RUTX08 Maintenance

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Summary

This page is an overview of the **Maintenance** section of RUTX08 devices.

Auto Reboot

Summary

Various automatic device reboot scenarios can be configured in the **Auto Reboot** section. Automatic reboots can be used as a prophylactic or precautionary measure that ensures the device will self-correct some unexpected issues, especially related to connection downtime.

This chapter is an overview of the Auto Reboot section of RUTX08 devices.

If you're having trouble finding this page or some of the parameters described here on your device's WebUI, you should **turn on "Advanced WebUI" mode**. You can do that by clicking the "Advanced" button, located at the top of the WebUI.

Ping/Wget Reboot

The **Ping/Wget Reboot** functions periodically send ICMP or Wget requests to a specified IP address or host and waits for a response. If no response is received, the device will attempt the same action a defined number of times at a defined frequency. If there is still no response, the device will execute the specified action (reboot, by default).

The Ping/Wget Reboot section contains one pre-configured rule by default:

To enable the default rule, use the off/on slider next to it. You can add more rules with the 'Add' button or delete them using the 'Delete' button. The maximum limit of instances is 30. If you wish to customize a rule, click the button that looks like a pencil next to it.

Field	Value	Description
Enable	off | on; default: **off**	Turns the rule on or off.
Type	Ping | Wget; default: **Ping**	Method used for health checking. • **Ping** - sends ICMP requests to the specified host. • **Wget** - retrieves the contents of the specified web server.
Action if no echo is received	Device reboot | None; default: **Device reboot**	Action that will be executed if there is no response after the specified amount of retries. If **None** is selected, only a message to syslog will be logged.
Interval	5 mins | 15 mins | 30 mins | 1 hour | 2 hours; default: **5 mins**	The frequency at which ping/Wget requests are sent to the specified host.

Interval count	integer [1..9999]; default: **2**	Indicates how many additional times the device will try sending requests if the initial one fails.
Timeout (sec)	integer [1..9999]; default: **5**	Maximum response time. If no echo is received after the amount of time specified in this field has passed, the ping/wget request is considered to have failed.
Packet size	integer [0..1000]; default: **56**	ICMP packet size in bytes.
IP type	IPv4 | IPv6; default: **IPv4**	IP address version of the host to ping.
Host to ping	host | ip; default: **8.8.8.8**	Hostname or IP address to which the Ping/Wget requests will be sent.

Reboot Scheduler

The **Reboot Scheduler** is a function that reboots the device at a specified time interval regardless of other circumstances. It can be used as a prophylactic measure, for example, to reboot the device once at the end of every day.

You can add more rules with the 'Add' button or delete them using the 'Delete' button. The maximum limit of instances is 30. If you wish to customize a rule, click the button that looks like a pencil next to it.

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

Field	Value	Description
Enable	off | on; default: **off**	Turns the rule on or off.
Action	Device reboot ; default: **Device reboot**	Action that will be executed at the specified time.
Interval type	Week days | Month days; default: **Week days**	Scheduler instance interval type.
Week days	Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday; default: **Monday**	Week day(s) when actions will be executed. This field becomes visible when Interval type is set to Week days.
Month day	integer [1..31]; default: **1**	Day of the month on which the reboot will occur. This field becomes visible when Interval type is set to Month days.
Month	month(s) [january..december]; default: **none**	The month(s) on which the reboot will occur. Leave empty to apply to all months. This field becomes visible when Interval type is set to Month days.
Day time	time [00:00..23:59]; default: **none**	Exact time of day the reboot will take place
Force last day	off | on; default: **off**	Forces intervals to accept last day of month as a valid option if selected day doesn't exist in the ongoing month. This field becomes visible when Interval type is set to Month days.

Backup

Summary

The **Backup** page is used to generate configuration backup files or upload existing ones to the device. This chapter is an overview of the Backup page in RUTX08 devices.

Create default configuration

The **Create default configuration** section is used to create or delete a file which stores current device configuration. The default configuration can later be loaded in Administration page or via reset button.

Click the 'Create' button to generate default configuration file from your current device configuration.

Backup configuration

The **Backup configuration** section is used to generate and download a file which stores the current device configuration. The backup file can later be uploaded to the same device or another device of the same type (product codes must match).

This section contains MD5, SHA256 checksum fields generated from latest downloaded backup file, 'Encrypt' option and the 'Download' button to generate and download the device configuration backup file.

