

Learn about the nature of Wake-On-LAN feature

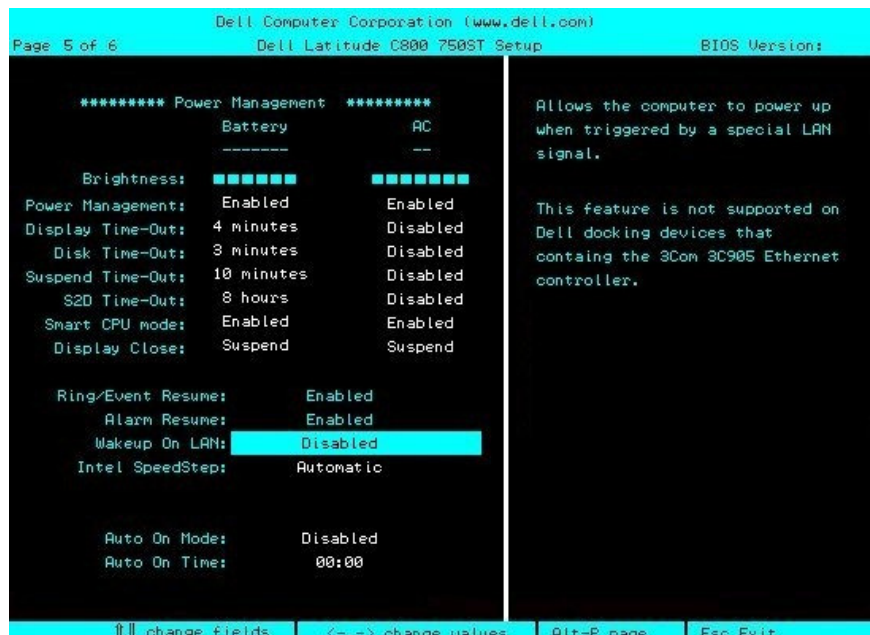
Wake-On-LAN (often called WOL) is the basic concept of enabling or booting remote computers without having to press the Power button as usual. In the following article, we will introduce you to a basic technical feature of this handy feature.

TipsMake.com - Wake-On-LAN (often called WOL) is the basic concept of enabling or booting remote computers without having to press the Power button as usual. In this article we will learn how Wake-on-LAN works and how to activate it.

What is Wake On LAN?

Essentially, Wake On LAN is an industry standard protocol, used to boot the computer system in extremely low power consumption mode - Low Power Mode remotely. The concept of this low power mode we can understand is that the computer is in a completely off state, but still accessing the power. This protocol also allows for the addition of Wake-on-Wireless-LAN feature.

This is useful if you want to access the remote computer for any purpose: It allows to maintain access to files, applications, while the computer is kept in low energy state (save electric bill). If using VNC or TeamViewer software regularly, or managing data servers, games, turning on Wake-on-LAN will be much more convenient.



WOL depends on 2 main factors: **mainboard** (motherboard) and **network card** (**network card**). More specifically, your mainboard must be connected to a compatible ATX power supply, the network card or wireless must also support this feature. Since WOL is set up via the BIOS or network card firmware, we do not have to use any other software to activate and configure. However, you do not need to worry because most of the computer models, mainboard today have been built-in this capability, even with the form of dedicated mainboard, we can also set the automatic time Turn on and turn off the machine.

If you have to buy a network card in case the mainboard has no built-in components, fully understand the WOL support feature.

WOL operation mechanism?

