



# Grandstream Networks, Inc.

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## VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) Guide



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## SUPPORTED DEVICES

Following table shows Grandstream products supporting VLAN protocol.

Table 1: List of Supported Products

Model	VLAN Support	LLDP Support	Firmware
<b>Enterprise IP Phones</b>			
GXP21xx	Yes	Yes	1.0.7.25 or higher
<b>Mid-Range IP Phones</b>			
GXP17xx	Yes	Yes	1.0.0.37 or higher
<b>Small Business IP Phones</b>			
GXP16xx	Yes	Yes	1.0.4.6 or higher
<b>IP Video Phones for Android</b>			
GXV3380	Yes	Yes	1.0.1.14 or higher
GXV3350	Yes	Yes	1.0.1.8 or higher
GXV3370	Yes	Yes	1.0.1.28 or higher
<b>Full HD Conferencing System</b>			
GVC320x	Yes	Yes	1.0.1.74 or higher
<b>Audio Conferencing System</b>			
GAC2500	Yes	Yes	1.0.1.44 or higher
<b>Analog VoIP Gateways</b>			
GXW42xx	Yes	Yes	1.0.5.16 or higher
<b>Analog Telephone Adaptors</b>			
HT8xx	Yes	No	1.0.2.5 or higher
<b>Cordless IP Phones</b>			
DP750/752	Yes	Yes	1.0.1.20 or higher



## INTRODUCTION

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) allows to separate network devices in logical groups despite of their physical location. Only members in same VLAN can communicate with each other. It also confines the broadcast domain to its members.

VLANs are implemented to achieve scalability, security and ease the network management and can quickly adapt to changes in network requirements and relocation of workstations and servers.

802.1Q is the standard that supports VLANs on an Ethernet network, its frames are distinguished from ordinary Ethernet frames by the insertion of a 4-byte VLAN tag (VLAN ID) into the Ethernet header.

VLANs are used to achieve the following:

- **Increase performance:** Grouping users into logical networks will increase performance by limiting broadcast traffic to users performing similar functions within workgroups. Additionally, less traffic will need to be routed, and the latency added to routers will be reduced.
- **Improve manageability:** VLANs make large networks more manageable by allowing centralized configuration of devices located in assorted locations.
- **Increase security options:** VLANs have the ability to provide additional security not available in a shared network environment. A switched network delivers packets only to the intended recipients and packets only to other members of the VLAN. This allows the network administrator to segment users requiring access to sensitive information into separate VLANs from the rest of the general users regardless of physical location.



## ABOUT VLAN

### General

VLAN tag allows to distinguish between different VLAN broadcast domains on a group of LAN switches.

The inserted field to the Ethernet frame is composed of four bytes (32 bits). The VLAN tag is a two-byte (16 bits) field inserted between the source MAC address and the Ethertype field in an Ethernet frame as shown on Figure 1. Another two-byte field, the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPI or TPID), precedes the VLAN tag field.

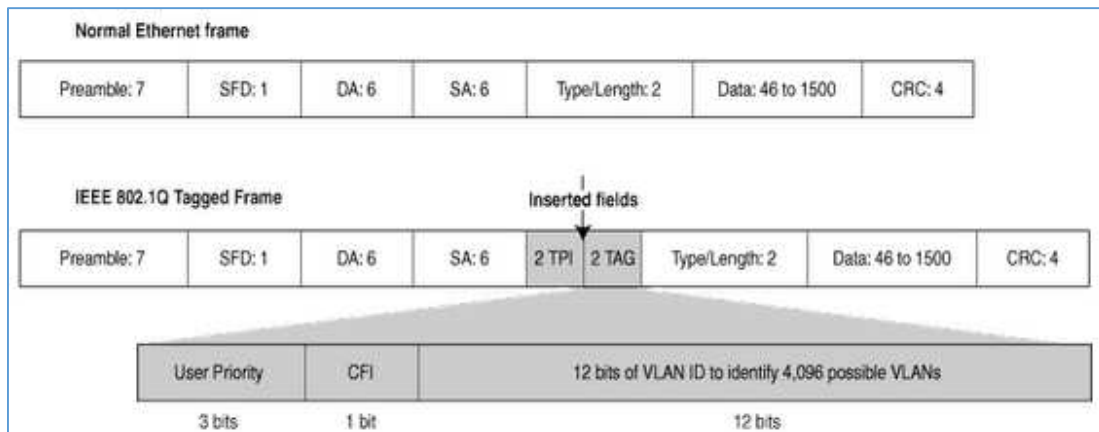


Figure 1: Normal and VLAN-Tagged Ethernet Frames

Two fields are necessary to hold one piece of information:

**TPID (Tag Protocol Identifier):** 2 Bytes after the source MAC address which will be set to a value of 0x8100 to denote that this frame carries 802.1Q or 802.1p tag information.

