

Template:Networking rut9xx manual input output

The information in this page is updated in accordance with the [\[\[Media:{{{series}}}_R_00.06.07_WEBUI.bin|{{{series}}}_R_00.06.07\]\]](#) firmware version.

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Summary

Inputs and Outputs are used for the monitoring and controlling of a connected device or receiving signals from that device in order to trigger certain events. This chapter is overview on the Input/Output section for {{{name}}} routers.

Characteristics

This section provides a list Input/Output electric characteristics inherent in {{{name}}} routers:

- Digital non-isolated input (DIN1): Logic low 0 - 5 V; Logic high 8 - 40 V
- Digital open collector output (DOUT1): 30 V, 300 mA

Status

The **Status** tab displays the current states the router's input and output:

[[File:{{{file_status}}}|border|class=tilt-border]]

Custom Labels

If the default Input/Output labels do not suit your needs, you can always configure custom ones in the **Custom Labels** section. Click the 'Edit' button next to the desired Input or Output and you will be redirected to a window such as this:

```
[[File:{{{file_status_digital}}}|border|class=tilt-border]]
```

The figure above is an example of custom label configuration for *Digital Input*. You can change an input's/output's name, the names of their states and which state is considered as "Active". The changes are purely cosmetic and used for easier management purposes.

Status and control from command line

You can control and monitor input and output values via a [command line interface \(CLI\)](#) with the `gpio.sh` command. You can execute this command without any additional options to get usage syntax examples:

```
root@Teltonika-RUT950:~# gpio.sh
GPIO control aplicacion
      Usage: /sbin/gpio.sh <ACTION> <NAME>
      ACTION - set, clear, get, export, invert, dirout, dirin, getpin
      NAME - SIM      DOUT1  DOUT2  DIN1   DIN2   MON    MRST   DOUT3
DIN3   RS485_R SDCS   HWRST
```

Where:

- **DIN1** - Digital input
- **DOUT1** - Digital output

For example, to get the status of the digital output use the following command:

```
root@Teltonika:~# gpio.sh get DOUT1
0
```

The return value **0** means that the output is in **Inactive (Low level)**, i.e., **OFF**. You can turn it **ON (Active (High level))** by setting its value to **1**:

```
root@Teltonika:~# gpio.sh set DOUT1
root@Teltonika:~# gpio.sh get DOUT1
1
```

As seen in the example above, you can change the value of an output by using the *invert* command, which simply turns the current value of the specified output and turns it into its opposite state.

Input

The **Input** tab is used to configure the router's input pin.

Input Rules

The **Input Rules** section provides you with the possibility to set up rules that execute user specified actions after a certain trigger occurs. To add a new rule, look to the Input Configuration section that is just below. Select the input, the trigger and the action for the rule and click the 'Add' button. A new rule will appear in the Input Rules list:

[[File:{{{file_input_add}}}|border|class=tl-t-border]]

To begin editing an input rule, click the 'Edit' button located next to it. Refer to the figure and table below for information on input rule configuration.

[[File:{{{file_input_config}}}|border|class=tl-t-border]]

Field	Value	Description
Enable	yes no; default: yes	Turns the input rule on or off.
Input type	Digital 4PIN; default: Digital 4PIN	Selects to which input pin the rule will apply.
Trigger	Low level High level Both; default: Low level	Selects which input state will trigger the rule.
Action	Send SMS Change SIM card Send email Change profile Turn on WiFi Turn off WiFi Reboot Activate output HTTP POST/GET; default: Send SMS	<p>The action that will be taken when the rule is triggered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Send SMS - sends an SMS message to a specified number(s) or user group. The message text is custom.• Change SIM card - switches to the SIM card that is not currently in use.• Send email - sends an email to the specified address(es). You will be prompted to enter your email account's authentication information.• Change profile - switches to using another configuration profile. Configuration profiles can be created via the <i>System</i> → [[{{{name}}} Profiles Profiles]] page.• Turn on WiFi/Turn off WiFi - turns WiFi on or off.• Reboot - reboots the router when a specified amount of time passes or instantly after the trigger occurrence.• Activate output - activates the specified router output.• HTTP POST/GET - performs an HTTP POST or GET action.

Output

The **Output** tab is used to configure the router's output pin.

