



Installazione

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

```
sudo apt-get install apcupsd
```

Configurazioni nel MASTER

1 - Edita il file di configurazione: 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 initiation 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 50
...
# 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 15

# If during a power failure, the UPS has run on batteries for TIMEOUT
# many seconds or longer, apcupsd will initiate a system shutdown.
# A value of 0 disables this timer.
#
# Note, if you have a Smart UPS, you will most likely want to disable
# this timer by setting it to zero. That way, you UPS will continue
# on batteries until either the % charge remaining drops to or below BATTERYLEVEL,
# or the remaining battery runtime drops to or below MINUTES. Of course,
```



```
# if you are testing, setting this to 60 causes a quick system shutdown
# if you pull the power plug.
# If you have an older dumb UPS, you will want to set this to less than
# the time you know you can run on batteries.
TIMEOUT 280

#
# ==== 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"
```

3 - Editare /etc/default/apcupsd

```
sudo nano /etc/default/apcupsd
```

impostare:

```
...
ISCONFIGURED=yes
...
```

4 - Puoi riavviare il servizio apcupsd

```
sudo systemctl restart apcupsd.service
```

Configurazioni nel SLAVE

1 - Editare il file di configurazione Prima fare un backup:

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

Poi

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

Trova e edita:UPSCABLE, UPSTYPE, DEVICE, POLLTIME, BATTERYLEVEL e MINUTES In molti casi le configurazioni in seguito possono bastare.

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



```
# ===== General configuration parameters =====
#
...
UPSCABLE ether
...
UPSTYPE net
...
# set the MASTER COMPUTER IP (10.17.61.21 nel caso nostro)
# The default port for apcupsd is 3551
DEVICE 10.17.61.21:3551

# 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 10
...

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

# Note: BATTERYLEVEL, MINUTES, and TIMEOUT work in conjunction, so
# the first that occurs will cause the initiation 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 50
...
# 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

# If during a power failure, the UPS has run on batteries for TIMEOUT
# many seconds or longer, apcupsd will initiate a system shutdown.
# A value of 0 disables this timer.
#
# Note, if you have a Smart UPS, you will most likely want to disable
# this timer by setting it to zero. That way, you UPS will continue
# on batteries until either the % charge remaining drops to or below BATTERYLEVEL,
# or the remaining battery runtime drops to or below MINUTES. Of course,
# if you are testing, setting this to 60 causes a quick system shutdown
# if you pull the power plug.
# If you have an older dumb UPS, you will want to set this to less than
# the time you know you can run on batteries.
TIMEOUT 180

#
# ==== 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/default/apcupsd

```
sudo nano /etc/default/apcupsd
```

imposta:

```
...  
ISCONFIGURED=yes  
...
```

3 - In fine riavviare apcupsd

```
sudo systemctl restart apcupsd.service
```

ATTENZIONE: Fare caso al valore *BATTERYLEVEL* e *MINUTES*, così in caso di mancanza corrente i *SLAVE* si spengano prima del *MASTER*.

Per vedere apcupsd logs:

```
tail /var/log/apcupsd.events
```

Per visualizzare le informazioni del UPS:

```
apcaccess
```

```
root@gamora:~# apcaccess  
APC      : 001,027,0660  
DATE     : 2019-02-07 17:14:27 +0100  
HOSTNAME : gamora  
VERSION  : 3.14.14 (31 May 2016) debian  
UPSNAME  : gamora  
CABLE    : USB Cable  
DRIVER   : USB UPS Driver  
UPSMODE  : Stand Alone  
STARTTIME: 2019-02-07 15:54:45 +0100  
MODEL    : Smart-UPS 1500  
STATUS   : ONLINE  
BCHARGE  : 100.0 Percent  
TIMELEFT : 25.0 Minutes  
MBATTCHG : 50 Percent  
MINTIMEL : 15 Minutes  
MAXTIME  : 0 Seconds  
ALARMDEL : 30 Seconds  
BATTV    : 27.4 Volts  
NUMXFERS : 0  
TONBATT  : 0 Seconds  
CUMONBATT: 0 Seconds  
XOFFBATT : N/A  
STATFLAG : 0x05000008  
MANDATE  : 2011-09-24  
SERIALNO : AS1139122349  
NOMBATTV : 24.0 Volts  
FIRMWARE : COM 02.1 / UPS.05.I  
END APC  : 2019-02-07 17:14:39 +0100
```