

envmond(8)

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 `hwmgrr` utility is used to set and read individual sensor attribute values (including thresholds) and to specify actions to undertake when these thresholds are reached.

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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*