**TCI (Tag Control Information):** 2 Bytes which are made of the following:

- 3-bit user *Priority Code Point (PCP)* that sets a priority value between 0 and 7, which can be used for Quality of Service (QoS) priority traffic delivery, as shown on Table 1.
- 1-bit *Canonical Format Indicator (CFI)* that is a compatibility bit between Ethernet and other network structures, such as Token Ring. For Ethernet networks, this value will also be set to zero.
- 12-bit *VLAN Identifier (VID)* identifies the VLAN that the frame belongs to.

Table 2: Priority Level

PCP	Priority	Acronym	Traffic Types
1	0 (lowest)	BK	Background
0	1	BE	Best Effort
2	2	EE	Excellent Effort
3	3	CA	Critical Applications
4	4	VI	Video, < 100ms latency and jitter
5	5	VO	Voice, < 10ms latency and jitter
6	6	IC	Internetwork Control
7	7(highest)	NC	Network Control



## Voice VLAN

The Voice traffic is sensitive to delay and jitter, thus it requires a higher priority than data traffic to reduce the delay and packet loss during transmission, separating voice and data traffic using VLANs provides a solid security boundary, preventing data applications from reaching the voice traffic. It also gives user a simpler method to deploy QoS, prioritizing the voice traffic over the data. This feature enables access port of the switch to affect the connected device to a separated logical group, once this feature is enabled the ports set on the voice VLAN will allow simultaneous access for the PC, therefore the device and PC can be connected to one switch port through the device, LAN port will be connected to the Switch and PC port to the PC, after configuring VLAN tags for PC and LAN port the device will tag all packets from those port with VLAN ID, the switch will then forward the received packets to the corresponding VLAN ID.

