Cobbler Documentation

Release 3.3.4

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CONTENTS

Cobbler is a provisioning (installation) and update server. It supports deployments via PXE (network booting), virtualization (Xen, QEMU/KVM, or VMware), and re-installs of existing Linux systems. The latter two features are enabled by usage of 'Koan' on the remote system. Update server features include yum mirroring and integration of those mirrors with automated installation files. Cobbler has a command line interface, WebUI, and extensive Python and XML-RPC APIs for integration with external scripts and applications.

If you want to explore tools or scripts which are using Cobbler please use the GitHub Topic: https://github.com/topics/cobbler

Here you should find a comprehensive overview about the usage of Cobbler.

QUICKSTART

Cobbler can be a somewhat complex system to get started with, due to the wide variety of technologies it is designed to manage, but it does support a great deal of functionality immediately after installation with little to no customization needed. Before getting started with Cobbler, you should have a good working knowledge of PXE as well as the automated installation methodology of your chosen distribution(s).

We will assume you have successfully installed Cobbler, please refer to the *Installation Guide* for instructions for your specific operating system. Finally, this part guide will focus only on the CLI application.

1.1 Preparing your OS

1.1.1 SELinux

Before getting started with Cobbler, it may be convenient to either disable SELinux or set it to "permissive" mode, especially if you are unfamiliar with SELinux troubleshooting or modifying SELinux policy. Cobbler constantly evolves to assist in managing new system technologies, and the policy that ships with your OS can sometimes lag behind the feature-set we provide, resulting in AVC denials that break Cobbler's functionality.

1.1.2 Firewall

TBD

1.2 Changing settings

Before starting the *cobblerd* service, there are a few things you should modify.

Settings are stored in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml`. This file is a YAML formatted data file, so be sure to take care when editing this file as an incorrectly formatted file will prevent *cobblerd* from running.

1.2.1 Default encrypted password

This setting controls the root password that is set for new systems during the handsoff installation.

```
default_password_crypted: "$1$bfI7WLZz$PxXetL97LkScqJFxnW7KS1"
```

You should modify this by running the following command and inserting the output into the above string (be sure to save the quote marks):

```
$ openssl passwd -1
```

1.2.2 Server and next_server

The `server` option sets the IP that will be used for the address of the Cobbler server. **DO NOT** use 0.0.0.0, as it is not the listening address. This should be set to the IP you want hosts that are being built to contact the Cobbler server on for such protocols as HTTP and TFTP.

```
server: 127.0.0.1
```

The `next_server` option is used for DHCP/PXE as the IP of the TFTP server from which network boot files are downloaded. Usually, this will be the same IP as the server setting.

```
next_server: 127.0.0.1
```

1.3 DHCP management and DHCP server template

In order to PXE boot, you need a DHCP server to hand out addresses and direct the booting system to the TFTP server where it can download the network boot files. Cobbler can manage this for you, via the `manage_dhcp` setting:

```
manage_dhcp: 0
```

Change that setting to 1 so Cobbler will generate the `dhcpd.conf` file based on the `dhcp.template` that is included with Cobbler. This template will most likely need to be modified as well, based on your network settings:

```
$ vi /etc/cobbler/dhcp.template
```

For most uses, you'll only need to modify this block:

```
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    option routers              192.168.1.1;
    option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.210,192.168.1.211;
    option subnet-mask          255.255.255.0;
    filename                    "/pxelinux.0";
    default-lease-time          21600;
    max-lease-time              43200;
    next-server                 $next_server_v4;
}
```

No matter what, make sure you do not modify the `next-server $next_server_v4;` line, as that is how the next server setting is pulled into the configuration. This file is a cheetah template, so be sure not to modify anything starting after this line:

```
#for dhcp_tag in $dhcp_tags.keys():
```

Completely going through the `dhcpd.conf` configuration syntax is beyond the scope of this document, but for more information see the man page for more details:

```
$ man dhcpd.conf
```

1.4 Notes on files and directories

Cobbler makes heavy use of the `/var` directory. The `/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror` directory is where all of the distribution and repository files are copied, so you will need 5-10GB of free space per distribution you wish to import.

If you have installed Cobbler onto a system that has very little free space in the partition containing `/var`, please read the *Relocating your installation* section of the Installation Guide to learn how you can relocate your installation properly.

1.5 Starting and enabling the Cobbler service

Once you have updated your settings, you're ready to start the service:

```
$ systemctl start cobblerd.service
$ systemctl enable cobblerd.service
$ systemctl status cobblerd.service
```

If everything has gone well, you should see output from the status command like this:

```
cobblerd.service - Cobbler Helper Daemon
    Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/cobblerd.service; enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Sun, 17 Jun 2012 13:01:28 -0500; 1min 44s ago
   Main PID: 1234 (cobblerd)
     CGroup: name=systemd:/system/cobblerd.service
             └ 1234 /usr/bin/python /usr/bin/cobblerd -F
```

1.6 Checking for problems and your first sync

Now that the *cobblerd* service is up and running, it's time to check for problems. Cobbler's check command will make some suggestions, but it is important to remember that these are mainly only suggestions and probably aren't critical for basic functionality. If you are running iptables or SELinux, it is important to review any messages concerning those that check may report.

```
$ cobbler check
The following are potential configuration items that you may want to fix:

1. ....
2. ....
```

Restart *cobblerd* and then run `cobbler sync` to apply changes.

If you decide to follow any of the suggestions, such as installing extra packages, making configuration changes, etc., be sure to restart the *cobblerd* service as it suggests so the changes are applied.

Once you are done reviewing the output of `cobbler check`, it is time to synchronize things for the first time. This is not critical, but a failure to properly sync at this point can reveal a configuration problem.

```
$ cobbler sync
task started: 2012-06-24_224243_sync
task started (id=Sync, time=Sun Jun 24 22:42:43 2012)
running pre-sync triggers
...
rendering DHCP files
generating /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
```

(continues on next page)

```
cleaning link caches
running: find /var/lib/tftpboot/images/.link_cache -maxdepth 1 -type f -links 1 -exec␣
→rm -f '{}' ';'
received on stdout:
received on stderr:
running post-sync triggers
running python triggers from /var/lib/cobbler/triggers/sync/post/*
running python trigger cobbler.modules.sync_post_restart_services
running: dhcpd -t -q
received on stdout:
received on stderr:
running: service dhcpd restart
received on stdout:
received on stderr:
running shell triggers from /var/lib/cobbler/triggers/sync/post/*
running python triggers from /var/lib/cobbler/triggers/change/*
running python trigger cobbler.modules.scm_track
running shell triggers from /var/lib/cobbler/triggers/change/*
*** TASK COMPLETE ***
```

Assuming all went well and no errors were reported, you are ready to move on to the next step.

1.7 Importing your first distribution

Cobbler automates adding distributions and profiles via the `cobbler import` command. This command can (usually) automatically detect the type and version of the distribution your importing and create (one or more) profiles with the correct settings for you.

1.7.1 Download an ISO image

In order to import a distribution, you will need a DVD ISO for your distribution.

Note: You must use a full DVD, and not a "Live CD" ISO. For this example, we'll be using the Fedora 17 x86_64 ISO.

Warning: When running Cobbler via systemd, you cannot mount the ISO to `/tmp` or a sub-folder of it because we are using the option *Private Temporary Directory*, to enhance the security of our application.

Once this file is downloaded, mount it somewhere:

```
$ mount -t iso9660 -o loop,ro /path/to/isos/Fedora-17-x86_64-DVD.iso /mnt
```

1.7.2 Run the import

You are now ready to import the distribution. The name and path arguments are the only required options for import:

```
$ cobbler import --name=fedora17 --arch=x86_64 --path=/mnt
```

The `--arch` option need not be specified, as it will normally be auto-detected. We're doing so in this example in order to prevent multiple architectures from being found.

Listing objects

If no errors were reported during the import, you can view details about the distros and profiles that were created during the import.

```
$ cobbler distro list
$ cobbler profile list
```

The import command will typically create at least one distro/profile pair, which will have the same name as shown above. In some cases (for instance when a Xen-based kernel is found), more than one distro/profile pair will be created.

Object details

The report command shows the details of objects in Cobbler:

```
$ cobbler distro report --name=fedora17-x86_64
Name                             : fedora17-x86_64
Architecture                     : x86_64
TFTP Boot Files                  : {}
Breed                            : redhat
Comment                          :
Fetchable Files                  : {}
Initrd                           : /var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/fedora17-x86_64/
→images/pxeboot/initrd.img
Kernel                           : /var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/fedora17-x86_64/
→images/pxeboot/vmlinuz
Kernel Options                   : {}
Kernel Options (Post Install)    : {}
Automatic Installation Template Metadata : {'tree': 'http://@@http_server@@/cblr/
→links/fedora17-x86_64'}
Management Classes               : []
OS Version                       : fedora17
Owners                           : ['admin']
Red Hat Management Key           : <<inherit>>
Red Hat Management Server        : <<inherit>>
Template Files                   : {}
```

As you can see above, the import command filled out quite a few fields automatically, such as the breed, OS version, and initrd/kernel file locations. The "Automatic Installation Template Metadata" field (`--autoinstall_meta` internally) is used for miscellaneous variables, and contains the critical "tree" variable. This is used in the automated installation templates to specify the URL where the installation files can be found.

Something else to note: some fields are set to <<inherit>>. This means they will use either the default setting (found in the settings file), or (in the case of profiles, sub-profiles, and systems) will use whatever is set in the parent object.

Creating a system

Now that you have a distro and profile, you can create a system. Profiles can be used to PXE boot, but most of the features in Cobbler revolve around system objects. The more information you give about a system, the more Cobbler will do automatically for you.

First, we'll create a system object based on the profile that was created during the import. When creating a system, the name and profile are the only two required fields:

```
$ cobbler system add --name=test --profile=fedora17-x86_64
$ cobbler system list
test
$ cobbler system report --name=test
Name                             : test
TFTP Boot Files                  : {}
Comment                          :
Enable gPXE?                     : 0
Fetchable Files                  : {}
Gateway                          :
Hostname                         :
Image                            :
IPv6 Autoconfiguration           : False
IPv6 Default Device              :
Kernel Options                   : {}
Kernel Options (Post Install)    : {}
Automatic Installation Template  : <<inherit>>
Automatic Installation Template Metadata: {}
Management Classes               : []
Management Parameters            : <<inherit>>
Name Servers                     : []
Name Servers Search Path         : []
Netboot Enabled                  : True
Owners                           : ['admin']
Power Management Address          :
Power Management ID              :
Power Management Password        :
Power Management Type            : ipmilanplus
Power Management Username         :
Profile                          : fedora17-x86_64
Proxy                            : <<inherit>>
Red Hat Management Key           : <<inherit>>
Red Hat Management Server        : <<inherit>>
Repos Enabled                    : False
Server Override                  : <<inherit>>
Status                           : production
Template Files                   : {}
Virt Auto Boot                   : <<inherit>>
Virt CPUs                        : <<inherit>>
Virt Disk Driver Type            : <<inherit>>
Virt File Size(GB)               : <<inherit>>
Virt Path                        : <<inherit>>
Virt RAM (MB)                    : <<inherit>>
Virt Type                        : <<inherit>>
```

The primary reason for creating a system object is network configuration. When using profiles, you're limited to DHCP interfaces, but with systems you can specify many more network configuration options.

So now we'll setup a single, simple interface in the `192.168.1/24` network:

```
$ cobbler system edit --name=test --interface=eth0 --mac=00:11:22:AA:BB:CC --ip-
↪address=192.168.1.100 --netmask=255.255.255.0 --static=1 --dns-name=test.mydomain.
↪com
```

The default gateway isn't specified per-NIC, so just add that separately (along with the hostname):

```
$ cobbler system edit --name=test --gateway=192.168.1.1 --hostname=test.mydomain.com
```

The `--hostname` field corresponds to the local system name and is returned by the `hostname` command. The `--dns-name` (which can be set per-NIC) should correspond to a DNS A-record tied to the IP of that interface. Neither are required, but it is a good practice to specify both. Some advanced features (like configuration management) rely on the `--dns-name` field for system record look-ups.

Whenever a system is edited, Cobbler executes what is known as a "lite sync", which regenerates critical files like the PXE boot file in the TFTP root directory. One thing it will **NOT** do is execute service management actions, like regenerating the `dhcpd.conf` and restarting the DHCP service. After adding a system with a static interface it is a good idea to execute a full `cobbler sync` to ensure the dhcpd.conf file is rewritten with the correct static lease and the service is bounced.

INSTALL GUIDE

Setting up and running *cobblerd* is not a easy task. Knowledge in Apache2 configuration (setting up SSL, virtual hosts, apache module and wsgi) is needed. Certificates and some server administration knowledge is required too.

Cobbler is available for installation in several different ways, through packaging systems for each distribution or directly from source.

Cobbler has both definite and optional prerequisites, based on the features you'd like to use. This section documents the definite prerequisites for both a basic installation and when building/installing from source.

2.1 Known packages by distros

This is the most convenient way and should be the default for most people. Production usage is advised only from these four sources or from source with Git Tags.

- Fedora 34 - `dnf install cobbler`
- **CentOS 8**:
    - `dnf install epel-release`
    - `dnf module enable cobbler`
    - `dnf install cobbler`
- openSUSE Tumbleweed - `zypper in cobbler`
- openSUSE Leap 15.x - `zypper in cobbler`

2.2 Prerequisites

2.2.1 Packages

Please note that installing any of the packages here via a package manager (such as dnf/yum or apt) can and will require a large number of ancilary packages, which we do not document here. The package definition should automatically pull these packages in and install them along with Cobbler, however it is always best to verify these requirements have been met prior to installing Cobbler or any of its components.

First and foremost, Cobbler requires Python. Since 3.0.0 you will need Python 3. Cobbler also requires the installation of the following packages:

- createrepo_c
- httpd / apache2
- xorriso
- mod_wsgi / libapache2-mod-wsgi
- mod_ssl / libapache2-mod-ssl

- python-cheetah
- python-netaddr
- python-librepo
- python-schema
- PyYAML / python-yaml
- rsync
- syslinux
- tftp-server / atftpd
- dnf-plugins-core

If you decide to use the LDAP authentication, please also install manually in any case:

- python3-ldap (or via PyPi: ldap)

Koan can be installed apart from Cobbler. Please visit the Koan documentation for details.

Note: Not installing all required dependencies will lead to stacktraces in your Cobbler installation.

2.2.2 Source

Note: Please be aware that on some distributions the python packages are named differently. On Debian based systems everything which is named `something-devel` is named `something-dev` there. Also please remember that the case of some packages is slightly different.

> **Warning:** Some distributions still have Python 2 available. It is your responsibility to adjust the package names to Python3.

Installation from source requires the following additional software:

- git
- make
- python3-devel (on Debian based distributions `python3-dev`)
- python3-Cheetah3
- python3-Sphinx
- python3-coverage
- openssl
- apache2-devel (and thus apache2)
- A TFTP server

2.3 Installation

Cobbler is available for installation for many Linux variants through their native packaging systems. However, the Cobbler project also provides packages for all supported distributions which is the preferred method of installation.

2.3.1 Packages

We leave packaging to downstream; this means you have to check the repositories provided by your distribution vendor. However we provide docker files for

- Fedora 34
- CentOS 8
- Debian 10 Buster
- Debian 11 Bullseye
- Debian 12 Bookworm

which will give you packages which will work better then building from source yourself.

Note: If you have a close look at our `docker` folder you may see more folders and files but they are meant for testing or other purposes. Please ignore them, this page is always aligned and up to date.

To build the packages you to need to execute the following in the root folder of the cloned repository:

- Fedora 34: `./docker/rpms/build-and-install-rpms.sh fc34 docker/rpms/Fedora_34/Fedora34.dockerfile`
- CentOS 8: `./docker/rpms/build-and-install-rpms.sh el8 docker/rpms/CentOS_8/CentOS8.dockerfile`
- Debian 10: `./docker/debs/build-and-install-debs.sh deb10 docker/debs/Debian_10/Debian10.dockerfile`
- Debian 11: `./docker/debs/build-and-install-debs.sh deb11 docker/debs/Debian_11/Debian11.dockerfile`
- Debian 12: `./docker/debs/build-and-install-debs.sh deb12 docker/debs/Debian_12/Debian12.dockerfile`

After executing the scripts you should have one folder owned by `root` which was created during the build. It is either called `rpm-build` or `deb-build`. In these directories you should find the built packages. They are obviously unsigned and thus will generate warnings in relation to that fact.

2.3.2 Packages from source

For some platforms it's also possible to build packages directly from the source tree.

2.4 RPM

```
$ make rpms
... (lots of output) ...
Wrote: /path/to/cobbler/rpm-build/cobbler-3.0.0-1.fc20.src.rpm
Wrote: /path/to/cobbler/rpm-build/cobbler-3.0.0-1.fc20.noarch.rpm
Wrote: /path/to/cobbler/rpm-build/koan-3.0.0-1.fc20.noarch.rpm
Wrote: /path/to/cobbler/rpm-build/cobbler-web-3.0.0-1.fc20.noarch.rpm
```

As you can see, an RPM is output for each component of Cobbler, as well as a source RPM. This command was run on a system running Fedora 20, hence the fc20 in the RPM name - this will be different based on the distribution you're running.

2.5 DEB

To install Cobbler from source on a Debian-Based system, the following steps need to be made (tested on Debian Buster):

```
$ a2enmod proxy
$ a2enmod proxy_http
$ a2enmod rewrite

$ ln -s /srv/tftp /var/lib/tftpboot

$ systemctl restart apache2
$ make debs
```

Change all `/var/www/cobbler` in `/etc/apache2/conf.d/cobbler.conf` to `/usr/share/cobbler/webroot/` Init script:

- add Required-Stop line
- path needs to be `/usr/local/...` or fix the install location

2.6 Multi-Build

In the repository root there is a file called `docker-compose.yml`. If you have `docker-compose` installed you may use that to build packages for multiple distros on a single run. Just execute:

```
$ docker-compose up -d
```

After some time all containers expect one should be exited and you should see two new folders owned by `root` called `rpm-build` and `deb-build`. The leftover docker container is meant to be used for testing and playing, if you don't require this playground you may just clean up with:

```
$ docker-compose down
```

2.7 Source

> **Warning:** Cobbler is not suited to be run outside of custom paths or being installed into a virtual environment. We are working hard to get there but it is not possible yet. If you try this and it works, please report to our GitHub repository and tell us what is left to support this conveniently.

2.7.1 Installation

The latest source code is available through git:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/cobbler/cobbler.git
$ cd cobbler
```

The release30 branch corresponds to the official release version for the 3.0.x series. The master branch is the development series, and always uses an odd number for the minor version (for example, 3.1.0).

When building from source, make sure you have the correct prerequisites. The Makefile uses a script called *distro_build_configs.sh* which sets the correct environment variables. Be sure to source it if you do not use the Makefile.

If all prerequisites are met, you can install Cobbler with the following command:

```
$ make install
```

This command will rewrite all configuration files on your system if you have an existing installation of Cobbler (whether it was installed via packages or from an older source tree).

To preserve your existing configuration files, snippets and automatic installation files, run this command:

```
$ make devinstall
```

To install Cobbler, finish the installation in any of both cases, use these steps:

1. Copy the systemd service file for *cobblerd* from `/etc/cobbler/cobblerd.service` to your systemd unit directory (`/etc/systemd/system`) and adjust `ExecStart` from `/usr/bin/cobblerd` to `/usr/local/bin/cobblerd`.
2. Install `apache2-mod_wsgi-python3` or the package responsible for your distro. (On Debian: `libapache2-mod-wsgi-py3`)
3. Enable the proxy module of Apache2 (`a2enmod proxy` or something similar) if not enabled.
4. Restart Apache and `cobblerd`.

Be advised that we don't copy the service file into the correct directory and that the path to the binary may be wrong depending on the location of the binary on your system. Do this manually and then you should be good to go. The same is valid for the Apache webserver config.

2.7.2 Uninstallation

1. Stop the `cobblerd` and `apache2` daemon
2. Remove Cobbler related files from the following paths:
   1. `/usr/lib/python3.x/site-packages/cobbler/`
   2. `/etc/apache2/`
   3. `/etc/cobbler/`
   4. `/etc/systemd/system/`

5. `/usr/local/bin/`

6. `/var/lib/cobbler/`

7. `/var/log/cobbler/`

3. Do a `systemctl daemon-reload`.

2.8 Relocating your installation

Often folks don't have a very large `/var` partition, which is what Cobbler uses by default for mirroring install trees and the like.

You'll notice you can reconfigure the webdir location just by going into `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml`, but it's not the best way to do things – especially as the packaging process does include some files and directories in the stock path. This means that, for upgrades and the like, you'll be breaking things somewhat. Rather than attempting to reconfigure Cobbler, your Apache configuration, your file permissions, and your SELinux rules, the recommended course of action is very simple.

1. Copy everything you have already in `/var/www/cobbler` to another location – for instance, `/opt/cobbler_data`

2. Now just create a symlink or bind mount at `/var/www/cobbler` that points to `/opt/cobbler_data`.

Done. You're up and running.

If you decided to access Cobbler's data store over NFS (not recommended) you really want to mount NFS on `/var/www/cobbler` with SELinux context passed in as a parameter to mount versus the symlink. You may also have to deal with problems related to rootsquash. However if you are making a mirror of a Cobbler server for a multi-site setup, mounting read only is OK there.

Also Note: `/var/lib/cobbler` can not live on NFS, as this interferes with locking ("flock") Cobbler does around it's storage files.

SCRIPTS

> **Warning:** All execution examples are not meant to be copy&pasted! Cobbler instances are very custom and each command needs to be adjusted to your environment.

3.1 migrate-data-v2-to-v3.py

3.1.1 Description

This script tries to convert your old Cobbler 2.x.x data to Cobbler 3.x.x data. It won't make backups and can't rollback the changes it did.

3.1.2 Execution examples

```
python3 migrate-data-v2-to-v3.py
```

3.1.3 Author

Orion Poplawski

3.2 settings-migration-v1-to-v2.sh

3.2.1 Description

This script will try to replace your old `modules.conf` file (< 3.0.1) to a new one (>= 3.0.1).

3.2.2 Execution examples

```
./settings-migration-v1-to-v2.sh -h
./settings-migration-v1-to-v2.sh -r -f /etc/cobbler/modules.conf
./settings-migration-v1-to-v2.sh -n -f /etc/cobbler/modules.conf
./settings-migration-v1-to-v2.sh -s -f /etc/cobbler/modules.conf
```

3.2.3 Author

Enno Gotthold

3.3 cobbler-settings

3.3.1 Description

This script will enable you to manage the settings of Cobbler.

3.3.2 Execution examples

```
cobbler-settings -c /etc/cobbler/settings migrate # Prints updated settings file to
↪stdout
cobbler-settings -c /etc/cobbler/settings.yaml migrate -t /etc/cobbler/settings.new.
↪yaml # Writes migrated result to file
cobbler-settings validate # Validates the file at /etc/cobbler/settings.yaml
cobbler-settings automigrate --enable # Enables settings auto-migration
cobbler-settings automigrate # Disables settings auto-migration
cobbler-settings modify --key="next_server_v4" --value="127.0.0.1" # Changes the key
↪to the new value
```

3.3.3 Author

Enno Gotthold & Dominik Gedon

COBBLER CLI

This page contains a description for commands which can be used from the CLI.

Note: We are currently developing a new CLI which is independent from the server. This document redirects you to the new documentation once the new CLI is ready.

4.1 General Principles

This should just be a brief overview. For the detailed explanations please refer to Readthedocs.

4.1.1 Distros, Profiles and Systems

Cobbler has a system of inheritance when it comes to managing the information you want to apply to a certain system.

4.1.2 Images

4.1.3 Repositories

4.1.4 Management Classes

4.1.5 Deleting configuration entries

If you want to remove a specific object, use the remove command with the name that was used to add it.

```
cobbler distro|profile|system|repo|image|mgmtclass|package|file|menu remove --
↪name=string
```

4.1.6 Editing

If you want to change a particular setting without doing an `add` again, use the `edit` command, using the same name you gave when you added the item. Anything supplied in the parameter list will overwrite the settings in the existing object, preserving settings not mentioned.

```
cobbler distro|profile|system|repo|image|mgmtclass|package|file|menu edit --
↪name=string [parameterlist]
```

4.1.7 Copying

Objects can also be copied:

```
cobbler distro|profile|system|repo|image|mgmtclass|package|file|menu copy --
↪name=oldname --newname=newname
```

4.1.8 Renaming

Objects can also be renamed, as long as other objects don't reference them.

```
cobbler distro|profile|system|repo|image|mgmtclass|package|file|menu rename --
↪name=oldname --newname=newname
```

4.2 CLI-Commands

Short Usage: `cobbler command [subcommand] [--arg1=value1] [--arg2=value2]`

Long Usage:

```
cobbler <distro|profile|system|repo|image|mgmtclass|package|file|menu> ...␣
↪[add|edit|copy|get-autoinstall*|list|remove|rename|report] [options|--help]
cobbler
↪<aclsetup|buildiso|import|list|mkloaders|replicate|report|reposync|sync|validate-
↪autoinstalls|version|signature|hardlink> [options|--help]
```

4.2.1 Cobbler distro

This first step towards configuring what you want to install is to add a distribution record to Cobbler's configuration.

If there is an rsync mirror, DVD, NFS, or filesystem tree available that you would rather `import` instead, skip down to the documentation about the `import` command. It's really a lot easier to follow the import workflow – it only requires waiting for the mirror content to be copied and/or scanned. Imported mirrors also save time during install since they don't have to hit external install sources.

If you want to be explicit with distribution definition, however, here's how it works:

```
$ cobbler distro add --name=string --kernel=path --initrd=path [--kernel-
↪options=string] [--kernel-options-post=string] [--autoinstall-meta=string] [--
↪arch=i386|x86_64|ppc|ppc64|ppc64le|arm64] [--breed=redhat|debian|suse] [--template-
↪files=string]
```

Nam	Description
arch	Sets the architecture for the PXE bootloader and also controls how Koan's `--replace-self` option will operate. The default setting (`standard`) will use `pxelinux`. `x86` and `x86_64` effectively do the same thing as standard. If you perform a `cobbler import`, the arch field will be auto-assigned.
autoi meta	This is an advanced feature that sets automatic installation template variables to substitute, thus enabling those files to be treated as templates. Templates are powered using Cheetah and are described further along in this manpage as well as on the Cobbler Wiki. Example: `--autoinstall-meta="foo=bar baz=3 asdf"` See the section on "Kickstart Templating" for further information.
boot- files	TFTP Boot Files (Files copied into tftpboot beyond the kernel/initrd).
boot- loade	Boot loader space delimited list (Network installation boot loaders). Valid options for list items are <<inherit>>, *grub*, *pxe*, *ipxe*.
breed	Controls how various physical and virtual parameters, including kernel arguments for automatic installation, are to be treated. Defaults to `redhat`, which is a suitable value for Fedora and CentOS as well. It means anything Red Hat based. There is limited experimental support for specifying "debian", "ubuntu", or "suse", which treats the automatic installation template file as a preseed/autoyast file format and changes the kernel arguments appropriately. Support for other types of distributions is possible in the future. See the Wiki for the latest information about support for these distributions. The file used for the answer file, regardless of the breed setting, is the value used for `--autoinstall` when creating the profile.
com- ment	Simple attach a description (Free form text) to your distro.
fetch files	Fetchable Files (Templates for tftp or wget/curl)
ini- trd	An absolute filesystem path to a initrd image.
ker- nel	An absolute filesystem path to a kernel image.
kerne optio	Sets kernel command-line arguments that the distro, and profiles/systems depending on it, will use. To remove a kernel argument that may be added by a higher Cobbler object (or in the global settings), you can prefix it with a !. Example: `--kernel-options="foo=bar baz=3 asdf !gulp"` This example passes the arguments `foo=bar baz=3 asdf` but will make sure `gulp` is not passed even if it was requested at a level higher up in the Cobbler configuration.
kerne optio post	This is just like `--kernel-options`, though it governs kernel options on the installed OS, as opposed to kernel options fed to the installer. The syntax is exactly the same. This requires some special snippets to be found in your automatic installation template in order for this to work. Automatic installation templating is described later on in this document. Example: `noapic`
mgm classe	Management Classes (Management classes for external config management).
name	A string identifying the distribution, this should be something like `rhel6`.
os- versie	Generally this field can be ignored. It is intended to alter some hardware setup for virtualized instances when provisioning guests with Koan. The valid options for `--os-version` vary depending on what is specified for `--breed`. If you specify an invalid option, the error message will contain a list of valid OS versions that can be used. If you don't know the OS version or it does not appear in the list, omitting this argument or using `other` should be perfectly fine. If you don't encounter any problems with virtualized instances, this option can be safely ignored.
own- ers	Users with small sites and a limited number of admins can probably ignore this option. All Cobbler objects (distros, profiles, systems, and repos) can take a –owners parameter to specify what Cobbler users can edit particular objects.This only applies to the Cobbler WebUI and XML-RPC interface, not the "cobbler" command line tool run from the shell. Furthermore, this is only respected by the `authz_ownership` module which must be enabled in /etc/cobbler/modules.conf. The value for `--owners` is a space separated list of users and groups as specified in /etc/cobbler/users.conf. For more information see the users.conf file as well as the Cobbler Wiki. In the default Cobbler configuration, this value is completely ignored, as is `users.conf`.
redha	Management Classes (Management classes for external config management).
mana	

4.2.2 Cobbler profile

A profile associates a distribution to additional specialized options, such as a installation automation file. Profiles are the core unit of provisioning and at least one profile must exist for every distribution to be provisioned. A profile might represent, for instance, a web server or desktop configuration. In this way, profiles define a role to be performed.

```
$ cobbler profile add --name=string --distro=string [--autoinstall=path] [--kernel-
↪options=string] [--autoinstall-meta=string] [--name-servers=string] [--name-servers-
↪search=string] [--virt-file-size=gigabytes] [--virt-ram=megabytes] [--virt-
↪type=string] [--virt-cpus=integer] [--virt-path=string] [--virt-bridge=string] [--
↪server] [--parent=profile] [--filename=string]
```

Arguments are the same as listed for distributions, save for the removal of "arch" and "breed", and with the additions listed below:

Name	Description
autoinstall	Local filesystem path to a automatic installation file, the file must reside under `/var/lib/cobbler/templates`
autoinstall-meta	Automatic Installation Metadata (Ex: *dog=fang agent=86*).
boot-files	TFTP Boot Files (Files copied into tftpboot beyond the kernel/initrd).
boot-loaders	Boot loader space delimited list (Network installation boot loaders). Valid options for list items are `<<inherit>>`, *grub*, *pxe*, *ipxe*.
comment	Simple attach a description (Free form text) to your distro.
dhcp-tag	DHCP Tag (see description in system).
distro	The name of a previously defined Cobbler distribution. This value is required.
enable-ipxe	Enable iPXE? (Use iPXE instead of PXELINUX for advanced booting options)
enable-menu	Enable PXE Menu? (Show this profile in the PXE menu?)
fetchable-files	Fetchable Files (Templates for tftp or wget/curl)
filename	This parameter can be used to select the bootloader for network boot. If specified, this must be a path relative to the TFTP servers root directory. (e.g. grub/grubx64.efi) For most use cases the default bootloader is correct and this can be omitted
menu	This is a way of organizing profiles and images in an automatically generated boot menu for *grub*, *pxe* and *ipxe* boot loaders. Menu created with `cobbler menu add` command.
name	A descriptive name. This could be something like `rhel5webservers` or `f9desktops`.
name-servers	If your nameservers are not provided by DHCP, you can specify a space separated list of addresses here to configure each of the installed nodes to use them (provided the automatic installation files used are installed on a per-system basis). Users with DHCP setups should not need to use this option. This is available to set in profiles to avoid having to set it repeatedly for each system record.

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
name-servers-search	You can specify a space separated list of domain names to configure each of the installed nodes to use them as domain search path. This is available to set in profiles to avoid having to set it repeatedly for each system record.
next-server	To override the Next server.
owners	Users with small sites and a limited number of admins can probably ignore this option. All objects (distros, profiles, systems, and repos) can take a –owners parameter to specify what Cobbler users can edit particular objects.This only applies to the Cobbler WebUI and XML-RPC interface, not the "cobbler" command line tool run from the shell. Furthermore, this is only respected by the `authz_ownership` module which must be enabled in `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf`. The value for `--owners` is a space separated list of users and groups as specified in `/etc/cobbler/users.conf`. For more information see the users.conf file as well as the Cobbler Wiki. In the default Cobbler configuration, this value is completely ignored, as is `users.conf`.
parent	This is an advanced feature. Profiles may inherit from other profiles in lieu of specifying `--distro`. Inherited profiles will override any settings specified in their parent, with the exception of `--autoinstall-meta` (templating) and `--kernel-options` (kernel options), which will be blended together. Example: If profile A has `--kernel-options="x=7 y=2"`, B inherits from A, and B has `--kernel-options="x=9 z=2"`, the actual kernel options that will be used for B are `x=9 y=2 z=2`. Example: If profile B has `--virt-ram=256` and A has `--virt-ram=512`, profile B will use the value 256. Example: If profile A has a `--virt-file-size=5` and B does not specify a size, B will use the value from A.
proxy	Proxy URL.
redhat- management-key	Management Classes (Management classes for external config management).
repos	This is a space delimited list of all the repos (created with `cobbler repo add` and updated with `cobbler reposync`)that this profile can make use of during automated installation. For example, an example might be `--repos="fc6i386updates fc6i386extras"` if the profile wants to access these two mirrors that are already mirrored on the Cobbler server. Repo management is described in greater depth later in the manpage.

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
server	This parameter should be useful only in select circumstances. If machines are on a subnet that cannot access the Cobbler server using the name/IP as configured in the Cobbler settings file, use this parameter to override that servername. See also `--dhcp-tag` for configuring the next server and DHCP information of the system if you are also using Cobbler to help manage your DHCP configuration.
template-files	This feature allows Cobbler to be used as a configuration management system. The argument is a space delimited string of `key=value` pairs. Each key is the path to a template file, each value is the path to install the file on the system. This is described in further detail on the Cobbler Wiki and is implemented using special code in the post install. Koan also can retrieve these files from a Cobbler server on demand, effectively allowing Cobbler to function as a lightweight templated configuration management system.
virt-auto-boot	(Virt-only) Virt Auto Boot (Auto boot this VM?).
virt-bridge	(Virt-only) This specifies the default bridge to use for all systems defined under this profile. If not specified, it will assume the default value in the Cobbler settings file, which as shipped in the RPM is `xenbr0`. If using KVM, this is most likely not correct. You may want to override this setting in the system object. Bridge settings are important as they define how outside networking will reach the guest. For more information on bridge setup, see the Cobbler Wiki, where there is a section describing Koan usage.
virt-cpus	(Virt-only) How many virtual CPUs should Koan give the virtual machine? The default is 1. This is an integer.
virt-disk-driver	(Virt-only) Virt Disk Driver Type (The on-disk format for the virtualization disk). Valid options are `<<inherit>>`, *raw*, *qcow2*, *qed*, *vdi*, *vmdk*
virt-file-size	(Virt-only) How large the disk image should be in Gigabytes. The default is 5. This can be a comma separated list (ex: `5,6,7`) to allow for multiple disks of different sizes depending on what is given to `--virt-path`. This should be input as a integer or decimal value without units.
virt-path	(Virt-only) Where to store the virtual image on the host system. Except for advanced cases, this parameter can usually be omitted. For disk images, the value is usually an absolute path to an existing directory with an optional filename component. There is support for specifying partitions `/dev/sda4` or volume groups `VolGroup00`, etc. For multiple disks, separate the values with commas such as `VolGroup00,VolGroup00` or `/dev/sda4, /dev/sda5`. Both those examples would create two disks for the VM.
virt-ram	(Virt-only) How many megabytes of RAM to consume. The default is 512 MB. This should be input as an integer without units.

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
virt-type	(Virt-only) Koan can install images using either Xen paravirt (`xenpv`) or QEMU/KVM (`qemu`). Choose one or the other strings to specify, or values will default to attempting to find a compatible installation type on the client system("auto"). See the "Koan" manpage for more documentation. The default `--virt-type` can be configured in the Cobbler settings file such that this parameter does not have to be provided. Other virtualization types are supported, for information on those options (such as VMware), see the Cobbler Wiki.

4.2.3 Cobbler system

System records map a piece of hardware (or a virtual machine) with the Cobbler profile to be assigned to run on it. This may be thought of as choosing a role for a specific system.

Note that if provisioning via Koan and PXE menus alone, it is not required to create system records in Cobbler, though they are useful when system specific customizations are required. One such customization would be defining the MAC address. If there is a specific role intended for a given machine, system records should be created for it.

System commands have a wider variety of control offered over network details. In order to use these to the fullest possible extent, the automatic installation template used by Cobbler must contain certain automatic installation snippets (sections of code specifically written for Cobbler to make these values become reality). Compare your automatic installation templates with the stock ones in /var/lib/cobbler/templates if you have upgraded, to make sure you can take advantage of all options to their fullest potential. If you are a new Cobbler user, base your automatic installation templates off of these templates.

Read more about networking setup at: https://cobbler.readthedocs.io/en/release28/4_advanced/advanced%20networking.html

Example:

```
$ cobbler system add --name=string --profile=string [--mac=macaddress] [--ip-
↪address=ipaddress] [--hostname=hostname] [--kernel-options=string] [--autoinstall-
↪meta=string] [--autoinstall=path] [--netboot-enabled=Y/N] [--server=string] [--
↪gateway=string] [--dns-name=string] [--static-routes=string] [--power-
↪address=string] [--power-type=string] [--power-user=string] [--power-pass=string] [-
↪-power-id=string]
```

Adds a Cobbler System to the configuration. Arguments are specified as per "profile add" with the following changes:

Name	Description
autoinstall	While it is recommended that the `--autoinstall` parameter is only used within for the "profile add" command, there are limited scenarios when an install base switching to Cobbler may have legacy automatic installation files created on aper-system basis (one automatic installation file for each system, nothing shared) and may not want to immediately make use of the Cobbler templating system. This allows specifying a automatic installation file for use on a per-system basis. Creation of a parent profile is still required. If the automatic installation file is a filesystem location, it will still be treated as a Cobbler template.
autoinstall-meta	Automatic Installation Metadata (Ex: *dog=fang agent=86*).
boot-files	TFTP Boot Files (Files copied into tftpboot beyond the kernel/initrd).
boot-loaders	Boot loader space delimited list (Network installation boot loaders). Valid options for list items are <<inherit>>, *grub*, *pxe*, *ipxe*.
comment	Simple attach a description (Free form text) to your distro.
dhcp-tag	If you are setting up a PXE environment with multiple subnets/gateways, and are using Cobbler to manage a DHCP configuration, you will probably want to use this option. If not, it can be ignored.
	By default, the dhcp tag for all systems is "default" and means that in the DHCP template files the systems will expand out where $insert_cobbler_systems_definitions is found in the DHCP template. However, you may want certain systems to expand out in other places in the DHCP config file. Setting `--dhcp-tag=subnet2` for instance, will cause that system to expand out where $insert_cobbler_system_definitions_subnet2 is found, allowing you to insert directives to specify different subnets (or other parameters) before the DHCP configuration entries for those particular systems.
	This is described further on the Cobbler Wiki.
dns-name	If using the DNS management feature (see advanced section – Cobbler supports auto-setup of BIND and dnsmasq), use this to define a hostname for the system to receive from DNS.
	Example: `--dns-name=mycomputer.example.com` This is a per-interface parameter. If you have multiple interfaces, it may be different for each interface, for example, assume a DMZ / dual-homed setup.
enable-ipxe	Enable iPXE? (Use iPXE instead of PXELINUX for advanced booting options)
fetchable-files	Fetchable Files (Templates for tftp or wget/curl)
filename	This parameter can be used to select the bootloader for network boot. If specified, this must be a path relative to the TFTP servers root directory. (e.g. grub/grubx64.efi) For most use cases the default bootloader is correct and this can be omitted

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
gateway and netmask	If you are using static IP configurations and the interface is flagged `--static=1`, these will be applied. Netmask is a per-interface parameter. Because of the way gateway is stored on the installed OS, gateway is a global parameter. You may use `--static-routes` for per-interface customizations if required.
hostname	This field corresponds to the hostname set in a systems `/etc/sysconfig/network` file. This has no bearing on DNS, even when manage_dns is enabled. Use `--dns-name` instead for that feature. This parameter is assigned once per system, it is not a per-interface setting.
interface	By default flags like `--ip`, `--mac`, `--dhcp-tag`, `--dns-name`, `--netmask`, `--virt-bridge`, and `--static-routes` operate on the first network interface defined for a system (eth0). However, Cobbler supports an arbitrary number of interfaces. Using `--interface=eth1` for instance, will allow creating and editing of a second interface. Interface naming notes: Additional interfaces can be specified (for example: eth1, or any name you like, as long as it does not conflict with any reserved names such as kernel module names) for use with the edit command. Defining VLANs this way is also supported, of you want to add VLAN 5 on interface eth0, simply name your interface eth0.5. Example: cobbler system edit –name=foo –ip-address=192.168.1.50 –mac=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:A0 cobbler system edit –name=foo –interface=eth0 –ip-address=10.1.1.51 –mac=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:A1 cobbler system report foo Interfaces can be deleted using the –delete-interface option. Example: cobbler system edit –name=foo –interface=eth2 –delete-interface

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	Description

interface-type, interface-master, bonding-opts, bridge-opts	One of the other advanced networking features supported by Cobbler is NIC bonding, bridging and BMC. You can use this to bond multiple physical network interfaces to one single logical interface to reduce single points of failure in your network, to create bridged interfaces for things like tunnels and virtual machine networks, or to manage BMC interface by DHCP. Supported values for the `--interface-type` parameter are "bond", "bond_slave", "bridge", "bridge_slave","bonded_bridge_slave" and "bmc". If one of the "_slave" options is specified, you also need to define the master-interface for this bond using `--interface-master=INTERFACE`. Bonding and bridge options for the master-interface may be specified using `--bonding-opts="foo=1 bar=2"` or `--bridge-opts="foo=1 bar=2"`.
	Example:
	cobbler system edit –name=foo
	  –interface=eth0 –mac=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:00 –interface-type=bond_slave –interface-master=bond0
	cobbler system edit –name=foo
	  –interface=eth1 –mac=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:01 –interface-type=bond_slave –interface-master=bond0
	cobbler system edit –name=foo
	  –interface=bond0 –interface-type=bond –bonding-opts="mode=active-backup miimon=100" –ip-address=192.168.0.63 –netmask=255.255.255.0 –gateway=192.168.0.1 –static=1
	More information about networking setup is available at https://github.com/cobbler/cobbler/wiki/Advanced-networking
	To review what networking configuration you have for any object, run "cobbler system report" at any time:
	Example:
	cobbler system report –name=foo

if-gateway	If you are using static IP configurations and have multiple interfaces, use this to define different gateway for each interface. This is a per-interface setting.

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
ip-address, ipv6-address	If Cobbler is configured to generate a DHCP configuration (see advanced section), use this setting to define a specific IP for this system in DHCP. Leaving off this parameter will result in no DHCP management for this particular system. Example: `--ip-address=192.168.1.50` If DHCP management is disabled and the interface is labelled `--static=1`, this setting will be used for static IP configuration. Special feature: To control the default PXE behavior for an entire subnet, this field can also be passed in using CIDR notation. If `--ip` is CIDR, do not specify any other arguments other than `--name` and `--profile`. When using the CIDR notation trick, don't specify any arguments other than `--name` and `--profile`, as they won't be used.
kernel-options	Sets kernel command-line arguments that the distro, and profiles/systems depending on it, will use. To remove a kernel argument that may be added by a higher Cobbler object (or in the global settings), you can prefix it with a `!`. Example: `--kernel-options="foo=bar baz=3 asdf !gulp"` This example passes the arguments `foo=bar baz=3 asdf` but will make sure `gulp` is not passed even if it was requested at a level higher up in the Cobbler configuration.
kernel-options-post	This is just like `--kernel-options`, though it governs kernel options on the installed OS, as opposed to kernel options fed to the installer. The syntax is exactly the same. This requires some special snippets to be found in your automatic installation template in order for this to work. Automatic installation templating is described later on in this document. Example: `noapic`
mac, mac-address	Specifying a mac address via `--mac` allows the system object to boot directly to a specific profile via PXE, bypassing Cobbler's PXE menu. If the name of the Cobbler system already looks like a mac address, this is inferred from the system name and does not need to be specified. MAC addresses have the format AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF. It's highly recommended to register your MAC addresses in Cobbler if you're using static addressing with multiple interfaces, or if you are using any of the advanced networking features like bonding, bridges or VLANs. Cobbler does contain a feature (enabled in /etc/cobbler/settings.yaml) that can automatically add new system records when it finds profiles being provisioned on hardware it has seen before. This may help if you do not have a report of all the MAC addresses in your datacenter/lab configuration.

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
mgmt-classes	Management Classes (Management classes for external config management).
mgmt-parameters	Management Parameters which will be handed to your management application. (Must be valid YAML dictionary)
name	The system name works like the name option for other commands. If the name looks like a MAC address or an IP, the name will implicitly be used for either `--mac` or `--ip` of the first interface, respectively. However, it's usually better to give a descriptive name – don't rely on this behavior. A system created with name "default" has special semantics. If a default system object exists, it sets all undefined systems to PXE to a specific profile. Without a "default" system name created, PXE will fall through to local boot for unconfigured systems. When using "default" name, don't specify any other arguments than `--profile`, as they won't be used.
name-servers	If your nameservers are not provided by DHCP, you can specify a space separated list of addresses here to configure each of the installed nodes to use them (provided the automatic installation files used are installed on a per-system basis). Users with DHCP setups should not need to use this option. This is available to set in profiles to avoid having to set it repeatedly for each system record.
name-servers-search	You can specify a space separated list of domain names to configure each of the installed nodes to use them as domain search path. This is available to set in profiles to avoid having to set it repeatedly for each system record.
netboot-enabled	If set false, the system will be provisionable through Koan but not through standard PXE. This will allow the system to fall back to default PXE boot behavior without deleting the Cobbler system object. The default value allows PXE. Cobbler contains a PXE boot loop prevention feature (pxe_just_once, can be enabled in /etc/cobbler/settings.yaml) that can automatically trip off this value after a system gets done installing. This can prevent installs from appearing in an endless loop when the system is set to PXE first in the BIOS order.
next-server	To override the Next server.

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
owners	Users with small sites and a limited number of admins can probably ignore this option. All objects (distros, profiles, systems, and repos) can take a –owners parameter to specify what Cobbler users can edit particular objects.This only applies to the Cobbler WebUI and XML-RPC interface, not the "cobbler" command line tool run from the shell. Furthermore, this is only respected by the `authz_ownership` module which must be enabled in `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf`. The value for `--owners` is a space separated list of users and groups as specified in `/etc/cobbler/users.conf`. For more information see the users.conf file as well as the Cobbler Wiki. In the default Cobbler configuration, this value is completely ignored, as is `users.conf`.
power-address, power-type, power-user, power-pass, power-id, power-options, power-identity-file	Cobbler contains features that enable integration with power management for easier installation, reinstallation, and management of machines in a datacenter environment. These parameters are described online at *power-management*. If you have a power-managed datacenter/lab setup, usage of these features may be something you are interested in.
profile	The name of Cobbler profile the system will inherit its properties.
proxy	Proxy URL.
redhat- management-key	Management Classes (Management classes for external config management).
repos-enabled	If set true, Koan can reconfigure repositories after installation. This is described further on the Cobbler Wiki,https://github.com/cobbler/cobbler/wiki/Manage-yum-repos.
static	Indicates that this interface is statically configured. Many fields (such as gateway/netmask) will not be used unless this field is enabled. This is a per-interface setting.
static-routes	This is a space delimited list of ip/mask:gateway routing information in that format. Most systems will not need this information. This is a per-interface setting.
virt-auto-boot	(Virt-only) Virt Auto Boot (Auto boot this VM?).
virt-bridge	(Virt-only) This specifies the default bridge to use for all systems defined under this profile. If not specified, it will assume the default value in the Cobbler settings file, which as shipped in the RPM is `xenbr0`. If using KVM, this is most likely not correct. You may want to override this setting in the system object. Bridge settings are important as they define how outside networking will reach the guest. For more information on bridge setup, see the Cobbler Wiki, where there is a section describing Koan usage.
virt-cpus	(Virt-only) How many virtual CPUs should Koan give the virtual machine? The default is 1. This is an integer.

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	Description
virt-disk-driver	(Virt-only) Virt Disk Driver Type (The on-disk format for the virtualization disk). Valid options are <<inherit>>, *raw*, *qcow2*, *qed*, *vdi*, *vmdk*
virt-file-size	(Virt-only) How large the disk image should be in Gigabytes. The default is 5. This can be a comma separated list (ex: `5,6,7`) to allow for multiple disks of different sizes depending on what is given to `--virt-path`. This should be input as a integer or decimal value without units.
virt-path	(Virt-only) Where to store the virtual image on the host system. Except for advanced cases, this parameter can usually be omitted. For disk images, the value is usually an absolute path to an existing directory with an optional filename component. There is support for specifying partitions `/dev/sda4` or volume groups `VolGroup00`, etc. For multiple disks, separate the values with commas such as `VolGroup00,VolGroup00` or `/dev/sda4,` `/dev/sda5`. Both those examples would create two disks for the VM.
virt-ram	(Virt-only) How many megabytes of RAM to consume. The default is 512 MB. This should be input as an integer without units.
virt-type	(Virt-only) Koan can install images using either Xen paravirt (`xenpv`) or QEMU/KVM (`qemu`). Choose one or the other strings to specify, or values will default to attempting to find a compatible installation type on the client system("auto"). See the "Koan" manpage for more documentation. The default `--virt-type` can be configured in the Cobbler settings file such that this parameter does not have to be provided. Other virtualization types are supported, for information on those options (such as VMware), see the Cobbler Wiki.

4.2.4 Cobbler repo

Repository mirroring allows Cobbler to mirror not only install trees ("cobbler import" does this for you) but also optional packages, 3rd party content, and even updates. Mirroring all of this content locally on your network will result in faster, more up-to-date installations and faster updates. If you are only provisioning a home setup, this will probably be overkill, though it can be very useful for larger setups (labs, datacenters, etc).

