

Wake on LAN (WoL)

The [Wake-on-LAN \(WoL\)](#) feature was implemented in Batocera **v33** where it is enabled on any WoL capable system by default. With WoL it is possible to turn on/off your Batocera machine by sending a “magic packet” (or something else, more info later) from a remote WoL client via a network cable. This could be used to turn on the machine by using a network protocol call, a network-connected IR remote receiver, a packet sent over a virtual network, and many other things!

Requirements

On the Batocera machine, the functionality of WoL is dependent on two components supporting it:

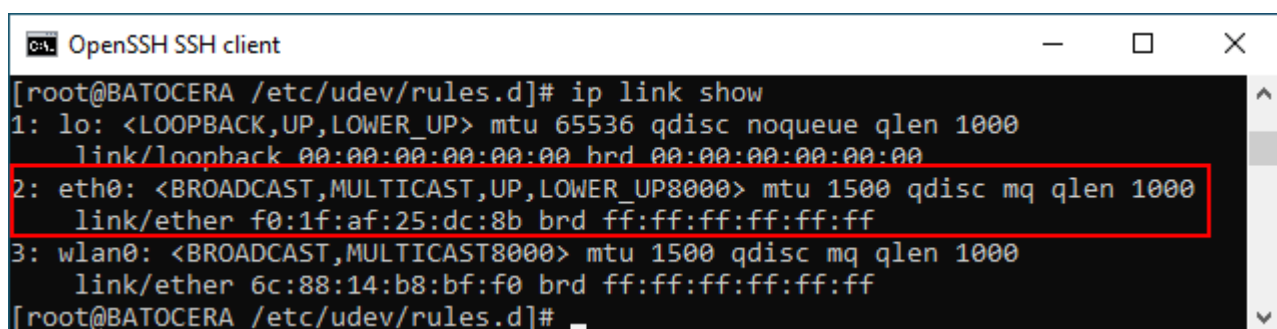
- **BIOS:** The system's BIOS must support WoL (you may have to enable WoL within your system's [BIOS settings](#)).
- **NIC:** The system's network adapter must support WoL to stay “awake” while the system is powered off.

If you are dual-booting with Windows on the same machine, you may need to also [tell Windows to not disable the WoL shutdown procedure in its drivers](#).

Wake up your Batocera device remotely

Note: It is important to have your WoL client and your Batocera system within the same [Layer 2](#) subnet of your network, otherwise WoL will not work as WoL packages cannot be routed over different subnets.

To find out the unique MAC address of your Batocera system's NIC, run `ip link show`.

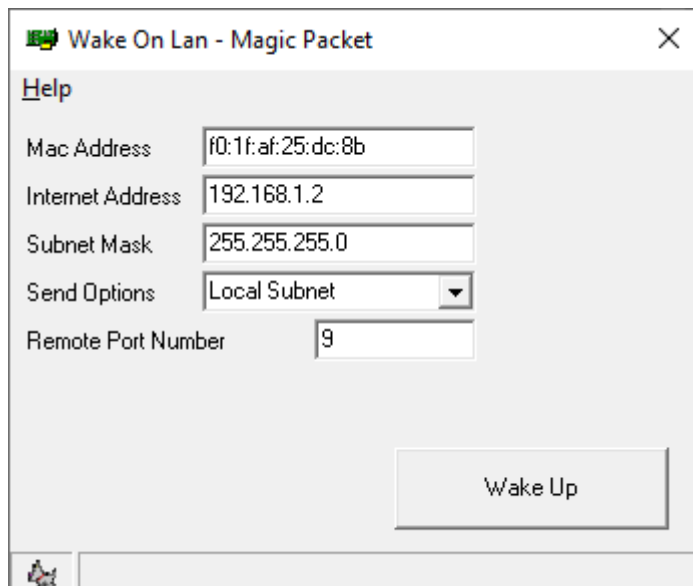


```
OpenSSH SSH client
[root@BATOCERA /etc/udev/rules.d]# ip link show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue qlen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP8000> mtu 1500 qdisc mq qlen 1000
   link/ether f0:1f:af:25:dc:8b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: wlan0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST8000> mtu 1500 qdisc mq qlen 1000
   link/ether 6c:88:14:b8:bf:f0 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
[root@BATOCERA /etc/udev/rules.d]#
```

The MAC address for this NIC (eth0) is `f0:1f:af:25:dc:8b`.

You can now use the given MAC address to wake the Batocera machine up remotely from another device (e.g. PC, Smartphone, ...) which is **within the same Layer 2 subnet** and has a WoL client ([GUI based](#) or [command line based](#) WoL client) installed.

Example of a WoL client for Windows ([Depicus Wake on Lan for Windows GUI](#)):



Most utilities require the following information (or similar enough to it):

- **Mac Address** ⇒ MAC address of your NIC on the Batocera machine.
- **Internet Address** ⇒ The IP of the NIC on the Batocera machine (if only one NIC is present on the WoL client, you can leave this empty).
- **Subnet Mask** ⇒  [Netmask](#) of the network's subnet.
- **Send options** ⇒ Choose Local Subnet.
- **Remote Port Number** ⇒ The port to send the traffic on. Acceptable values are generally 9 (default) or 7.

Click on **Wake Up** to wake the Batocera machine up.

Troubleshooting

Machine will not wake up

- Try changing the port number from 9 to 7. If the machine uses an esoteric port this will usually be noted in its documentation.
- Try sending the packet via **Internet** instead of **Local Subnet** if you are using the GUI based WoL client mentioned above.
- Check if your system does even support WoL by [running](#) `ifconfig`. Identify the network interface name of your connection, and then run the appropriate `ethtool eth0` command, where `eth0` is the name of your according network interface. It should give you an output similar to this:

Settings for eth0:

Supported ports: [TP]

Supported link modes: 10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
1000baseT/Full

Supported pause frame use: No

Supports auto-negotiation: Yes

Advertised link modes: 10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full

```

100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
1000baseT/Full
Advertised pause frame use: No
Advertised auto-negotiation: Yes
Speed: 1000Mb/s
Duplex: Full
Port: Twisted Pair
PHYAD: 1
Transceiver: internal
Auto-negotiation: on
MDI-X: on (auto)
Supports Wake-on: pumbg
Wake-on: g
Current message level: 0x00000007 (7)
drv probe link
Link detected: yes

```

The important two parts for getting information about your NIC's WoL capability are:

Property	Notes
Supports Wake-on:	Shows which hardware WoL capabilities the NIC supports (these values cannot be changed by the user)
Wake-on:	Shows which software WoL capabilities are currently enabled (these can be turned on/off by the user)

The value g means that your NIC supports receiving magic packets and therefore *is* WoL capable. Note that your NIC could also support multiple WoL functions and therefore you would get multiple output values as shown above, e.g. Supports Wake-on: pumbg.

Here is a full list of output possibilities (more info at <https://linux.die.net/man/8/ethtool> or the man ethtool command):

- p ⇒ Wake on PHY activity
- u ⇒ Wake on unicast messages
- m ⇒ Wake on multicast messages
- b ⇒ Wake on broadcast messages
- a ⇒ Wake on ARP
- g ⇒ Wake on MagicPacket™
- s ⇒ Enable SecureOn™ password for MagicPacket™
- d ⇒ Disable (wake on nothing). This option clears all previous options.

The most important value is g. Without it being shown, the NIC does not support WoL at all.

It works great the first time! But not any time after...

If dual booting, the cause is most likely the second operating system turning WoL back off. On Windows, [turn off the shutdown WoL feature](#).

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