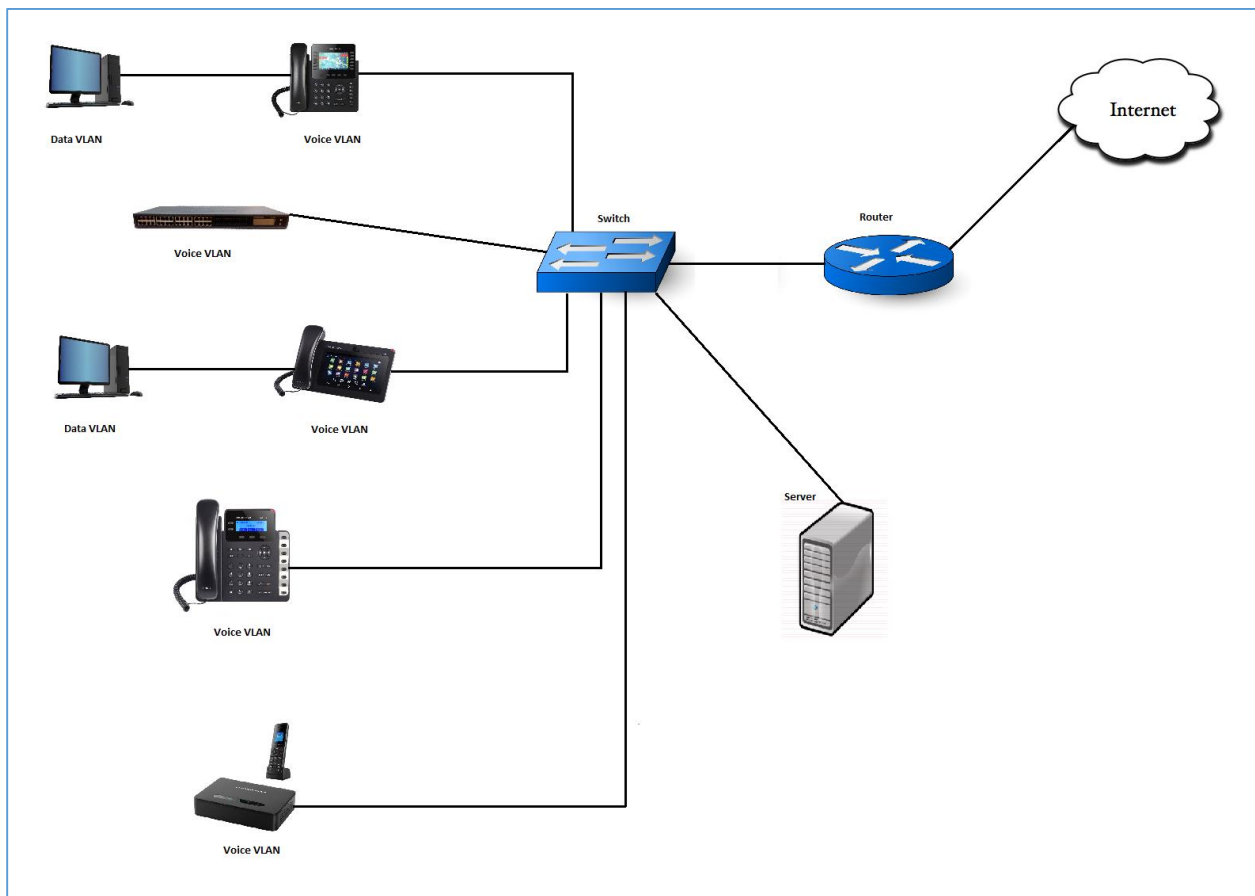


Figure 2: SIP clients VLAN architecture

## VLAN CONFIGURATION

There are 3 ways to get VLAN ID on Grandstream products for the LAN port:

1. Discovery using LLDP
2. DHCP VLAN Option 132, 133
3. Manual configuration

### Notes:

- The Grandstream products only support manual method to get VLAN ID for the PC port.
- DHCP VLAN options "132" and "133" are supported only on GXV33xx series.

## LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol)

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a Layer 2 discovery protocol defined in the IEEE 802.1ab. Nodes transmit information about themselves and listen for information about the devices on each connection, LLDP defines a standard SNMP MIB (Management Information Base) which can store information gathered locally and can be queried by SNMP to facilitate network management.

LLDP encapsulates all the device information in LLDPDUs (LLDP Data Units), which are then sent to neighboring nodes. A LLDPDU contains a variety of type length values (**TLVs**). In a TLV, "**T**" indicates the information type, "**L**" indicates the information length, and "**V**" indicates the value or the content to be sent.

Devices send/receive LLDPDUs with different TLVs to advertise their local information and receive neighbor information.

Table 3: TLVs transported in LLDPDUs

TLV Type	TLV Name	Usage in LLDPDU	Description
0	End of LLDPDU	Mandatory	This marks the end of the TLV sequence in the LLDPDU. After this TLV, there is no further processing. This is a mandatory field that needs to be present at the end of the data stream.
1	Chassis ID	Mandatory	Contains the IP address of the sending port.
2	Port ID	Mandatory	Contains the MAC address of the device.
3	Time to Live	Mandatory	Specifies the life of the transmitted information on the device.
4	Port description	Optional	Describes the sending port.
5	System Name	Optional	Specifies the assigned name for the device.
6	System Description	Optional	Specifies the description of the device.
7	System Capabilities	Optional	Specifies the supported and enabled capabilities of the device, the supported and enabled capabilities by default are Bridge and Telephone.
8	Management Address	Optional	The type of management address used in LLDPDU
9-126	Reserved	-	-
127	Organizationally specific TLVs	Optional	LLDP specification allows for various organizations to define and encode their own TLVs.





## LLDP-MED

LLDP-MED is an extension of LLDP, that exchanges messages between Network devices such as switches and VoIP devices, it is published by the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA). It provides the following capabilities for VoIP devices:

