UFTC Thin Client Troubleshooting

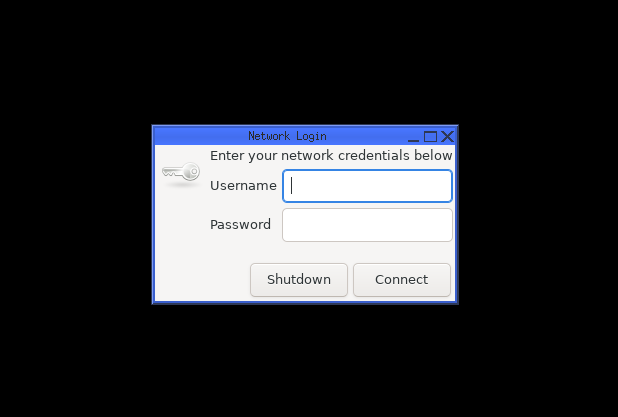
This manual is designed to help tech support diagnose issues with UFTC based thin client.

# Boot and login

During boot the thin clients display a boot log instead of a logo, if they freeze up during boot you can ask the user for a photo. Boot failures are most likely to be either hardware or update related and cannot be fixed remotely.

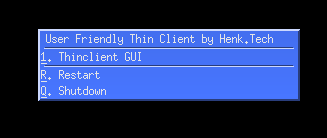
If the thinclient has a bootup slowdown where it stalls for on the same line in the log for 10+ seconds before the login screen is present this is because wifi was enabled on a machine without a wifi adapter. For the fastest boot times it is recommended that you only deploy a wifi configuration to machines that need it.

Upon successful boot the thin client will display a login screen to the user.



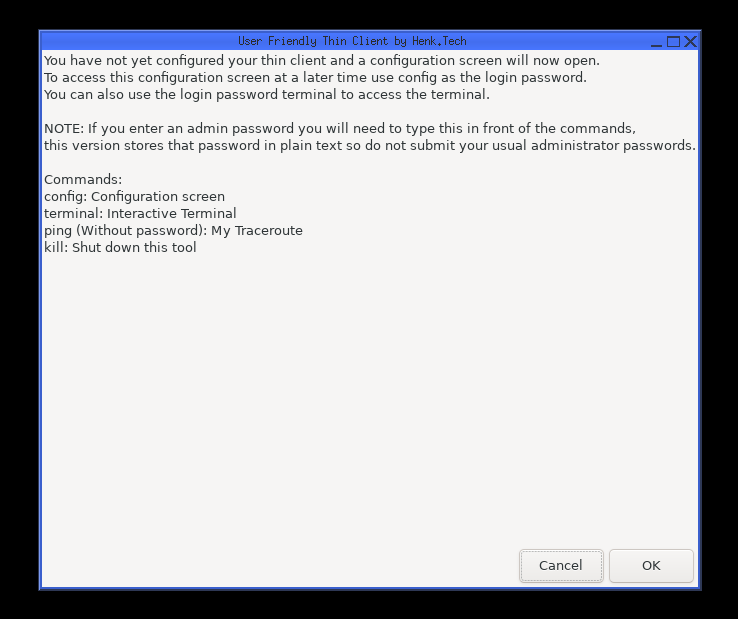
For any server related errors after logging in the user will be shown a message with appropriate troubleshooting steps.

If this login screen fails to display users can right click on the black desktop if they see a mouse for troubleshooting options (If they have not seen a bootup log and do not see the mouse check if the thin client and monitor are both turned on).



During testing the main cause of login screen failure was during the first boot when the machines rename themselves. This can be fixed by using the restart option. Subsequent bootups do not have this issue as the device is already renamed.

If the following screen is shown instead of the login screen the thin client does not contain a valid configuration and can be configured in the next screen. If a user has filled in incorrect configuration details including a wrong admin password it is recommended to reinstall the device.



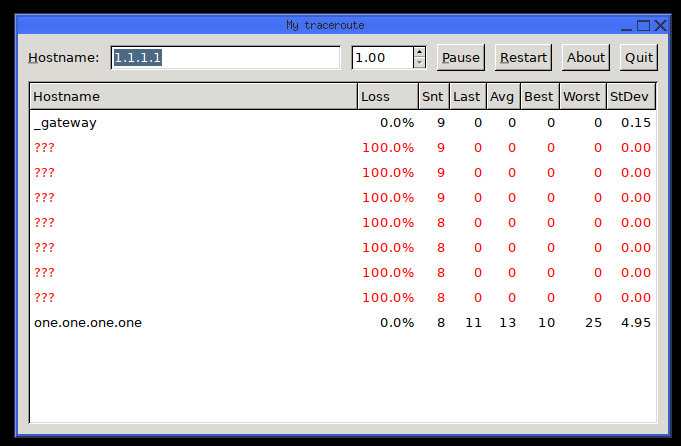
# Diagnosing connectivity issues



If users experience connectivity issues the ping command can be used to find out where the problem is. Ask if the user can type the word ping as the password.

