Installazione

In tutti i computer/server, MASTER and SLAVE(S), apri un terminale ed esgui:

`sudo apt-get install apcupsd`

Configurazioni nel MASTER

1 - Edita il file diconfigurazione: Prima fai una copia del originale:

`sudo cp /etc/apcupsd/apcupsd.conf /etc/apcupsd/apcupsd.conf.bak`

Poi

`sudo nano /etc/apcupsd/apcupsd.conf`

Trova e modifica: UPSCABLE, UPSTYPE, DEVICE, POLLTIME, BATTERYLEVEL e MINUTES

In genere le opzioni come sotto indicati dovrebbero bastare

```
## apcupsd.conf v1.1 ##
#
#  for apcupsd release 3.14.12 (29 March 2014) - debian
#
# "apcupsd" POSIX config file

#
# ========= General configuration parameters ============
#
...
UPSCABLE usb
...
UPSTYPE usb
...
#DEVICE /dev/ttyS0

# POLLTIME <int>
#   Interval (in seconds) at which apcupsd polls the UPS for status. This
#   setting applies both to directly-attached UPSes (UPSTYPE apcsmart, usb,
#   dumb) and networked UPSes (UPSTYPE net, snmp). Lowering this setting
#   will improve apcupsd's responsiveness to certain events at the cost of
#   higher CPU utilization. The default of 60 is appropriate for most
#   situations.
#POLLTIME 60

#
# ======== Configuration parameters used during power failures ==========
#

# Note: BATTERYLEVEL, MINUTES, and TIMEOUT work in conjunction, so
# the first that occurs will cause the initation of a shutdown.
...
# If during a power failure, the remaining battery percentage
# (as reported by the UPS) is below or equal to BATTERYLEVEL,
# apcupsd will initiate a system shutdown.
BATTERYLEVEL 30
...
# If during a power failure, the remaining runtime in minutes
# (as calculated internally by the UPS) is below or equal to MINUTES,
# apcupsd, will initiate a system shutdown.
MINUTES 10

#
# ==== Configuration statements for Network Information Server ====
#

# NETSERVER [ on | off ] on enables, off disables the network
#  information server.
...
NETSERVER on
```

```
# NISIP <dotted notation ip address>
...
NISIP 0.0.0.0
```

2 - Editare etc/apcupsd/hosts.conf

Questo file contiene i computer o server protetti dal UPS. Nel nostro caso

```
# Network UPS Tools - hosts.conf
#
# This file does double duty - it lists the systems that multimon will
# monitor, and also specifies the systems that upsstats is allowed to
# watch.  It keeps people from feeding random addresses to upsstats,
# among other things.  upsimage also uses this file to know who it
# may speak to. upsfstats too.
#
# Usage: list systems running upsd that you want to monitor
#
# MONITOR <address> "<host description>"

MONITOR 127.0.0.1 "localhost"
MONITOR 10.17.61.87 "Hansel Proxmox"
```