Table 4: LLDP-MED TLVs type

LLDP-MED TLVs	Description
<b>LLDP-MED capabilities</b>	Allows endpoints to determine the capabilities that the connected device supports and what capabilities the device has enabled.
<b>Network Policy</b>	Allows both network connectivity devices and endpoints to advertise VLAN configurations and associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 attributes for the specific application on that port. For example, the switch can notify the device of the VLAN number that it should use. The device can connect into any switch, obtain its VLAN number, and then start communicating with the call control.
<b>Power Management</b>	Enables advanced power management between LLDP-MED endpoint and network connectivity devices. Allows switches and devices to convey power information, such as how the device is powered, power priority, and how much power the device needs.
<b>Inventory Management</b>	Allows an endpoint to transmit detailed inventory information about itself to the switch, including information hardware revision, firmware version, software version, serial number, manufacturer name, model name, and asset ID TLV.
<b>Location</b>	Provides location information from the switch to the endpoint device. The location TLV can send this information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Civic location information:</b> Provides the civic address information and postal information. Examples of civic location information are street address, road name, and postal community name information.</li> <li>• <b>ELIN location information:</b> Provides the location information of a caller. The location is determined by the Emergency location identifier number (ELIN), which is a device number that routes an emergency call to the local public safety answering point (PSAP) and which the PSAP can use to call back the emergency caller.</li> </ul>

**Note:**

In order to enable/disable LLDP option from the Web GUI, please refer to following table showing the location of LLDP option.



**Table 5: LLDP Option Location on The Web GUI**

Devices	Location in the Web GUI
<b>GXP21xx Color</b>	Network → Advanced Settings
<b>GXP17xx</b>	Network → Advanced Settings
<b>GXP16xx</b>	Network → Advanced Settings
<b>GXV33xx</b>	Network Settings → Advanced Network Settings
<b>GXW42xx</b>	Maintenance → Network Settings
<b>DP750/752</b>	Settings → Network Settings → Advanced Settings
<b>GAC2500</b>	Maintenance → Network Settings
<b>GVC320x</b>	Settings > Network Settings

### Configuring LLDP via Configuration File

For GXP21xx color, GXP17xx, GXP16xx, GXV33xx, DP750, GXW42xx, GVC320x and GAC2500 series, administrator can edit following P-values:

- **P1684=0** to disable the LLDP feature.
- **P1684=1** to enable the LLDP feature.

### LLDP Flow (Wireshark)

Since the LLDP feature is activated by default, the SIP client will behave as follows:

- Send LLDP advertisement each 30 second.
- Send/receive LLDP packets from LAN port.
- Support the MAC/PHY Configuration/Status.
- Obtain VLAN information (ID, L2 Priority, DSCP Priority...) from the Network policy.

The following trace shows the packets advertised and received by the GXP1625.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	2015-12-15 12:11:19.063	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3
6	2015-12-15 12:11:49.062	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3
7	2015-12-15 12:12:16.227	Grandstr_71:1d:00	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Name = gxp1625_000b82711d00 System Descr
8	2015-12-15 12:12:19.061	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3
9	2015-12-15 12:12:46.477	Grandstr_71:1d:00	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Name = gxp1625_000b82711d00 System Descr
10	2015-12-15 12:12:49.060	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3
11	2015-12-15 12:13:16.592	Grandstr_71:1d:00	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Name = gxp1625_000b82711d00 System Descr
12	2015-12-15 12:13:19.058	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3
13	2015-12-15 12:13:46.363	Grandstr_71:1d:00	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Name = gxp1625_000b82711d00 System Descr
14	2015-12-15 12:13:49.057	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3
15	2015-12-15 12:14:16.369	Grandstr_71:1d:00	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Name = gxp1625_000b82711d00 System Descr
16	2015-12-15 12:14:19.056	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3
17	2015-12-15 12:14:46.378	Grandstr_71:1d:00	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Name = gxp1625_000b82711d00 System Descr
18	2015-12-15 12:14:49.055	JuniperN_c0:e6:80	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	TTL = 120 System Description = Juniper Networks, Inc. ex3

Frame 7: 262 bytes on wire (2096 bits), 262 bytes captured (2096 bits) on interface 0  
 Ethernet II, Src: Grandstr\_71:1d:00 (00:0b:82:71:1d:00), Dst: LLDP\_Multicast (01:80:c2:00:00:0e)  
 Link Layer Discovery Protocol  
   Chassis Subtype = MAC address, Id: 00:0b:82:71:1d:00  
   Port Subtype = MAC address, Id: 00:0b:82:71:1d:00  
   Time To Live = 120 sec  
   System Name = gxp1625\_000b82711d00  
   System Description = GXP1625 1.0.2.29  
   Capabilities  
   Management Address:  
   Port Description = eth0  
   IEEE 802.3 - MAC/PHY Configuration/Status  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Media Capabilities  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Inventory - Hardware Revision  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Inventory - Firmware Revision  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Inventory - Software Revision  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Inventory - Serial Number  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Inventory - Manufacturer Name  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Inventory - Model Name  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Inventory - Asset ID  
   TIA TR-41 Committee - Network Policy  
   End of LLDPDU

Figure 3: LLDP advertisement on GXP1625

## Manual Configuration

For manual configuration user can make the settings either via configuration file or via Web GUI.