Important note:

If the device does not have an Internet connection when a Backup file is being loaded, it will not reinstall software packages installed from Services → Package Manager. You can add the package installation files to the Backup file manually, a RUTX08 device will automatically install them when you load the Backup file even without a data connection.

To embed a Backup file with package installation files, follow these steps:

- Download the necessary software package installation files **from here**
- Download a Backup file.
- Open the Backup file and create a new folder called *backup_packages* in the */etc* directory.
- Add the necessary package files to */etc/backup_packages*
- Make sure files in */etc/backup_packages* are fully extracted with the *.ipk extensions

Restore configuration

The **Restore configuration** section is used to upload a configuration file that was taken from this device or another device of the same type.

Turn on 'Encrypted' if backup file was previously encrypted and click the 'Browse' button to select a backup file from your computer and click the 'Upload archive' button to apply the selected configuration on to this device.

Important notes:

- Password will be used when extracting formatted 7z archive to gain access to a tar file.
- Backup files can be uploaded only if they are taken from an identical device (identical Product code (can be checked in the Status → System page)) with identical or older firmware.
- It is important to remember that the backup file not only changes the device configuration, but also the password. If you are unsure of the backup file's password, you may want to reconsider uploading it because you may lose access to device.

Backup Security Check

After uploading a backup file your device will calculate checksums for uploaded file and display them. If this backup file was the latest downloaded in your device then you can compare these checksums with the ones in your Backup configuration section to verify backup's integrity.

If everything is in order click **Proceed** to restore configuration to backup.

Reset settings

The **Reset settings** section is used for restoring device's configuration.

Reset type	Value	Description
System settings	-(single select)	Resets all configuration except RMS data, logs and PIN code.
Factory defaults	-(single select)	Resets router to factory configurations. RMS data, logs and PIN code will be reset!
User's default configuration*	-(single select)	Resets router to user's default configurations.

*This button will be greyed out until you have created a **User's default configuration**.

Troubleshoot

Logging Settings

The **Logging Settings** section is used to configure how and where the device stores system log data. The system log is a file that contains information on various system related events and is useful to engineers for troubleshooting the device.

Field	Value	Description

System log buffer size	integer; default: **128**	System log buffer size in kibibytes (KiB).
External system log server Hostname	host:port; default: **none**	IP address/host and port of an external server that will be used to store device logs.
External system log server Protocol	UDP | TCP; default: **UDP**	Communication protocol used by the external log server.
Save log in	RAM memory | Flash memory; default: **RAM memory**	Specifies which type of memory to use for storing system logs.
System log file size	integer [10..500]; default: **200**	Maximum size (in kilobytes) of a log file. When threshold is reached, log rotation is performed. Can be set to value from 10kB to 500kB. Smaller the file, larger amount of old logs is saved.
Compress	off | on; default: **off**	Compress old rotated logs using GZ format.
Delete	- (interactive button)	Deletes log file from router.
Show hostname	off | on; default: **off**	Show hostname instead of IP address in syslog.

Troubleshoot

The **Troubleshoot** section is used to download various files that contain information used for troubleshooting the device. Refer to the figure and table below for information on the Troubleshoot page.

Field	Value	Description
System log	- (interactive button)	Displays the contents of the device system log file. The system log contains records of various system related events, such as starts/stops of various services, errors, reboots, etc.
Kernel log	- (interactive button)	Displays the contents of the device kernel log file. The kernel log contains records of various events related to the processes of the operating system (OS).
Troubleshoot file	- (interactive button)	Downloads the device Troubleshoot file. It contains the device configuration information, logs and some other files. When requesting support, it is recommended to always provide the device Troubleshoot file to Teltonika engineers for analysis.
TCP dump file	- (interactive button)	Downloads the device TCP dump file. TCP dump is a program used to capture packets moving through network interfaces. By default, the device does not store TCP dump information. You must enable TCP dump and save the changes before you can download the file.
Enable TCP dump	off | on; default: **off**	Turns TCP dump packets capture on or off.

TCP dump

TCP dump is used to capture packets moving through network interfaces. By default, the device does not store TCP dump information. You must enable TCP dump and save the changes before you

can download the file.

If you enable TCP dump, you will notice additional configuration fields appear. Refer to the figure and table below for realted information.