```
$ cobbler repo add --mirror=url --name=string [--rpmlist=list] [--creatrepo-
→flags=string] [--keep-updated=Y/N] [--priority=number] [--arch=string] [--mirror-
→locally=Y/N] [--breed=yum|rsync|rhn] [--mirror_type=baseurl|mirrorlist|metalink]
```

Name	Description
apt-components	Apt Components (apt only) (ex: main restricted universe)
apt-dists	Apt Dist Names (apt only) (ex: precise precise-updates)
arch	Specifies what architecture the repository should use. By default the current system arch (of the server) is used,which may not be desirable. Using this to override the default arch allows mirroring of source repositories(using `--arch=src`).
breed	Ordinarily Cobbler's repo system will understand what you mean without supplying this parameter, though you can set it explicitly if needed.
comment	Simple attach a description (Free form text) to your distro.
createrepo-flags	Specifies optional flags to feed into the createrepo tool, which is called when `cobbler reposync` is run for the given repository. The defaults are `-c cache`.
keep-updated	Specifies that the named repository should not be updated during a normal "cobbler reposync". The repo may still be updated by name. The repo should be synced at least once before disabling this feature. See "cobbler reposync" below.
mirror	The address of the yum mirror. This can be an `rsync://`-URL, an ssh location, or a `http://` or `ftp://` mirror location. Filesystem paths also work.
	The mirror address should specify an exact repository to mirror – just one architecture and just one distribution. If you have a separate repo to mirror for a different arch, add that repo separately.
	Here's an example of what looks like a good URL:
	• `rsync://yourmirror.example.com/fedora-linux-core/updates/6/i386` (for rsync protocol)
	• `http://mirrors.kernel.org/fedora/extras/6/i386/` (for http)
	• `user@yourmirror.example.com/fedora-linux-core/updates/6/i386` (for SSH)
	Experimental support is also provided for mirroring RHN content when you need a fast local mirror. The mirror syntax for this is `--mirror=rhn://channel-name` and you must have entitlements for this to work. This requires the Cobbler server to be installed on RHEL 5 or later. You will also need a version of `yum-utils` equal or greater to 1.0.4.
mirror-locally	When set to `N`, specifies that this yum repo is to be referenced directly via automatic installation files and not mirrored locally on the Cobbler server. Only `http://` and `ftp://` mirror urls are supported when using `--mirror-locally=N`, you cannot use filesystem URLs.
name	This name is used as the save location for the mirror. If the mirror represented, say, Fedora Core 6 i386 updates, a good name would be `fc6i386updates`. Again, be specific.
	This name corresponds with values given to the `--repos` parameter of `cobbler profile add`. If a profile has a `--repos`-value that matches the name given here, that repo can be automatically set up during provisioning (when supported) and installed systems will also use the boot server as a mirror (unless `yum_post_install_mirror` is disabled in the settings file). By default the provisioning server will act as a mirror to systems it installs, which may not be desirable for laptop configurations, etc. Distros that can make use of yum repositories during automatic installation include FC6 and later, RHEL 5 and later, and derivative distributions. See the documentation on `cobbler profile add` for more information.

owners | Users with small sites and a limited number of admins can probably ignore this option. All
objects (distros, profiles, systems, and repos) can take a –owners parameter to specify what
Cobbler users can edit particular objects.This only applies to the Cobbler WebUI and XML-RPC
interface, not the "cobbler" command line tool run from the shell. Furthermore, this is only
respected by the `authz_ownership` module which must be enabled in

`/modules.conf`. The value for `--owners` is a space separated list of users
and groups as specified in `/etc/cobbler/users.conf`.
For more information see the users.conf file as well as the Cobbler
Wiki. In the default Cobbler configuration, this value is completely ignored, as is

```
$ cobbler repo autoadd
```

Add enabled yum repositories from `dnf repolist --enabled` list. The repository names are generated using the <repo id>-<releasever>-<arch> pattern (ex: fedora-32-x86_64). Existing repositories with such names are not overwritten.

4.2.5 Cobbler image

Example:

```
$ cobbler image
```

4.2.6 Cobbler mgmtclass

Management classes allows Cobbler to function as an configuration management system. Cobbler currently supports the following resource types:

1. Packages

2. Files

Resources are executed in the order listed above.

```
$ cobbler mgmtclass add --name=string --comment=string [--packages=list] [--
↪files=list]
```

Name	Description
class-name	Class Name (Actual Class Name (leave blank to use the name field)).
comment	A comment that describes the functions of the management class.
files	Specifies a list of file resources required by the management class.
name	The name of the mgmtclass. Use this name when adding a management class to a system, profile, or distro. To add a mgmtclass to an existing system use something like (`cobbler system edit --name="madhatter" --mgmt-classes="http mysql"`).
packages	Specifies a list of package resources required by the management class.

4.2.7 Cobbler package

Package resources are managed using `cobbler package add`

Actions:

Name	Description
install	Install the package. [Default]
uninstall	Uninstall the package.

Attributes:

Name	Description
installer	Which package manager to use, valid options [rpm|yum].
name	Cobbler object name.
version	Which version of the package to install.

Example:

```
$ cobbler package add --name=string --comment=string [--action=install|uninstall] --
→installer=string [--version=string]
```

4.2.8 Cobbler file

Actions:

Name	Description
create	Create the file. [Default]
remove	Remove the file.

Attributes:

Name	Description
group	The group owner of the file.
mode	Permission mode (as in chmod).
name	Name of the cobbler file object
path	The path for the file.
template	The template for the file.
user	The user for the file.

Example:

```
$ cobbler file add --name=string --comment=string [--action=string] --mode=string --
→group=string --owner=string --path=string [--template=string]
```

4.2.9 Cobbler menu

By default, Cobbler builds a single-level boot menu for profiles and images. To simplify navigation through a large number of OS boot items, you can create *menu* objects and place any number of submenus, profiles, and images there. The menu is hierarchical, to indicate the nesting of one submenu in another, you can use the *parent* property. If the *parent* property for a submenu, or the *menu* property for a profile or images are not set or have an empty value, then the corresponding element will be displayed in the top-level menu. If a submenu does not have descendants in the form of profiles or images, then such a submenu will not be displayed in the boot menu.

```
$ cobbler menu add --name=string [--display-name=string] [--parent=string]
```

Name	Description
display-name	This is a human-readable name to display in the boot menu.
name	This name can be used as a –*parent* for a submenu, or as a –*menu* for a profile or image.
parent	This value can be set to indicate the nesting of this submenu in another.

4.2.10 Cobbler aclsetup

Example:

```
$ cobbler aclsetup
```

4.2.11 Cobbler buildiso

This command may not behave like you expect it without installing additional dependencies and configuration. The in depth explanation can be found at *Building ISOs*.

Note: Systems refers to systems that are profile based. Systems with a parent image based systems will be skipped.

Name	Description
iso	Output ISO to this file. If the file exists it will be truncated to zero before.
profiles	Use these profiles only for information collection.
systems	(net-only) Use these systems only for information collection.
tempdir	Working directory for building the ISO. The default value is set in the settings file.
distro	Used to detect the architecture of the ISO you are building. Specifies also the used Kernel and Initrd.
standalone	(offline-only) Creates a standalone ISO with all required distribution files but without any added repositories.
airgapped	(offline-only) Implies –standalone but additionally includes repo files for disconnected system installations.
source	(offline-only) Used with –standalone or –airgapped to specify a source for the distribution files.
exclude-dns	(net-only) Prevents addition of name server addresses to the kernel boot options.
xorriso-opts	Extra options for xorriso.

Example: The following command builds a single ISO file for all profiles and systems present under the distro *test*.

```
$ cobbler buildiso --distro=test
```

4.2.12 Cobbler import

Note: When running Cobbler via systemd, you cannot mount the ISO to /tmp or a sub-folder of it because we are using the option *Private Temporary Directory*, to enhance the security of our application.

Example:

```
$ cobbler import
```

4.2.13 Cobbler list

This list all the names grouped by type. Identically to `cobbler report` there are subcommands for most of the other Cobbler commands. (Currently: distro, profile, system, repo, image, mgmtclass, package, file)

```
$ cobbler list
```

4.2.14 Cobbler replicate

Cobbler can replicate configurations from a master Cobbler server. Each Cobbler server is still expected to have a locally relevant `/etc/cobbler/cobbler.conf` and `modules.conf`, as these files are not synced.

This feature is intended for load-balancing, disaster-recovery, backup, or multiple geography support.

Cobbler can replicate data from a central server.

Objects that need to be replicated should be specified with a pattern, such as `--profiles="webservers* dbservers*"` or `--systems="*.example.org"`. All objects matched by the pattern, and all dependencies of those objects matched by the pattern (recursively) will be transferred from the remote server to the central server. This is to say if you intend to transfer `*.example.org` and the definition of the systems have not changed, but a profile above them has changed, the changes to that profile will also be transferred.

In the case where objects are more recent on the local server, those changes will not be overridden locally.

Common data locations will be rsync'ed from the master server unless `--omit-data` is specified.

To delete objects that are no longer present on the master server, use `--prune`.

Warning: This will delete all object types not present on the remote server from the local server, and is recursive. If you use prune, it is best to manage Cobbler centrally and not expect changes made on the slave servers to be preserved. It is not currently possible to just prune objects of a specific type.

Example:

```
$ cobbler replicate --master=cobbler.example.org [--distros=pattern] [--
→profiles=pattern] [--systems=pattern] [--repos-pattern] [--images=pattern] [--
→prune] [--omit-data]
```

4.2.15 Cobbler report

This lists all configuration which Cobbler can obtain from the saved data. There are also `report` subcommands for most of the other Cobbler commands (currently: distro, profile, system, repo, image, mgmtclass, package, file, menu).

```
$ cobbler report --name=[object-name]
```

–name=[object-name]

Optional parameter which filters for object with the given name.

4.2.16 Cobbler reposync

Example:

```
$ cobbler reposync [--only=ONLY] [--tries=TRIES] [--no-fail]
```

Cobbler reposync is the command to use to update repos as configured with `cobbler repo add`. Mirroring can take a long time, and usage of cobbler reposync prior to usage is needed to ensure provisioned systems have the files they need to actually use the mirrored repositories. If you just add repos and never run `cobbler reposync`, the repos will never be mirrored. This is probably a command you would want to put on a crontab, though the frequency of that crontab and where the output goes is left up to the systems administrator.

For those familiar with dnf's reposync, cobbler's reposync is (in most uses) a wrapper around the `dnf reposync` command. Please use `cobbler reposync` to update cobbler mirrors, as dnf's reposync does not perform all required steps. Also cobbler adds support for rsync and SSH locations, where as dnf's reposync only supports what dnf supports (http/ftp).

If you ever want to update a certain repository you can run: `cobbler reposync --only="reponame1" ...`

When updating repos by name, a repo will be updated even if it is set to be not updated during a regular reposync operation (ex: `cobbler repo edit -name=reponame1 -keep-updated=0`). Note that if a cobbler import provides enough information to use the boot server as a yum mirror for core packages, cobbler can set up automatic installation files to use the cobbler server as a mirror instead of the outside world. If this feature is desirable, it can be turned on by `setting yum_post_install_mirror` to True in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml` (and running `cobbler sync`). You should not use this feature if machines are provisioned on a different VLAN/network than production, or if you are provisioning laptops that will want to acquire updates on multiple networks.

The flags `--tries=N` (for example, `--tries=3`) and `--no-fail` should likely be used when putting re-posync on a crontab. They ensure network glitches in one repo can be retried and also that a failure to synchronize one repo does not stop other repositories from being synchronized.

4.2.17 Cobbler sync

The sync command is very important, though very often unnecessary for most situations. It's primary purpose is to force a rewrite of all configuration files, distribution files in the TFTP root, and to restart managed services. So why is it unnecessary? Because in most common situations (after an object is edited, for example), Cobbler executes what is known as a "lite sync" which rewrites most critical files.

When is a full sync required? When you are using `manage_dhcpd` (Managing DHCP) with systems that use static leases. In that case, a full sync is required to rewrite the `dhcpd.conf` file and to restart the dhcpd service.

Cobbler sync is used to repair or rebuild the contents `/tftpboot` or `/var/www/cobbler` when something has changed behind the scenes. It brings the filesystem up to date with the configuration as understood by Cobbler.

Sync should be run whenever files in `/var/lib/cobbler` are manually edited (which is not recommended except for the settings file) or when making changes to automatic installation files. In practice, this should not happen often, though running sync too many times does not cause any adverse effects.

If using Cobbler to manage a DHCP and/or DNS server (see the advanced section of this manpage), sync does need to be run after systems are added to regenerate and reload the DHCP/DNS configurations. If you want to trigger the DHCP/DNS regeneration only and do not want a complete sync, you can use `cobbler sync --dhcp` or `cobbler sync --dns` or the combination of both.

`cobbler sync --systems` is used to only write specific systems (must exists in backend storage) to the TFTP folder. The expected pattern is a comma separated list of systems e.g. `sys1.internal,sys2.internal,sys3.internal`.

Note: Please note that at least once a full sync has to be run beforehand.

The sync process can also be kicked off from the web interface.

Example:

```
$ cobbler sync
$ cobbler sync [--systems=sys1.internal,sys2.internal,sys3.internal]
$ cobbler sync [--dns]
$ cobbler sync [--dhcp]
$ cobbler sync [--dns --dhcp]
```

4.2.18 Cobbler validate-autoinstalls

Example:

```
$ cobbler validate-autoinstalls
```

4.2.19 Cobbler version

Example:

```
$ cobbler version
```

4.2.20 Cobbler signature

Example:

```
$ cobbler signature
```

4.2.21 Cobbler hardlink

Example:

```
$ cobbler hardlink
```

4.2.22 Cobbler mkloaders

This command is used for generating UEFI bootable GRUB 2 bootloaders. This command has no options and is configured via the settings file of Cobbler. If available on the operating system Cobbler is running on, then this also generates bootloaders for different architectures then the one of the system.

Note: This command should be executed every time the bootloader modules are being updated, running it more frequently does not help, running it less frequently will cause the bootloader to be possibly vulnerable.

Example:

```
$ cobbler mkloaders
```

4.3 EXIT_STATUS

Cobbler's command line returns a zero for success and non-zero for failure.

4.4 Additional Help

We have a Gitter Channel and you also can ask questions as GitHub issues. The IRC Channel on Freenode (#cobbler) is not that active but sometimes there are people who can help you.

The way we would prefer are GitHub issues as they are easily searchable.

COBBLERD

Cobbler - a provisioning and update server

5.1 Preamble

We will refer to *cobblerd* here as "cobbler" because *cobblerd* is short for cobbler-daemon which is basically the server. The CLI will be referred to as Cobbler-CLI and Koan as Koan.

5.2 Description

Cobbler manages provisioning using a tiered concept of Distributions, Profiles, Systems, and (optionally) Images and Repositories.

Distributions contain information about what kernel and initrd are used, plus metadata (required kernel parameters, etc).

Profiles associate a Distribution with an automated installation template file and optionally customize the metadata further.

Systems associate a MAC, IP, and other networking details with a profile and optionally customize the metadata further.

Repositories contain yum mirror information. Using cobbler to mirror repositories is an optional feature, though provisioning and package management share a lot in common.

Images are a catch-all concept for things that do not play nicely in the "distribution" category. Most users will not need these records initially and these are described later in the document.

The main advantage of cobbler is that it glues together many disjoint technologies and concepts and abstracts the user from the need to understand them. It allows the systems administrator to concentrate on what he needs to do, and not how it is done.

This manpage will focus on the cobbler command line tool for use in configuring cobbler. There is also mention of the Cobbler WebUI which is usable for day-to-day operation of Cobbler once installed/configured. Docs on the API and XML-RPC components are available online at https://cobbler.github.io or https://cobbler.readthedocs.io.

Most users will be interested in the Web UI and should set it up, though the command line is needed for initial configuration – in particular `cobbler check` and `cobbler import`, as well as the repo mirroring features. All of these are described later in the documentation.

5.3 Setup

After installing, run `cobbler check` to verify that cobbler's ecosystem is configured correctly. Cobbler check will direct you on how to modify it's config files using a text editor.

Any problems detected should be corrected, with the potential exception of DHCP related warnings where you will need to use your judgement as to whether they apply to your environment. Run `cobbler sync` after making any changes to the configuration files to ensure those changes are applied to the environment.

It is especially important that the server name field be accurate in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml`, without this field being correct, automatic installation trees will not be found, and automated installations will fail.

For PXE, if DHCP is to be run from the cobbler server, the DHCP configuration file should be changed as suggested by `cobbler check`. If DHCP is not run locally, the `next-server` field on the DHCP server should at minimum point to the cobbler server's IP and the filename should be set to `pxelinux.0`. Alternatively, cobbler can also generate your DHCP configuration file if you want to run DHCP locally – this is covered in a later section. If you don't already have a DHCP setup managed by some other tool, allowing cobbler to manage your DHCP environment will prove to be useful as it can manage DHCP reservations and other data. If you already have a DHCP setup, moving an existing setup to be managed from within cobbler is relatively painless – though usage of the DHCP management feature is entirely optional. If you are not interested in network booting via PXE and just want to use Koan to install virtual systems or replace existing ones, DHCP configuration can be totally ignored. Koan also has a live CD (see Koan's manpage) capability that can be used to simulate PXE environments.

5.4 Autoinstallation (AutoYaST/Kickstart)

For help in building kickstarts, try using the `system-config-kickstart` tool, or install a new system and look at the `/root/anaconda-ks.cfg` file left over from the installer. General kickstart questions can also be asked at kickstart-list@redhat.com. Cobbler ships some autoinstall templates in `/etc/cobbler` that may also be helpful.

For AutoYaST guides and help please refer to the opensuse project.

Also see the website or documentation for additional documentation, user contributed tips, and so on.

5.5 Options

-B –daemonize
> If you pass no options this is the default one. The Cobbler-Server runs in the background.

-F –no-daemonize
> The Cobbler-Server runs in the foreground.

-f –log-file
> Choose a destination for the logfile (currently has no effect).

-l –log-level
> Choose a loglevel for the application (currently has no effect).

–c –config
> The location of the Cobbler configuration file.

> > **--disable-automigration** If given, do no execute automigration from older settings filles to the most recent.

COBBLER CONFIGURATION

There are two main settings files which are located per default at `/etc/cobbler/`:

- The file `settings.yaml` is following YAML specification.

- The file `modules.conf` is following INI specification.

Note: Since we are cleaning a lot of tech-debt this may change over time. We are trying to find the balance which format is the best for us to handle in the code and the best for admins to handle in the config files.

> **Warning:** If you are using `allow_dynamic_settings` or `auto_migrate_settings`, then the comments in the YAML file will vanish after the first change due to the fact that PyYAML doesn't support comments (Source)

There are additional configuration file locations which need to follow the YAML Syntax. These are loaded from the `include` directory in the `settings.yaml` file. Any key specified in one of these files overwrites values from the main file.

> **Warning:** When using `allow_dynamic_settings` the values are only persisted in the file `settings.yaml`. This may lead to a non expected behaviour after `cobblerd` restarts. This is a known issue.

6.1 Updates to the yaml-settings-file

6.1.1 Starting with 3.3.3

- `default_virt_file_size` is now a float as intended.

- We added the `proxies` key for first-level Uyuni & SUSE Manager support. It is optional, so you can ignore it if you don't run one of the two solutions or a derivative of it.

6.1.2 Starting with 3.3.2

- After community feedback we changed the default of the auto-migration to be disabled. It can be re-enabled via the already known methods `cobbler-settings`-Tool, the settings file key `auto_migrate_settings` and the Daemon flag. We have decided to not change the flag for existing installations.

6.1.3 Starting with 3.3.1

- There is a new setting `bootloaders_shim_location`. For details please refer to the appropriate section below.

6.1.4 Starting with 3.3.0

- The setting `enable_gpxe` was replaced with `enable_ipxe`.

- The `settings.d` directory (`/etc/cobbler/settings.d/`) was deprecated and will be removed in the future.

- There is a new CLI tool called `cobbler-settings` which can be used to validate and migrate settings files from differente versions and to modify keys in the current settings file. Have a look at the migration matrix in the next paragraph to see the supported migration paths. Furthermore the auto migration feature can be enabled or disabled.

- A new settings auto migration feature was implemented which automatically updates the settings when installing a new version. A backup of the old settings file will be created in the same folder beforehand.

6.1.5 Starting with 3.2.1

- We require the extension `.yaml` on our settings file to indicate the format of the file to editors and comply to standards of the YAML specification.

- We require the usage of booleans in the format of `True` and `False`. If you have old integer style booleans with `1` and `0` this is fine but you may should convert them as soon as possible. We may decide in a future version to enforce our new way in a stricter manner. Automatic conversion is only done on a best-effort/available-resources basis.

- We enforce the types of values to the keys. Additional unexpected keys will throw errors. If you have those used in Cobbler please report this in our issue tracker. We have decided to go this way to be able to rely on the existence of the values. This gives us the freedom to write fewer access checks to the settings without losing stability.

6.2 Migration matrix

To/From	<2.8.5	2.8.5	3.0.0	3.0.1	3.1.0	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.0	3.2.1	3.3.0	3.3.1	3.3.2	3.3.3	3.3.4
2.8.5	x	o	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.0.0	x	x	o	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.0.1	x	x	x	o	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.0	x	x	x	x	o	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.1	x	x	x	x	x	o	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.1.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	–	–	–	–	–
3.3.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	–	–	–	–
3.3.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	–	–	–
3.3.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	–	–
3.3.3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	–
3.3.4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	–
main	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	o

Legend: x: supported, o: same version, -: not supported

Note: Downgrades are not supported!

6.3 `settings.yaml`

6.3.1 auto_migrate_settings

If `True` Cobbler will auto migrate the settings file after upgrading from older versions. The current settings are backed up in the same folder before the upgrade.

default: `True`

6.3.2 allow_duplicate_hostnames

If `True`, Cobbler will allow insertions of system records that duplicate the `--dns-name` information of other system records. In general, this is undesirable and should be left False.

default: `False`

6.3.3 allow_duplicate_ips

If `True`, Cobbler will allow insertions of system records that duplicate the IP address information of other system records. In general, this is undesirable and should be left False.

default: `False`

6.3.4 allow_duplicate_macs

If `True`, Cobbler will allow insertions of system records that duplicate the mac address information of other system records. In general, this is undesirable.

default: `False`

6.3.5 allow_dynamic_settings

If `True`, Cobbler will allow settings to be changed dynamically without a restart of the `cobblerd` daemon. You can only change this variable by manually editing the settings file, and you MUST restart `cobblerd` after changing it.

default: `False`

6.3.6 always_write_dhcp_entries

Always write DHCP entries, regardless if netboot is enabled.

default: `False`

6.3.7 anamon_enabled

By default, installs are *not* set to send installation logs to the Cobbler server. With `anamon_enabled`, automatic installation templates may use the `pre_anamon` snippet to allow remote live monitoring of their installations from the Cobbler server. Installation logs will be stored under `/var/log/cobbler/anamon/`.

Note: This does allow an XML-RPC call to send logs to this directory, without authentication, so enable only if you are ok with this limitation.

---

default: `False`

6.3.8 auth_token_expiration

How long the authentication token is valid for, in seconds.

default: `3600`

6.3.9 authn_pam_service

If using authn_pam in the `modules.conf`, this can be configured to change the PAM service authentication will be tested against.

default: `"login"`

6.3.10 autoinstall

If no autoinstall template is specified to profile add, use this template.

default: `default.ks`

6.3.11 autoinstall_snippets_dir

This is a directory of files that Cobbler uses to make templating easier. See the Wiki for more information. Changing this directory should not be required.

default: `/var/lib/cobbler/snippets`

6.3.12 autoinstall_templates_dir

This is a directory of files that Cobbler uses to make templating easier. See the Wiki for more information. Changing this directory should not be required.

default: `/var/lib/cobbler/templates`

6.3.13 bind_chroot_path

Set to path of bind chroot to create bind-chroot compatible bind configuration files.

default: `""`

6.3.14 bind_master

Set to the ip address of the master bind DNS server for creating secondary bind configuration files.

default: `127.0.0.1`

6.3.15 bind_zonefile_path

Set to path where zonefiles of bind/named server are located.

default: `"@@bind_zonefiles@@"`

6.3.16 boot_loader_conf_template_dir

Location of templates used for boot loader config generation.

default: `"/etc/cobbler/boot_loader_conf"`

6.3.17 bootloaders_dir

A directory that "cobbler mkloaders" copies the built bootloaders into. "cobbler sync" searches for bootloaders in this directory.

default: `/var/lib/cobbler/loaders`

6.3.18 bootloaders_shim_folder

This Python Glob will be responsible for finding the installed shim folder. If you haven't have shim installed this bootloader link will be skipped. If the Glob is not precise enough a message will be logged and the link will also be skipped.

default: Depending on your distro. See values below.

- (open)SUSE: `"/usr/share/efi/*/"`
- Debian/Ubuntu: `"/usr/lib/shim/"`
- CentOS/Fedora: `"/boot/efi/EFI/*/"`

6.3.19 bootloaders_shim_file

This is a Python Regex which is responsible to find exactly a single match in all files found by the Python Glob in `bootloaders_shim_folder`. If more or fewer files are found a message will be logged.

default: Depending on your distro. See values below.

- (open)SUSE: `"shim\.efi"`
- Debian/Ubuntu: `"shim*.efi.signed"`
- CentOS/Fedora: `"shim*.efi"`

6.3.20 grub2_mod_dir

The directory where Cobbler looks for GRUB modules that are required for "cobbler mkloaders".

default: Depends on your distribution. See values below.

- (open)SUSE: "/usr/share/grub2"
- Debian/Ubuntu: "/usr/lib/grub"
- CentOS/Fedora: "/usr/lib/grub"

6.3.21 syslinux_dir

The directory where Cobbler looks for syslinux modules that are required for "cobbler mkloaders".

default: Depends on your distribution. See values below.

- (open)SUSE: "/usr/share/syslinux"
- Debian/Ubuntu: "/usr/lib/syslinux/modules/bios/"
- CentOS/Fedora: "/usr/share/syslinux"

6.3.22 bootloaders_modules

A list of all modules "cobbler mkloaders" includes when building grub loaders. Typically, a grub loader uses the modules for PXE or HTTP Boot.

default: Omited for readablity, please refer to the *settings.yaml* file in our GitHub repository.

6.3.23 bootloaders_formats

This is a mapping that has the following structure:

```
<loader name>:
   binary_name: filename
   extra_modules:
     - extra-module
   mod_dir: <different folder name then loader name>
   use_secure_boot_grub: True
```

The keys `extra_modules`, `mod_dir` and `use_secure_boot_grub` are optional. Under normal circumstances this setting does not need adjustments.

default: Omited for readablity, please refer to the *settings.yaml* file in our GitHub repository.

6.3.24 grubconfig_dir

The location where Cobbler searches for GRUB configuration files.

default: /var/lib/cobbler/grub_config

6.3.25 build_reporting_*

Email out a report when Cobbler finishes installing a system.

- enabled: Set to `true` to turn this feature on
- email: Which addresses to email
- ignorelist: A list of prefixes that defines mail topics that should not be sent.
- sender: Optional
- smtp_server: Used to specify another server for an MTA.
- subject: Use the default subject unless overridden.

defaults:

```
build_reporting_enabled: false
build_reporting_sender: ""
build_reporting_email: [ 'root@localhost' ]
build_reporting_smtp_server: "localhost"
build_reporting_subject: ""
build_reporting_ignorelist: [ "" ]
```

6.3.26 buildisodir

Used for caching the intermediate files for ISO-Building. You may want to use a SSD, a tmpfs or something which does not persist across reboots and can be easily thrown away but is also fast.

default: `/var/cache/cobbler/buildiso`

6.3.27 cheetah_import_whitelist

Cheetah-language autoinstall templates can import Python modules. while this is a useful feature, it is not safe to allow them to import anything they want. This whitelists which modules can be imported through Cheetah. Users can expand this as needed but should never allow modules such as subprocess or those that allow access to the filesystem as Cheetah templates are evaluated by `cobblerd` as code.

default:

- `random`
- `re`
- `time`
- `netaddr`

6.3.28 client_use_https

If set to `True`, all commands to the API (not directly to the XML-RPC server) will go over HTTPS instead of plain text. Be sure to change the `http_port` setting to the correct value for the web server.

default: `False`

6.3.29 client_use_localhost

If set to `True`, all commands will be forced to use the localhost address instead of using the above value which can force commands like `cobbler sync` to open a connection to a remote address if one is in the configuration and would traceback.

default: `False`

6.3.30 cobbler_master

Used for replicating the Cobbler instance.

default: `""`

6.3.31 convert_server_to_ip

Convert hostnames to IP addresses (where possible) so DNS isn't a requirement for various tasks to work correctly.

default: `False`

6.3.32 createrepo_flags

Default `createrepo_flags` to use for new repositories.

default: `"-c cache -s sha"`

6.3.33 default_name_*

Configure all installed systems to use these name servers by default unless defined differently in the profile. For DHCP configurations you probably do **not** want to supply this.

defaults:

```
default_name_servers: []
default_name_servers_search: []
```

6.3.34 default_ownership

if using the `authz_ownership` module, objects created without specifying an owner are assigned to this owner and/or group.

default:

> • admin

6.3.35 default_password_crypted

Cobbler has various sample automatic installation templates stored in `/var/lib/cobbler/templates/`. This controls what install (root) password is set up for those systems that reference this variable. The factory default is "cobbler" and Cobbler check will warn if this is not changed. The simplest way to change the password is to run `openssl passwd -1` and put the output between the `""`.

default: `"$1$mF86/UHC$WvcIcX2t6crBz2onWxyac."`

6.3.36 default_template_type

The default template type to use in the absence of any other detected template. If you do not specify the template with `#template=<template_type>` on the first line of your templates/snippets, Cobbler will assume try to use the following template engine to parse the templates.

Note: Over time we will try to deprecate and remove Cheetah3 as a template engine. It is hard to package and there are fewer guides then with Jinja2. Making the templating independent of the engine is a task which complicates the code. Thus, please try to use Jinja2. We will try to support a seamless transition on a best-effort basis.

Current valid values are: `cheetah`, `jinja2`

default: `"cheetah"`

6.3.37 default_virt_bridge

For libvirt based installs in Koan, if no virt-bridge is specified, which bridge do we try? For EL 4/5 hosts this should be `xenbr0`, for all versions of Fedora, try `virbr0`. This can be overridden on a per-profile basis or at the Koan command line though this saves typing to just set it here to the most common option.

default: `xenbr0`

6.3.38 default_virt_disk_driver

The on-disk format for the virtualization disk.

default: `raw`

6.3.39 default_virt_file_size

Use this as the default disk size for virt guests (GB).

default: `5.0`

6.3.40 default_virt_ram

Use this as the default memory size for virt guests (MB).

default: `512`

6.3.41 default_virt_type

If Koan is invoked without `--virt-type` and no virt-type is set on the profile/system, what virtualization type should be assumed?

Current valid values are:

- `xenpv`

- `xenfv`

- `qemu`

- `vmware`

NOTE: this does not change what `virt_type` is chosen by import.

default: `xenpv`

6.3.42 enable_ipxe

Enable iPXE booting? Enabling this option will cause Cobbler to copy the `undionly.kpxe` file to the TFTP root directory, and if a profile/system is configured to boot via iPXE it will chain load off `pxelinux.0`.

default: `False`

6.3.43 enable_menu

Controls whether Cobbler will add each new profile entry to the default PXE boot menu. This can be over-ridden on a per-profile basis when adding/editing profiles with `--enable-menu=False/True`. Users should ordinarily leave this setting enabled unless they are concerned with accidental reinstall from users who select an entry at the PXE boot menu. Adding a password to the boot menus templates may also be a good solution to prevent unwanted reinstallations.

default: `True`

6.3.44 http_port

Change this port if Apache is not running plain text on port 80. Most people can leave this alone.

default: `80`

6.3.45 include

Include other configuration snippets with this regular expression. This is a list of folders.

default: `[ "/etc/cobbler/settings.d/*.settings" ]`

Note: Will be deprecated in future releases.

6.3.46 iso_template_dir

Folder to search for the ISO templates. These will build the boot-menu of the built ISO.

default: `/etc/cobbler/iso`

6.3.47 jinja2_includedir

This is a directory of files that Cobbler uses to include files into Jinja2 templates. Per default this settings is commented out.

default: `/var/lib/cobbler/jinja2`

6.3.48 kernel_options

Kernel options that should be present in every Cobbler installation. Kernel options can also be applied at the distro/profile/system level.

default: `{}`

6.3.49 ldap_*

Configuration options if using the authn_ldap module. See the Wiki for details. This can be ignored if you are not using LDAP for WebUI/XML-RPC authentication.

defaults:

```
ldap_server: "ldap.example.com"
ldap_base_dn: "DC=example,DC=com"
ldap_port: 389
ldap_tls: true
ldap_anonymous_bind: true
ldap_search_bind_dn: ''
ldap_search_passwd: ''
ldap_search_prefix: 'uid='
ldap_tls_cacertdir: ''
ldap_tls_cacertfile: ''
ldap_tls_certfile: ''
ldap_tls_keyfile: ''
ldap_tls_reqcert: 'hard'
ldap_tls_cipher_suite: ''
```

6.3.50 bind_manage_ipmi

When using the Bind9 DNS server, you can enable or disable if the BMCs should receive own DNS entries.

default: `False`

6.3.51 manage_dhcp

Set to `True` to enable Cobbler's DHCP management features. The choice of DHCP management engine is in `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf`.

default: `True`

6.3.52 manage_dhcp_v4

Set to `true` to enable DHCP IPv6 address configuration generation. This currently only works with manager.isc DHCP module (isc dhcpd6 daemon). See `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf` whether this isc module is chosen for dhcp generation.

default: `False`

6.3.53 manage_dhcp_v6

Set to `true` to enable DHCP IPv6 address configuration generation. This currently only works with manager.isc DHCP module (isc dhcpd6 daemon). See `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf` whether this isc module is chosen for dhcp generation.

default: `False`

6.3.54 manage_dns

Set to `True` to enable Cobbler's DNS management features. The choice of DNS management engine is in `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf`.

default: `False`

6.3.55 manage_*_zones

If using BIND (named) for DNS management in `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf` and `manage_dns` is enabled (above), this lists which zones are managed. See *DNS management* for more information.

defaults:

```
manage_forward_zones: []
manage_reverse_zones: []
```

6.3.56 manage_genders

Whether or not to manage the genders file. For more information on that visit: github.com/chaos/genders

default: `False`

6.3.57 manage_rsync

Set to `True` to enable Cobbler's RSYNC management features.

default: `False`

6.3.58 manage_tftpd

Set to `True` to enable Cobbler's TFTP management features. The choice of TFTP management engine is in `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf`.

default: `True`

6.3.59 mgmt_*

Cobbler has a feature that allows for integration with config management systems such as Puppet. The following parameters work in conjunction with `--mgmt-classes` and are described in further detail at *Configuration Management Integrations*.

