

# RUT955 GPS (legacy WebUI)

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The information in this page is updated in accordance with firmware version **[RUT9XX\\_R\\_00.06.09.5](#)**.

**Note:** this user manual page is for RUT955's old WebUI style available in earlier FW versions. [Click here](#) for information based on the latest FW version.

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## Summary

The **Global Positioning System (GPS)** is a space-based radionavigation system. This page is an overview of the GPS service in RUT955 routers.

## Map

The **Map** page displays the device's current coordinates and position on the map. To see the device's location on the map, make sure to attach the GPS antenna on the router and enable GPS in the

[General](#) page.

The figure below is an example of the Map page:



## General

The **General** section is used to enable the GPS service and the support for different types satellites. Once you turn on GPS, you can check the [Map](#) page in order to see if the router has obtained a GPS fix. It is very important to attach the GPS antenna on the router and place it outside (not inside of a building). The router will not be likely to obtain a GPS fix otherwise.

The figure below is an example of the General page and the table below provides information on the fields contained in that page:



Field	Value	Description
Enabled	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns the GPS service on or off.
Galileo NMEA support*	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns support for Galileo satellites on or off.
Glonass NMEA support*	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns support for Glonass satellites on or off.
BeiDou NMEA support*	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns support for BeiDou satellites on or off.

\*Changing these options requires a modem reboot. Therefore, if you make changes to these options and save them, the router will lose cellular connectivity for about 30 seconds.

## NMEA

The **NMEA** page is used to configure settings related to NMEA sentence collecting and forwarding.

### NMEA forwarding

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The **NMEA forwarding** section is used to configure and enable NMEA forwarding. The figure below is an example of the NMEA forwarding section and the table below provides information on the fields contained in that section:



Field	Value	Description
Enabled	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns NMEA forwarding on or off
Hostname	ip   host; default: <b>192.168.1.5</b>	IP address or hostname of the server to which NMEA data will be forwarded
Port	integer [0..65535]; default: <b>8500</b>	Port number off the server to which NMEA data will be forwarded
Protocol	TCP   UDP; default: <b>TCP</b>	Protocol that will be used to send NMEA data
Contain Connection	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Contain active session with a remote server

## NMEA forwarding cache

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The router **caches NMEA forwarding** information if NMEA forwarding is enabled. This section is used to select the memory type where the cache will be stored and the maximum amount of data that will be saved:



Field	Value	Description
Type	ram   flash; default: <b>ram</b>	Selects which type of memory will be used for storing NMEA forwarding cache.
Maximum sentences	integer; default: <b>5000</b>	Maximum amount of NMEA sentences that will be saved in the cache before older entries are deleted and replaced by new ones.
File	filepath; default: <b>none</b>	Location of the file where NMEA forwarding cache information will be stored. This field becomes visible only when the selected memory type is "flash".

## NMEA collecting

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The **NMEA collecting** section is used to enable NMEA sentence gathering and storing. The figure below is an example of the NMEA collecting section and the table below provides information on the fields contained in that section:



Field	Value	Description
Enabled	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns NMEA sentence collecting on or off.
Location	filepath; default: <b>none</b>	Location of the file where NMEA sentences will be stored. This field becomes visible only when NMEA collecting is enabled.

## NMEA sentence settings

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The **NMEA sentence settings** section provides the possibility to configure which NMEA sentences will be forwarded or collected and at what frequency. The figure below is an example of the NMEA sentence settings section and the table below provides information on the fields contained in that section:



Field	Value	Description
Forwarding enabled	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Enables forwarding for the adjacent NMEA sentence.
Forwarding interval	integer; default: <b>5</b>	NMEA sentence forwarding frequency in seconds.
Collecting enabled	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Enables collecting for the adjacent NMEA sentence.
Collecting interval	integer; default: <b>5</b>	NMEA sentence collecting frequency in seconds.