Computers with Wake-on-LAN enabled will wait for a packet containing the network card's MAC address, called Magic Packet. These Magic Packet packages are sent by specialized software, made specifically for each platform or sent by a router device or Internet-based website. The typical ports - ports used for these Magic Packet packages are **UDP 7 and 9** . Since the computer actively waits for the packet, the power will have to be given to the network card, causing the laptop battery to drop faster, so if you need to save the battery without using WOL, you should temporarily turn it off.

```
-----Wake-On-LAN Magic Packet-----
Time received:
      01/28/08      03:01:11
UDP Header:
|-Source IP       : 192.168.1.4
|-Destination IP  : 192.168.1.255
|-Source Port     : 49464
|-Destination Port : 7
|-UDP Length      : 116
|-UDP Checksum    : 34009
MAC Address:
      00 E0 4C 31 03 AC
Pasword:
      00 00 00 00 00 00
Raw Data (108 bytes):
      FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31
      03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0
      4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC
      00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31
      03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0
      4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 E0 4C 31 03 AC
      00 E0 4C 31 03 AC 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Magic packets are routinely sent across the entire network and include complete information about the subnet, broadcast network address, and Mac address of the network card on the target computer. The screenshot above is the result of obtaining the magic packet with a packet sniffer tool, which can raise concerns for users when using WOL on an unsecured network or on the Internet, but with a network. Normally, you can use without worry. Many well-known motherboard manufacturers often incorporate a number of support tools that come with WOL to meet the needs of users depending on the specific circumstances.

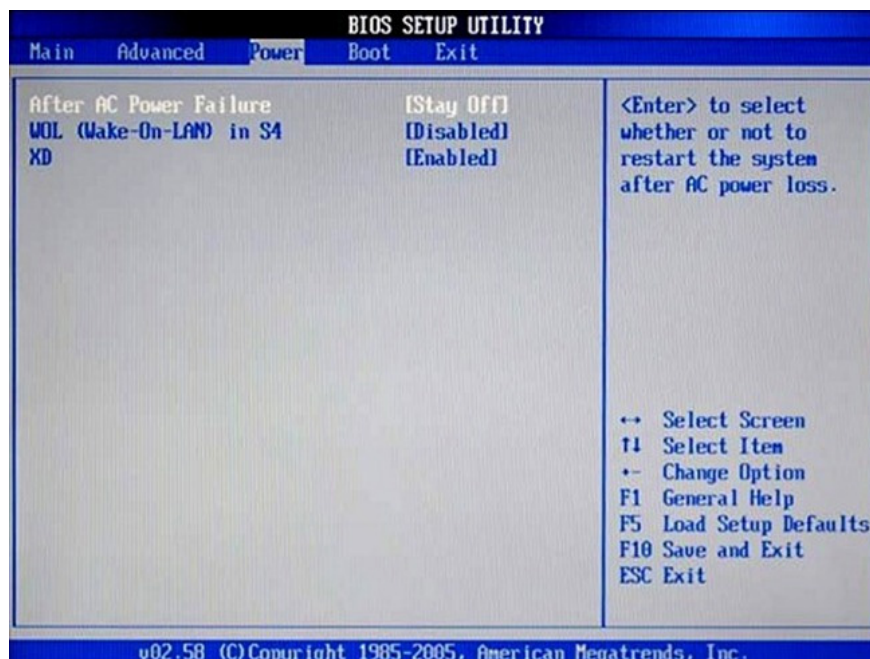
Enable WOL on Windows

To use Wake-on-LAN you must turn it on in some places - usually the BIOS and in Windows. Let's start with the BIOS.

With BIOS:

1. Instructions for entering BIOS on different computers

Most current motherboard models are available with the optional WOL option in the BIOS. While booting, press the **Escape, F2, or Delete** keys to access the BIOS, then look in the **Power Management** or **Advanced Options** section or similar:



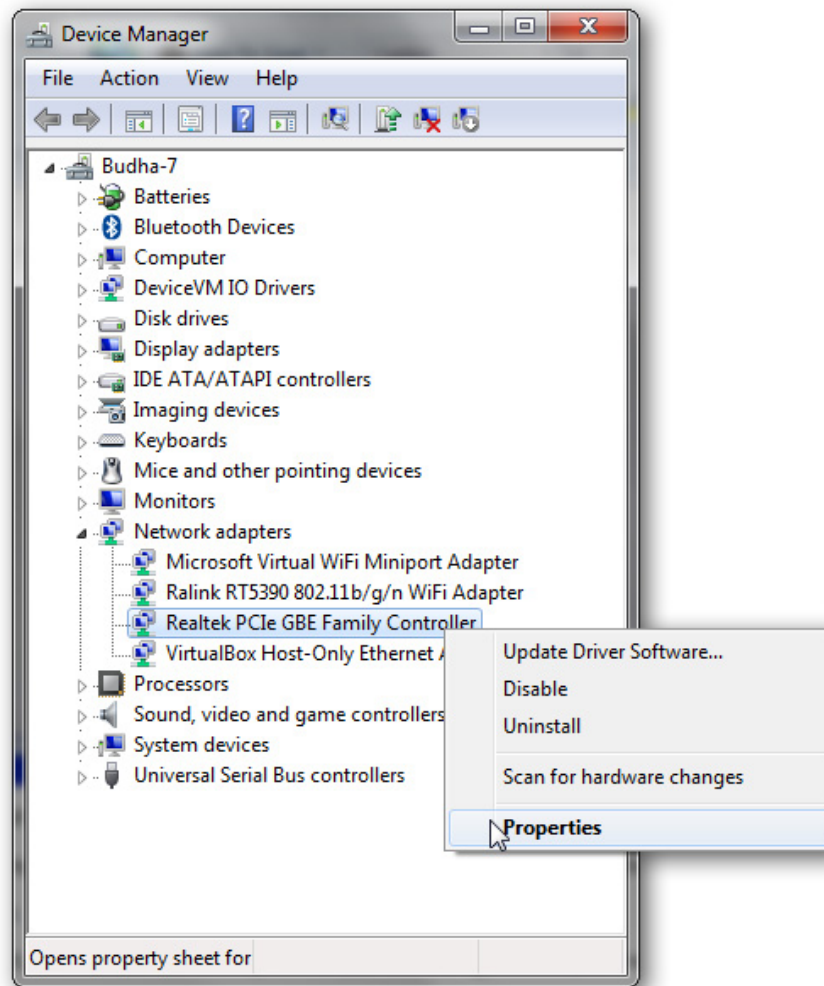
The screenshot above is taken from the HP laptop, the WOL option is below the **After AC Power Failure** section in **Power** .

