

NAME

envmond – Environmental Monitoring daemon

SYNOPSIS

/usr/sbin/envmond

DESCRIPTION

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. Using the envmond daemon, thresholds levels can be checked and corrective action can ensue before any damage occurs.

The envmond daemon performs the following:

- Queries the system for exceeded threshold levels.
- Broadcasts a message to users warning of high threshold conditions or fan and power supply failure, and suggests corrective action.
- Sends a message to users when a high temperature condition has been resolved.
- Notifies all users that an orderly shutdown is to be initiated if recovery is not possible.

To enable Environmental Monitoring, the envmond daemon must be started during the system boot. Before starting Environmental Monitoring, a system check is performed. If the system hardware does not support Environmental Monitoring, the envmond daemon is not started.

You can customize, start, and stop the envmond daemon using the envconfig utility. For more information, see the envconfig reference page.

Some recent computer systems feature multiple sensors for environmental monitoring. On those systems, the hwmgr utility is used to set and read individual sensor attribute values (including thresholds) and to specify actions to undertake when these thresholds are reached.

envmond(8)

FILES

`/etc/rc.config`

A database that contains the values of the Environmental Monitoring variables.

SEE ALSO

Commands: `envconfig(8)`, `hwmgr(8)`

Best Practice: *Environmental Monitoring using the hwmgr Utility*