a certain bandwidth, it also allows the user to have a certain bandwidth preemption, but the sum does not exceed the maximum bandwidth configured by the user. This bandwidth is mainly used for VoIP services.

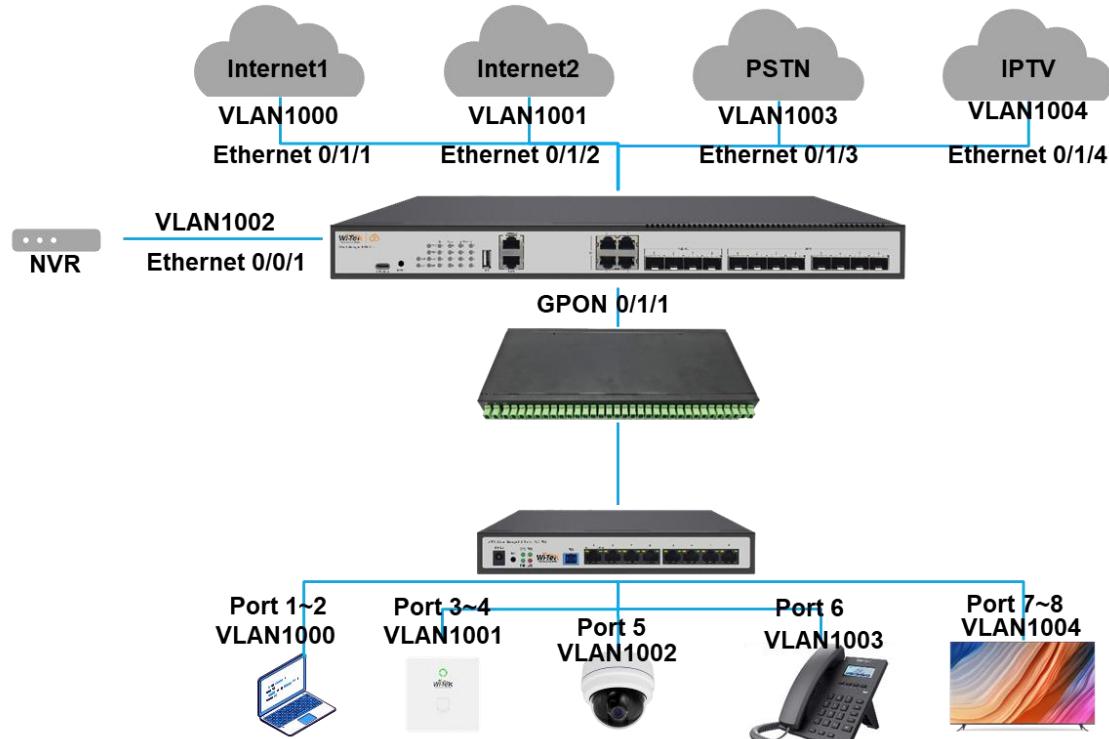
Type4: The max bandwidth is the upper limit of the bandwidth that can be obtained when the bandwidth is used by the ONU, and the bandwidth resource used by the ONU is met to the greatest extent.

This type is commonly used for IPTV and high-speed Internet access services.

Type5: The combination type of fixed bandwidth + assured bandwidth + maximum bandwidth. It reserves fixed bandwidth resources that cannot be preempted by other users, ensures assured bandwidth when required, and allows users to preempt a certain amount of bandwidth, but the total amount does not exceed the maximum bandwidth configured by users.

3. Hotel Application

Take the following network topologies as typical hotel application scenarios:



Uplink service port	Server	VLAN
Ethernet 0/0/1	NVR	1002
Ethernet 0/1/1	Internet 1 for OLT and ONU cloud management and PC	1000
Ethernet 0/1/2	Internet 2 for AP	1001
Ethernet 0/1/3	PSTN server for VoIP	1003
Ethernet 0/1/4	IPTV server	1004

ONU Data planning for the 2nd floor of the hotel:

GPON Port	ONU ID /Eth Port	Data Type	VLAN	GEM ID	T-CONT	DBA
0/2/1	1/1~2	Internet	1000	1	1	1, pol_dba_Int, Type4, Max: 102400Kbps
	1/3~4	Wi-Fi	1001	2	1	1, pol_dba_Int, Type4, Max: 102400Kbps
	1/5	IP Camera	1002	3	2	2, pol_dba_ipc, Type3, Assured: 10240 Kbps, Max: 102400Kbps
	1/6	VoIP (SIP)	1003	4	3	3, pol_dba_voip, Type3, Assured: 1024 Kbps, Max: 10240Kbps
	1/7~8	IPTV	1004	5	4	4, pol_dba_iptv, Type4, Max: 102400Kbps

* A line-profile allows a maximum of 4 T-CONTs

The Wi-Fi service VLAN is overused by the Internet access service VLAN, the Wi-Fi service can overuse the data plan of the Internet access service.