For some ASUS models, the Wake on LAN option is buried deep in the menu system, under **Power on by PCIE / PCI**, because the integrated network controller is behind the PCI controller.

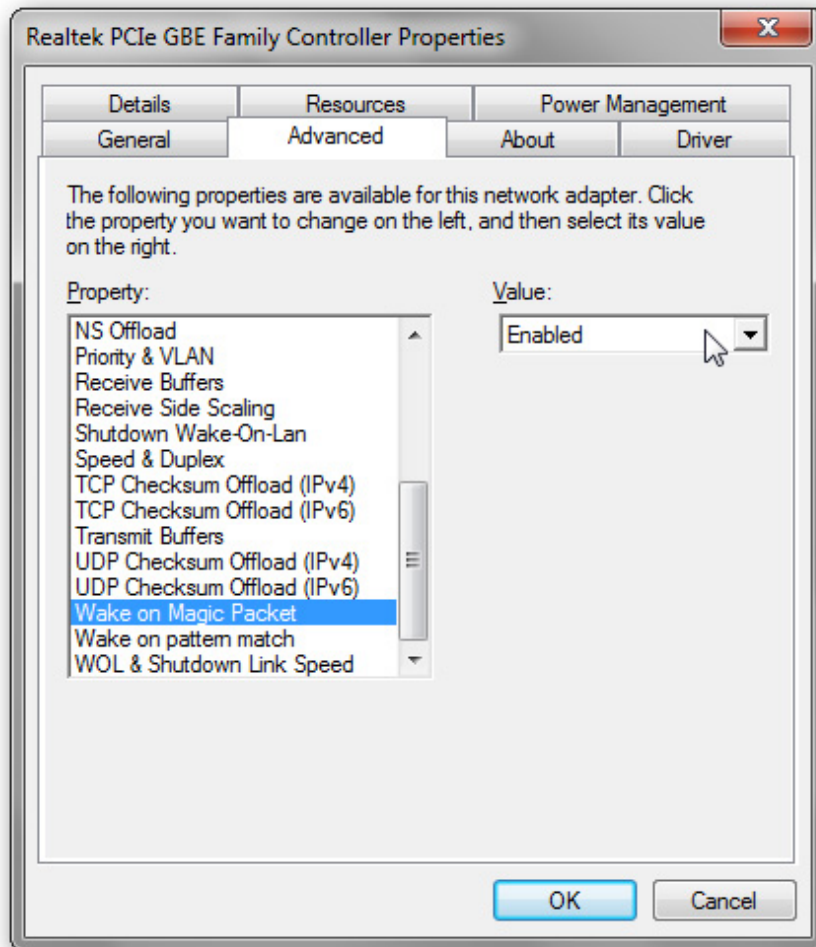
Although many computer models do not have this option, or too ambiguous to find, it does not mean we cannot use WOL, but instead you have to use the custom function directly inside. operating system.

With Windows:

Click **Start** , open the **Device Manager** section and expand Network Adapters, right-click on the network card and select Properties> Advanced tab.



In the window that appears, scroll down and find the Wake on Magic Packet option and change the value to **Enable** , leave the **Wake on** settings unchanged , then press **OK** .

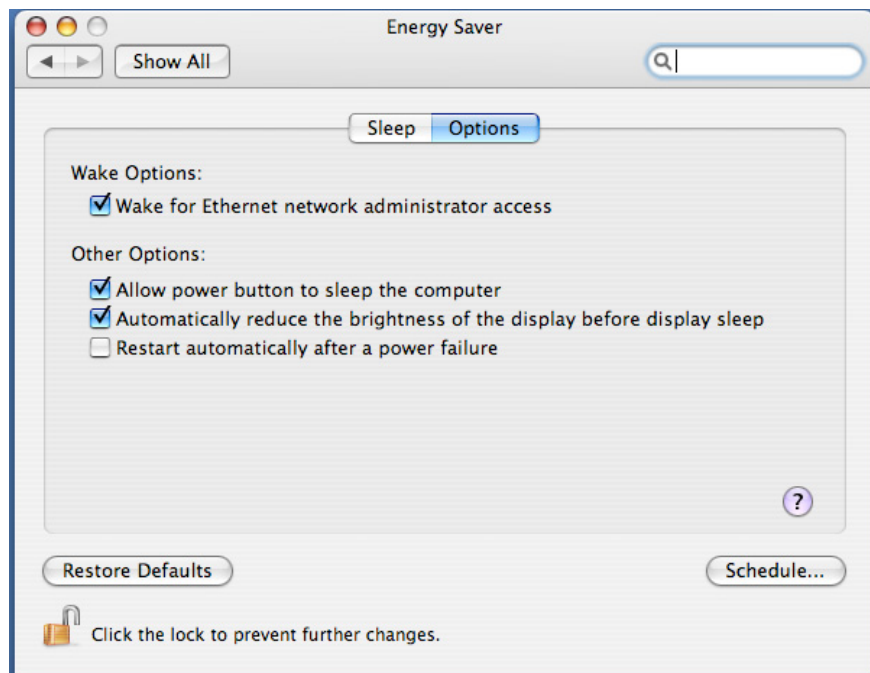


Now, click on the Power Management tab and make sure: **Allow this device to wake the computer** and **Only allow a packet magic to wake the selected computer** . Click OK to finish.



With Mac OS X:

Open **System Settings**> **Energy Saver**. You should see **Wake for Network Access** or similar option, it will turn on Wake-on-LAN.



With Linux:

In essence, this open source operating system has a very good tool to check if your system supports WOL. Open Terminal and install `ethtool` with the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install ethtool
```

