MayaUPS

OPERATIONS GUIDE | EN-CA

Monitoring, Alerts and Controlled Shutdown

How to watch your fleet, route the alarms and prove the response before you rely on it

Daily fleet view	Useful notifications	Test before action
Check device state, alarms, runtime, batteries and recent communication from one browser tab.	Related alarms arrive grouped by site, unresolved events escalate, and you hear when things recover.	Prove the trigger and the sequence without causing an outage, then enable the automatic response.

MayaUPS brings monitoring, alarm handling, maintenance information and controlled shutdown testing into one operating workflow. This guide explains how those functions fit together. It is intended to help a customer assess the product and prepare a site-specific operating procedure.

For: UPS operators, system administrators, facility managers and service teams responsible for alarm response and protected host shutdown.

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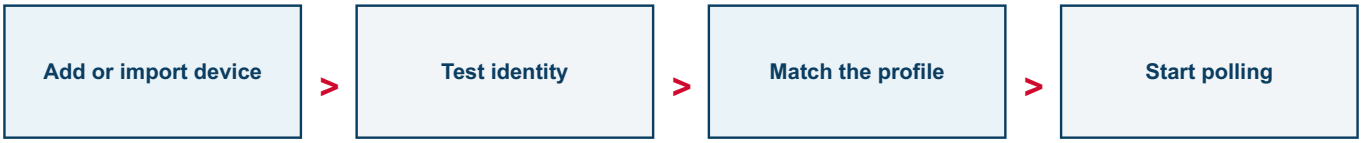
Bring a device into monitoring

Each device should enter service through an identity and communication check. This confirms that MayaUPS is reading the intended equipment and shows which measurements, alarms and controls the exact model exposes.

Devices can be entered individually or imported in bulk. Discovery and profile matching assist the work, but the operator remains responsible for confirming the address, site, device identity and notification ownership.

Onboarding sequence



Start with read-only monitoring. Record the device model, management card and firmware when they affect available data or controls.

What operators review

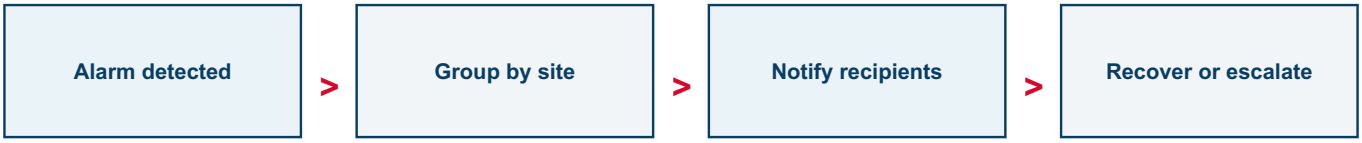
Operating area	Review focus
Live condition	Reachability, operating mode, load, input and output, runtime, battery state and active alarms where available.
Historical behaviour	Recent events and trends that help distinguish a recurring condition from an isolated alarm.
Fault information	Standard alarms plus supported manufacturer fault text that can shorten the path to a useful service call.
Related equipment	Supported power distribution units, transfer switches and environmental sensors associated with the same site.
Data quality	Stale values, polling failures or changed device identity that require a communication or configuration check.

From alarm to recovery

Notification rules should reflect who owns the response, not simply who can receive email. MayaUPS can group related events by site, route them to assigned recipients, escalate an unresolved condition and send a return-to-normal message when the device recovers.

Delay and grouping controls reduce repeated messages during a changing event. Recipients, escalation timing and after-hours ownership should be tested with representative alarms before the workflow is relied upon.

Notification lifecycle



A recurring digest can support routine review, while urgent event rules remain focused on conditions that need a timely response.

Battery and maintenance planning

UPS telemetry does not replace battery inspection or testing, but it can keep dates, trends and upcoming work visible between service visits. MayaUPS combines device data with maintenance records so that replacement planning is based on more than a low-battery alarm.

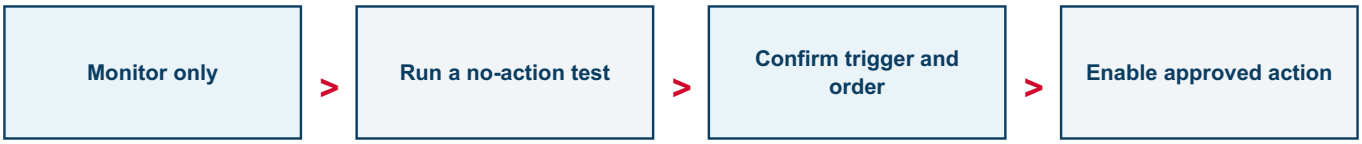
Record or signal	How it supports planning
Installation date	Establishes battery age and supports replacement forecasting across the fleet.
Expected service life	Provides a planning horizon that can be adjusted for the battery, application and environment.
Next maintenance date	Keeps inspection and service work visible before it becomes overdue.
Runtime and temperature	Adds operating context when the supported UPS exposes these values.
Advance alarms	Provides notice before forecast dates or scheduled maintenance points are reached.

Commission controlled shutdown

Shutdown is introduced in stages. First, MayaUPS observes the selected conditions without sending a command. Next, a no-action test records whether the intended trigger, delay and device order would have been used. Automatic action is enabled only after the result is reviewed and the affected systems are ready.

A commissioned response can use a configured SNMP-SET operation for supported equipment or an authenticated host agent for supported Windows and Linux systems. Device controls and host actions must be verified against the exact site design.

Safe commissioning sequence



Repeat the no-action test after material changes to equipment, credentials, network paths, protected hosts or shutdown policy.

Do not enable an automatic control action solely because a device can accept it. Confirm the trigger, delay, dependency order, authentication, recovery behaviour and operating authority for that site.

Operating checks

- Daily: review unreachable devices, active alarms, low runtime, stale data and unresolved notifications.
- After a device change: confirm identity, available measurements, alarm mapping and assigned site.
- After a recipient change: send a representative test and confirm escalation and recovery messages.
- Before enabling shutdown: complete and review a no-action test for the final trigger and sequence.
- Periodically: review battery dates, overdue maintenance, backup status, storage capacity and account access.
- After a material system change: repeat communication, notification and shutdown tests.

Continue online

Documentation centre

Controlled shutdown without the guesswork

UPS battery replacement planning

This guide is a product explanation, not a site method of procedure. The customer remains responsible for the final operating, change-control and shutdown procedure.