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, TIMEOUT, 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 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 remaing 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, TIMEOUT, 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 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 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 remaing 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,MINUTES e TIMEOUT, 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
```