## NMEA sentence reference table:

NMEA sentence name	Description
GPGSV	Number of GPS satellites in view.
GPGLL	GPS fix data.
GPVTG	Track made good and speed relative to the ground.
GPRMC	Recommended minimum specific GPS/Transit data.
GPGLSA	GPS DOP and active satellites.
GLGSA	GLONASS DOP and active satellites.
GLGSV	Number of GLONASS satellites in view.
GNGNS	GNSS position fix from more than one constellation (e.g., GPS + GLONASS).
GAGSV	Number of Galileo satellites in view.
PQGSV	Detailed satellite data (used in BeiDou sentences).
PQGSA	Overall satellite data (used in BeiDou sentences).

## HTTPS

The **HTTPS** page can be used to configure data sending to an HTTP(S) server.

### HTTPS/HTTP Server Settings

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The **HTTPS/HTTP Server Settings** section is used to enable GPS data sending to an HTTP or HTTPS server:



Field	Value	Description
Enabled	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns data sending to an HTTP/HTTPS server on or off.
URL	ip   host; default: <b>192.168.1.5</b>	IP address or hostname of the HTTP/HTTPS server.

### TAVL Settings

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The **TAVL Settings** section is used to select which data will be sent to the TAVL server:



Field	Value	Description
Send GSM signal	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes GSM signal strength information in the GPS data sent to server.
Send analog input	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes analog input state in GPS data package to be sent to server.
Send digital input (1)	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes digital input #1 state in the GPS data sent to server.
Send digital input (2)	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes digital input #2 state in GPS data package to be sent to server.


## AVL

The **AVL** page is used to set up GPS data sending to an AVL server.

## AVL Server Settings

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The **AVL Server Settings** section is used to configure the main parameters of data sending to an AVL server. The figure below is an example of the AVL Server Settings section and the table below provides information on the fields contained in that section:




Field	Value	Description
Enabled	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns data sending to AVL server on or off.
Retry on Fail	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Specifies whether to keep attempting a connection in case one fails.
Hostname	ip   host; default: <b>192.168.1.5</b>	IP address or hostname of an AVL server.
Port	integer [0..65535]; default: <b>8501</b>	TCP/UDP port number of the AVL server to which the router will be connecting.
Protocol	TCP   UDP; default: <b>TCP</b>	Protocol that will be used for communication with the AVL server.
Don't Contain Connection	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	When turned on, closes the TCP/UDP socket each time after transferring data.

## Main rule

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The **Main rule** section defines how and when GPS data will be collected and sent to a specified AVL server. Refer to the figure and table below for information on the configuration fields of Main Rule.



Field	Value	Description
Enable	yes   no; default: <b>yes</b>	Turns the main rule on or off.
Rule priority	Low priority level   High priority level   Panic priority level   Security priority level; default: <b>Low priority level</b>	The rule's priority. Different priority settings add different flags to event packets, so they can be displayed differently in the receiving system. The router sends data of higher priority first. Priority levels from highest to lowest are as follows: 1. Security 2. Panic 3. High 4. Low
Collect period	integer [1..999999]; default: <b>50</b>	How often (in seconds) data will be collected.
Min distance	integer [1..999999]; default: <b>50</b>	Minimum distance change (in meters) before sending records.
Min angle	integer [1..360]; default: <b>50</b>	Minimum angle change (in degrees) before sending records.
Min saved records	integer [1..32]; default: <b>20</b>	Minimum amount of gathered records before sending.
Send period	integer [0..999999]; default: <b>20</b>	How often (in seconds) gathered data is sent.

## Secondary Rules

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The **Secondary rules** section provides you with the possibility to create additional data sending rules. The difference from the main rule is that the secondary rules only send data when the router uses a specified type of WAN and when the digital isolated output is in the specified state.

Refer to the figure and table below for information on the configuration fields of the Secondary rules section.



