

I'm not a bot



The aria2 BitTorrent client is available on various platforms. It supports advanced features like DHT, PEEX, encryption, Magnet URI, and UDP tracker. The Metalink feature allows for file verification, integration with HTTP/FTP/SFTP/BitTorrent protocols, and customizable configurations. The aria2 client also supports remote control via RPC interfaces (JSON-RPC and XML-RPC) for users who want to manage the process remotely. To install aria2 on a specific router model (e.g., ASUS RT-AC86U) follow these steps: 1. Enable Entware-NG repository. 2. Update packages using opkg. 3. Install aria2 and lighttpd web servers. 4. Download configuration files from GitHub. 5. Edit the configuration files to set up download paths and other settings. The installation allows users to run BitTorrent on their router, which then transfers downloads to a network drive or NAS, and ultimately to devices like an HTPC/Kodi setup. This enables torrenting without directly accessing the device's storage. Some questions are posed in the text, including: - If anyone has successfully used aria2 with their HTPC/Kodi setup. - How this app can be useful for users who also have a HTPC/Kodi setup. - A suggested use case: using aria2 on a router to download torrents and then transferring them to an HTPC/Kodi setup. Some users have successfully set up a torrenting setup using their router, rather than running it on a PC. One user mentions that this frees up resources on their streaming box, which is beneficial for transcoding. The setup involves installing Aria2 on the router and pointing Kodi to download files from a shared network drive or NAS. Another user suggests that if you're torrenting in an area with strict laws, you could use a VPN tunnel set up on your router. Here's a more detailed paraphrased version of the text: A group of users are discussing setting up a torrenting setup using their Asus router (specifically the RT-AX88Pro model) instead of running it on a PC. One user mentions that this setup is beneficial for transcoding, as it frees up resources on their streaming box (Kodi 18.6). To set up the torrenting system, you would need to install Aria2 on the router and configure Kodi to download files from a shared network drive or NAS. The shared drive can be accessed via Entware on the router. Some users have expressed interest in learning more about this setup and how to implement it. However, one user warns that this forum may not be the best place for discussing such topics due to its rules. Note: I've tried to remove unnecessary details and condensed the text into a more readable format while still maintaining the original meaning. I use my Hi Media A5 Android Box with Kodi for playback, but now all media is played from this box as the storage on the HTPC has been moved. The HTPC, which doubles as a PC, only serves data and doesn't do anything else. I think an 8-core processor like the Raspberry Pi 4 should be enough for Kodi to run smoothly. This setup with an optimized HTPC and streaming capabilities is ideal for my 1080 plasma TV. Given article text here I've stopped using the smart features on my 1080p plasma TV, which is still working well. My other devices are faster at providing a "smart" experience. I think a Raspberry Pi 4 with 4GB RAM should be enough for Kodi once it starts utilizing all its processing power. This setup would work well with an HTPC and optimized downloads/streaming. @rgnlđo, I'm planning to learn how to use aria2 for downloading files, which is a lightweight multi-protocol utility. It supports various protocols and can download files from multiple sources. Aria2 can also be controlled remotely using JSON-RPC or XML-RPC interfaces. The installation process involves creating a swap file, updating the Entware-NG repository, installing aria2 and lighttpd, and configuring the web interface. I'm curious to know if there are any advantages of using aria2 over Transmission, which is already set up on my system. Asuswrt-Merlin firmware has been updated with various features including recursive resolver, Skynet, Diversion, and more. Transmission-BT and aria2 are available for bittorrent and http/downloads respectively, with aria2 being much faster and more customizable. Aria2 is running on lighttpd, which is also used by OPNsense, making it remotely accessible over https without extensive configuration. Some users prefer Nginx due to existing configurations but lighttpd works similarly. Recent updates include improved performance and memory savings for aria2, with the config file available in the repository. Users can upgrade aria when new versions are released and receive notifications accordingly. For optimal use, aria2 should be stopped before installing or editing a new config file, after which it can be restarted to download from the specified location. This setup is useful for saving electricity bills by letting routers handle downloading tasks instead of PCs, reducing heat and energy consumption. Running a PC solely for downloading media can be expensive both directly and indirectly, as the device also generates heat that makes the cooling system work harder. To avoid this, consider using your router to download content instead of your PC. While some may see an extra bit of heat from electricity in certain climates as beneficial, it's not a concern for everyone. My current desktop, with a Ryzen 3800X and energy-efficient Corsair AX850 Titanium PSU, hasn't heated up my room. This doesn't mean the point is irrelevant to others; however, it may not be applicable to me. Given article text here @rgnlđo I found aria2 super good especially with http downloads but had issues with torrent downloading which was very slow. I tried it on my old router and deluge it worked well and fast. Is there any specific fine tuning for torrents section that needs to be done? Invisible789 bt-max-peers and max-connection-per-server settings don't allow aria2 to connect to server, reverting back values made it work again, but why is this behaving like this? You can reproduce the issue by changing these values and finding out yourself. With default values, speed increases as you download more data. Aria2 works fast just let it do its job. | VPS | Wireguard | OPNsense | Asus Merlin AC86U - mode AP | @rgnlđo How to uninstall aria2? I installed DDWRT, nuked the router and yet it still persists. The issue seems to be with entware directory after migrating to DD-WRT. Deleting the entware folder or using opkg remove —autoremove aria2 lighttpd rm -R /opt/share/www/aria2 solved the problem. | VPS | Wireguard | OPNsense | Asus Merlin AC86U - mode AP | @rgnlđo Olá tudo bem? Feliz por encontrar um conterrâneo no fórum! Meu roteador é um RT-AX58U, ASUSWRT-Merlin 384.17.0 Estou com dificuldade em configurar e acessar pela weбуi-aria2 Segui esses passos : Já está funcionando pela extensão no browser, só não consigo acesso pela weбуi! Quero acessar pelo Aria2App, necessito de um usuário para cadastra Hello, how are you? Glad to find a fellow countryman on the forum! My router is an RT-AX58U, ASUSWRT-Merlin 384.17.0 I'm having trouble configuring and accessing weбуi-aria2 I followed these steps: It is already working by extension in the browser, I just can't access it via the weбуi! I want to access through Aria2App, I need a user to register Page 4 I'm having trouble configuring and accessing weбуi-aria2 I followed these steps I need knowledge of entware packages. The entware repository needs to be installed. Following the steps of the first post, there is no error. | VPS | Wireguard | OPNsense | Asus Merlin AC86U - mode AP | I am aware of entware packages, they are installed, functional by the AriaNG extension. I just can't access the weбуi in the browser! I need knowledge of entware packages. The entware repository needs to be installed. Following the steps of the first post, there is no error. same here. Cant access. 404 not found. AC86U It is necessary to check if lighttpd server is active and aria2-weбуi zip file has been unzipped in public web folder, as instructed in the first post. Given article text here Looking forward to implementing the fixes suggested by rgnlđo regarding issues with Aria2's torrent downloading in OPNsense on Asus Merlin AC86U - mode AP. Invisible789 suggests stopping Aria2, editing and restarting it again to improve speed. The recommended configuration includes setting max-concurrent-downloads and min-split-size to optimize performance. One potential issue is the Dht.dat file path not being suitable for all users, as default paths may vary between systems. Another possible cause of slow torrent downloading could be an unoptimized dht file or excessive pieces generated by Aria2. Invisible789 recommends checking port forwardings in the firewall-start configuration to enable proper announcements for torrents and downloads. The suggested iptables rules allow incoming and outgoing connections on ports 6881-6999, which may require careful consideration to avoid potential security issues. The author expresses gratitude towards rgnlđo's contributions and acknowledges that tweaking routers can be a challenging task. They plan to wait for further updates and patches before attempting any further modifications. Yes, it's possible to improve speeds by tweaking Aria2 settings and restarting it. Seeds help with speed in torrents. @Sidiclei and others, please share your experiences if you've resolved the issue using help posts. To enable remote access, I recommend creating a VPN server instead of port forwarding. Use yorgis guide to set up OpenVPN: For remote access, create a VPN server for increased security. This will provide secure access to your home network. After setup, export the OpenVPN configuration file and import it into your OpenVPN application on your phone or computer to VPN into your local network or route internet traffic through your home router from remotely. To set up DDNS, navigate to WAN/DDNS in the WebUI and choose an option like NO-IP (free but requires updates every 30 days). Create a hostname at their website and use the login credentials in the router's WEB-UI. If you have a dynamic IP address, set WAN IP and hostname verification to Yes. My hardware is Asus RT-AX92U; this may work for other Asus routers, but I only have experience with this model (firmware 3.0.04.386.43084). Note that automation requires a USB stick. Given article text here fixed by powering off the router and then powering it back on again, takes under a minute for a power off/on and to be fully fixed. So let us work on automating this manual reboot; not being a linux/unix guy I struggled at first to get this working, so here are the steps I took, hoping these steps help other users who may like myself also not be linux savvy. Credit to the guys who create and post helpful information, few names at the end of this post. Automate a wan reboot script. 