### Configuring VLAN Manually via Web GUI

Table 6: Set VLAN Manually

Devices	Location in the Web GUI
GXP21xx	Network → Advanced Settings
GXP17xx	Network → Advanced Settings
GXP16xx	Network → Advanced Settings
GXV33xx	Network Settings → Ethernet Settings
GXW42xx	Maintenance → Network Settings
DP750/752	Settings → Network Settings → Advanced Settings
HT8xx	Advanced Settings
GVC320x	Settings → Network Settings
GAC2500	Maintenance → Network Settings



## Configuring VLAN Manually via Configuration File

Table 7: VLAN Manual Configuration

Devices	Fields	P-Value
<b>GXP21xx</b>	• Layer 2 QoS. 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value	P87
	• PC Port VLAN Tag	P229
	• PC Port Priority Value	P230
<b>GXP17xx</b>	• Layer 2 QoS. 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value	P87
	• PC Port VLAN Tag	P229
	• PC Port Priority Value	P230
<b>GXP16xx</b>	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value	P87
	• PC Port VLAN Tag	P229
	• PC Port Priority Value	P230
<b>GXV33xx</b>	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value	P87
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag (Wi-Fi)	P22047
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value (Wi-Fi)	P22048
	• PC Port VLAN Tag	P229
	• PC Port Priority Value	P230
<b>GXW42xx</b>	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for SIP signaling	P5038
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for RTP media	P5042
<b>DP750/752</b>	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for SIP signaling	P5038
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for RTP media	P5042
	• Enable VLAN	P27004
<b>HT8xx</b>	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for SIP signaling	P5038
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for RTP media	P5042
<b>GVC320x</b>	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority	P87
<b>GAC2500</b>	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag (Ethernet)	P51
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value (Ethernet)	P87
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag (Wi-Fi)	P22047
	• Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value (Wi-Fi)	P22048

**Note:** Make sure to set VLAN Tag with appropriate Tag on the P value, for Priority set a value from 1 to 7.



## Screenshots Examples for LLDP and Manual Configuration Settings

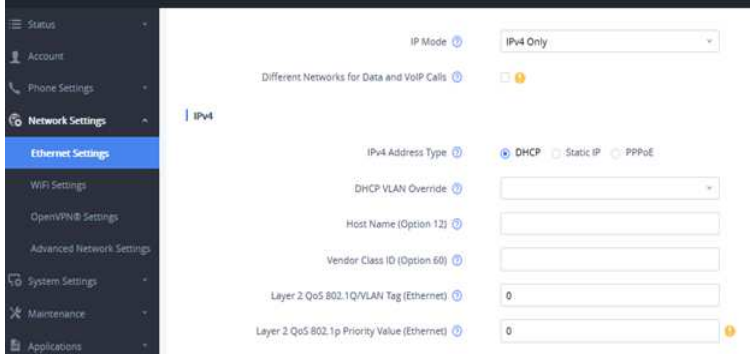
<p><b>GXP21xx, GXP17xx &amp; GXP16xx Series</b>  <i>Network → Advanced Settings</i></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>PC port mode <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled <input type="radio"/> Mirrored</p> <p>PC Port VLAN Tag <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>PC Port Priority Value <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Enable LLDP <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled</p>	<p><b>GXV33xx Series</b>  <i>Network Settings → Ethernet Settings</i></p> 									
<p><b>GXW42xx Series</b>  <i>Maintenance &gt; Network Settings</i></p> <p>Enable LLDP <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled</p> <p><b>Layer 2 QoS Settings</b></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for SIP signaling <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for RTP media <input type="text" value="0"/></p>	<p><b>DP750/752</b>  <i>Settings &gt; Network Settings &gt; Advanced Settings</i></p> <p>Enable LLDP <input type="radio"/> Enabled <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disabled</p> <p><b>Layer 2 QoS Settings</b></p> <p>Enable VLAN <input type="radio"/> Enabled <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disabled</p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1Q/VLAN Tag <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for SIP signaling <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1p Priority Value for RTP media <input type="text" value="0"/></p>									
<p><b>HT8xx Series</b>  <i>Advanced Settings</i></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>802.1Q/VLAN Tag</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td>(0-4094)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIP 802.1p</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td>(0-7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RTP 802.1p</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td>(0-7)</td> </tr> </table>	802.1Q/VLAN Tag	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0-4094)	SIP 802.1p	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0-7)	RTP 802.1p	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0-7)	<p><b>GVC320x Series</b>  <i>Settings &gt; Network Settings</i></p> <p>Enable LLDP : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>Layer 3 QoS for SIP : <input type="text" value="48"/></p> <p>Layer 3 QoS for audio : <input type="text" value="48"/></p> <p>Layer 3 QoS for video : <input type="text" value="48"/></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1q/VLAN tag : <input type="text" value="0"/></p> <p>Layer 2 QoS 802.1p priority : <input type="text" value="0"/></p>
802.1Q/VLAN Tag	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0-4094)								
SIP 802.1p	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0-7)								
RTP 802.1p	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0-7)								