```
mgmt_classes: []
mgmt_parameters:
    from_cobbler: true
```

6.3.60 next_server_v4

If using Cobbler with `manage_dhcp_v4`, put the IP address of the Cobbler server here so that PXE booting guests can find it. If you do not set this correctly, this will be manifested in TFTP open timeouts.

default: `127.0.0.1`

6.3.61 next_server_v6

If using Cobbler with `manage_dhcp_v6`, put the IP address of the Cobbler server here so that PXE booting guests can find it. If you do not set this correctly, this will be manifested in TFTP open timeouts.

default: `::1`

6.3.62 nsupdate_enabled

This enables or disables the replacement (or removal) of records in the DNS zone for systems created (or removed) by Cobbler.

Note: There are additional settings needed when enabling this. Due to the limited number of resources, this won't be done until 3.3.0. Thus please expect to run into troubles when enabling this setting.

default: `False`

6.3.63 nsupdate_log

The logfile to document what records are added or removed in the DNS zone for systems.

Note: The functionality this settings is related to is currently not tested due to tech-debt. Please use it with caution. This note will be removed once we were able to look deeper into this functionality of Cobbler.

- Required: No
- Default: `/var/log/cobbler/nsupdate.log`

6.3.64 nsupdate_tsig_algorithm

Note: The functionality this settings is related to is currently not tested due to tech-debt. Please use it with caution. This note will be removed once we were able to look deeper into this functionality of Cobbler.

- Required: No
- Default: `hmac-sha512`

6.3.65 nsupdate_tsig_key

Note: The functionality this settings is related to is currently not tested due to tech-debt. Please use it with caution. This note will be removed once we were able to look deeper into this functionality of Cobbler.

- Required: No
- Default: `[]`

6.3.66 power_management_default_type

Settings for power management features. These settings are optional. See *Power Management* to learn more.

Choices (refer to the fence-agents project for a complete list):

- apc_snmp
- bladecenter
- bullpap
- drac
- ether_wake
- ilo
- integrity
- ipmilan
- ipmilanplus
- lpar
- rsa
- virsh
- wti

default: `ipmilanplus`

6.3.67 proxies

This key is used by Uyuni (or one of its derivatives) for the Proxy scenario. More information can be found here

Cobbler only evaluates this if the key has a list of strings as value. An empty list means you don't have any proxies configured in your Uyuni setup.

default: `[]`

6.3.68 proxy_url_ext

External proxy which is used by the following commands: `reposync`, `signature update`

defaults:

```
http: http://192.168.1.1:8080
https: https://192.168.1.1:8443
```

6.3.69 proxy_url_int

Internal proxy which is used by systems to reach Cobbler for kickstarts.

e.g.: `proxy_url_int: http://10.0.0.1:8080`

default: `""`

6.3.70 puppet_auto_setup

If enabled, this setting ensures that puppet is installed during machine provision, a client certificate is generated and a certificate signing request is made with the puppet master server.

default: `False`

6.3.71 puppet_parameterized_classes

Choose whether to enable puppet parameterized classes or not. Puppet versions prior to 2.6.5 do not support parameters.

default: `True`

6.3.72 puppet_server

Choose a `--server` argument when running puppetd/puppet agent during autoinstall.

default: `'puppet'`

6.3.73 puppet_version

Let Cobbler know that you're using a newer version of puppet. Choose version 3 to use: 'puppet agent'; version 2 uses status quo: 'puppetd'.

default: `2`

6.3.74 puppetca_path

Location of the puppet executable, used for revoking certificates.

default: `"/usr/bin/puppet"`

6.3.75 pxe_just_once

If this setting is set to `True`, Cobbler systems that pxe boot will request at the end of their installation to toggle the `--netboot-enabled` record in the Cobbler system record. This eliminates the potential for a PXE boot loop if the system is set to PXE first in it's BIOS order. Enable this if PXE is first in your BIOS boot order, otherwise leave this disabled. See the manpage for `--netboot-enabled`.

default: `True`

6.3.76 nopxe_with_triggers

If this setting is set to `True`, triggers will be executed when systems will request to toggle the `--netboot-enabled` record at the end of their installation.

default: `True`

6.3.77 redhat_management_permissive

If using `authn_spacewalk` in `modules.conf` to let Cobbler authenticate against Satellite/Spacewalk's auth system, by default it will not allow per user access into Cobbler Web and Cobbler XML-RPC. In order to permit this, the following setting must be enabled HOWEVER doing so will permit all Spacewalk/Satellite users of certain types to edit all of Cobbler's configuration. these roles are: `config_admin` and `org_admin`. Users should turn this on only if they want this behavior and do not have a cross-multi-org separation concern. If you have a single org in your satellite, it's probably safe to turn this on and then you can use CobblerWeb alongside a Satellite install.

default: `False`

6.3.78 redhat_management_server

This setting is only used by the code that supports using Uyuni/SUSE Manager/Spacewalk/Satellite authentication within Cobbler Web and Cobbler XML-RPC.

default: `"xmlrpc.rhn.redhat.com"`

6.3.79 redhat_management_key

Specify the default Red Hat authorization key to use to register system. If left blank, no registration will be attempted. Similarly you can set the `--redhat-management-key` to blank on any system to keep it from trying to register.

default: `""`

6.3.80 register_new_installs

If set to `True`, allows `/usr/bin/cobbler-register` (part of the Koan package) to be used to remotely add new Cobbler system records to Cobbler. This effectively allows for registration of new hardware from system records.

default: `False`

6.3.81 remove_old_puppet_certs_automatically

When a puppet managed machine is reinstalled it is necessary to remove the puppet certificate from the puppet master server before a new certificate is signed (see above). Enabling the following feature will ensure that the certificate for the machine to be installed is removed from the puppet master server if the puppet master server is running on the same machine as Cobbler. This requires `puppet_auto_setup` above to be enabled

default: `False`

6.3.82 replicate_repo_rsync_options

Replication rsync options for repos set to override default value of `-avzH`.

default: `"-avzH"`

6.3.83 replicate_rsync_options

replication rsync options for distros, autoinstalls, snippets set to override default value of `-avzH`.

default: `"-avzH"`

6.3.84 reposync_flags

Flags to use for yum's reposync. If your version of yum reposync does not support `-l`, you may need to remove that option.

default: `"-l -n -d"`

6.3.85 reposync_rsync_flags

Flags to use for rysync's reposync. If archive mode (-a,–archive) is used then createrepo is not ran after the rsync as it pulls down the repodata as well. This allows older OS's to mirror modular repos using rsync.

default: `"-rltDv --copy-unsafe-links"`

6.3.86 restart_*

When DHCP and DNS management are enabled, `cobbler sync` can automatically restart those services to apply changes. The exception for this is if using ISC for DHCP, then OMAPI eliminates the need for a restart. `omapi`, however, is experimental and not recommended for most configurations. If DHCP and DNS are going to be managed, but hosted on a box that is not on this server, disable restarts here and write some other script to ensure that the config files get copied/rsynced to the destination box. This can be done by modifying the restart services trigger. Note that if `manage_dhcp` and `manage_dns` are disabled, the respective parameter will have no effect. Most users should not need to change this.

defaults:

```
restart_dns: true
restart_dhcp: true
```

6.3.87 run_install_triggers

Install triggers are scripts in `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install` that are triggered in autoinstall pre and post sections. Any executable script in those directories is run. They can be used to send email or perform other actions. They are currently run as root so if you do not need this functionality you can disable it, though this will also disable `cobbler status` which uses a logging trigger to audit install progress.

default: `true`

6.3.88 scm_track_*

enables a trigger which version controls all changes to `/var/lib/cobbler` when add, edit, or sync events are performed. This can be used to revert to previous database versions, generate RSS feeds, or for other auditing or backup purposes. Git and Mercurial are currently supported, but Git is the recommend SCM for use with this feature.

default:

```
scm_track_enabled: false
scm_track_mode: "git"
scm_track_author: "cobbler <cobbler@localhost>"
scm_push_script: "/bin/true"
```

6.3.89 serializer_pretty_json

Sort and indent JSON output to make it more human-readable.

default: `False`

6.3.90 server

This is the address of the Cobbler server – as it is used by systems during the install process, it must be the address or hostname of the system as those systems can see the server. if you have a server that appears differently to different subnets (dual homed, etc), you need to read the `--server-override` section of the manpage for how that works.

default: `127.0.0.1`

6.3.91 sign_puppet_certs_automatically

When puppet starts on a system after installation it needs to have its certificate signed by the puppet master server. Enabling the following feature will ensure that the puppet server signs the certificate after installation if the puppet master server is running on the same machine as Cobbler. This requires `puppet_auto_setup` above to be enabled.

default: `false`

6.3.92 signature_path

The `cobbler import` workflow is powered by this file. Its location can be set with this config option.

default: `/var/lib/cobbler/distro_signatures.json`

6.3.93 signature_url

Updates to the signatures may happen more often then we have releases. To enable you to import new version we provide the most up to date signatures we offer on this like. You may host this file for yourself and adjust it for your needs.

default: `https://cobbler.github.io/signatures/3.0.x/latest.json`

6.3.94 tftpboot_location

This variable contains the location of the tftpboot directory. If this directory is not present Cobbler does not start.

Default: `/srv/tftpboot`

6.3.95 virt_auto_boot

Should new profiles for virtual machines default to auto booting with the physical host when the physical host reboots? This can be overridden on each profile or system object.

default: `true`

6.3.96 webdir

Cobbler's web directory. Don't change this setting – see the Wiki on "relocating your Cobbler install" if your /var partition is not large enough.

default: `@@webroot@@/cobbler`

6.3.97 webdir_whitelist

Directories that will not get wiped and recreated on a `cobbler sync`.

default:

```
webdir_whitelist:
  - misc
  - web
  - webui
  - localmirror
  - repo_mirror
  - distro_mirror
  - images
  - links
  - pub
  - repo_profile
  - repo_system
  - svc
  - rendered
  - .link_cache
```

6.3.98 windows_enabled

Set to true to enable the generation of Windows boot files in Cobbler.

default: `False`

For more information see *Windows installation with Cobbler*.

6.3.99 windows_template_dir

Location of templates used for Windows.

default: `/etc/cobbler/windows`

For more information see *Windows installation with Cobbler*.

6.3.100 samba_distro_share

Samba share name for distros

default: `DISTRO`

For more information see *Windows installation with Cobbler*.

6.3.101 xmlrpc_port

Cobbler's public XML-RPC listens on this port. Change this only if absolutely needed, as you'll have to start supplying a new port option to Koan if it is not the default.

default: `25151`

6.3.102 yum_distro_priority

The default yum priority for all the distros. This is only used if yum-priorities plugin is used. 1 is the maximum value. Tweak with caution.

default: `true`

6.3.103 yum_post_install_mirror

`cobbler repo add` commands set Cobbler up with repository information that can be used during autoinstall and is automatically set up in the Cobbler autoinstall templates. By default, these are only available at install time. To make these repositories usable on installed systems (since Cobbler makes a very convenient mirror) set this to `True`. Most users can safely set this to `True`. Users who have a dual homed Cobbler server, or are installing laptops that will not always have access to the Cobbler server may wish to leave this as `False`. In that case, the Cobbler mirrored yum repos are still accessible at `http://cobbler.example.org/cblr/repo_mirror` and YUM configuration can still be done manually. This is just a shortcut.

default: `True`

6.3.104 yumdownloader_flags

Flags to use for yumdownloader. Not all versions may support `--resolve`.

default: `"--resolve"`

6.4 `modules.conf`

If you have own custom modules which are not shipped with Cobbler directly you may have additional sections here.

6.4.1 authentication

What users can log into Cobbler via the XML-RPC API or the HTTP-API?

Choices:

- authentication.denyall – No one
- authentication.configfile – Use /etc/cobbler/users.digest (default)
- authentication.passthru – Ask Apache to handle it (used for kerberos)
- authentication.ldap – Authenticate against LDAP
- authentication.spacewalk – Ask Spacewalk/Satellite (experimental)
- authentication.pam – Use PAM facilities
- (user supplied) – You may write your own module

Note: A new web interface is in the making. At the moment we do not have any documentation, yet.

---

default: `authentication.configfile`

Hash algorithms:

This parameter has currently only a meaning when the option `authentication.configfile` is used. The parameter decides what hashfunction algorithm is used for checking the passwords.

Choices:

- blake2b
- blake2s
- sha3_512
- sha3_384
- sha3_256
- sha3_224
- shake_128
- shake_256

default: `sha3_512`

6.4.2 authorization

Once a user has been cleared by the WebUI/XML-RPC, what can they do?

Choices:

- authorization.allowall – full access for all authenticated users (default)
- authorization.ownership – use users.conf, but add object ownership semantics
- (user supplied) – you may write your own module

> **Warning:** If you want to further restrict Cobbler with ACLs for various groups, pick `authorization.ownership`. `authorization.allowall` does not support ACLs. Configuration file does but does not support object ownership which is useful as an additional layer of control.

> **Note:** A new web interface is in the making. At the moment we do not have any documentation, yet.

default: `authorization.allowall`

6.4.3 dns

Chooses the DNS management engine if `manage_dns` is enabled in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml`, which is off by default.

Choices:

- managers.bind – default, uses BIND/named
- managers.dnsmasq – uses dnsmasq, also must select dnsmasq for DHCP below
- managers.ndjbdns – uses ndjbdns

> **Note:** More configuration is still required in `/etc/cobbler`

For more information see *DNS management*.

default: `managers.bind`

6.4.4 dhcp

Chooses the DHCP management engine if `manage_dhcp` is enabled in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml`, which is off by default.

Choices:

- managers.isc – default, uses ISC dhcpd
- managers.dnsmasq – uses dnsmasq, also must select dnsmasq for DNS above

> **Note:** More configuration is still required in `/etc/cobbler`

For more information see *DHCP Management*.

default: `managers.isc`

6.4.5 tftpd

Chooses the TFTP management engine if `manage_tftpd` is enabled in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml`, which is **on** by default.

Choices:

- managers.in_tftpd – default, uses the system's TFTP server

default: `managers.in_tftpd`

USER GUIDE

7.1 DHCP Management

Cobbler can optionally help you manage a DHCP server. This feature is disabled by default.

The following options are available for `modules.dhcp.module`:

- `"managers.isc"`
- `"managers.dnsmasq"`

Set `manage_dhcp:    true` and `manage_dhcp_v4` or `manage_dhcp_v6` to `true` for this setting to take effect.

This allows DHCP to be managed via "cobbler system add" commands, when you specify the MAC address and IP address for systems you add into Cobbler.

You must configure the templates for your networking environment. Read the file and understand how the particular app works before proceeding.

If you already have DHCP configuration data that you would like to preserve (such as DHCP that was manually configured earlier), insert the relevant portions of it into the template file, as running `cobbler sync` will overwrite your previous configuration.

By default, Cobbler updates the DHCP configuration file each time you run `cobbler sync`. Remember to use `cobbler sync` when you use this feature.

7.1.1 `isc` DHCP

Helpful links:

- Website: https://www.isc.org/dhcp/
- Documentation: https://kb.isc.org/docs/aa-00333

Templates used during generation:

- `/etc/cobbler/dhcp.template`
- `/etc/cobbler/dhcp6.template`

7.1.2 `dnsmasq` DHCP

Helpful links:

- Website: https://thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/doc.html

- Documentation: https://thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/docs/dnsmasq-man.html

Templates used during generation:

- `/etc/cobbler/dnsmasq.template`

7.1.3 `Kea` DHCP

Support for Kea is a not yet implemented feature request: https://github.com/cobbler/cobbler/issues/3609

Helpful links:

- Website https://www.isc.org/kea/

- Migration tool from isc: https://www.isc.org/dhcp_migration/

- Documentation: https://kea.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html

7.2 DNS management

Cobbler can optionally manage DNS configuration. This feature is disabled by default.

The following options are available for `modules.dns.module`:

- `"managers.bind"`

- `"managers.dnsmasq"`

For this setting to take effect, `manage_dns` must be set to `True`.

All managed files will be updated each time `cobbler sync` is run, and not until then, so it is important to remember to use `cobbler sync` when using this feature.

7.2.1 *bind* DNS

If using BIND, you must define the zones to be managed with. This is done with two options

- `manage_forward_zones`: This option is a list of domain names.

- `manage_reverse_zones`: This option is a list of IP addresses.

If using BIND, Cobbler will use `/etc/cobbler/named.template` and `/etc/cobbler/zone.template` as a starting point for the `named.conf` and individual zone files, respectively. You may drop zone-specific template files in `/etc/cobbler/zone_templates/<name-of-zone>` which will override the default. These files must be edited manually by the user to fit the user's particular networking environment. Read the file and understand how BIND works before proceeding.

Helpful links:

- Website: https://www.isc.org/bind/

- Documentation: https://bind9.readthedocs.io/en/latest/#

Templates used during generation:

- `/etc/cobbler/named.template`

- `/etc/cobbler/zone.template`

- `/etc/cobbler/zone_templates/<name-of-zone>`

7.2.2 *dnsmasq* DNS

If using dnsmasq, the template is `/etc/cobbler/dnsmasq.template`. Read this file and understand how dnsmasq works before proceeding.

Helpful links:

- Website: https://thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/doc.html

- Docs: https://thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/docs/dnsmasq-man.html

Templates used during generation:

- `/etc/cobbler/dnsmasq.template`

7.2.3 *ndjbdns* DNS

If using ndjbdns, the template is `/etc/cobbler/ndjbdns.template`. Read the file and understand how ndjbdns works before proceeding.

For this the DNS server tools of D.J. Bernstein need to be installed.

Helpful links:

- Website: https://cr.yp.to/djbdns.html

Templates used during generation:

- `/etc/cobbler/ndjbdns.template`

7.3 Configuration Management Integrations

Cobbler contains features for integrating an installation environment with a configuration management system, which handles the configuration of the system after it is installed by allowing changes to configuration files and settings.

Resources are the lego blocks of configuration management. Resources are grouped together via Management Classes, which are then linked to a system. Cobbler supports two (2) resource types. Resources are configured in the order listed below.

The initial provisioning of client systems with cobbler is just one component of their management. We also need to consider how to continue to manage them using a configuration management system (CMS). Cobbler can help you provision and introduce a CMS onto your client systems.

One option is cobbler's own lightweight CMS. For that, see the document *Built-In Configuration Management*.

Here we discuss the other option: deploying a CMS such as cfengine3, puppet, bcfg2, Chef, etc.

Cobbler doesn't force you to chose a particular CMS (or to use one at all), though it helps if you do some things to link cobbler's profiles with the "profiles" of the CMS. This, in general, makes management of both a lot easier.

Note that there are two independent "variables" here: the possible client operating systems and the possible CMSes. We don't attempt to cover all details of all combinations; rather we illustrate the principles and give a small number of illustrative examples of particular OS/CMS combinations. Currently cobbler has better support for Red Hat based OSes and for Puppet so the current examples tend to deal with this combination.

7.3.1 Background considerations

Machine lifecycle

A typical computer has a lifecycle something like:

- installation

- initial configuration

- ongoing configuration and maintenance

- decommissioning

Typically installation happens once. Likewise, the initial configuration happens once, usually shortly after installation. By contrast ongoing configuration evolves over an extended period, perhaps of several years. Sometimes part of that ongoing configuration may involve re-installing an OS from scratch. We can regard this as repeating the earlier phase.

We need not consider decommissioning here.

Installation clearly belongs (in our context) to Cobbler. In a complementary manner, ongoing configuration clearly belongs to the CMS. But what about initial configuration?

Some sites consider their initial configuration as the final phase of installation: in our context, that would put it at the back end of Cobbler, and potentially add significant configuration-based complication to the installation-based Cobbler set-up.

But it is worth considering initial configuration as the first step of ongoing configuration: in our context that would put it as part of the CMS, and keep the Cobbler set-up simple and uncluttered.

Local package repositories

Give consideration to:

- local mirrors of OS repositories

- local repository of local packages

- local repository of pick-and-choose external packages

In particular consider having the packages for your chosen CMS in one of the latter.

Package management

Some sites set up Cobbler always to deploy just a minimal subset of packages, then use the CMS to install many others in a large-scale fashion. Other sites may set up Cobbler to deploy tailored sets of packages to different types of machines, then use the CMS to do relatively small-scale fine-tuning of that.

7.3.2 General scheme

We need to consider getting Cobbler to install and automatically invoke the CMS software.

Set up Cobbler to include a package repository that contains your chosen CMS:

```
cobbler repo add ...
```

Then (illustrating a Red Hat/Puppet combination) set up the kickstart file to say something like:

```
%packages
puppet

%post
/sbin/chkconfig --add puppet
```

The detail may need to be more substantial, requiring some other associated local packages, files and configuration. You may wish to manage this through kickstart snippets.

David Lutterkort has a walkthrough for kickstart. While his example is written for Red Hat (Fedora) and Puppet, the principles are useful for other OS/CMS combinations.

7.3.3 Built-In Configuration Management

Cobbler is not just an installation server, it can also enable two different types of ongoing configuration management system (CMS):

- integration with an established external CMS such as cfengine3, bcfg2, Chef, or puppet.

- its own, much simpler, lighter-weight, internal CMS, discussed here.

Setting up

Cobbler's internal CMS is focused around packages and templated configuration files, and installing these on client systems.

This all works using the same Cheetah-powered templating engine used in kickstart templating, so once you learn about the power of treating your distribution answer files as templates, you can use the same templating to drive your CMS configuration files.

For example:

```
cobbler profile edit --name=webserver --template-files=/srv/cobbler/x.template=/etc/
↪foo.conf
```

A client system installed via the above profile will gain a file `/etc/foo.conf` which is the result of rendering the template given by `/srv/cobbler/x.template`. Multiple files may be specified; each `template=destination` pair should be placed in a space-separated list enclosed in quotes:

```
--template-files="srv/cobbler/x.template=/etc/xfile.conf srv/cobbler/y.template=/etc/
↪yfile.conf"
```

Template files

Because the template files will be parsed by the Cheetah parser, they must conform to the guidelines described in kickstart templating. This is particularly important when the file is generated outside a Cheetah environment. Look for, and act on, Cheetah 'ParseError' errors in the Cobbler logs.

Template files follows general Cheetah syntax, so can include Cheetah variables. Any variables you define anywhere in the cobbler object hierarchy (distros, profiles, and systems) are available to your templates. To see all the variables available, use the command:

```
cobbler profile dumpvars --name=webserver
```

Cobbler snippets and other advanced features can also be employed.

Ongoing maintenance

Koan can pull down files to keep a system updated with the latest templates and variables:

```
koan --server=cobbler.example.org --profile=foo --update-files
```

You could also use `--server=bar` to retrieve a more specific set of templating. Koan can also autodetect the server if the MAC address is registered.

Further uses

This Cobbler/Cheetah templating system can serve up templates via the magic URLs (see "Leveraging Mod Python" below). To do this ensure that the destination path given to any `--template-files` element is relative, not absolute; then Cobbler and Koan won't download those files.

For example, in:

```
cobbler profile edit --name=foo --template-files="/srv/templates/a.src=/etc/foo/a.
→conf /srv/templates/b.src=1"
```

Cobbler and koan would automatically download the rendered `a.src` to replace the file `/etc/foo/a.conf`, but the `b.src` file would not be downloaded to anything because the destination pathname 1 is not absolute.

This technique enables using the Cobbler/Cheetah templating system to build things that other systems can fetch and use, for instance, BIOS config files for usage from a live environment.

Leveraging Mod Python

All template files are generated dynamically at run-time. If a change is made to a template, a `--ks-meta` variable or some other variable in Cobbler, the result of template rendering will be different on subsequent runs. This is covered in more depth in the *Developer documentation <https://github.com/cobbler/cobbler/wiki>_*.

Possible future developments

- Serving and running scripts via `--update-files` (probably staging them through `/var/spool/koan`).
- Auto-detection of the server name if `--ip` is registered.

7.3.4 Terraform Provider

This is developed and maintained by the Cobbler community. You will find more information in the docs under https://registry.terraform.io/providers/cobbler/cobbler/latest/docs.

The code for the Terraform-Provider can be found at: https://github.com/cobbler/terraform-provider-cobbler

7.3.5 Ansible

Official integration:

- https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/community/general/cobbler_inventory.html#ansible-collections-community-general-cobbler-inventory

Community provided integration:

- https://github.com/ac427/my_cm
- https://github.com/AnKosteck/ansible-cluster
- https://github.com/osism/ansible-cobbler

- https://github.com/hakoerber/ansible-roles

7.3.6 Saltstack

Although we currently can not provide something official we can indeed link some community work here:

- https://github.com/hakoerber/salt-states/tree/master/cobbler

7.3.7 Vagrant

Although we currently can not provide something official we can indeed link some community work here:

- https://github.com/davegermiquet/vmwarevagrantcobblercentos
- https://github.com/dratushnyy/tools
- https://github.com/mkusanagi/cobbler-kickstart-playground

7.3.8 Puppet

There is also an example of Puppet deploying Cobbler: https://github.com/gothicfann/puppet-cobbler

This example is relatively advanced, involving Cobbler "mgmt-classes" to control different types of initial configuration. But if instead you opt to put most of the initial configuration into the Puppet CMS rather than here, then things could be simpler.

Keeping Class Mappings In Cobbler

First, we assign management classes to distro, profile, or system objects.