Field	Value	Description
Enable	yes   no; default: <b>yes</b>	Turns the rule on or off.
WAN	Mobile Both   Mobile Home   Mobile Roaming   WiFi   Wired; default: <b>Mobile Home</b>	Selects which type of WAN will trigger the rule.
Digital Isolated Input	Low logic level   High logic level   Both; default: <b>High logic level</b>	Selects which input state will trigger the rule.
Rule priority	Low priority level   High priority level   Panic priority level   Security priority level; default: <b>Low priority level</b>	The rule's priority. Different priority settings add different flags to event packets, so they can be displayed differently in the receiving system. The router sends data of higher priority first. Priority levels from highest to lowest are as follows: 1. Security 2. Panic 3. High 4. Low
Collect period	integer [1..999999]; default: <b>10</b>	How often (in seconds) data will be collected.
Min distance	integer [1..999999]; default: <b>25</b>	Minimum distance change (in meters) before sending records.
Min angle	integer [1..360]; default: <b>25</b>	Minimum angle change (in degrees) before sending records.
Min saved records	integer [1..32]; default: <b>10</b>	Minimum amount of gathered records before sending.
Send period	integer [0..999999]; default: <b>10</b>	How often (in seconds) gathered data is sent.

## AVL Configuration

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The **AVL Configuration** section is used to add additional secondary GPS data sending rules.



## TAVL Settings

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The **TAVL Settings** section is used to select which data will be sent to the TAVL server:



Field	Value	Description
Send GSM signal	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes GSM signal strength information in the GPS data sent to server.
Send analog input	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes analog input state in GPS data package to be sent to server.
Send digital input (1)	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes digital input #1 state in the GPS data sent to server.
Send digital input (2)	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes digital input #2 state in GPS data package to be sent to server.
Send digital input (3)	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Includes digital input #3 state in GPS data package to be sent to server.

## AVL I/O

The **AVL I/O** tab provides you with the possibility to configure input rules.

### Check Analog

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The **Check Analog** section is used to set how often the router checks the value of the analog input. This is relevant to input rules related to the analog input.



### Input Rules

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The **Input Rules** section displays existing input rules. To create a new input rule look to the section below (*AVL Input Configuration*), select input type, trigger and click the 'Add' button.

To configure an input rule click the 'Edit' button located next to it. The figure below represents a newly added rule with default settings. Refer to the table below for information on the fields contained in the input rule configuration section.



Field	Value	Description
Enable	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns the input rule on or off.
Input type	Digital   Digital isolated   analog; default: <b>Digital</b>	Selects to which input the rule will apply.
Trigger	Input open   Input shorted   Both; default: <b>Input open</b>	The event that will trigger the rule.

Priority	Low   High   Panic; default: <b>Low</b>	<p>The rule's priority. Different priority settings add different flags to event packets, so they can be displayed differently in the receiving system. The router sends data of higher priority first. Priority levels from highest to lowest are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Panic</li> <li>2. High</li> <li>3. Low</li> </ol>
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## GPS Geofencing

A **geofence** is a virtually defined boundary for a real-world geographic area. The GPS Geofencing page provides you with the possibility to set this custom area and apply rules that will inform you when the device leaves or enters the geofence.



The figure below is an example of GPS Geofencing configuration and the table below provides information related to that configuration:



Field	Value	Description
Enable	yes   no; default: <b>no</b>	Turns the Geofence rule on or off
Longitude (X)	degrees [-180.000000..180.000000]; default: <b>0.000000</b>	East-west position of a point on the Earth's surface. Combining this and the Latitude information will produce a point on the world map that will serve as the center of the geofence area.
Latitude (Y)	degrees [-90.000000..90.000000]; default: <b>0.000000</b>	North-south position of a point on the Earth's surface. Combining this and the Longitude information will produce a point on the world map that will serve as the center of the geofence area.
Radius	integer [1..999999]; default: <b>200</b>	Radius (in meters) of the geofence area.
Generate event on	Exit   Enter   Enter/exit; default: <b>Exit</b>	Specifies whether the rule should be triggered when the device enters the geofence area, leaves it or on both events.
Get current coordinates	- (interactive button)	Obtains the device's current coordinates and places them in the Longitude and Latitude fields.

## See also

- [RUT955 GPS Protocols](#)