Output Configuration

The **Output Configuration** section is used to change the default state of the router's output pin.

[[File:{{{file_output_config}}}|border|class=tlr-border]]

Field	Value	Description
Digital output 4PIN	Low level High level; default: Low level	Changes the default* state of the digital output pin.

* Changing the default state of an output means that the changes will be written into the input/output config and saved. This means that unless some other related change occurs the state of the output will remain as set in this section.

ON/OFF

The **ON/OFF** section is used to turn the router's output on or off. This action does not save the state permanently, meaning that after a reboot the state will revert back to their default values.

[[File:{{{file_output_on_off}}}|border|class=tlr-border]]

Post/Get configuration

Enabling **Post/Get** will allow you to send HTTP POST/GET requests to the router that control the state of the output. The figure below is an example of the Post/Get configuration section and the table below provides information on the fields contained in that section:

[[File:{{{file_output_post_get}}}|border|class=tlr-border]]

Field	Value	Description
Enable	yes no; default: no	Turns Post/Get on or off.
Username string;	default: user1	Username used for authentication in POST/GET queries.
Password	string; default: none	Password used for authentication in POST/GET queries.

Post/Get examples

It is possible to turn the output on and off by using a valid HTTP POST/GET syntax. Use a web browser or any other compatible software to submit HTTP POST/GET strings to the device.

Below is a table containing syntax examples of this usage:

Action	POST/GET URL
Turn output on	http://192.168.1.1/cgi-bin/output?username=user1&password=user1&action=on&pin=4pin
Turn output off	http://192.168.1.1/cgi-bin/output?username=user1&password=user1&action=off&pin=4pin
Turn output on after a 10 second delay	http://192.168.1.1/cgi-bin/output?username=user1&password=user1&action=on&pin=4pin&delay=10
Turn output on for 5 seconds	http://192.168.1.1/cgi-bin/output?username=user1&password=user1&action=on&pin=4pin&time=5
Turn output on for 5 seconds after a 10 second delay	http://192.168.1.1/cgi-bin/output?username=user1&password=user1&action=on&pin=4pin&delay=10&time=5

Overview:

- 192.168.1.1 - router's default LAN IP address; replace it in accordance with your own configuration.
- username - login name from Post/Get configuration.
- password- password from Post/Get configuration.
- action- the action that will be performed on the output (can be *on* or *off*).
- pin - specifies the output (use *4pin*).
- delay - defines a delay (in seconds) after which the specified action will be performed.
- time - defines a window of time during which the action will take place. For instance, if you post an *on* action while specifying *time=5*, the output will turn on and stay on for 5 seconds before turning off.

Delay and time parameters can be used together. For example, if delay is 10, time is 5, action is on, then 10 seconds after the execution of the command, the output will switch to *on* (or stay in *on* state if it was already that way), then after 5 more seconds it will switch to *off* state. In this case the overall command execution time is 15 seconds.

Periodic control

The **Periodic control** section allows you to set up automatic output control rules that trigger output state changes at the specified period or interval.

Click the 'Add' button to add a new periodic control rule and click the 'Edit' button next to it to begin configuration:

[[File:{{{file_output_periodic_add}}}|border|class=tlr-border]]

Refer to the figure and table below for information on configuration fields contained in that section.

[[File:{{{file_output_periodic}}}|border|class=tlr-border]]

Field	Value	Description
Enable	yes no; default: no	Turns the rule on or off.
Output	Digital 4PIN output; default: Digital 4PIN output	The output pin that will be affected by the rule.
Action	On Off; default: On	The action that will be performed on the output.
Action timeout	yes no; default: no	Action timeout specifies whether an action should end after some time. For example, if action is set to <i>on</i> and timeout is set to 10, when the trigger occurs the output will turn on for 10 seconds before turning off.

Mode Fixed | Interval; default: **Fixed**

When the rule will be triggered.

- **Fixed** - triggers the specified action on a specified day(s), hour and minute. For example, every Sunday at 8:30 AM.
- **Interval** - performs the action at an interval. For example, every 1 hour during Mondays.

Scheduler

With the help of the output **Scheduler** you can configure a timetable of when the output should be enabled or disabled based on time.

[[File:{{{file_output_scheduler}}}|border|class=tl-t-border]]

[[Category:{{{name}}} Services section]]