3.1 Configure the ONU to go online

3.1.1 Configure the DBA profile

DBA (dynamically allocates bandwidth) is used to configure uplink dynamic bandwidths. According to the GPON standard, the templates are TYPE1(fixed bandwidth), TYPE2(assured bandwidth), TYPE3(assured bandwidth + max bandwidth), TYPE4(max bandwidth), and TYPE5(mixed bandwidth).

As planning, configure the dba profile as follow:

```

GPON> enable
<GPON> system-view
[GPON]dba-profile 1 name pol_dba_Int
[GPON-dba-profile-1] type 4 max 102400
[GPON-dba-profile-1] commit
[GPON-dba-profile-1] quit
[GPON]dba-profile 2 name pol_dba_ipc
[GPON-dba-profile-2] type 3 assured 10240 max 102400
[GPON-dba-profile-2] commit
[GPON-dba-profile-2] quit
[GPON]dba-profile 3 name pol_dba_voip
[GPON-dba-profile-3] type 3 assured 10240 max 102400
[GPON-dba-profile-3] commit
[GPON-dba-profile-3] quit
[GPON]dba-profile 4 name pol_dba_iptv
[GPON-dba-profile-4] type 4 max 102400
[GPON-dba-profile-4] commit
[GPON-dba-profile-4] quit

```

Manipulate	Command	Notes
Go to System View	system-view	
Start a DBA profile	dba-profile { index [name name] name name }	dba-profile 1 name pol_dba_Int
Configure a DBA profile as Type1/2/3/4/5	type 1 fix fixed_bw [method sr] type 2 assured assured_bw [method sr] type 3 assured assured_bw max max_bw [method sr] type 4 max max_bw [method sr] type 5 fix fixed_bw assured assured_bw max max_bw [method sr]	type 3 assured 1024 max 10240
Save dba configuration	commit	
Query the DBA profile	display dba-profile { index name name }	Display dba-profile 1

3.1.2 Configure the VLAN profile

VLAN profiles are used to configure service vlan translation rules. the VLAN template needs to be referenced in the line profile or specific template.

As planning, configure the dba profile as follow:

```
[GPON]vlan-profile 1 name pol_vlan_Int
[GPON-vlan-profile-1] translate cvlan 1000 svlan 1000
[GPON-vlan-profile-1] translate cvlan 1 svlan 1000
// VLAN 1 is used for MDU cloud management. In general, do not use VLAN1 for other services to avoid conflict with service planning.
[GPON-vlan-profile-1] commit
[GPON-vlan-profile-1] quit
[GPON]vlan-profile 2 name pol_vlan_wifi
[GPON-vlan-profile-2] translate cvlan 1001 svlan 1001
[GPON-vlan-profile-2] commit
[GPON-vlan-profile-2] quit
[GPON]vlan-profile 3 name pol_vlan_ipc
[GPON-vlan-profile-3] translate cvlan 1002 svlan 1002
[GPON-vlan-profile-3] commit
[GPON-vlan-profile-3] quit
[GPON]vlan-profile 4 name pol_vlan_voip
[GPON-vlan-profile-4] translate cvlan 1003 svlan 1003
[GPON-vlan-profile-4] commit
[GPON-vlan-profile-4] quit
[GPON]vlan-profile 5 name pol_vlan_iptv
[GPON-vlan-profile-5] translate cvlan 1004 svlan 1004
[GPON-vlan-profile-5] commit
[GPON-vlan-profile-5] quit
```

Manipulate	Command	Notes
Go to System View	system-view	
Enter/create vlan template	vlan-profile { index [name name] name name }	vlan-profile 1 name pol_vlan_Int
Configure the vlan to add rules	add inner-vlan vlan [pri] outer-vlan vlan [pri]	add inner-vlan 10 outer-vlan 20
Configure default vlan rules	default vlan vlan [pri]	default vlan 10
Configure vlan conversion rules	translate cvlan vlan [pri] svlan vlan [pri]	translate cvlan 20 svlan 10
Configure vlan conversion and add rules	translate-and-add cvlan vlan [pri] svlan vlan [pri] outer-vlan vlan [pri]	translate-and-add cvlan 10 svlan 20 outer-vlan 100
Save Configuration	commit	
Viewing VLAN Templates	display vlan-profile { index name name }	
View VLAN template binding information	display vlan-profile bound-info { all index }	

3.1.3 Configure the line profile

Line profiles are used to configure the ONT service flow mapping method, service flow processing policy and other related parameters.

