

NAME

wol – Send network packet over subnet to power on target system

SYNOPSIS

```
/usr/sbin/wol [nw_interface] hw_address
```

OPTIONS

nw_interface

Specifies the network interface to use in making the connection to the target system, for example: `tu1`. This argument is optional.

OPERANDS

hw_address

Specifies the hardware network address of the target system, for example: `0A-1B-2C-3D-5E-6F`. This argument is mandatory.

DESCRIPTION

The `wol` utility (wake-on-LAN) generates and transmits a network packet to power on a remote system on the same subnet. Before you can use the `wol` utility, you must enable the remote system management wake-on-LAN feature on the target system.

You must specify the target system's hardware address. You may optionally specify the network interface to use in making the connection to the target system. If no network interface is specified, the `wol` utility locates the first configured network interface and prompts you for confirmation.

To enable the wake-on-LAN feature, set the target system's `wol_enable` console variable to `on` and reset the system so that the network controller can read the new state. Use one of the following methods to enable this feature on the target system:

- From the target system's console prompt, enter the following commands:

```
>>> set wol_enable on
>>> init
```

- From the target system's UNIX root prompt, enter the following commands:

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```
% consvar -s wol_enable on
set wol_enable = on
% consvar -a
Console environment variables saved
% reboot
```

Use one of the following methods to disable the wake-on-LAN feature:

- From the target system's console prompt, enter the following commands:

```
>>> set wol_enable off
>>> init
```

- From the target system's UNIX root prompt, enter the following commands:

```
% consvar -s wol_enable off
set wol_enable = on
% consvar -a
Console environment variables saved
% reboot
```

Note

You must reset the target system for the new setting to take effect.

RESTRICTIONS

You must be logged in as `root` or have superuser privileges to use the `wol` utility.

The target system must be on the same subnet as the system where you invoke the `wol` utility.

The wake-on-LAN feature is only available on specific platforms. On platforms that support this feature, additional restrictions may apply. For example, the wake-on-LAN feature may be supported on specific network interface ports only. See your hardware documentation for additional information.

EXIT STATUS

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 0 (Zero) | Success. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

ERRORS

Error detecting default interface

Explanation:

The `wol` utility cannot automatically detect a default network interface.

User Action:

- Verify that a configured network interface exists on your system.
- Manually specify a configured network interface on the `wol` command line.

Patterns must be specified as hex digits
The Magic Packet address must be specified as 00-11-22-33-44-55

Explanation:

The hardware network address entered was in the wrong format. This argument must be in the following format: `xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx`, where `x` is a hexadecimal character (0 through 9 and A through F, inclusive).

User Action:

Specify the hardware network address correctly.

wand: socket: Address family not supported by protocol family

Explanation:

The system where you entered the `wol` command is not on the same subnet as the target system.

User Action:

Enter the `wol` command on a system that is on the same subnet as the target system.

EXAMPLES

1. The following example shows a simple use of the `wol` utility, where the host system detects the first configured network interface and prompts for confirmation:

```
# /usr/sbin/wol 00-02-56-00-03-29  
No sending device specified, using tu0, continue? (y/n) y
```

2. The following example shows the same use of the `wol` utility, where the user declines confirmation of the selected network interface:

```
# /usr/sbin/wol 00-02-56-00-03-29  
No sending device specified, using tu0, continue? (y/n) n
```

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Aborting...

3. The following example explicitly specifies a network interface:

```
# /usr/sbin/wol tu1 00-02-56-00-03-29
```

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

wol_enable

Enables or disables the wake-on-LAN feature on the target system.
Valid values are on and off.

Note

This is a system console variable, not a UNIX environment variable. The Description section tells you how to enable the wake-on-LAN feature on the target system. You must enable this feature before you use the wol utility.

FILES

/usr/sbin/wol

Wake-on-LAN utility.

SEE ALSO

Commands: consvar(8), halt(8), reboot(8), shutdown(8)

New Hardware Delivery Release Notes and Installation Instructions

System Administration