```
cobbler distro edit --name=distro1 --mgmt-classes="distro1"
cobbler profile add --name=webserver --distro=distro1 --mgmt-classes="webserver likes_
↪llamas" --autoinstall=/etc/cobbler/my.ks
cobbler system edit --name=system --profile=webserver --mgmt-classes="orange" --dns-
↪name=system.example.org
```

For Puppet, the `--dns-name` (shown above) must be set because this is what puppet will be sending to cobbler and is how we find the system. Puppet doesn't know about the name of the system object in cobbler. To play it safe you probably want to use the FQDN here (which is also what you want if you were using Cobbler to manage your DNS, which you don't have to be doing).

External Nodes

For more documentation on Puppet's external nodes feature, see https://docs.puppetlabs.com.

Cobbler provides one, so configure puppet to use `/usr/bin/cobbler-ext-nodes`:

```
[main]
external_nodes = /usr/bin/cobbler-ext-nodes
```

Note: if you are using puppet 0.24 or later then you will want to also add the following to your configuration file.

```
node_terminus = exec
```

You may wonder what this does. This is just a very simple script that grabs the data at the following URL, which is a URL that always returns a YAML document in the way that Puppet expects it to be returned. This file contains all the parameters and classes that are to be assigned to the node in question. The magic URL being visited is powered by Cobbler.

```
http://cobbler/cblr/svc/op/puppet/hostname/foo
```

(for developer information about this magic URL, visit https://fedorahosted.org/cobbler/wiki/ModPythonDetails)

And this will return data such as:

```
---
classes:
    - distro1
    - webserver
    - likes_llamas
    - orange
parameters:
    tree: 'http://.../x86_64/tree'
```

Where do the parameters come from? Everything that cobbler tracks in `--ks-meta` is also a parameter. This way you can easily add parameters as easily as you can add classes, and keep things all organized in one place.

What if you have global parameters or classes to add? No problem. You can also add more classes by editing the following fields in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml`:

```
# cobbler has a feature that allows for integration with config management
# systems such as Puppet.  The following parameters work in conjunction with

# --mgmt-classes  and are described in furhter detail at:
# https://fedorahosted.org/cobbler/wiki/UsingCobblerWithConfigManagementSystem
mgmt_classes: []
mgmt_parameters:
   from_cobbler: 1
```

Alternate External Nodes Script

Attached at `puppet_node.py` is an alternate external node script that fills in the nodes with items from a manifests repository (at `/etc/puppet/manifests/`) and networking information from cobbler. It is configured like the above from the puppet side, and then looks for `/etc/puppet/external_node.yaml` for cobbler side configuration. The configuration is as follows.

```
base: /etc/puppet/manifests/nodes
cobbler: <%= cobbler_host %>
no_yaml: puppet::noyaml
no_cobbler: network::nocobbler
bad_yaml: puppet::badyaml
unmanaged: network::unmanaged
```

The output for network information will be in the form of a pseudo data structure that allows puppet to split it apart and create the network interfaces on the node being managed.

7.3.9 cfengine support

Documentation to be added

7.3.10 bcfg2 support

Documentation to be added

7.3.11 Chef

Documentation to be added.

There is some integration information on bootstrapping chef clients with cobbler in [this blog article](http://blog.milford.io/2012/03/getting-a-basic-cobbler-server-going-on-centos/)

7.3.12 Conclusion

Hopefully this should get you started in linking up your provisioning configuration with your CMS implementation. The examples provided are for Puppet, but we can (in the future) presumably extend `--mgmt-classes` to work with other tools... Just let us know what you are interested in, or perhaps take a shot at creating a patch for it.

7.3.13 Attachments

- [puppet_node.py](/cobbler/attachment/wiki/UsingCobblerWithConfigManagementSystem/puppet_node.py) (2.5 kB) -Alternate External Nodes Script, added by shenson on 12/09/10 20:33:36.

7.4 Windows installation with Cobbler

Supported installation options:

- UEFI iPXE install (via ipxe-shimx64.efi, ipxe.efi and wimboot tftp/http)

- BIOS iPXE install (via ipxe undionly.kpxe and wimboot tftp/http)

- BIOS PXE install (via syslinux pxelinux.0, linux.c32 and wimboot tftp/http)

- BIOS PXE install (via grub2 grub.0 and wimboot tftp/http)

- BIOS PXE install (via windows pxeboot.n12)

7.4.1 Installation Quickstart guide

- `dnf install python3-pefile python3-hivex wimlib-utils`

- enable Windows support in settings `/etc/cobbler/settings.d/windows.settings`:

```
windows_enabled: true
```

- Share `/var/www/cobbler` via Samba:

```
vi /etc/samba/smb.conf
        [DISTRO]
        path = /var/www/cobbler
        guest ok = yes
        browseable = yes
```

(continues on next page)

```
        public = yes
        writeable = no
        printable = no
```

- import the Windows distro:

```
cobbler import --name=win11 --path=/mnt
```

This command will determine the version and architecture of the Windows distribution, extract the files `pxeboot.n12`, `bootmgr.exe`, `winpe.wim` from the distro into the `/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/win11/boot` and create a distro and profile named `win11-x86_64`.

Customization winpe.wim

For customization winpe.win you need ADK for Windows.

```
Start -> Apps -> Windows Kits -> Deployment and Imaging Tools Environment
```

You can use either `winpe.wim` obtained either as a result of cobbler import, or take it from ADK:

```
copype.cmd <amd64|x86|arm> c:\winpe
```

If necessary, add drivers to the image:

```
dism /mount-wim /wimfile:media\sources\boot.wim /index:1 /mountdir:mount
dism /image:mount /add-driver /driver:D:\NetKVM\w11\amd64
dism /image:mount /add-driver /driver:D:\viostor\w11\amd64
dism /unmount-wim /mountdir:mount /commit
```

Copy the resulting WinPE image from Windows to the `/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/win11/boot` directory of the distro.

7.4.2 UEFI Secure Boot (SB)

For SB you can use `ipxe-shimx64.efi` (unsigned), `ipxe.efi` (unsigned) and `wimboot` (signed with a Microsoft key). Therefore, in this case, we will need our own keys in order to sign `ipxe-shimx64.efi`, `ipxe.efi` and computer firmware with them.

Creating Secure Boot Keys

```
export NAME="DEMO"
openssl req -new -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -subj "/CN=$NAME PK/" -keyout PK.key \
        -out PK.crt -days 3650 -nodes -sha256
openssl req -new -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -subj "/CN=$NAME KEK/" -keyout KEK.key \
        -out KEK.crt -days 3650 -nodes -sha256
openssl req -new -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -subj "/CN=$NAME DB/" -keyout DB.key \
        -out DB.crt -days 3650 -nodes -sha256

export GUID=`python3 -c 'import uuid; print(str(uuid.uuid1()))'`
echo $GUID > myGUID.txt
```

Provide cobbler with bootloaders

```
wget https://github.com/ipxe/shim/releases/download/ipxe-15.7/ipxe-shimx64.efi
wget https://boot.ipxe.org/ipxe.iso
wget https://github.com/ipxe/wimboot/releases/latest/download/wimboot -P /var/lib/
↪cobbler/loaders

mkdir -p /mnt/{cdrom,disk}
mount -o loop,ro ipxe.iso /mnt/cdrom
mount -o loop,ro /mnt/cdrom/esp.img /mnt/disk
```

Signing EFI Binaries and replacing keys in firmware

Signing the bootloaders:

```
sbsign --key DB.key --cert DB.crt --output /var/lib/cobbler/loaders/ipxe-shimx64.efi
↪ipxe-shimx64.efi
sbsign --key DB.key --cert DB.crt --output /var/lib/cobbler/loaders/ipxe.efi /mnt/
↪disk/EFI/BOOT/BOOTX64.EFI
cobbler sync
```

Sign the computer firmware with your keys. For VM it can be done like this:

```
rpm -ql python3-virt-firmware | grep '\.pem$'
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/CentOSSecureBootCA2.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/CentOSSecureBootCAkey1.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/
↪MicrosoftCorporationKEKCA2011.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/
↪MicrosoftCorporationUEFICA2011.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/
↪MicrosoftWindowsProductionPCA2011.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/RedHatSecureBootCA3.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/RedHatSecureBootCA5.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/RedHatSecureBootCA6.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/RedHatSecureBootPKKEKkey1.pem
    /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/virt/firmware/certs/fedoraca-20200709.pem

virt-fw-vars \
    --input /usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_VARS.fd \
    --output /var/lib/libvirt/qemu/nvram/win11_VARS.fd \
    --set-pk ${GUID} PK.crt \
    --add-kek ${GUID} KEK.crt \
    --add-kek 77fa9abd-0359-4d32-bd60-28f4e78f784b /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/
↪virt/firmware/certs/MicrosoftCorporationKEKCA2011.pem \
    --add-db ${GUID} DB.crt \
    --add-db 77fa9abd-0359-4d32-bd60-28f4e78f784b /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/
↪virt/firmware/certs/MicrosoftWindowsProductionPCA2011.pem \
    --add-db 77fa9abd-0359-4d32-bd60-28f4e78f784b /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/
↪virt/firmware/certs/MicrosoftCorporationUEFICA2011.pem
```

7.4.3 Booting from UEFI iPXE HTTP

Change dhcpd.conf to use `ipxe-shimx64.efi`:

```
class "pxeclients" {
    match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 9) = "PXEClient";
    next-server 192.168.126.1;

    if exists user-class and option user-class = "iPXE" {
        filename "/ipxe/default.ipxe";
    }
    # UEFI-64-1
    else if option system-arch = 00:07 {
        filename "ipxe-shimx64.efi";
    }
```

The HTTP protocol is used by default in the profile created with the `cobbler import` command:

```
cobbler profile report --name=win11-x86_64 | grep Metadata
    Automatic Installation Metadata :
        {'kernel': 'http://@@http_server@@/images/win11-x86_64/wimboot',
         'bootmgr': 'bootmgr.exe',
         'bcd': 'bcd',
         'winpe': 'winpe.wim',
         'answerfile': 'autounattended.xml',
         'post_install_script': 'post_install.cmd'}
```

```
cat /var/lib/tftpboot/ipxe/default.ipxe
:win11-x86_64
kernel http://192.168.124.1/images/win11-x86_64/wimboot
initrd --name boot.sdi  http://192.168.124.1/cobbler/images/win11-x86_64/boot.sdi␣
→boot.sdi
initrd --name bootmgr.exe  http://192.168.124.1/cobbler/images/win11-x86_64/bootmgr.
→exe bootmgr.exe
initrd --name bcd  http://192.168.124.1/cobbler/images/win11-x86_64/bcd bcd
initrd --name winpe.wim  http://192.168.124.1/cobbler/images/win11-x86_64/winpe.wim␣
→winpe.wim
```

7.4.4 Booting from BIOS firmware

Booting from BIOS iPXE (via ipxe undionly.kpxe and wimboot tftp/http)

Change dhcpd.conf to use `undionly.kpxe`:

```
class "pxeclients" {
    match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 9) = "PXEClient";
    next-server 192.168.126.1;

    if exists user-class and option user-class = "iPXE" {
        filename "/ipxe/default.ipxe";
    }
    else if option system-arch = 00:00 {
        filename "undionly.pxe";
    }
```

Import distro

```
cobbler import --name=win10 --path=/mnt
```

By default, an EFI partition is created for the profile `win10-x86_64` in the answerfile, and for BIOS boot we can create a profile with `uefi=False` in the metadata:

```
cobbler profile copy \
    --name=win10-x86_64 \
    --newname=win10-bios-pxe-wimboot-http-x86_64 \
    --autoinstall-meta="kernel=http://@@http_server@@/images/win10-x86_64/wimboot␣
→bootmgr=bootmg2.exe bcd=bc2 winpe=winp2.wim answerfile=autounattende2.xml uefi=False
→"
cobbler sync
```

If you do not want to use the HTTP protocol, you can either change an existing profile or create a new one with `kernel=wimboot` in the metadata:

```
cobbler profile copy \
    --name=win10-x86_64
    --newname=win10-bios-ipxe-wimboot-tftp-x86_64 \
    --autoinstall-meta="kernel=wimboot bootmgr=bootmg3.exe bcd=bc3 winpe=winp3.wim␣
→answerfile=autounattende3.xml uefi=False"
cobbler sync
```

```
cat /var/lib/tftpboot/ipxe/default.ipxe
:win10-bios-ipxe-wimboot-tftp-x86_64
kernel /images/win10-x86_64/wimboot
initrd --name boot.sdi  /images/win10-x86_64/boot.sdi boot.sdi
initrd --name bootmgr.exe  /images/win10-x86_64/bootmg3.exe bootmgr.exe
initrd --name bcd  /images/win10-x86_64/bc3 bcd
initrd --name winp3.wim  /images/win10-x86_64/winp3.wim winp3.wim
boot
```

Booting from BIOS PXE (via syslinux pxelinux.0, linux.c32 and wimboot tftp/http)

The `win10-bios-pxe-wimboot-http-x86_64` and `win10-bios-ipxe-wimboot-tftp-x86_64` profiles created earlier are suitable for this boot method. You just need to change `dhcpd.conf` to boot via `pxelinux.0`.

```
class "pxeclients" {
    match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 9) = "PXEClient";
    next-server 192.168.126.1;

    if exists user-class and option user-class = "iPXE" {
        filename "/ipxe/default.ipxe";
    }
    else if option system-arch = 00:00 {
        filename "pxelinux.0";
    }
```

```
cat /var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg/default
LABEL win10-bios-ipxe-wimboot-tftp-x86_64
    MENU LABEL win10-bios-ipxe-wimboot-tftp-x86_64
    kernel linux.c32
    append /images/win10-x86_64/wimboot initrdfile=/images/win10-x86_64/boot.sdi@boot.
→sdi initrdfile=/images/win10-x86_64/bootmg3.exe@bootmgr.exe initrdfile=/images/
→win10-x86_64/bc3@bcd initrdfile=/images/win10-x86_64/winp3.wim@winp3.wim
LABEL win10-bios-pxe-wimboot-http-x86_64
```

```
    MENU LABEL win10-bios-pxe-wimboot-http-x86_64
    kernel linux.c32
    append http://192.168.124.1/images/win10-x86_64/wimboot initrdfile=http://192.168.
↪124.1/cobbler/images/win10-x86_64/boot.sdi@boot.sdi initrdfile=http://192.168.124.1/
↪cobbler/images/win10-x86_64/bootmg2.exe@bootmgr.exe initrdfile=http://192.168.124.1/
↪cobbler/images/win10-x86_64/bc2@bcd initrdfile=http://192.168.124.1/cobbler/images/
↪win10-x86_64/winp2.wim@winp2.wim
```

Booting from BIOS PXE (via grub2 grub.0 and wimboot tftp/http)

The `win10-bios-pxe-wimboot-http-x86_64` and `win10-bios-ipxe-wimboot-tftp-x86_64` profiles cre-
ated earlier also suitable for this boot method. You just need to change `dhcpd.conf` to boot via `grub/grub.0`.

```
class "pxeclients" {
    match if substring (option vendor-class-identifier, 0, 9) = "PXEClient";
    next-server 192.168.126.1;

    if exists user-class and option user-class = "iPXE" {
        filename "/ipxe/default.ipxe";
    }
    else if option system-arch = 00:00 {
        filename "grub/grub.0";
    }
}
```

```
cat /var/lib/tftpboot/grub/x86_64_menu_items.cfg
menuentry 'win10-bios-ipxe-wimboot-tftp-x86_64' --class gnu-linux --class gnu --class␣
↪os {
  echo 'Loading kernel ...'
  clinux /images/win10-x86_64/wimboot
  echo 'Loading initial ramdisk ...'
  cinitrd  newc:boot.sdi:/images/win10-x86_64/boot.sdi newc:bootmgr.exe:/images/win10-
↪x86_64/bootmg3.exe newc:bcd:/images/win10-x86_64/bc3 newc:winp3.wim:/images/win10-
↪x86_64/winp3.wim
  echo '...done'
}
menuentry 'win10-bios-pxe-wimboot-http-x86_64' --class gnu-linux --class gnu --class␣
↪os {
  echo 'Loading kernel ...'
  clinux (http,192.168.124.1)/images/win10-x86_64/wimboot
  echo 'Loading initial ramdisk ...'
  cinitrd  newc:boot.sdi:(http,192.168.124.1)/cobbler/images/win10-x86_64/boot.sdi␣
↪newc:bootmgr.exe:(http,192.168.124.1)/cobbler/images/win10-x86_64/bootmg2.exe␣
↪newc:bcd:(http,192.168.124.1)/cobbler/images/win10-x86_64/bc2 newc:winp2.wim:(http,
↪192.168.124.1)/cobbler/images/win10-x86_64/winp2.wim
  echo '...done'
}
```

Booting from BIOS PXE install (via windows pxeboot.n12)

This is the only boot method that does not require `wimboot`. Booting can be done via syslinux (pxelinux.0) or ipxe (undionly.kpxe).

Create a file `/etc/tftpd.rules`:

```
rg  \\                              / # Convert backslashes to slashes
r   (boot1e.\.exe)                  /images/win10-x86_64/\1
r   (/Boot/)(1E.)                   /images/win10-x86_64/\2
```

Change the tftp service

```
cp /usr/lib/systemd/system/tftp.service /etc/systemd/system
```

Replace the line in the `/etc/systemd/system/tftp.service`

```
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/in.tftpd -s /var/lib/tftpboot
    to:
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/in.tftpd -m /etc/tftpd.rules -s /var/lib/tftpboot
```

Restart the tftp:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart tftp
```

Create a new profile

```
cobbler profile copy \
    --name=win10-x86_64 \
    --newname=win10-bios-syslinux-tftp-x86_64 \
    --autoinstall-meta="kernel=win10a.0 bootmgr=boot1ea.exe bcd=1Ea winpe=winp5.wim↵
↪answerfile=autounattende5.xml uefi=False"
cobbler sync
```

Boot entries were created for this profile:

```
cat /var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg/default
LABEL win10-bios-syslinux-tftp-x86_64
    MENU LABEL win10-bios-syslinux-tftp-x86_64
    kernel /images/win10-x86_64/win10a.0

cat /var/lib/tftpboot/ipxe/default.ipxe
:win10-bios-syslinux-tftp-x86_64
kernel /images/win10-x86_64/win10a.0
initrd /images/win10-x86_64/boot.sdi
boot
```

7.4.5 Additional Windows metadata

Additional metadata for preparing Windows boot files can be passed through the `--autoinstall-meta` option for distro, profile or system. The source files for Windows boot files should be located in the `/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/<distro_name>/Boot` directory. The trigger copies them to `/var/lib/tftpboot/images/<distro_name>` with the new names specified in the metadata and and changes their contents. The resulting files will be available via tftp and http.

The `sync_post_wingen` trigger uses the following set of metadata:

- kernel

kernel in autoinstall-meta is only used if the boot kernel is pxeboot.n12 (--kernel=/
path_to_kernel/pxeboot.n12 in distro). In this case, the trigger copies the pxeboot.n12
file into a file with a new name and replaces:

- bootmgr.exe substring in it with the value passed through the bootmgr metadata key in
  case of using Micrisoft ADK.

- NTLDR substring in it with the value passed through the bootmgr metadata key in case of
  using Legacy RIS.

Value of the kernel key in autoinstall-meta will be the actual first boot file. If --kernel=/
path_to_kernel/wimboot is in distro, then kernel key is not used in autoinstall-meta.

- bootmgr

  The bootmgr key value is passed the name of the second boot file in the Windows boot chain.
  The source file to create it can be:

  - bootmgr.exe in case of using Micrisoft ADK

  - setupldr.exe for Legacy RIS

  Trigger copies the corresponding source file to a file with the name given by this key and replaces
  in it:

  - substring \Boot\BCD to \Boot\<bcd_value>, where <bcd_value> is the metadata bcd
    key value for Micrisoft ADK.

  - substring winnt.sif with the value passed through the answerfile metadata key in case
    of using Legacy RIS.

- bcd

  This key is used to pass the value of the BCD file name in case of using Micrisoft ADK. Any BCD
  file from the Windows distribution can be used as a source for this file. The trigger copies it,
  then removes all boot information from the copy and adds new data from the initrd value of the
  distro and the value passed through the winpe metadata key.

- winpe

  This metadata key allows you to specify the name of the WinPE image. The image is copied
  by the cp utility trigger with the --reflink=auto option, which allows to reduce copying time
  and the size of the disk space on CoW file systems. In the copy of the file, the tribger changes
  the /Windows/System32/startnet.cmd script to the script generated from the startnet.
  template template.

- answerfile

  This is the name of the answer file for the Windows installation. This file is generated from the
  answerfile.template template and is used in:

  - startnet.cmd to start WinPE installation

  - the file name is written to the binary file setupldr.exe for RIS

- post_install_script

  This is the name of the script to run immediately after the Windows installation completes. The
  script is specified in the Windows answer file. All the necessary completing the installation
  actions can be performed directly in this script, or it can be used to get and start additional
  steps from http://<server>/cblr/svc/op/autoinstall/<profile|system>/name. To
  make this script available after the installation is complete, the trigger creates it in /var/www/
  cobbler/distro_mirror/<distro_name>/OEM/$1 from the post_inst_cmd.template
  template.

7.4.6 Legacy Windows XP and Windows 2003 Server

- WinPE 3.0 and winboot can be used to install legacy versions of Windows. `startnet.template` contains the code for starting such an installation via `winnt32.exe`.