Figure 4: Screenshots for LLDP and Manual Configuration Settings

## Automatic Configuration using DHCP VLAN options (GXV33xx only)

To use this feature, DHCP server needs to support Option 132 (VLAN option).

Following steps show how to install and configure a DHCP server supporting option 132.

In this guide, we will use isc dhcp server on Ubuntu 12.

1. In order to install the server, open a terminal login as root and type the following command:

```
root@admin:/# apt-get install isc-dhcp-server
```

Figure 5: Download and Install isc

2. Once the server is downloaded and installed successfully, we need to set the PC interface which will listen and advertise DHCP packets. This can be done by editing:

```
# nano /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server
```

Figure 6: Editing Configuration File

3. Once the above command is typed, the following window will be shown:

```
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server
# Defaults for dhcp initscript
# sourced by /etc/init.d/dhcp
# installed at /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server by the maintainer scripts
#
# This is a POSIX shell fragment
#
# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpd) serve DHCP requests?
#   Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACES="eth0"
^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit     ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Figure 7: Listening Interface

4. Replace **eth0** on the above screenshot with the name of user network interface the server will lease addresses on, then save and exit the file using “**Ctrl+X**”
5. Now we need to edit the dhcp configuration file to set our option:

```
root@admin:/# nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
```

Figure 8: Editing dhcp.conf

6. Once the above command is typed the configuration file will be prompted, add following lines to activate DHCP option 132.



```
option vlan-id code 132 = text;
option vlan-id "20";
```

Figure 9: DHCP option 132

7. This will affect the device to vlan20.
8. Administrator can save changes made on that file by typing “**Ctrl+X**” then confirm with “**Y**”
9. Restart DHCP services with the following command:

