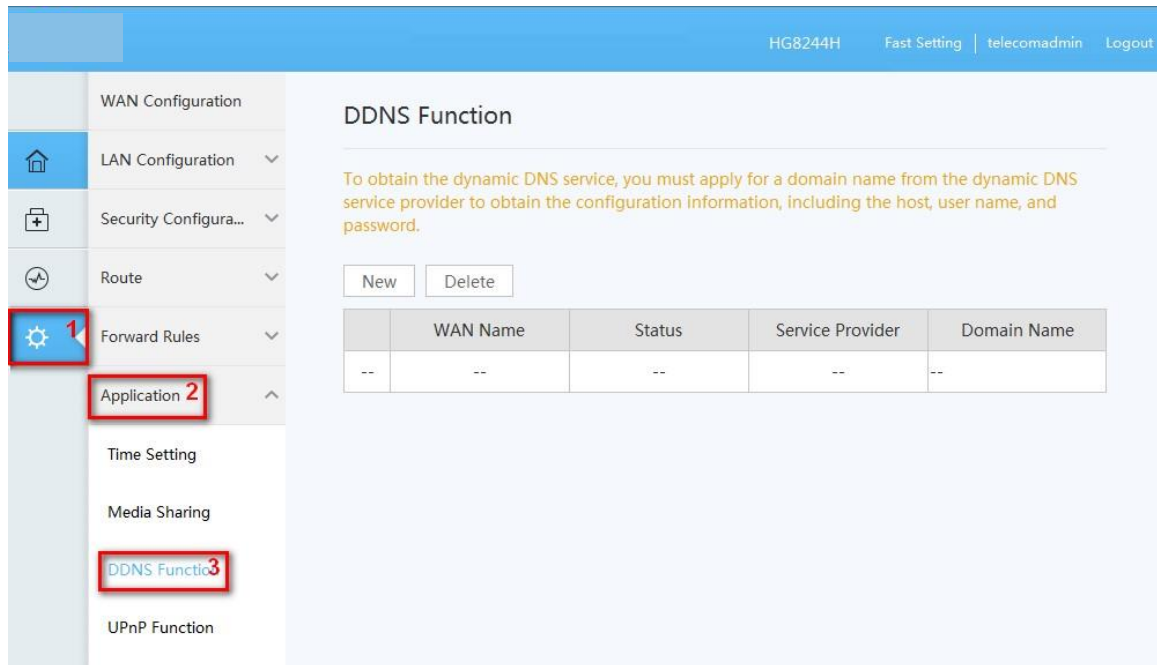
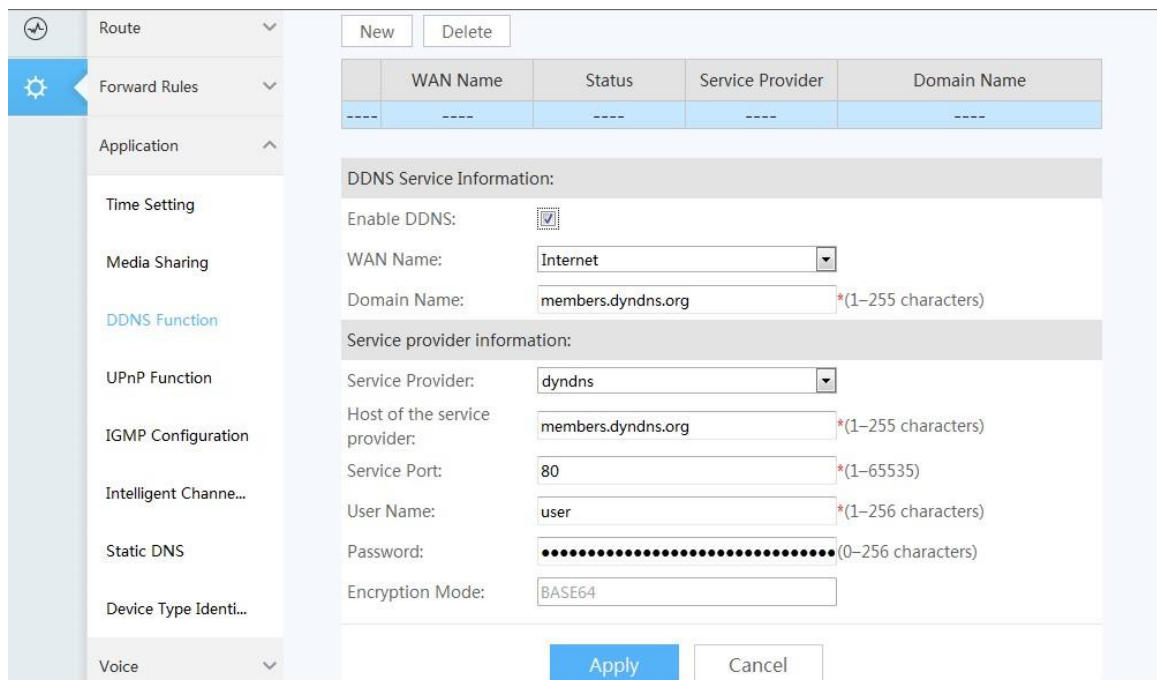