    - copy `bootmgr.exe`, `bcd`, `boot.sdi` from Windows 7 and `winpe.wim` from WAIK to the `/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/WinXp_EN-i386/boot`

```
cobbler distro add --name=WinXp_EN-i386 \
--kernel=/var/lib/tftpboot/wimboot \
--initrd=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/WinXp_EN-i386/boot/boot.sdi \
--remote-boot-kernel=http://@@http_server@@/cobbler/images/@@distro_name@@/wimboot \
--remote-boot-initrd=http://@@http_server@@/cobbler/images/@@distro_name@@/boot.sdi \
--arch=i386 --breed=windows --os-version=xp \
--boot-loaders=ipxe --autoinstall-meta='clean_disk'

cobbler distro add --name=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 \
--kernel=/var/lib/tftpboot/wimboot \
--initrd=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-Server_EN-x64/boot/boot.sdi \
--remote-boot-kernel=http://@@http_server@@/cobbler/images/@@distro_name@@/wimboot \
--remote-boot-initrd=http://@@http_server@@/cobbler/images/@@distro_name@@/boot.sdi \
--arch=x86_64 --breed=windows --os-version=2003 \
--boot-loaders=ipxe --autoinstall-meta='clean_disk'

cobbler profile add --name=WinXp_EN-i386 --distro=WinXp_EN-i386 --autoinstall=win.ks \
--autoinstall-meta='bootmgr=bootxea.exe bcd=XEa winpe=winpe.wim answerfile=wine0.sif␣
↪post_install_script=post_install.cmd'

cobbler profile add --name=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 --distro=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 --
↪autoinstall=win.ks \
--autoinstall-meta='bootmgr=boot3ea.exe bcd=3Ea winpe=winpe.wim answerfile=wi2k3.sif␣
↪post_install_script=post_install.cmd'
```

- WinPE 3.0 without `winboot` also can be used to install legacy versions of Windows.

    - copy `pxeboot.n12`, `bootmgr.exe`, `bcd`, `boot.sdi` from Windows 7 and `winpe.wim` from WAIK to the `/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/WinXp_EN-i386/boot`

```
cobbler distro add --name=WinXp_EN-i386 \
--kernel=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/WinXp_EN-i386/boot/pxeboot.n12 \
--initrd=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/WinXp_EN-i386/boot/boot.sdi \
--arch=i386 --breed=windows --os-version=xp \
--autoinstall-meta='clean_disk'

cobbler distro add --name=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 \
--kernel=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-Server_EN-x64/boot/pxeboot.n12 \
--initrd=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-Server_EN-x64/boot/boot.sdi \
--arch=x86_64 --breed=windows --os-version=2003 \
--autoinstall-meta='clean_disk'

cobbler profile add --name=WinXp_EN-i386 --distro=WinXp_EN-i386 --autoinstall=win.ks \
--autoinstall-meta='kernel=wine0.0 bootmgr=bootxea.exe bcd=XEa winpe=winpe.wim␣
↪answerfile=wine0.sif post_install_script=post_install.cmd'

cobbler profile add --name=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 --distro=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 --
↪autoinstall=win.ks \
--autoinstall-meta='kernel=w2k0.0 bootmgr=boot3ea.exe bcd=3Ea winpe=winpe.wim␣
↪answerfile=wi2k3.sif post_install_script=post_install.cmd'
```

- Although the ris-linux package is no longer supported, it also can still be used to install older Windows versions.

For example on Fedora 33:

```
dnf install chkconfig python27
dnf install ris-linux --releasever=24 --repo=updates,fedora
dnf install python3-dnf-plugin-versionlock
dnf versionlock add ris-linux
sed -i -r 's/(python)/\12/g' /sbin/ris-linuxd
sed -i -r 's/(\/winos\/inf)\//\1/g' /etc/sysconfig/ris-linuxd
sed -i -r 's/(\/usr\/share\/ris-linux\/infparser.py)/python2 \1/g' /etc/rc.d/init.d/
↪ris-linuxd
sed -i 's/p = p + chr(252)/#&/g' /usr/share/ris-linux/binlsrv.py
mkdir -p /var/lib/tftpboot/winos/inf
```

To support 64 bit distributions:

```
cd /sbin
ln -s ris-linux ris-linux64
cd /etc/sysconfig
cp ris-linuxd ris-linuxd64
sed -i -r 's/(linuxd)/\164/g' ris-linuxd64
sed -i -r 's/(inf)/\164/g' ris-linuxd64
sed -i -r 's/(BINLSRV_OPTS=)/\1--port=4012/g' ris-linuxd64
cd /etc/rc.d/init.d
cp ris-linuxd ris-linuxd64
sed -i -r 's/(linuxd)/\164/g' ris-linuxd64
sed -i -e 's/RIS/RIS64/g' ris-linuxd64
systemctl daemon-reload
mkdir -p /var/lib/tftpboot/winos/inf64
```

copy the Windows network drivers to `/var/lib/tftpboot/winos/inf[64]` and start `ris-linuxd[64]`:

```
systemctl start ris-linuxd
systemctl start ris-linuxd64
```

Preparing boot files for RIS and legacy Windows XP and Windows 2003 Server

```
dnf install cabextract
cd /var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/<distro_name>
mkdir boot
cp i386/ntdetect.com /var/lib/tftpboot
cabextract -dboot i386/setupldr.ex_
```

If you need to install Windows 2003 Server in addition to Windows XP, then to avoid a conflict, you can rename the `ntdetect.com` file:

```
mv /var/lib/tftpboot/ntdetect.com /var/lib/tftpboot/ntdetect.wxp
sed -i -e 's/ntdetect\.com/ntdetect\.wxp/g' boot/setupldr.exe

cp /var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-Server_EN-x64/i386/ntdetect.com /var/lib/
↪tftpboot/ntdetect.2k3
sed -i -e 's/ntdetect\.com/ntdetect\.2k3/g' /var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-
↪Server_EN-x64/boot/setupldr.exe
sed -bi "s/\x0F\xAB\x00\x00/\x0F\xAC\x00\x00/" /var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-
↪Server_EN-x64/boot/setupldr.exe
```

```
cabextract -dboot i386/startrom.n1_
mv Boot/startrom.n12 boot/pxeboot.n12
touch boot/boot.sdi
```

Copy the required drivers to the `i386`

```
cobbler distro add --name=WinXp_EN-i386 \
--kernel=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/WinXp_EN-i386/boot/pxeboot.n12 \
--initrd=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/WinXp_EN-i386/boot/boot.sdi \
--boot-files='@@local_img_path@@/i386/=@@web_img_path@@/i386/*.*' \
--arch=i386 --breed=windows -os-version=xp

cobbler distro add --name=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 \
--kernel=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-Server_EN-x64/boot/pxeboot.n12 \
--initrd=/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Win2k3-Server_EN-x64/boot/boot.sdi \
--boot-files='@@local_img_path@@/i386/=@@web_img_path@@/[ia][3m][8d]6*/*.*' \
--arch=x86_64 --breed=windows --os-version=2003

cobbler profile add --name=WinXp_EN-i386 --distro=WinXp_EN-i386 --autoinstall=win.ks \
--autoinstall-meta='kernel=wine0.0 bootmgr=xple0 answerfile=wine0.sif'

cobbler profile add --name=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 --distro=Win2k3-Server_EN-x64 --
→autoinstall=win.ks \
--autoinstall-meta='kernel=w2k0.0 bootmgr=w2k3l answerfile=wi2k3.sif'
```

7.4.7 Useful links

Managing EFI Boot Loaders for Linux: Controlling Secure Boot

7.5 Extending Cobbler

This section covers methods to extend the functionality of Cobbler through the use of *Triggers* and *Modules*, as well as through extensions to the Cheetah templating system.

7.5.1 Triggers

About

Cobbler triggers provide a way to tie user-defined actions to certain Cobbler commands – for instance, to provide additional logging, integration with apps like Puppet or cfengine, set up SSH keys, tieing in with a DNS server configuration script, or for some other purpose.

Cobbler Triggers should be Python modules written using the low-level Python API for maximum speed, but could also be simple executable shell scripts.

As a general rule, if you need access to Cobbler's object data from a trigger, you need to write the trigger as a module. Also never invoke Cobbler from a trigger, or use Cobbler XMLRPC from a trigger. Essentially, Cobbler triggers can be thought of as plugins into Cobbler, though they are not essentially plugins per se.

Trigger Names (for Old-Style Triggers)

Cobbler script-based triggers are scripts installed in the following locations, and must be made `chmod +x`.

- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/system/pre/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/system/post/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/profile/pre/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/profile/post/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/distro/pre/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/distro/post/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/repo/pre/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/repo/post/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/sync/pre/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/sync/post/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install/pre/*`
- `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install/post/*`

And the same as the above replacing "add" with "remove".

Pre-triggers are capable of failing an operation if they return anything other than 0. They are to be thought of as "validation" filters. Post-triggers cannot fail an operation and are to be thought of notifications.

We may add additional types as time goes on.

Pure Python Triggers

As mentioned earlier, triggers can be written in pure Python, and many of these kinds of triggers ship with Cobbler as stock.

Look in your `site-packages/cobbler/modules` directory and cat "`install_post_report.py`" for an example trigger that sends email when a system finished installation.

Notice how the trigger has a register method with a path that matches the shell patterns above. That's how we find out the type of trigger.

You will see the path used in the trigger corresponds with the path where it would exist if it was a script – this is how we know what type of trigger the module is providing.

The Simplest Trigger Possible

1. Create `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add/system/post/test.sh`.
2. `chmod +x` the file.

```bash
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hi, my name is $1 and I'm a newly added system"
```

However that's not very interesting as all you get are the names passed across. For triggers to be the most powerful, they should take advantage of the Cobbler API – which means writing them as a Python module.

Performance Note

If you have a very large number of systems, using the Cobbler API from scripts with old style (non-Python modules, just scripts in `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers`) is a very very bad idea. The reason for this is that the Cobbler API brings the Cobbler engine up with it, and since it's a seperate process, you have to wait for that to load. If you invoke 3000 triggers editing 3000 objects, you can see where this would get slow pretty quickly. However, if you write a modular trigger (see above) this suffers no performance penalties – it's crazy fast and you experience no problems.

Permissions

The `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers` directory is only writeable by root (and are executed by Cobbler on a regular basis). For security reasons do not loosen these permissions.

Example trigger for resetting Cfengine keys

Here is an example where Cobbler and cfengine are running on two different machines and XMLRPC is used to communicate between the hosts.

Note that this uses the Cobbler API so it's somewhat inefficient – it should be converted to a Python module-based trigger. If it would be a pure Python modular trigger, it would fly.

On the Cobbler box: `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install/post/clientkeys.py`

```python
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import xmlrpclib
import sys
from cobbler import api
cobbler_api = api.BootAPI()
systems = cobbler_api.systems()
box = systems.find(sys.argv[2])
server = xmlrpclib.ServerProxy("http://cfengine:9000")
server.update(box.get_ip_address())
```

On the cfengine box, we run a daemon that does the following (along with a few steps to update our `ssh_known_hosts-` file):

```python
#!/usr/bin/python

import SimpleXMLRPCServer
import os


class Keys(object):
    def update(self, ip):
        try:
            os.unlink('/var/cfengine/ppkeys/root-%s.pub' % ip)
        except OSError:
            pass


keys = Keys()
server = SimpleXMLRPCServer.SimpleXMLRPCServer(("cfengine", 9000))
server.register_instance(keys)
server.serve_forever()
```

See Also

- Post by Ithiriel: Writing triggers

7.5.2 Modules

Certain Cobbler features can be user extended (in Python) by Cobbler users.

These features include storage of data (serialization), authorization, and authentication. Over time, this list of module types will grow to support more options. *Triggers* are basically modules.

See Also

- The Cobbler command line itself (it's implemented in Cobbler modules so it's easy to add new commands)

Python Files And modules.conf

To create a module, add a Python file in `/usr/lib/python$version/site-packages/cobbler/modules`. Then, in the appropriate part of `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf`, reference the name of your module so Cobbler knows that you want to activate the module.

(*Triggers* that are Python modules, as well as CLI Python modules don't need to be listed in this file, they are auto-loaded)

An example from the serializers is:

```
[serializers]
settings = serializer.file
```

The format of `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf` is that of Python's ConfigParser module.

A setup file consists of sections, lead by a "[section]" header, and followed by "name: value" entries with continuations and such in the style of RFC 822.

Each module, regardless of it's nature, must have the following function that returns the type of module (as a string) on an acceptable load (when the module can be loaded) or raises an exception otherwise.

The trivial case for a cli module is:

```
def register():
    return "cli"
```

Other than that, modules do not have a particular API signature – they are "Duck Typed" based on how they are employed. When starting a new module, look at other modules of the same type to see what functions they possess.

7.5.3 Cheetah Macros

Cobbler uses Cheetah for its templating system, it also wants to support other choices and may in the future support others.

It is possible to add new functions to the templating engine, much like snippets that provide the ability to do macro-based things in the template. If you are new to Cheetah, see the documentation at Cheetah User Guide and pay special attention to the `#def` directive.

To create new functions, add your Cheetah code to `/etc/cobbler/cheetah_macros`. This file will be sourced in all Cheetah templates automatically, making it possible to write custom functions and use them from this file.

You will need to restart `cobblerd` after changing the macros file.

7.6 Terraform Provider for Cobbler

First have a brief look at Introduction to Terraform.

Next check out the Cobbler Provider official documentation.

- On GitHub: https://github.com/cobbler/terraform-provider-cobbler

- Releases: https://github.com/cobbler/terraform-provider-cobbler/releases

7.6.1 Why Terraform for Cobbler

Note: This document is written with Cobbler 3.2 and higher in mind, so the examples used here can not be used for Cobbler 2.x and `terraform-provider-cobbler` version 1.1.0 (and older).

There are multiple ways to add new systems, profiles, distro's into Cobbler, eg. through the web-interface or using shell-scripts on the Cobbler-host itself.

One of the main advantages of using the Terraform Provider for Cobbler is speed: you do not have to login into the web-interface or SSH to the host itself and adapt shell-scripts. When Terraform is installed on a VM or your local computer, it adds new assets through the Cobbler API.

7.6.2 Configure Cobbler

Configure Cobbler to have **caching disabled**.

In file `/etc/cobbler/settings`, set `cache_enabled:  0`.

7.6.3 Install Terraform

Terraform comes as a single binary, written in Go. Download an OS-specific package to install on your local system via the Terraform downloads. Unpack the ZIP-file and move the binary-file into `/usr/local/bin`.

Make sure you're using at least **Terraform v0.14 or higher**. Check with `terraform version`:

```
$ terraform version
Terraform v0.14.5
```

Install terraform-provider-cobbler

Since Terraform version 0.13, you can use the Cobbler provider via the Terraform provider registry.

After setting up a Cobbler Terraform repository for the first time, run `terraform init` in the **basedir**, so the Cobbler provider gets installed automatically in `tf_cobbler/.terraform/providers`.

```
$ terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Reusing previous version of cobbler/cobbler from the dependency lock file
- Installing cobbler/cobbler v2.0.2...
- Installed cobbler/cobbler v2.0.2 (self-signed, key ID B2677721AC1E7A84)

Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
```

```
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it here:
https://www.terraform.io/docs/plugins/signing.html

Terraform has made some changes to the provider dependency selections recorded
in the .terraform.lock.hcl file. Review those changes and commit them to your
version control system if they represent changes you intended to make.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
```

If you ever run into this error: `Error:  Could not load plugin`, re-run `terraform init` in the **basedir** to reinstall / upgrade the Cobbler provider.

When you initialize a Terraform configuration for the first time with Terraform 0.14 or later, Terraform will generate a new `.terraform.lock.hcl` file in the current working directory. You should include the lock file in your version control repository to ensure that Terraform uses the same provider versions across your team and in ephemeral remote execution environments.

7.6.4 Repository setup & configurations

Create a git repository (for example `tf_cobbler`) and use a phased approach of software testing and deployment in the DTAP-style:

- **development** - holds development systems

- **test** - holds test systems

- **staging** - holds staging / acceptance systems

- **production** - holds production systems

- **profiles** - holds system profiles

- **templates** - holds kickstarts and preseed templates

- **snippets** - holds Cobbler snippets (written in Python Cheetah or Jinja2)

- **distros** - holds OS distributions

The directory-tree would look something like this:

```
├── .gitignore
├── .terraform
│   └── prioviders
├── .terraform.lock.hcl
├── README.md
├── templates
│   ├── main.tf
│   ├── debian10.seed
│   ├── debian10_VMware.seed
│   ├── ...
├── staging
│   ├── db-staging
```

```
│       ├── lb-staging
│       ├── web-staging
│       └── ...
├── development
├── production
│       ├── database
│       ├── load_balancer
│       ├── webserver
│       ├── ...
├── set_links.sh
├── snippets
│       ├── partitioning-VMware.file
│       ├── main.tf
│       ├── ...
├── test
│       └── web-test
│       ├── ...
├── distros
│       └── distro-debian10-x86_64.tf
├── profiles
│       └── profile-debian10-x86_64.tf
├── terraform.tfvars
├── variables.tf
└── versions.tf
```

Each host-subdirectory consists of a Terraform-file named `main.tf`, one **symlinked** directory `.terraform` and files **symlinked** from the root: `versions.tf`, `variables.tf`. `.terraform.lock.hcl` and `terraform.tfvars`:

```
tf_cobbler/production/webserver
.
├── .terraform -> ../../.terraform
├── .terraform.lock.hcl -> ../../.terraform.lock.hcl
├── main.tf
├── terraform.tfstate
├── terraform.tfstate.backup
├── terraform.tfvars -> ../../terraform.tfvars
├── variables.tf -> ../../variables.tf
└── versions.tf -> ../../versions.tf
```

The files `terraform.tfstate` and `terraform.tfstate.backup` are the state files once Terraform has run successfully.

File `versions.tf`

The block in this file specifies the required provider version and required Terraform version for the configuration.

```
terraform {
  required_version = ">= 0.14"
  required_providers {
    cobbler = {
      source = "cobbler/cobbler"
      version = "~> 2.0.1"
    }
  }
}
```

Credentials

You must add the `cobbler_username`, `cobbler_password` and the `cobbler_url` to the Cobbler API into a new file named `terraform.tfvars` in the basedir of your repo.

File `terraform.tfvars`

```
cobbler_username = "cobbler"
cobbler_password = "<the Cobbler-password>"
cobbler_url      = "https://cobbler.example.com/cobbler_api"
```

Terraform automatically loads `.tfvars`-files to populate variables defined in `variables.tf`.

> **Warning:** When using a git repo, do not (force) push the file `terraform.tfvars`, since it contains login credentials!

File `variables.tf`

> **Tip:** We recommend you always add variable descriptions. You never know who'll be using your code, and it'll make their (and your) life a lot easier if every variable has a clear description. Comments are fun too.
>
> Excerpt from: James Turnbull, "The Terraform Book."

```
variable "cobbler_username" {
  description = "Cobbler admin user"
  default     = "some_user"
}

variable "cobbler_password" {
  description = "Password for the Cobbler admin"
  default     = "some_password"
}

variable "cobbler_url" {
  description = "Where to reach the Cobbler API"
  default     = "http://some_server/cobbler_api"
}

provider "cobbler" {
  username = var.cobbler_username
  password = var.cobbler_password
  url      = var.cobbler_url
}
```

Example configuration - system

This is the `main.tf` for system `webserver`, written in so called HCL (HashiCorp Configuration Language). It has been cleaned up with the terraform fmt command, to rewrite Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style:

Important: Make sure there is only **ONE** gateway defined on **ONE** interface!

```
resource "cobbler_system" "webserver" {
  count           = "1"
  name            = "webserver"
  profile         = "debian10-x86_64"
  hostname        = "webserver.example.com"        # Use FQDN
  autoinstall     = "debian10_VMware.seed"
  # NOTE: Extra spaces at the end are there for a reason!
  # When reading these resource states, the terraform-provider-cobbler
  # parses these fields with an extra space. Adding an extra space in the
  # next 2 lines prevents Terraform from constantly changing the resource.
  kernel_options  = "netcfg/choose_interface=eth0 "
  autoinstall_meta = "fs=ext4 swap=4096 "
  status          = "production"
  netboot_enabled = "1"

  # Backend interface ###########################
  interface {
    name          = "ens18"
    mac_address   = "0C:C4:7A:E3:C3:12"
    ip_address    = "10.11.15.106"
    netmask       = "255.255.255.0"
    dhcp_tag      = "grqproduction"
    dns_name      = "webserver.example.org"
    static_routes = ["10.11.14.0/24:10.11.15.1"]
    static        = true
    management    = true
  }

  # Public interface ###########################
  interface {
    name        = "ens18.15"
    mac_address = "0C:C4:7A:E3:C3:12"
    ip_address  = "127.28.15.106"
    netmask     = "255.255.255.128"
    gateway     = "127.28.15.1"
    dns_name    = "webserver.example.com"
    static      = true
  }
}
```

Example configuration - snippet

This is the `main.tf` for a snippet:

```
resource "cobbler_snippet" "partitioning-VMware" {
  name = "partitioning-VMware"
  body = file("partitioning-VMware.file")
}
```

In the same folder a file named `partitioning-VMware.file` holds the actual snippet.