Check compatibility by command:

```
sudo ethtool eth0
```

Change the corresponding value of the network card of the system with **eth0** depending on the case:

```
yatri@svarga:~$ sudo ethtool eth0
Settings for eth0:
  Supported ports: [ MII ]
  Supported link modes:   10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
                        100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
  Supports auto-negotiation: Yes
  Advertised link modes:  10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
                        100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
  Advertised pause frame use: No
  Advertised auto-negotiation: Yes
  Speed: 100Mb/s
  Duplex: Full
  Port: MII
  PHYAD: 1
  Transceiver: external
  Auto-negotiation: on
  Supports Wake-on: g [
  Wake-on: d
  Link detected: yes
yatri@svarga:~$ █
```

Here, go to the **Supports Wake-on** section , if marked with **g** , we can use the magic packet for WOL. And to activate this option, you type:

```
sudo ethtool -s eth0 wol g
```

Then, type the command above to check it again, search for **Wake on** section , we will see option **g** instead of **d** as above:

```
Auto-negotiation: on
Supports Wake-on: g
Wake-on: g
Link detected: yes
svarga:~$
```

Process of sending WOL Magic Packet:

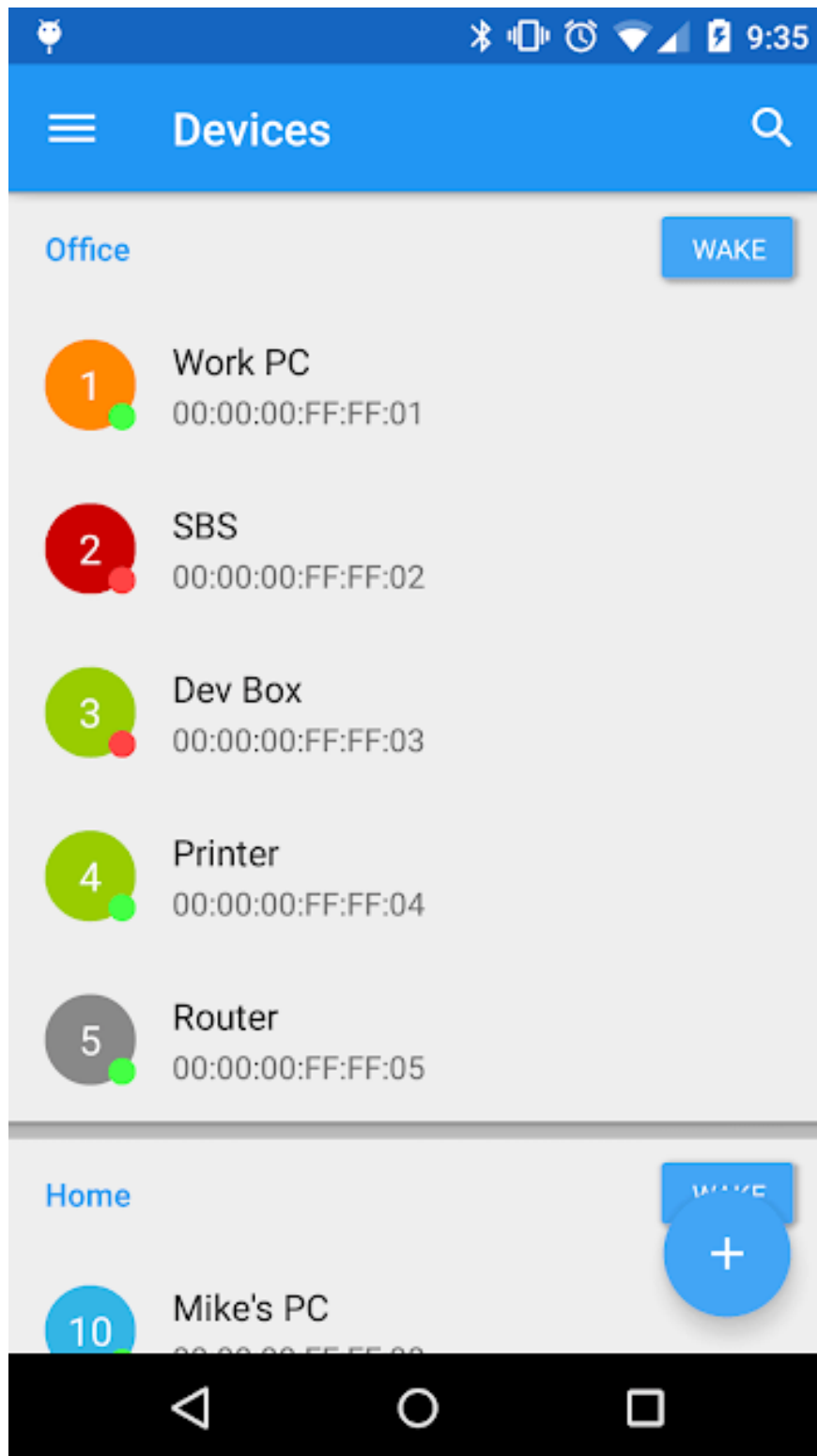
To send information that requires WOL, we can use the following options:

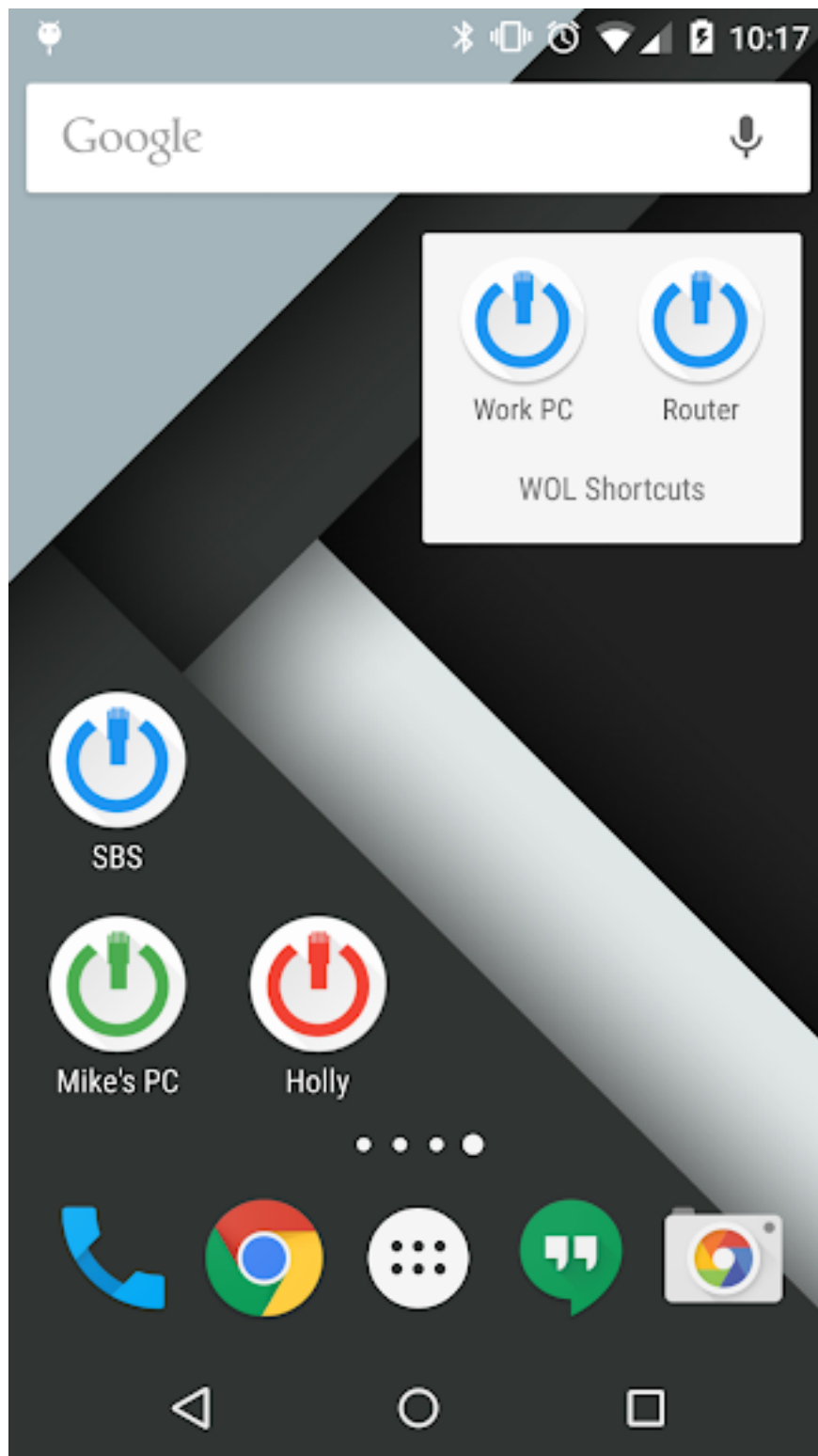


Depicus has developed many lightweight and multi-functional tools to accomplish this task, including command line and graphical interface, supporting various operating system platforms. If you want to learn more about this

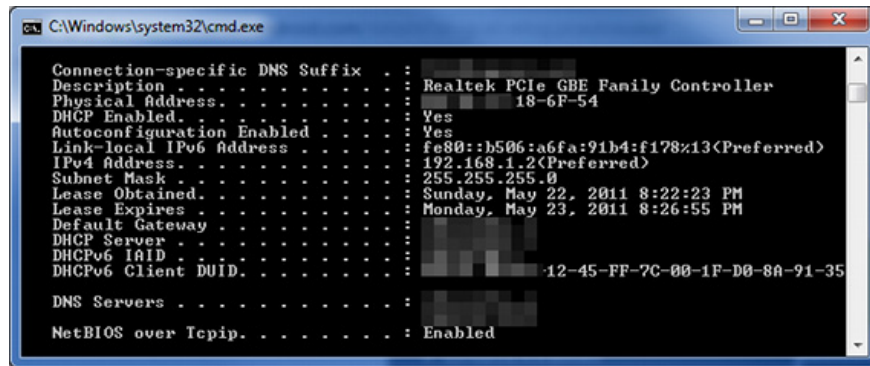
process, please refer here, or this article.

If you want to turn on your computer using an Android phone using the WOL feature, and the Wake On Lan support tool:





The basic function of **PC Auto Waker** depends on **802.11 802.11** standards. The setup process is encapsulated in 3 steps. First, you need to enter the name of the computer to boot (not necessarily coincide with the actual name of the computer) - this is the step to identify any computer in the system:



```
ca. C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Realtek PCIe GBE Family Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : 18-6F-54
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::b506:a6fa:91b4:f178%13(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.2(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Sunday, May 22, 2011 8:22:23 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Monday, May 23, 2011 8:26:55 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 
DHCP Server . . . . . : 
DHCPv6 Iaid . . . . . : 
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : -12-45-FF-7C-00-1F-D0-8A-91-35

DNS Servers . . . . . : 
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
```

Then, enter the corresponding **MAC** address of the computer. And finally, enter the **SSID** parameter of the network being used. When done, switch the computer's status to **Sleep** or **Hibernate**, then press the **Wake All** button on the PC Auto Waker main console. If everything works according to our wishes, everything is complete, but if an error or inactivity occurs, then you need to check some of the basic settings above.

In addition, TeamViewer is also a software that supports Wake-on-LAN feature, you can refer to the application's guide to know more about this feature.

Good luck!

You finished reading the article "**Learn about the nature of Wake-On-LAN feature**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.