1. DDNS Configuration

1.1. Click the 'Advanced Configuration', choose 'Application' tab, then choose 'DDNS Function' tab.



1.2. In the right pane, configure DDNS parameters, including **Service Provider**, **Host Name**, **Service Port**, **Domain Name**, **Username**, and **Password**, shown as below.



1.3. Click **Apply**.

Dynamic domain name service (DDNS) associates a static domain name with the dynamic IP address of its host.

Assume that server A provides HTTP or FTP service and it is connected to the Internet using routers. If server A obtains an IP address through DHCP, or server A is connected to the Internet through PPPoE, PPTP, or L2TP, the IP address is a dynamic IP address. That is, its IP address may change each time when server A initializes its connection to the Internet.

The mapping between the domain name and IP address provided by the domain name service (DNS) server is static, and the mapping does not update when the IP address changes. Therefore, when the IP address of server A changes, users on the Internet cannot access server A with domain names.

With DDNS, which associates a static domain name with the dynamic IP address of its host, users on the Internet can access the server only with domain names.

Parameters related to DDNS Configuration

Parameter	Description
WAN Name	Indicates the name of the WAN port.
Domain Name	Indicates the domain name provided by DDNS service provider.
Service Provider	DDNS service provider. It can be set to dyndns , dyndns-static , dyndns-custom , qdns , qdns-static and qnudip .
Host of service provider	Indicates the name of the DDNS server.
Service Port	Indicates the service port of DDNS.
User Name	Indicates the user name of DDNS account.
Password	Indicates the password of DDNS account.

2. Port Mapping Configuration

Port mapping indicates that the Intranet server is allowed to be open to the Extranet (for example, the Intranet provides the Extranet with a WWW server or FTP server). Port mapping is to map the Intranet host IP address and port ID to Extranet IP address and corresponding port ID so that users from Extranets can access the Intranet server.





With port mapping, the users cannot see the Intranet IP address and they see the Extranet IP address.

Navigation Path

- 2.1. In the navigation tree on the left, choose **Forward Rules > Port Mapping Configuration**. In the pane on the right, click **New**. In the dialog box that is displayed, set the parameters related to port mapping, shown as below:

HG8244H Fast Setting telecomadmin Logout

WAN Configuration

-  LAN Configuration ▾
-  Security Configura... ▾
-  Route ▾
-  **1** Forward Rules **2**
- DMZ Function
- 3** IPv4 Port Mapping
- Port Trigger Confi...
- Application ▾
- Voice ▾

IPv4 Port Mapping

On this page, you can configure port mapping parameters to set up virtual servers on the LAN network and allow these servers to be accessed from the Internet.
 Note: The well-known ports for voice services cannot be in the range of the mapping ports.

	Mapping Name	WAN Name	Internal Host	External Host	Enable
<input type="checkbox"/>	HDM_CR_SCD.....	Internet	192.168.1.65	--	Enable

Type: User-defined Application

Application:

Enable Port Mapping:

Mapping Name:

WAN Name:

Internal Host: *

External Source IP Address: --

Protocol: Internal port number: -- *

External port number: -- * External source port number: --

2.2. Click Apply.

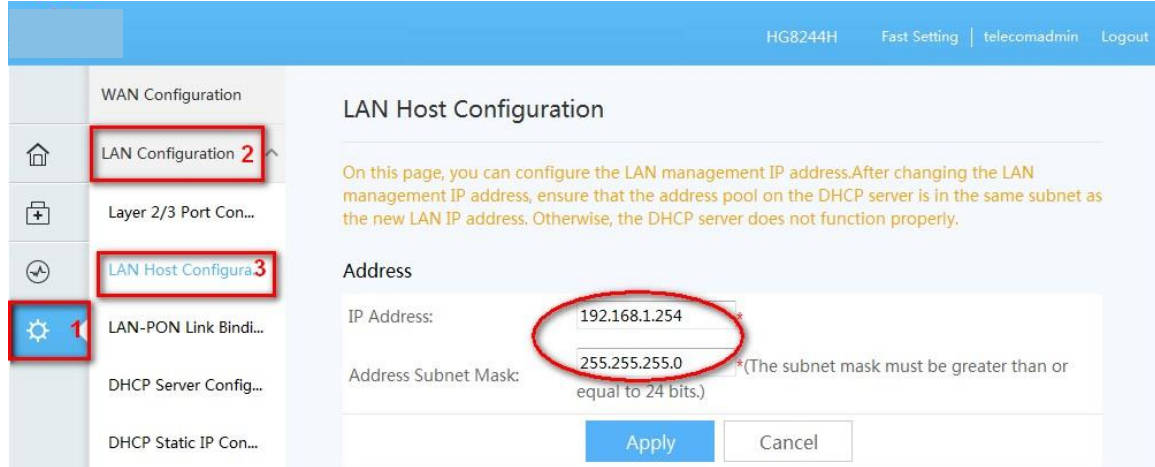
Parameter Description

Parameters related to port mapping

Parameter	Description
Enable Port Mapping	Indicates whether to enable port mapping.
Mapping Name	Indicates the name of the port mapping rule.
WAN Name	Indicates the name of the WAN interface where port mapping is enabled.
Internal Host	Indicates the IP address of the host to which the port is mapped.
Protocol	Indicates the protocol type of port mapping packet, which may be TCP, UDP, or TCP/UDP.
External port number	Indicates the destination port of the external data packet.
Internal port number	Indicates the internal destination port of the port mapping packet.
External Source Port	Indicates the source port of the external data packet.
External Source IP Address	Indicates the source IP address of the external data packet.

3. LAN Host Configuration

- 3.1. In the navigation tree on the left, choose **LAN Configuration**> **LAN Host Configuration**. In the pane on the right, set the management IP address of the LAN host and subnet mask, shown as below:



WAN Configuration

LAN Configuration 2

Layer 2/3 Port Con...

LAN Host Configura3

LAN-PON Link Bind...

DHCP Server Config...

DHCP Static IP Con...

HG8244H Fast Setting telecomadmin Logout

LAN Host Configuration

On this page, you can configure the LAN management IP address. After changing the LAN management IP address, ensure that the address pool on the DHCP server is in the same subnet as the new LAN IP address. Otherwise, the DHCP server does not function properly.

Address

IP Address: 192.168.1.254

Address Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0 *(The subnet mask must be greater than or equal to 24 bits.)

Apply Cancel

 **NOTE**

The IP address of the device connected to the LAN port must be in the same subnet as the management IP address. In this way, you can access an ONT through the Web page and perform the query and management. You can manually set the IP address of the device connected to the LAN port to be on the same network segment as the management IP address, or start the DHCP server to set the IP address in the DHCP address pool to be on the same network segment as the management IP address.

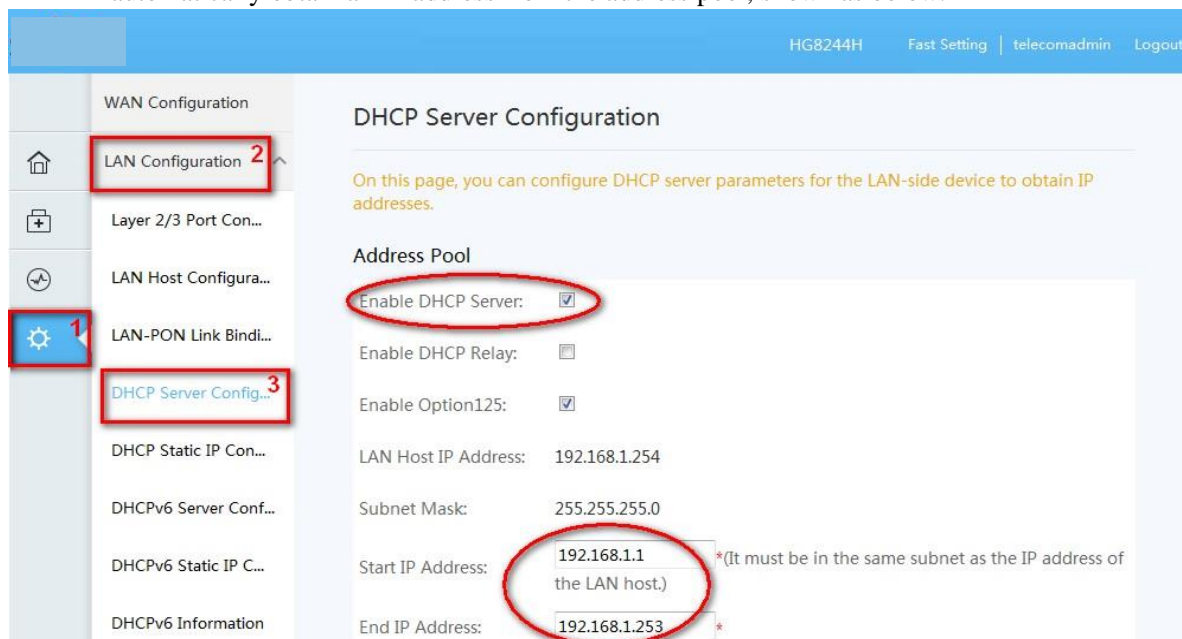
- 3.2. Click **Apply**.