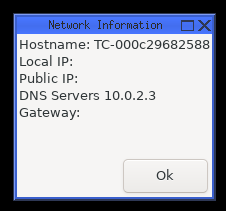
If nothing happens after the ping command and the login dialog is immediately shown again the device did not connect to the network. For physical connections check the network cable. For wireless connections ask the user to restart the device, if this does not work check if the wireless access points in the area are functional. If this is a new thin client it is possible that it was incorrectly installed, it is currently not possible to apply wifi information remotely as a suitable configuration must be placed on the boot partition. For security reasons running machine have no access to this location.

If the device is successfully connected you will see a screen that contains the connectivity information. Ask the user to send a photo.



Here you can see at which point the connection fails or has loss, for loss to count all hostnames below the first one showing loss should have similar loss. This example had no loss because the last hostname is loss free. Keep in mind that the default location is the servers address without the RD gateway and this is expected to fail if a gatewaay is used. Users are able to ping any address so you can make them change the hostname to the hostname of the gateway.

If you wish to obtain the current IP-address from the thin client ask the user to type the word ip as the password.



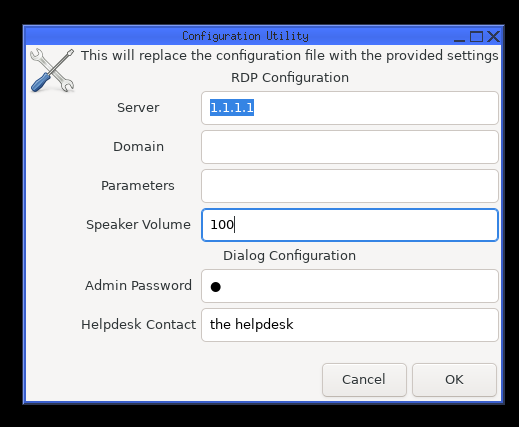
# On-SITE sERVICING

To use some commands on-site you will need to put the admin password and command in the password dialog. For example if your password is p and you wish to change the RDP server you use pconfig as the login password.

The admin password can be found at : *[Location of the password within your company (If you see this please update this documentation)]*

## Configuration

To access the configuration screen use config as the password prefixed by the admin password.



In this screen we can change all the settings related to remote desktop.  
If the domain is set correctly users do not have to type a domain to login.

Speaker volume determines the maximum/default volume of the system, inside remote desktop the slider will not change. On some devices 100 can be to quiet, going over 100 is possible but increase this in small steps.

For a full list of parameters type xfreerdp in the terminal or look up the xfreerdp manual online. Here are some useful ones:

**/kbd** , set the keyboard layout inside the RDP session (See [FreeRDP-Manuals/User/FreeRDP-User-Manual.markdown at master · awakecoding/FreeRDP-Manuals · GitHub](https://github.com/awakecoding/FreeRDP-Manuals/blob/master/User/FreeRDP-User-Manual.markdown#keyboard-layouts))

**-drives** , disable passing through usb drives / cd’s

**/network**: this can be set to modem, broadband, broadband-low, broadband-high, wan or lan. If not specified the device will automatically try to pick the best mode. Use this setting if the automatic mode is unreliable.

**/g** Gateway Hostname

**/gu** *[<domain>\]<user> or <user>[@<domain>]* Gateway username

**/gp** Gateway password

**/gd** Gateway domain

**/load-balance-info** specify which thing in your connection broker to connect to

**/usb:auto** redirect usb devices

**/scale:** this can be set to 140 or 180 to increase the size of the objects in the remote session.

**/printer** without arguments will automatically detect and redirect all printers using a generic driver. Inside the session you can see by which name the printer was forwarded and then if desired configure it manually with  
 /printer:"Printer name","Driver name"

**/microphone:format:1** enable microphone passthrough in high fidelity with the lowest latency at the expense of bandwidth (2mbit). If you’d like a less bandwith intense mode use just /microphone, however that mode is known for microphone latency.

## Terminal access

If you need access to the terminal use terminal as the password prefixed by the admin password.

Inside the terminal you can use nano session.log to see a detailed log of the last session. This also contains the raw errors in case an unknown error happened that did not get shown to the user.

(Automatic) updates can be installed with auto-maintenance (Do not deploy updates without approval ).

Set-hostname allows you to manually define the hostname, for this to remain intact the dynamic\_hostname file must be deleted.