

## envconfig(8)

### NAME

envconfig – Configures the Environmental Monitoring daemon

### SYNOPSIS

```
/usr/sbin/envconfig -c var=value
```

```
/usr/sbin/envconfig start | stop
```

```
/usr/sbin/envconfig -q
```

### OPTIONS

Environmental Monitoring provides a means of detecting system threshold conditions, that if exceeded, could result in a loss of data or damage to the system itself. To detect and notify users of critical conditions, the `envmond` daemon is used. This utility, `envconfig`, is used to customize the `envmond` daemon. This section describes the `envconfig` options you can use to configure the daemon.

`-c var=value`

Sets the variables that specify how the system environment is monitored. These variables are stored in the `/etc/rc.config` file and are read by the `envmond` daemon at system start-up. If a variable is not set, the default value of that variable is assumed.

`ENVMON_CONFIGURED`

Specifies the state of Environmental Monitoring. If this variable is set to zero (0), the Environmental Monitoring package is not started during the system boot. If this variable is set to 1, and Environmental Monitoring is supported by that platform, it is started during the system boot. The default value is zero (0).

`ENVMON_GRACE_PERIOD`

Specifies the time (in minutes) that can elapse between the detection of a high temperature condition and the shutdown of the system. The default value is 15 minutes.

`ENVMON_HIGH_THRESH`

Specifies the threshold level that can be encountered before the `envmond` daemon broadcasts a warning and suggested action.

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The `-c` option with this value does not apply to computer systems that feature multiple sensors for environmental monitoring (and that use the `hwmgr` utility to set and evaluate sensors and to apply actions). Instead, use the `hwmgr` utility with its `-set` option to set the `warning_threshold` and `fault_threshold` sensor attributes accordingly.

### ENVMON\_MONITOR\_PERIOD

Specifies the frequency (in seconds) between queries of the system sensors by the `envmond` daemon. The default value is 60 seconds.

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#### Note

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Attempts to query all or most of the sensors in a computer system that feature multiple sensors for environmental monitoring (and that use the `hwmgr` utility to set and evaluate sensors and to apply actions) may result in performance problems if insufficient time is given between queries. The time required is based on the number of sensors present in your machine. Use the following command to determine the actual number of sensors in one of these computer systems:

```
# /usr/sbin/hwmgr -view hier | /bin/grep sensor | /bin/wc -l
```

A good rule of thumb to determine the value for the `ENVMON_MONITOR_PERIOD` value is one minute for each sixty sensors (or any remainder under sixty). For example, if your computer system has ninety sensors, the division of  $90/60$  yields 1.5 minutes, which you round up to two minutes. The `ENVMON_MONITOR_PERIOD` is given in seconds, so multiply two minutes by 60 for the final result of 120 seconds.

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### ENVMON\_USER\_SCRIPT

Specifies the path of a user-defined script that you want the `envmond` daemon to execute when a high threshold level is encountered. The `envmond` daemon continues to check the environment after the script has executed and proceeds as needed should the high threshold levels persist.

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If you set this variable, the envmond daemon directs output from the script to `/dev/console`. Output is not displayed on standard output or written to a file as this is not the behavior of the daemon. To display on standard output, explicitly specify the `logger` command within the user defined script.

The `-c` option with this value does not apply to computer systems that feature multiple sensors for environmental monitoring (and that use the `hwmon` utility to set and evaluate sensors and to apply actions). Instead, use the `hwmon` utility with its `-set` option to set the `warning_action` and `fault_action` sensor attributes for the appropriate actions.

### ENVMON\_SHUTDOWN\_SCRIPT

Specifies the path of a user-defined script that you want the envmond daemon to execute when a shutdown condition is encountered. The envmond daemon executes this script instead of `/sbin/shutdown`. You must execute `/sbin/shutdown` within your configured `ENVMON_SHUTDOWN_SCRIPT` to shut down the system. If you do not specify anything for `ENVMON_SHUTDOWN_SCRIPT`, envmond runs `/sbin/shutdown` by default when a shutdown condition is encountered.

If you set this variable, the envmond daemon directs output from the script to `/dev/console`. Output is not displayed on standard output or written to a file as this is not the behavior of the daemon. To display on standard output, explicitly specify the `logger` command within the user defined script.

The `-c` option with this value does not apply to computer systems that feature multiple sensors for environmental monitoring (and that use the `hwmon` utility to set and evaluate sensors and to apply actions). Instead, use the `hwmon` utility with its `-set` option to set the `warning_action` and `fault_action` sensor attributes for the appropriate actions.

start | stop

Turns the envmond daemon on or off after system start-up.

-q

Displays the values of `ENVMON_CONFIGURED`, `ENVMON_GRACE_PERIOD`, `ENVMON_HIGH_THRESH`, `ENVMON_MONITOR_PERIOD`,

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ENVMON\_USER\_SCRIPT, and ENVMON\_SHUTDOWN\_SCRIPT as specified in the `/etc/rc.config` file. If a specified entry is not found, the environmental variable is not displayed.

## DESCRIPTION

The `envconfig` utility is used to customize the `envmond` daemon. You must have root privileges to use this utility. Using this utility, you can:

- Specify whether or not Environmental Monitoring is turned on or off at system start-up.
- Specify how much time can elapse between the `envmond` daemon encountering a critical condition and the daemon initiating an orderly shutdown of the system.
- Specify how frequently the `envmond` daemon queries the system for information.
- Start and stop the `envmond` after Environmental Monitoring has been turned on at system start-up.
- Display the settings of the environment variables as specified in the `/etc/rc.config` file.

Note that the feature that you want to monitor must be supported on a given platform. For example, some computer systems support reporting of power supply and fan status, the current system temperature, and the maximum allowed system temperature.

## EXAMPLES

The following procedure describes how you test for and start the environmental monitoring subsystem

1. In multiuser mode, check the status of the environmental monitoring subsystem as follows:

```
# /usr/sbin/envconfig -q
ENVMON_CONFIGURED = 0
ENVMON_GRACE_PERIOD = 5
ENVMON_MONITOR_PERIOD = 1
ENVMON_HIGH_THRESH =
ENVMON_USER_SCRIPT =
ENVMON_SHUTDOWN_SCRIPT =
```

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2. If the value of ENVMON\_CONFIGURED is 0, configure the envmond daemon and reboot the system using either of the following methods:

- At the command prompt, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/envconfig -c ENVMON_CONFIGURED=1
```

- Use the rcmgr command as follows:

```
# rcmgr set ENVMON_CONFIGURED 1
```

This command will enable the envmond daemon and export the variable, creating the following two lines in the `/etc/rc.config` file:

```
ENVMON_CONFIGURED="1"  
export ENVMON_CONFIGURED
```

You can use the `/usr/sbin/envconfig` command to view the system environment at any time. The envmond daemon will print warning messages in the event of a power supply failure, abnormality, or high temperatures. Error logs are logged in `/var/adm/syslog.dated/current/daemon.log`.

In the following example, the system shuts down in 10 minutes if the temperature does not fall below the critical threshold.

```
/usr/sbin/envconfig -c ENVMON_GRACE_PERIOD=10
```

## FILES

`/etc/rc.config*`

Databases that contains the values of the environment monitoring variables. Note that you must use the `rcmgr` command to update the `rc.config*` files, particularly on clustered systems.

## SEE ALSO

Commands: `envmond(8)`, `hwmgr(8)`, `rcmgr(8)`

Best Practice: *Environmental Monitoring using the hwmgr Utility*