

1. Tcpdump Example:

Ping Diagnose		Tracert Diag	nose	Netstat Diagnose	Tcpdump Diagnose	Iperf Diagnose	
Tcpdump Diagnosis							
Submit Reset parameter prasis							
-c	After receiving the specified number of packets, tcpdump will stop;						
-n	IP address to host name conversion is not performed						
-vv	Output detailed message information						
-i	Specifies the network interface to listen						
-b	Select protocols on the data link layer, including IP, ARP, RARP and IPX						
Tcpd	lump Tes	t Result					

You need to use "-c" to set the number of received packets so that the program knows when to stop capturing packets, otherwise the program will not stop, causing freezes. Also, when a command is used which is not valid the program will freeze.

"-i" can select the capture interface, default is the AUX port (eth0), if you want to capture the interface VLAN, you can input like this (as example VLAN 100 need input ethv0.100):

-i ethv0.100 -c 20

"-b" can screening protocol, such as arp/ip/tcp/udp, such as this

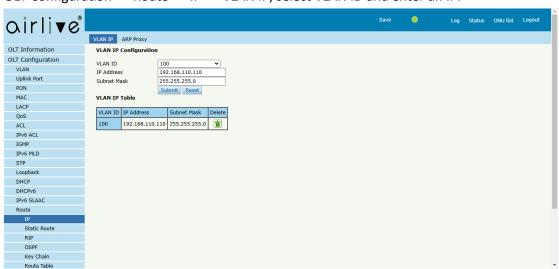
-i ethv0.100 -c 20 -b ip

And you can use command -i any -c 20 -vv to capture all the uplink port.

Tcpdump does not support the capture of a single Uplink/PON port and can only capture the AUX port/VLAN port or any (all port).

When there is no result shown it could be that you need to set the VLAN IP first, after that you can use the Tcpdump function. Because if only create VLAN but not set the VLAN IP, the interfaces are not created. Any IP is ok, but do not use the same as the AUX IP network segment.

OLT Configuration >> Route >> IP >> VLAN IP, select VLAN ID and enter an IP.





When a command like "-i ethv0.100 -c 20" is now entered in Tcpdump the results will be shown similar to the below image.