4. DHCP Server Configuration

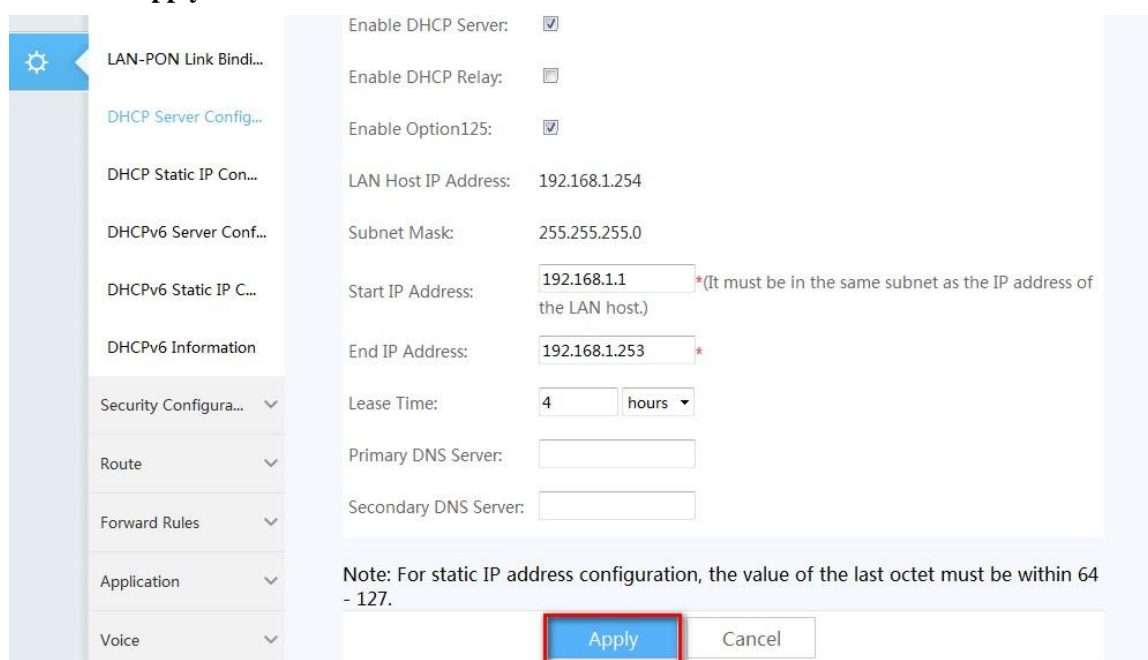
Parameter	Description
Enable DHCP server	Indicates whether to enable the DHCP server. If the check box is selected, you can set the DHCP server.
Parameter	Description
Enable DHCP Relay	<p>Indicates whether to enable the DHCP Relay.</p> <p>The DHCP relay is a process in which cross-subnet forwarding of DHCP broadcast packets is implemented between the DHCP client and the DHCP server. In this manner, the DHCP clients in different physical subnets can obtain IP addresses which are dynamically allocated from the same DHCP server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Mode of the WAN port is Route, the IP address of the ONT is obtained from upper-layer DHCP servers in different subnets and the user-side IP addresses are obtained from the DHCP address pool of the ONT. • If Mode of the WAN port is Bridge, the ONT functions as a bridge. In this way, the ONT does not have an IP address. The user-side IP addresses are obtained from upper-layer DHCP servers in different subnets.
Start IP Address	Indicates the start IP address in the IP address pool on the primary DHCP server. It must be in the same subnet as that of the IP address set in " Error! Reference source not found. LAN Host Configuration". Otherwise, the DHCP server fails to work normally.
End IP Address	Indicates the end IP address in the IP address pool on the active DHCP server. It must be in the same subnet as that of the IP address set in " Error! Reference source not found. LAN Host Configuration". Otherwise, the DHCP server fails to work.
Leased Time	Indicates the lease time of the IP address pool on the active DHCP server. Options: minute, hour, day, and week.

Primary DNS Server	Inputs the IP address of the primary DNS server.
Secondary DNS Server	Inputs the IP address of the secondary DNS server.

- 4.1. In the navigation tree on the left, choose **LAN Configuration > DHCP Server Configuration**. In the pane on the right, you can configure the LAN side DHCP address pool for the ONT that functions as a gateway. After the configuration, the PC connected to the LAN port can automatically obtain an IP address from the address pool, shown as below.



- 4.2. Click **Apply**.



Parameters related to the DHCP server