Field	Value	Description
Enable TCP dump	off | on; default: **off**	Turns TCP dump packet capture on or off.
Select interface	network interface; default: **br-lan**	Only captures packets that move through the specified network interface.
Select protocol filter	All | ICMP | TCP | UDP | ARP; default: **All**	Only captures packets that match the specified protocol.
Select packets direction	Incoming/Outgoing | Incoming | Outgoing; default: **Incoming/Outgoing**	Only captures packets coming from the specified direction.
Host	ip | host; default: **none**	Only captures packets related to the specified host.
Port	integer [0..65335]; default: **none**	Only captures packets related to the specified communication port.
Select storage	RAM memory; default: **RAM memory**	Specifies where the TCP dump file will be stored.

Diagnostics

The **Diagnostics** section is used to execute simple network diagnostic tests, including *ping*, *traceroute* and *nslookup*.

Field	Value	Description
Method	Ping | Traceroute | Nslookup; default: **Ping**	Selects diagnostic method. • **Ping** - sends ICMP requests to the specified address. • **Traceroute** - displays the path that packets have to take in order to reach the specified address. • **Nslookup** - obtains domain name address and IP address mapping information.
Protocol	IPv4 | IPv6; default: **IPv4**	Selects IP address family for diagnostic test.
Address	ip | host; default: **none**	IP address or hostname on which the diagnostic test will be performed.
Perform	-(interactive button)	Performs diagnostic test when clicked.

Events Log

Summary

The **Events Log** page contains information on various device related events. This article is an overview of the Events Log page for RUTX08 routers. If you're having trouble finding this page or some of the parameters described here on your device's WebUI, you should **turn on "Advanced WebUI" mode**. You can do that by clicking the "Advanced" button, located at the top of the WebUI.

All Events

The **All Events** page contains a chronological list of various events related to the device. The figure below is an example of the Events Log section:

General Events

The **General Events** page contains a chronological list of general events related to the device. The figure below is an example of the Events Log section:

System Events

The **System Events** page contains a chronological list of system events related to the device. The figure below is an example of the Events Log section:

Network Events

The **Netwrok Events** page contains a chronological list of network events related to the device. The figure below is an example of the Events Log section:

Connections Events

The **Connections Events** page contains a chronological list of connections events related to the device. The figure below is an example of the Events Log section:

Traffic Log

The **Traffic Log** section displays traffic which goes through one of the WAN interfaces. The device does collect data for the Traffic Log by default. To see Traffic Log information you must first enable Traffic Logging from the Services → Traffic Logging page.

The figure below is an example of the Traffic Log.

Hotspot Log

The **Hotspot Log** section displays Hotspot user information. The figure below is an example of the Hotspot Log.

CLI

Summary

The **CLI** or **Command-line interface** functionality allows you to enter and execute Linux commands within the device. This manual page provides an overview of the CLI page in RUTX08 devices.

If you're having trouble finding this page or some of the parameters described here on your device's WebUI, you should **turn on "Advanced WebUI" mode**. You can do that by clicking the "Advanced" button, located at the top of the WebUI.

CLI

The RutOS **CLI** is a console interface similar to the Linux Terminal program. Use the following credentials to log in:

- Username: root
- Password: device's password

If the login was successful, you should be greeted with a window similar to this:

Speed Test

Introduction

The **Speed Test** page provides with the possibility to test the data transfer speed of your WAN connection. This manual page provides an overview of the Speed Test windows in RUTX08 devices.

Important note: speed tests can drain a significant amount of data. Therefore, please make according considerations before using the speed test tool, especially if your data plan includes data

limiting.

Speed Test

This network traffic speed speedometer will let you know what is your download and upload speed in Mbps.

Change Server

The speed test works by sending and downloading data from a public server and calculating the data transfer speed over a period of time. Usually the nearest server is selected automatically, but you can use the **'Change Server'** button open to open a list of list of servers to choose from. This is optional, but using different servers may provide different results.

Once you choose a server you should see the server's service provider name appear and the IP of the server next to it. You can start the speed test by clicking the 'Start Speed Test' button.

Custom Scripts

Summary

The **User Scripts** function allows users to write their own shell scripts that will be executed during the device's booting process. This page is an overview of the User Scripts function in RUTX08 devices.

Startup Script

The **Startup Script** section shows the contents of the */etc/rc.local* file and allows the user to edit it. This scripts written in this file are executed at the end of the device's boot cycle. You can also execute the script via a command line interface with the following command:

```
sh /etc/rc.local
```

The figure below is an example of the Startup Script management section: