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Introduction

Most modern motherboards are equiped with sensor(s) to measure (cpu)temperature, voltages and fanspeed. When your motherboard has a sensor most of the time you can see the readout values in one of the setup screens of the bios (not always). This is a manual to make these values visible on the desktop of Pardus. On http://www.lm-sensors.org/ there is more information.

Installing required packages

Open Package Manager and install the following package:

```
lm_sensors
gkrellm
```

Which sensors are present?

To detect which sensor is present we use the sensors-detect utility.

Open a terminal (konsole) and execute sensors-detect with administrator privileges with:

```
sudo sensors-detect
```

We now get this output:

```
....-pardus .... # sudo sensors-detect
Password:
Useless use of private variable in void context at /usr/sbin/sensors-detect line 5425.
# sensors-detect revision 5729 (2009-06-02 15:51:29 +0200)
# System: To Be Filled By O.E.M. 775Dual-VSTA

This program will help you determine which kernel modules you need
to load to use lm_sensors most effectively. It is generally safe
and recommended to accept the default answers to all questions,
unless you know what you're doing.

Some south bridges, CPUs or memory controllers contain embedded sensors.
Do you want to scan for them? This is totally safe. (YES/no):
```

We get a number of these questions and answer them with [Enter] (=YES) until we reach the end with something like this:

```
.
.
Next adapter: NVIDIA i2c adapter  (i2c-2)
Do you want to scan it? (YES/no/selectively):
Client found at address 0x50
```

```
Probing for `Analog Devices ADM1033'...                    No
Probing for `Analog Devices ADM1034'...                    No
Probing for `SPD EEPROM'...                                No
Probing for `EDID EEPROM'...                               Yes
    (confidence 8, not a hardware monitoring chip)

Next adapter: NVIDIA i2c adapter  (i2c-3)
Do you want to scan it? (YES/no/selectively):

Now follows a summary of the probes I have just done.
Just press ENTER to continue:

Driver `w83627hf':
  * ISA bus, address 0x290
    Chip `Winbond W83697HF/F/HG Super IO Sensors' (confidence: 9)

Loading Modules
  * w83627hf
Do you want to load these modules on startup (YES/no):
Unloading i2c-dev... OK

....-pardus .... #
```

This shows (IN THIS EXAMPLE) that the chip `Winbond W83697HF' is present and that kernel module "http://en.pardus-wiki.orgw83627hf"http://en.pardus-wiki.org is needed to read this sensor.

Check auto-load of kernel module

Check for the presents of the above found sensor (w83627hf in this example) in the file /etc/modules.autoload.d/kernel-2.6 with

```
more /etc/modules.autoload.d/kernel-2.6
```

Result:

```
....-pardus .... # more /etc/modules.autoload.d/kernel-2.6
# /etc/modules.autoload.d/kernel-2.6:  kernel modules to load when system boots.
#
# Note that this file is for 2.6 kernels.
#
# Add the names of modules that you'd like to load when the system
# starts into this file, one per line.  Comments begin with # and
# are ignored.  Read man modules.autoload for additional details.

# For example:
# 3c59x
vboxdrv
paviautopatch
w83627hf
....-pardus .... #
```

Close the terminal and **restart** your computer to load kernel module and lm_sensors.

Configuration of GKrellM

Start Pardus -> Programs -> System -> GKrellM

You can configure your monitors by right clicking on the top frame or on the various monitors of GKrellM

or by hitting the F1 key with the mouse in the GKrellM window.

You can drag the GKrellM window to any position on your display.

In Builtins -> Sensors you can configure the display of your sensors.

(General configuration tip for GKrellM: General>Properties put a mark at 'Set sticky state' and 'Do not include on task bar')