As planning, configure the dba profile as follow:

```
[GPON]line-profile 1 name pol_line_buildingA_floor2
[GPON-line-profile-1] model f0-s210
[GPON-line-profile-1] tcont 1 dba-profile 1
[GPON-line-profile-1] tcont 2 dba-profile 2
[GPON-line-profile-1] tcont 3 dba-profile 3
[GPON-line-profile-1] tcont 4 dba-profile 4
[GPON-line-profile-1] gem 1 tcont 1 vlan-profile 1
[GPON-line-profile-1] gem 2 tcont 1 vlan-profile 2
[GPON-line-profile-1] gem 3 tcont 2 vlan-profile 3
[GPON-line-profile-1] gem 4 tcont 3 vlan-profile 4
[GPON-line-profile-1] gem 5 tcont 4 vlan-profile 5
[GPON-line-profile-1] mapping 0 vlan 1 gem 1
[GPON-line-profile-1] mapping 1 vlan 1000 gem 1
[GPON-line-profile-1] mapping 2 vlan 1001 gem 2
[GPON-line-profile-1] mapping 3 vlan 1002 gem 3
[GPON-line-profile-1] mapping 4 vlan 1003 gem 4
[GPON-line-profile-1] mapping 5 vlan 1004 gem 5
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 0 eth 1 default vlan 1000
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 1 eth 2 default vlan 1000
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 2 eth 3 default vlan 1001
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 3 eth 4 default vlan 1001
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 4 eth 5 default vlan 1002
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 5 eth 6 default vlan 1003
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 6 eth 7 default vlan 1004
[GPON-line-profile-1] port vlan 7 eth 8 default vlan 1004
[GPON-line-profile-1] commit
[GPON-line-profile-1] quit
```

Manipulate	Command	Notes
Go to System View	system-view	
Create/access line templates	line-profile { index [name name] name name }	
Configuring the ONT type	model ont-model	mandatory
Configure tcont	tcont num dba-profile { num name name }	mandatory
Configuring gemport	gem num tcont num [encrypt priority-queue queue downstream-profile index upstream-profile index vlan-profile index]	mandatory
Configuring the Flow Mapping Mode	mapping mode { port port-priority port-vlan port-vlan-priority priority vlan vlan-priority }	Default VLAN-based mapping

Configuring Business Flow Mapping	mapping index { vlan <i>vlan</i> priority <i>pri</i> port { eth <i>eth</i> veip iphost } } gem <i>index</i>	mandatory
Configuring Business Flow Processing Policies	port vlan <i>index</i> { eth <i>num</i> iphost ont } { default vlan <i>num</i> [<i>pri</i>] transparent vlan <i>num</i> { trunk q-in-q translate } [vlan <i>num</i> [<i>pri</i>]] }	Configuration required for SFU, not required for HGUs
Configuring Downstream Multicast Flow Processing Policies	multicast downstream { tag <i>num</i> [port <i>num</i> <i>pri</i>] untag [port <i>num</i>] translate vlan [port <i>num</i> <i>pri</i>] }	
De-enable ONT multicast fast leave	multicast fast-leave disable [port <i>num</i>]	
Configure the ONT multicast learning number	multicast group-limit <i>num</i> [port <i>num</i>]	
Configuring ONT Multicast Mode	multicast mode { igmp-snooping olt-control } [port <i>num</i>]	
Configure upstream multicast stream processing	multicast upstream { tag <i>num</i> [port <i>num</i> <i>pri</i>] translate vlan [port <i>num</i> <i>pri</i>] }	
Enable ONT FEC/Loop Detection	ont { fec ring check }	
De-enable port isolation	ont port-switch	
Configuring ONT Flow Control	ont flow-control [port <i>num</i>]	
Configure the maximum number of MAC learns for ONT	ont mac-address-table max-mac-count <i>num</i> [port <i>num</i>]	
Close the ONT CATV port	ont shutdown <i>ont-id</i> catv-port <i>num</i>	
Configuring the Mapping Mode	qos-mode { gem-car priority-queue }	
Configuring ONT Port Speed Limiting	port <i>num</i> egress cir <i>cir</i> pir <i>pir</i> cbs <i>cbs</i> pbs <i>pbs</i> pbs	
Binding alarm/multicast templates	bind { alarm-profile multicast-profile } { index name }	
Save Configuration	commit	
View line templates	display line-profile { index name <i>name</i> }	
View line template binding information	display line-profile bound-info { all index }	