```
# /etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server restart
```

Figure 10: Restart DHCP Service

### Configuring DHCP VLAN option on GXV33xx via Web GUI

To activate options 132 and 133 on the GXV33XX series, administrator can activate it from the Web GUI.

- Log in to the Web GUI.
- Go under “Network Settings > Ethernet Settings”.
- Select the option “**DHCP Option 132 and DHCP option 133**”, from drop down menu.
- Click on “Save” to save the changes.

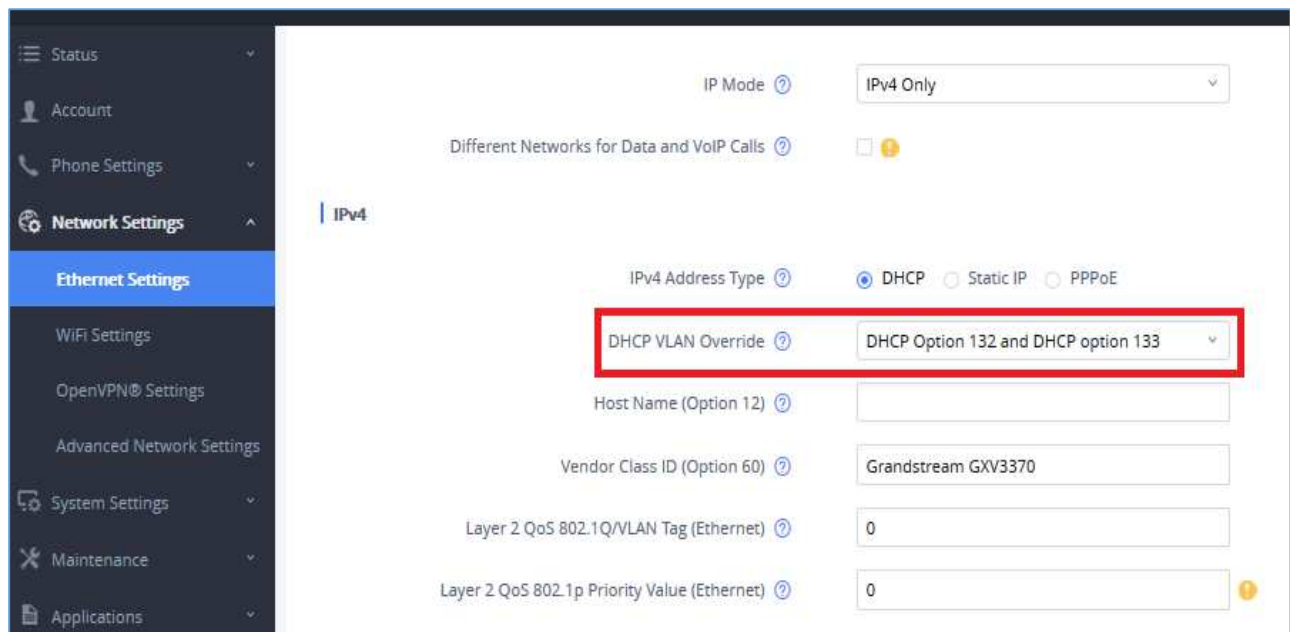


Figure 11: Enable DHCP VLAN Web GUI – GXV33xx

## Configuring the DHCP VLAN option on the GXV33xx via configuration file

- For the GXV3350/GXV3370/GXV3380 series user can edit below P-value:

**P8300=0** to disable the DHCP VLAN option.

**P8300=1** to enable the DHCP VLAN Option 132 and DHCP Option 133.

**P8300=2** Encapsulated in DHCP Option 43.

### DHCP VLAN Option Wireshark Flow

Once the DHCP VLAN option activated the device will behave as follow:

- Send DHCP Discover that include Option 132 and 133 requesting for a VLAN Tag and Priority.
- Complete the Process of DHCP, (Discover, Offer, Request, ACK), the Offer and ACK will include the Tag value set on the DHCP server (VLAN ID = 20).
- The device will send another DHCP Discover this time including priority 0 and the VLAN Tag 20 in order to take an IP within this range.
- After the DHCP Process finish, the device will grab an IP address from the VLAN range.

The following trace show the packets advertised and received by the GXV3370.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
102	1970-01-01 01:12:26.907	192.168.5.1	192.168.5.125	DHCP	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x799a1776
132	1970-01-01 01:12:30.193	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x2692283d

```

Frame 132: 385 bytes on wire (3080 bits), 385 bytes captured (3080 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: Grandstr_6b:19:58 (00:0b:82:6b:19:58), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
  802.1Q Virtual LAN, PRI: 0, CFI: 0, ID: 20
    000. .... .... = Priority: Best Effort (default) (0)
    ...0 .... .... = CFI: Canonical (0)
    ... 0000 0001 0100 = ID: 20
    Type: IP (0x0800)
  Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0), Dst: 255.255.255.255 (255.255.255.255)
  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 68 (68), Dst Port: 67 (67)
  Bootstrap Protocol (Discover)
    Message type: Boot Request (1)
    Hardware type: Ethernet (0x01)
    Hardware address length: 6
    Hops: 0
    Transaction ID: 0x2692283d
    Seconds elapsed: 0
  Bootp flags: 0x0000 (Unicast)
    Client IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
    Your (client) IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
    Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
    Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0)
    Client MAC address: Grandstr_6b:19:58 (00:0b:82:6b:19:58)
    Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
    Server host name not given
    Boot file name not given
    Magic cookie: DHCP
  Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Discover)
  Option: (57) Maximum DHCP Message Size
  Option: (60) Vendor class identifier
    Length: 32
    Vendor class identifier: Grandstream GXV3370 dsiforum.org
  Option: (55) Parameter Request List
  Option: (125) V-I Vendor-specific Information
  Option: (255) End
  
```

Figure 12: DHCP Discovery on GXV3370