1) Someone has kindly done all the work in scripting / testing wan is up, if not then reboot your router. Read the instructions and get the files here: Note: Do not copy and then paste the script into a new file from github to a windows operating system -that will not work as you created it on a windows OS, its so much easier to download the file on git, use that, do not open/edit in a windows OS, it may save to a format the router os might not like. To be clear on how to download from github, if your not familiar with github, goto the url click on the green 'Code' button, a drop down menu appears, at the bottom after clicking you see the option to download as a ZIP. download and extract to where you see fit, I used c:\temp\trans (I'll use this location for future examples below). You only need to extract 'chkWAN.sh' to c:\temp\trans. 2) Go download putty and install from here: I downloaded the 64-bit x86: putty-64bit-0.76-installer.msi as I have 64bit windows 11 beta. 3) Go download pscp.exe (I found it easier to transfer a file from windows to router with pscp, but use whatever you know). Download from the same place as putty, the pscp.exe is down the page a little bit under the putty options, I downloaded 64-bit x86: pscp.exe Copy it to c:\temp\trans 4) Log in to your router from your pc web browser, I use router.asus.com or whatever the ip address is, log in. Goto 'Administration', 'System', then scroll down to 'Service' or where you see the 'Enable SSH' option, enable it, do not use port 22, do what it suggests pick a port number between 1025-65535, you will need the port number in a bit so record it. Make sure Allow password login is set to 'yes'. I guess you can switch ssh back off after you get this working if needed. 5) You need a USB stick, I had an old 4gb one lying around so used that. I formatted it to fat in windows i.e. open file explorer FIRST, insert USB to your pc, make sure you see and you know what new drive letter appeared, double check there is nothing on the usb stick you need. Once formatted (right click drive letter in windows, choose format), I inserted it to the far right slot (not sure it matters) on my RT-AX92U. 6) Open putty as an admin (just to sure, as it might write cert keys to registry), make sure you're clicked on 'session' from the left menu, add in your router address or ip address (should be router.asus.com), change the port to the port number you picked earlier, defaults to 22, change this. Click 'open'. A new command prompt box opens. In that box, type you're 'Admin' user name for your router, press enter, type your password, press enter. You should see something like: xxAdminxx@RT-AX92U:3700:/tmp/home/root# 7) Ensure your USB stick inserted to your router. Copy and paste into putty these three lines To configure your ASUS router to automatically run a script called "chkWAN.sh" on reboot, follow these steps: 1. Create a folder on your USB drive and name it "jffs". 2. Use PuTTY to log into your router and set up an nvram variable "script_usbmount" to point to the "touch /jffs/success" command. 3. Commit the change and reboot the router. 4. After the router reboots, check if the folder is still visible on the USB drive using the "ls -l" command. 5. Open a command prompt as administrator and navigate to the "c:\temp\trans" directory. 6. Use PuTTY to copy the "chkWAN.sh" script to your router's jffs folder, changing its permissions to allow execution. 7. Set up the nvram variable "script_usbmount" to point to the new script name, so it runs on reboot. 8. Test the script by running it manually and checking its output in the system log. The script checks for internet connectivity by pinging multiple test servers. If the connection is lost or unstable, the script will trigger a reboot of the router. The logs from this process can be viewed in the system log. Note: It's recommended to leave the USB stick plugged into your router at all times. The author thanks MartineauUK/steve288/bnange for creating and sharing the chkWAN.sh script, which is now fully automated and running on the router. I compiled a simplified list of instructions from MartineauUK's forum posts for easy reference. I must admit, MartineauUK is quite impressive. Hopefully, my attempt will be helpful to others who, like me, are not well-versed in Linux terminology and need guidance on installing and setting up the system. Good luck with Asus router configuration, and I look forward to seeing you online.

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