3.1.4 Configure the uplink service VLAN

```
[GPON]vlan 1000,1001,1002,1003,1004
[GPON-vlan-1000,1001,1002,1003,1004]quit
// Create uplink VLANs in batches
```

```
[GPON] interface ethernet 0/0/1
[GPON-ethernet-0/0/1] port mode access
[GPON-ethernet-0/0/1] port default vlan 1002
[GPON-ethernet-0/0/1] quit
// If the uplink port still needs to be tagged, set it to trunk. The command is
// [GPON-ethernet-0/0/1] port mode trunk
// [GPON-ethernet-0/0/1] port trunk allowed vlan 1,1002
// [GPON-ethernet-0/0/1] quit
```

```
[GPON] interface ethernet 0/1/1
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/1] port mode access
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/1] port default vlan 1000
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/1] quit
// If the uplink port still needs to be tagged, set it to trunk mode as shown in the example above.
```

```
[GPON] interface ethernet 0/1/2
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/2] port mode access
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/2] port default vlan 1001
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/2] quit
```

```
[GPON] interface ethernet 0/1/3
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/3] port mode access
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/3] port default vlan 1003
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/3] quit
```

```
[GPON] interface ethernet 0/1/4
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/4] port mode access
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/4] port default vlan 1004
[GPON-ethernet-0/1/4] quit
```

Manipulate	Command	Notes
Go to System View	system-view	
Enter port view	interface {[ethernet interface-num] interface-name}	
Set the port default vlan id	port default vlan vlan-id	The value of vlan-id ranges from 1 to 4094.
Restore port default vlan id	undo port default vlan	The default VLAN for the port is 1

Manipulate	Command	Notes
Go to System View	system-view	
Enter port view	interface { { ethernet interface-num } interface-name }	
Configure the port mode to access	port mode access	
Add the Access port to the specified vlan	port default vlan vlan-id	Access ports can only be in one VLAN, so set the port's default VLAN to add the access port to the specified VLAN.
Configure the port mode to Hybrid	port mode hybrid	
Add the Hybrid port to the specified vlan and set it to the tagged attribute	port hybrid tagged vlan { all vlan-list }	You can join specific VLANs, or join to all VLANs, and these VLANs are tagged out on the outgoing ports.
Add the Hybrid port to the specified vlan and set it to the untagged attribute	port hybrid untagged vlan { all vlan-list }	You can join specific VLANs, or join to all VLANs, and these VLANs are untagged out of the port.
Remove the Hybrid port from the specified vlan	undo port hybrid vlan { all vlan-list }	
Configure the port mode to Trunk	port mode trunk	
Add the Trunk port to the specified vlan	port trunk allowed vlan { all vlan-list }	
Remove trunk ports from a specified VLAN	undo port trunk allowed vlan { all vlan-list }	

3.1.5 Configure the OLT&ONU cloud management VLAN

//There is DHCP-Client on vlan-interface 1 by default, the DHCP-client can be enabled on other vlan-interface only after when no interface is enabled.

//[GPON]interface vlan-interface 1

//[GPON-vlanInterface-1]undo dhcp-client

[GPON]interface vlan-interface 1000

Create vlan-interface successfully!

[GPON-vlanInterface-1000]dhcp-client ipv4

[GPON-vlanInterface-1000]quit

[GPON]display dhcp-client

Information of DHCP Client :

IP Interface	: VLAN-IF1000
Version	: IPv4
Class ID	: N/A
Client ID	: N/A
Hostname	: N/A

Information of IPv4 Lease :

```

State          : done
IP address    : 192.168.111.128
IP mask       : 255.255.255.0
Gateway       : 192.168.111.1
Server        : 192.168.111.1
DNS           : 192.168.111.1
Lease          : 0d0h30m0s

```

// OLT must require an IP address to be able to connect to the network in order to access the Wi-Tek cloud.

```

[GPON]interface gpon 0/2/1
[GPON-gpon-0/2/1]port default vlan 1000
[GPON-gpon-0/2/1]quit

```

3.1.6 Configure the ONT auto configure

ONT auto-configuration is available when ONTs of the same type are brought online in batches. You need to enable the ONT auto-configuration function first and then configure the auto-configuration parameters. Different types of ONTs can be issued different line template configurations according to the Equipment ID. the OLT enables auto-configuration by default, and when an ONT is accessed, corresponding configurations are automatically issued according to the SFU or HGU type reported by the ONT.

As planning, configure the dba profile as follow:

```

[GPON] ont auto-config
// Default is enable
[GPON] ont auto-config 1 name buildingA_floor2_mdu equipment-id WI-POL308G-P line-profile 1

```

//After the automatic online configuration is complete, you can connect the optical port of the MDU. The MDU automatically configures line-profile 1.

