

slowpeek/hddtemp: smartctl-based replacement for hddtemp · GitHub

 github.com/slowpeek/hddtemp

slowpeek

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Motivation

The original hddtemp is not maintained far too long. Due to that it was removed from the official repositories of Ubuntu (since 22.04) and Debian (since 12). This tool can be used instead to print the temps:

```
> sudo hddtemp -lt
/dev/sda      WDC WD10EFRX-68FYTN0      28
/dev/nvme0    Samsung SSD 950 PRO 256GB  40
```

Requirements

- **smartctl** from **smartmontools** package
 - NVMe support: **smartctl** v6.5 (*Ubuntu 16.10, Debian 8 (backports)*) or higher

Usage

```
hddtemp-lt [options] [disk1 ..]
```

Without any disk arguments, show temperature for all sd and nvme disks.

Options

-h, --help

Show usage

-q

Suppress warnings

-V, --version

Show version

--classic

Replicate output format of the original hddtemp

--classic-tcp

Replicate TCP daemon output format of the original hddtemp

--hint path

Provide a file containing **smartctl --scan-open** output as a hint for device types (**-d** option value for **smartctl**)

-n, --numeric

Print only the temperature, unitless

-u, --units C|F

Use Celsius (default) or Fahrenheit scale

Sometimes you could see **NA** (*Not Available*) printed instead of info about some disk. It could mean the disk is in standby/sleep OR **smartctl** has failed to auto-detect the connection type. In the latter case, first scan your devices (it is important to use **--scan-open**, not just **--scan**):

```
sudo smartctl --scan-open | tee smart-scan.txt
```

Next, feed it to the `--hint` option:

```
sudo hddtemp-lt --hint smart-scan.txt
```

Notice: It is important to keep the hint file in sync with connected disks.

It is possible for `sudo smartctl --scan-open` to print nothing about your disk. It happens with devices not yet listed in some database `smartctl` uses. For example, as of Q3 2024, `smartctl` in a fully upgraded Ubuntu 22.04 system does not recognize a Ugreen USB disk enclosure `0bda:9201`. In the case, you should craft a makeshift hint. If it is a generic USB disk enclosure, this would be it for a fictional `/dev/sdX`:

```
/dev/sdX -d sat
```

By default, output is aligned into columns. Device models can contain spaces like *WDC WD10EFRX-68FYTN0* or *Samsung SSD 950 PRO 256GB* so fields are separated by at least two spaces.

When `--classic` is applied:

- output is not aligned, fields are separated by a colon followed by a space
- scale marker is added

Sample *classic* output:

```
> sudo hddtemp-lt --classic
/dev/sda: WDC WD10EFRX-68FYTN0: 28°C
/dev/nvme0: Samsung SSD 950 PRO 256GB: 40°C
```

When `--classic-tcp` is applied:

- output is not aligned, fields are pipe separated
- there are no newlines
- units marker is a separate field

Sample *classic-tcp* output:

```
> sudo hddtemp-lt --classic-tcp
|/dev/sda|WDC WD10EFRX-68FYTN0|28|C||/dev/nvme0|Samsung SSD 950 PRO 256GB|40|C|
```

Under [systemd/](#) you can find basic systemd unit files to run a hddtemp-compatible tcp server on port `7634`.

Notice: `hddtemp-lt@.service` assumes the tool is installed into `/opt/hddtemp`.

Installation

Fetch the archive either from releases or from the development branch, extract it and put `hddtemp-lt` under `/usr/local/bin/`. In case you downloaded the script alone from github by a raw link, be sure to manually make it executable.

How to provide smartctl output samples

No serial numbers, no time:

```
sudo smartctl -q noserial -i -A -l scttempsts /dev/sda | grep -v 'Local Time is'
```