Manipulate	Command	Notes
Go to System View	system-view	
Enable ONT auto-configuration	ont auto-config	
Configuring ONT Auto Configuration Parameters	ont auto-config { name name num } { all-ont all-sfu all-hgu vendor id equipment-id id } line-profile { index auto } [interface gpon]	
Configure ONT for flexible configuration parameters	ont auto-config { name name num } all-ont smart-match	After the smart-match parameter is configured, the OLT generates a generic template for VLAN 1 and automatically issues the configuration of SFUs or HGUs based on the type of ONT reporting

3.1.7 Review and Save the Configuration

```
// Review the Configuration
[GPON]display current-config
!!!dba-profile
dba-profile 1 name pol_dba_Int
type 4 max 102400
commit
quit
dba-profile 2 name pol_dba_ipc
type 3 assured 10240 max 102400
commit
quit
dba-profile 3 name pol_dba_voip
type 3 assured 10240 max 102400
commit
quit
dba-profile 4 name pol_dba_iptv
type 4 max 102400
commit
quit
!!!vlan-profile
vlan-profile 1 name pol_vlan_Int
translate cvlan 1000 svlan 1000
translate cvlan 1 svlan 1000
commit
quit
vlan-profile 2 name pol_vlan_wifi
translate cvlan 1001 svlan 1001
commit
quit
vlan-profile 3 name pol_vlan_ipc
translate cvlan 1002 svlan 1002
commit
quit
vlan-profile 4 name pol_vlan_voip
translate cvlan 1003 svlan 1003
commit
quit
vlan-profile 5 name pol_vlan_iptv
translate cvlan 1004 svlan 1004
commit
quit
!!!line-profile
line-profile 1 name pol_line_buildingA_floor2
```

```

model f0-s210
tcont 1 dba-profile 1
tcont 2 dba-profile 2
tcont 3 dba-profile 3
tcont 4 dba-profile 4
gem 1 tcont 1 vlan-profile 1
gem 2 tcont 1 vlan-profile 2
gem 3 tcont 2 vlan-profile 3
gem 4 tcont 3 vlan-profile 4
gem 5 tcont 4 vlan-profile 5
mapping 0 vlan 1 gem 1
mapping 1 vlan 1000 gem 1
mapping 2 vlan 1001 gem 2
mapping 3 vlan 1002 gem 3
mapping 4 vlan 1003 gem 4
mapping 5 vlan 1004 gem 5
port vlan 0 eth 1 default vlan 1000
port vlan 1 eth 2 default vlan 1000
port vlan 2 eth 3 default vlan 1001
port vlan 3 eth 4 default vlan 1001
port vlan 4 eth 5 default vlan 1002
port vlan 5 eth 6 default vlan 1003
port vlan 6 eth 7 default vlan 1004
port vlan 7 eth 8 default vlan 1004
commit
quit
!!!gpon-device
ont-autofind interface gpon all
ont auto-config
ont auto-config 1 name buildingA_floor2_mdu equipment-id WI-POL308G-P line-profile 1
ont auto-config 1023 name AUTO_CONFIG_1023 all-ont smart-match
!!!VLAN
vlan 1000-1004
quit
interface ethernet 0/0/1
port mode access
port default vlan 1002
quit
interface ethernet 0/1/1
port mode access
port default vlan 1000
quit
interface ethernet 0/1/2
port mode access

```

```
port default vlan 1001
quit
interface ethernet 0/1/3
port mode access
port default vlan 1003
quit
interface ethernet 0/1/4
port mode access
port default vlan 1004
quit
interface gpon 0/2/1
port default vlan 1000
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
interface gpon 0/2/2
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
interface gpon 0/2/3
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
interface gpon 0/2/4
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
interface gpon 0/2/5
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
interface gpon 0/2/6
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
interface gpon 0/2/7
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
interface gpon 0/2/8
port hybrid tagged vlan 1-4094
quit
!!!OAM
http enable
!!!!F
interface internal-interface 0
ip address 192.168.1 255.255.255.0
quit
interface vlan-interface 1000
quit
!!!DHCP
```

```
interface vlan-interface 1000
dhcp-client
quit
```

// Save the Configuration, it is very important, the configuration will be lost after restart if the configuration is not saved!

```
[GPON]quit
<GPON>save current-config
Config in flash will be updated, confirm to do this?(y/n)[n]:y
```

Start to do this, please wait...

Save config successfully.

After the above configuration is complete, the MDU is online. If there is need to configure more OLT functions, such as AAA and routing, refer to the CLI manual.