Example configuration - repo

```
resource "cobbler_repo" "debian10-x86_64" {
  name            = "debian10-x86_64"
  breed           = "apt"
  arch            = "x86_64"
  apt_components = ["main universe"]
  apt_dists      = ["buster buster-updates buster-security"]
  mirror          = "http://ftp.nl.debian.org/debian/"
}
```

Example configuration - distro

```
resource "cobbler_distro" "debian10-x86_64" {
  name            = "debian10-x86_64"
  breed           = "debian"
  os_version      = "buster"
  arch            = "x86_64"
  kernel          = "/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/debian10-x86_64/install.amd/linux"
  initrd          = "/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/debian10-x86_64/install.amd/
→initrd.gz"
}
```

Example configuration - profile

```
resource "cobbler_profile" "debian10-x86_64" {
  name                = "debian10-x86_64"
  distro              = "debian10-x86_64"
  autoinstall         = "debian10.seed"
  autoinstall_meta    = "release=10 swap=2048"
  kernel_options      = "fb=false ipv6.disable=1"
  name_servers        = ["1.1.1.1", "8.8.8.8"]   # Should be a list
  name_servers_search = ["example.com"]
  repos               = ["debian10-x86_64"]
}
```

Example configuration - combined

It is also possible to combine multiple resources into one file. For example, this will combine an Ubuntu Bionic distro, a profile and a system:

```
resource "cobbler_distro" "foo" {
    name = "foo"
    breed = "ubuntu"
    os_version = "bionic"
    arch = "x86_64"
    boot_loaders = ["grub"]
    kernel = "/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Ubuntu-18.04/install/netboot/ubuntu-
→installer/amd64/linux"
    initrd = "/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror/Ubuntu-18.04/install/netboot/ubuntu-
→installer/amd64/initrd.gz"
  }

  resource "cobbler_profile" "foo" {
    name = "foo"
    distro = "foo"
  }

  resource "cobbler_system" "foo" {
    name = "foo"
    profile = "foo"
    name_servers = ["8.8.8.8", "8.8.4.4"]
    comment = "I'm a system"
    interface {
      name = "ens18"
      mac_address = "aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff"
      static = true
      ip_address = "1.2.3.4"
      netmask = "255.255.255.0"
    }
    interface {
      name = "ens19"
      mac_address = "aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:fa"
      static = true
      ip_address = "1.2.3.5"
      netmask = "255.255.255.0"
    }
  }
```

File `set_links.sh`

The file `set_links.sh` is used to symlink to the default variables. We need these in every subdirectory.

```
#!/bin/sh

ln -s ../../variables.tf
ln -s ../../versions.tf
ln -s ../../.terraform
ln -s ../../terraform.tfvars
ln -s ../../.terraform.lock.hcl
```

Adding a new system

```
git pull --rebase <-- Refresh the repository

mkdir production/hostname
cd production/hostname

vi main.tf          <-- Add a-based configuration as described above.

../../set_links.sh  # This will create symlinks to .terraform, variables.tf and
↪terraform.tfvars

terraform fmt       <-- Rewrites the file "main.tf" to canonical format.

terraform validate  <-- Validates the .tf file (optional).

terraform plan      <-- Create the execution plan.

terraform apply     <-- Apply changes, eg. add this system to the (remote) Cobbler.
```

When `terraform apply` gives errors it is safe to run `rm terraform.tfstate*` in the "hostname" directory and run `terraform apply` again.

7.7 Building ISOs

Since Cobbler uses the systemd hardening option "PrivateTmp" you can't write or read files from your `/tmp` when you run Cobbler via systemd as a service.

Per default this builds an ISO for all available systems and profiles.

Note: All systems refers to systems that are profile based. Systems with a parent image based systems will be skipped.

If you want to generate multiple ISOs you need to execute this command multiple times (with different `--iso` names).

7.7.1 Under the hood

Under the hood the tool "xorriso" is used. It is being executed in the "mkisofs" (the predecessor) compatibility mode. Thus we don't execute "mkisofs" anymore. Please be aware of this when adding CLI options.

On the Python side we are executing the following command:

```
xorriso -as mkisofs $XORRISOFS_OPTS -isohybrid-mbr $ISOHDPFX_location -c isolinux/
↪boot.cat \
  -b isolinux/isolinux.bin -no-emul-boot -boot-load-size 4 -boot-info-table -eltorito-
↪alt-boot \
  -e $EFI_IMG_LOCATION -no-emul-boot -isohybrid-gpt-basdat -V \"Cobbler Install\" \
  -o $ISO $BUILDISODIR
```

Explanation what this command is doing:

```
xorriso -as mkisofs \
  -isohybrid-mbr /usr/share/syslinux/isohdpfx.bin \  # --> Makes the image MBR
↪bootable and specifies the MBR File
```

(continues on next page)

```
 -c isolinux/boot.cat \                           # --> Boot Catalog ->␣
↪Automatically created according to Syslinux wiki
 -b isolinux/isolinux.bin \                        # --> Boot file which is␣
↪manipulated by mkisofs/xorriso
 -no-emul-boot \                                   # --> Does not run in emulated␣
↪disk mode when being booted
 -boot-load-size 4 \                               # --> Size of 512 sectors to␣
↪boot in no-emulation mode
 -boot-info-table \                                # --> Store CD layout in the␣
↪image
 -eltorito-alt-boot \                              # --> Allows to have more then␣
↪one El Torito boot on a CD
 -e /var/lib/cobbler/loaders/grub/x64.efi \        # --> Boot image file which is␣
↪EFI bootable, relative to root directory
 -no-emul-boot \                                   # --> See above
 -isohybrid-gpt-basdat \                           # --> Add GPT additionally to MBR
 -V "Cobbler Install" \                            # --> Name when the image is␣
↪recognized by the OS
 -o /root/generated.iso \                          # --> Produced ISO file name and␣
↪path
 /var/cache/cobbler/buildiso                       # --> Root directory for the␣
↪build
```

7.7.2 Common options for building ISOs

- --iso: This defines the name of the built ISO. It defaults to autoinst.iso.

- --distro: Used to detect the architecture of the ISO you are building. Specifies also the used Kernel and Initrd.

- --buildisodir: The temporary directory where Cobbler will build the ISO. If you have enough RAM to build the ISO you should really consider using a tmpfs for performance.

- --profiles: Modify the profiles Cobbler builds ISOs for. If this is omitted, ISOs for all profiles will be built.

- --xorrisofs-opts: The options which are passed to xorriso additionally to the above shown.

7.7.3 Building standalone ISOs

have to provide the following parameters:

- --standalone: If this flag is present, Cobbler will build an ISO which can be installed without network access.

- --airgapped: If this flag is present, Cobbler will build an ISO which contains all mirrored repositories for extended installations.

- --source: The directory with the sources for the image.

7.7.4 Building net-installer ISOs

You have to provide the following parameters:

- `--systems`: Filter the systems you want to build the ISO for.
- `--exclude-dns`: Flag to add the nameservers (and other DNS information) to the append line or not.

7.7.5 Examples

Building exactly one network installer ISO for a specific profile (suitable for all underlying systems):

Building exactly one network installer ISO for a specific system:

Building exactly one airgapped installable ISO for a specific system:

7.7.6 Links with further information

- xorriso homepage
- xorriso manpage
- mkisofs manpage

7.8 GRUB and everything related

The directory `/var/lib/cobbler/grub_config` contains GRUB boot loader (version 2.02) configuration files.

The directory structure is exactly synced (e.g. via `cobbler sync`) to the TFTP (or http/www for http network boot) directory and must be kept as is.

7.8.1 Additional dependencies

If you wish to generate GRUB2 bootloaders in the EFI format please install the dependencies according to the arches you wish to boot with your Cobbler installation: `grub2-ARCH-efi-modules`.

7.8.2 The command "cobbler mkloaders"

This command can create a bootable GRUB2 bootloader in the EFI format. Thus it collects all modules and creates a bootable GRUB2 bootloader. The folder where this is executed is not relevant.

To build GRUB bootloaders for other architectures install the packages and then execute the command against the newly installed directories. openSUSE has enabled you to do this but other distros may not decide to do this. If your distro does not enable you to do this you need to enable yourself for this. For this you need advanced GRUB knowledge, thus this is not part of the tutorial.

This command must be ran after every GRUB2 package update.

The command can be manipulated by changing the settings of Cobbler. The following are being used:

- bootloaders_dir
- grub2_mod_dir
- bootloaders_formats
- bootloaders_modules
- syslinux_dir
- syslinux_memdisk_folder

- syslinux_pxelinux_folder

- bootloaders_shim_folder

- bootloaders_shim_file

- bootloaders_ipxe_folder

7.8.3 Current workflow

1. Check the settings for above mentioned keys.

2. Create a bootable grubx64.efi loader via `cobbler mkloaders`

3. In `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml` `grubconfig_dir` has to be set to `/var/lib/cobbler/grub_config`

4. `cobbler sync` automatically populates the GRUB configuration directory now in the TFTP root folder

5. On your DHCP server, point option 67 (`filename`) to `grubx64.efi` (assuming you have configured the other options already)

When you want to use cloud init with the new subiquity installer in Ubuntu 20.04, please keep in mind that the nocloud source has to be quoted in GRUB, otherwise it won't work. For syslinux however, the nocloud source mustn't be quoted! That said, currently you can't use cloud init profiles for Ubuntu 20.04 simultaneously in both Syslinux and GRUB.

7.8.4 IMPORTANT FILES

config/grub

`grub.cfg`

This file in the main TFTP directory is a fallback for broken firmware. Normally GRUB should already set the prefix to the directory where it has been loaded from (GRUB subdirectory in our case). It is known for (specific versions?) KVM and ppc64le that GRUB may end up loading this as first `grub.cfg`. We simply set `prefix="grub"` and manually load the main config file `grub/grub.cfg`.

`grub/grub.cfg`

This is the main entry point for all architectures. We always load this config file.

`grub/grub/local_*.cfg`

This are the architecture specific config files providing local (hard disk) boot entries. These may need adjusting over the time, depending how distributions name their `*.efi` executable for local boot.

`grub/grub/system/*`

Empty directory where Cobbler will sync machine specific configuration (typically setting local boot or an (auto-)install menu entry). These are named after the mac address of a machine, e.g.: `grub/system/52:54:00:42:07:04` This config file is tried to be loaded from the main `grub.cfg`.

`grub/grub/system_link.*`

Empty directory where Cobbler will create symlinks, named after the Cobbler name of the machine and it links to above described mac address file in `../system/${mac}` This is only for easier reading and debugging of machine specific GRUB settings.

/var/lib/cobbler/loaders

This directory holds network bootloaders (or links to them) and is also synced to `/srv/tftp` root directory 1 to 1.

It creates GRUB executables for each installed grub2-$arch via: `grub2-mkimage` and links in the corresponding GRUB2 modules and other supported bootloaders (`pxelinux.0`, . . .)

If you have installed e.g. a new GRUB or Syslinux version, you should re-run `cobbler mkloaders` to build new GRUB executables. For other, static or already compiled/linked bootloaders like, shim, `pxelinux.0` or a precompiled, signed `grub.efi` executable, it is enough to call `cobbler sync` now (we store links to these now).

The GRUB specific files generated/linked via `cobbler mkloaders` are also described here:

`.cobbler_postun_cleanup`

Filled up with generated `grub2-mkimage` binaries and created links.

This is needed in `postun cobbler.spec` section to remove things again. This is the only, not synced file.

`grub/grub.0`

- 32 bit PXE (x86 legacy) GRUB executable.
- `grub2-mkimage` generated.
- This can/should be used instead of `pxelinux.0`. You then get the full grub boot process.
- The bootloader is named `grub.0`, because `pxelinux.0` can chain boot this grub executable via network. But it (or specific versions?) wants bootloaders with a filename ending on `.0`.

`grub/{grubaa64.efi,grub.ppc64le,grubx64.efi}`

Also `grub2-mkimage` generated, architecture specific GRUB executables. These, can directly be network booted on the corresponding/matching architecture. Please have a look at the `dhcpd.conf` template for getting an idea how architecture differing (via DHCP request network packets) works.

On `grub-${arch}` package updates, please call `cobbler mkloaders` to get up-to-date executables. The names of these executables are derived from GRUB2 sources. These are the default names as they should get generated on all distributions by default. These map to `${grub-cpu}-${grub-platform}` as seen below the modules directory structure. Unfortunately this does not map 1 to 1.

`grub/{arm64-efi,i386-pc,powerpc-ieee1275,x86_64-efi}`

Links to architecture specific GRUB modules. From these `grub2-mkimage` generates above executables.

These directories (where the links point to) have to be named exactly like this. GRUB may download missing/needed modules from `/srv/tftp/${prefix}/${grub-cpu}-${grub-platform}` on the fly as needed.

E.g. using the `grub.cfg` command: hello, will end up in downloading `hello.mod` then doing automatically an `insmod hello`...

`grub/{grub.efi,shim.efi}`

- Links to precompiled from distribution provided and signed shim and GRUB EFI executables.

- By default `shim.efi` is used in UEFI (x86 at least) case.

- `shim.efi` automatically tries to load `grub.efi`.

- Module loading via network using a signed `grub.efi` loader, does not work.

- All GRUB modules need `grub.cfg` and later sourced config files must be present in the signed `grub.efi` executable.

- For example the "tr" GRUB module was not part of SLES 12 and therefore the reforming of the `${mac}` address to the previous `pxelinux.0` style, e.g.: `52:54:00:42:56:58 -> 01-52-54-00-42-56-58` does not work. But this is overhead anyway, so we now use the plain mac address as filenames for system specific grub configuration.

7.9 Repository Management

7.9.1 General

This has already been covered a good bit in the command reference section, for details see: *Cobbler reposync*

Yum repository management is an optional feature and is not required to provision through Cobbler. However, if Cobbler is configured to mirror certain repositories, this feature can be used to associate profiles with those repositories. Systems installed under those profiles will be autoconfigured to use these repository mirrors in `/etc/yum.repos.d`, and if supported (Fedora Core 6 and later), these repositories can be leveraged within Anaconda.

This can be useful if

1. you have a large install base, or

2. you want fast installation and upgrades for your systems, or

3. have some extra software not in a standard repository but want provisioned systems to know about that repository.

Make sure there is plenty of space in Cobbler's webdir, which defaults to `/var/www/cobbler`.

```
cobbler reposync [--only=ONLY] [--tries=N] [--no-fail]
```

`cobbler reposync` is used to update repos known to Cobbler. The command is required to be executed prior to the first provisioning of a system if Cobbler is configured as a mirror. If you just add repos and never run `cobbler reposync`, the content of the repos will be missing. This is probably a command you should include in a crontab. The configuration is left up to the systems administrator.

Note: Mirroring can take a long time because of the amount of data being downloaded.

For those familiar with dnf's reposync, Cobbler's reposync is mostly a wrapper around the `dnf reposync` command. use "cobbler reposync" to update Cobbler mirrors, as dnf's reposync does not perform all required steps.

Also Cobbler adds support for rsync and SSH locations, where as dnf's reposync only supports what yum supports (http/ftp).

If you want to update a certain repository, run:

```
cobbler reposync --only="reponame1" ...
```

When updating repos by name, a repo will be updated even if it is set to be not updated during a regular reposync operation (ex: `cobbler repo edit --name=reponame1 --keep-updated=False`).

For distributions using dnf/yum Cobbler can act as a mirror and generate the `.repo` files for the core system packages. This is only possible if the `cobbler import` command provided enough information. If this feature is desirable, it can be turned on by setting `yum_post_install_mirror` to `True` in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml` (and running `cobbler sync`). You should not use this feature if machines are provisioned on a different VLAN/network than production, or if you are provisioning laptops that will want to acquire updates on multiple networks.

The flags `--tries=N` (for example, `--tries=3`) and `--no-fail` should likely be used when putting reposync on a crontab. They ensure network glitches in one repo can be retried and also that a failure to synchronize one repo does not stop other repositories from being synchronized.

7.9.2 Importing trees workflow

Cobbler can auto-add distributions and profiles from remote sources, whether this is a filesystem path or an rsync mirror. This can save a lot of time when setting up a new provisioning environment. Import is a feature that many users will want to take advantage of, and is very simple to use.

After an import is run, Cobbler will try to detect the distribution type and automatically assign automatic installation files. By default, it will provision the system by erasing the hard drive, setting up eth0 for DHCP, and using a default password of "cobbler". If this is undesirable, edit the automatic installation files in `/etc/cobbler` to do something else or change the automatic installation setting after Cobbler creates the profile.

Mirrored content is saved automatically in `/var/www/cobbler/distro_mirror`.

Examples:

- `cobbler import --path=rsync://mirrorserver.example.com/path/ --name=fedora --arch=x86`

- `cobbler import --path=root@192.168.1.10:/stuff --name=bar`

- `cobbler import --path=/mnt/dvd --name=baz --arch=x86_64`

- `cobbler import --path=/path/to/stuff --name=glorp`

- `cobbler import --path=/path/where/filer/is/mounted --name=anyname --available-as=nfs://nfs.example.org:/where/mounted/`

Once imported, run a `cobbler list` or `cobbler report` to see what you've added.

By default, the rsync operations will exclude content of certain architectures, debug RPMs, and ISO images – to change what is excluded during an import, see `/etc/cobbler/rsync.exclude`.

Note that all of the import commands will mirror install tree content into `/var/www/cobbler` unless a network accessible location is given with `--available-as`. The option `--available-as` will be primarily used when importing distros stored on an external NAS box, or potentially on another partition on the same machine that is already accessible via HTTP or FTP.

For import methods using rsync, additional flags can be passed to rsync with the option `--rsync-flags`.

Should you want to force the usage of a specific Cobbler automatic installation template for all profiles created by an import, feed the option `--autoinstall` to import, to bypass the built-in automatic installation file auto-detection.

7.9.3 Repository mirroring workflow

The following example shows:

- How to set up a repo mirror for all enabled Cobbler host repositories and two additional repositories.

- Create a profile that will auto install those repository configurations on provisioned systems using that profile.

```
cobbler check
# set up your cobbler distros here.
cobbler autoadd
cobbler repo add --mirror=http://mirrors.kernel.org/fedora/core/updates/6/i386/ --
↪name=fc6i386updates
cobbler repo add --mirror=http://mirrors.kernel.org/fedora/extras/6/i386/ --
↪name=fc6i386extras
cobbler reposync
cobbler profile add --name=p1 --distro=existing_distro_name --autoinstall=/etc/
↪cobbler/kickstart_fc6.ks --repos="fc6i386updates fc6i386extras"
```

7.9.4 Import Workflow

This example shows:

- How to create a provisioning infrastructure from a distribution mirror or from ISO media.

- Create a default PXE configuration, so that by default systems will PXE boot into a fully automated install process for that distribution.

You can use a network rsync mirror, a mounted DVD location, or a tree you have available via a network filesystem.

Import knows how to autodetect the architecture of what is being imported. To make sure things are named correctly, it's a good idea to specify `--arch`. For instance, if you import a distribution named "fedora8" from an x86_64 ISO, specify `--arch=x86_64` and the distro will be named "fedora8-x86_64" automatically, and the right architecture field will also be set on the distribution object. If you are batch importing an entire mirror (containing multiple distributions and arches), you don't have to do this. Cobbler will set the names for things based on the paths it finds for you.

```
cobbler check
cobbler import --path=rsync://yourfavoritemirror.com/rhel/5/os/x86_64 --name=rhel5 --
↪arch=x86_64
# OR
cobbler import --path=/mnt/dvd --name=rhel5 --arch=x86_64
# OR (using an external NAS box without mirroring)
cobbler import --path=/path/where/filer/is/mounted --name=anyname --available-as=nfs:/
↪/nfs.example.org:/where/mounted/
# wait for mirror to rsync...
cobbler report
cobbler system add --name=default --profile=name_of_a_profile1
cobbler system add --name=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF --profile=name_of_a_profile2
cobbler sync
```

7.10 The TFTP Directory

For booting machines in a PXE and/or HTTP-Boot environment the TFTP directory is the most important directory. This folder contains all static files required for booting a system.

The folder of this is dependant on your distro and can be changed in the Cobbler settings. The default should be correctly set during the package build of your Linux distro or during the installation process (if you are use the source installation).

7.10.1 Behaviour

A good explanation of `cobbler sync` can be found here: *Cobbler sync*

In the following we will examine the behaviour for the TFTP directory more in details.

1. `cobbler sync` is executed (we assume a full one for now).

2. The pre-sync triggers are executed.

3. **If the following directories do not exist they are created:**

   1. `pxelinux.cfg`

   2. `grub`

   3. `images`

   4. `ipxe`

   5. A symlink from `grub/images` to `images`

4. The content of in above mentioned directories is being fully deleted.

5. All bootloaders are being copied

6. All kernel and initrds are being copied

7. All images (if created) are being copied

8. The PXE menu is being generated and written to disk

9. The post-sync triggers are being executed

Note: If you only sync DHCP, DNS or specific systems the order and actions might be slightly different.

Warning: A `cobbler sync` is not required. Due to the file copying of a lot of small files this is a very expensive operation. Under normal operation Cobbler should move the files automatically to the right places. Only use this command when you encounter problems.

7.10.2 Layout

This is how an example TFTP-Boot Directory could look like. In the following sections we will cover the details of the files and folders.

```
cobbler:~ # ls -alh /srv/tftpboot/
total 105M
drwxr-xr-x 17 root    root  327 Dez 17 14:29 .
drwxr-xr-x  4 root    root   44 Mär  3  2021 ..
drwxr-xr-x  8 root    root 4,0K Nov 18 14:30 grub
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root  429 Okt 21 16:13 grub.cfg
```

(continues on next page)

```
drwxr-xr-x 36 root    root 4,0K Jan 10 14:20 images
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root  96M Jan 28  2021 initrd
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    root   26 Dez  1 15:12 ipxe
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root 8,6M Jan 28  2021 linux
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root  26K Mär 17  2021 memdisk
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root  54K Mär 17  2021 menu.c32
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    root   24 Dez 11  2020 others
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root  26K Mär 17  2021 pxelinux.0
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    root  20K Jan 17 13:02 pxelinux.cfg
```

All files or folders not covered by below explanations are specific to the environment the directory listing was taken from. Those files should not be touched by Cobbler and should survive even a `cobbler sync`.

- `tftpboot/grub/`: Contains the GRUB bootloaders and additional configuration not covered by `tftpboot/grub.cfg`. If available this directory will also contain the `shim.efi` file.

- `tftpboot/grub/system`: Normally contains the GRUB config for the MAC in the filename.

Note: In case Cobbler is not able to find a MAC for the interface it tries to generate an entry for, it applies a fallback strategy. First it tries the IP address. If that was not successful, it finally uses the name if no IP address is known to Cobbler.

- `tftpboot/grub.cfg`: Rescue config file which serves as a pointer on the client side because the error message shows that this is the wrong location for the `grub.cfg` file. GRUB should always try to load `tftpboot/grub/grub.cfg`.

- `tftpboot/images/<distro>/`: Contains always the kernel and initrd of the distro you add to Cobbler. During a `cobbler sync` all folder with distros will be deleted and the structure will be recreated by the paths saved in the `kernel` and `initrd` attributes in a Cobbler distro item.

- `tftpboot/ipxe/default.ipxe`: Cobbler will generate the iPXE menu for you. This is the file where all menu entries will be stored. It will be overwritten regularly by either a change in a distro or by the command `cobbler sync`.

- `tftpboot/pxelinux.0`: The binary for executing the pxelinux bootloader. This is taken from your system at `cobbler sync` time.

- **`tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg`: Normally this directory contains two types of files**

    1. The configuration for each system where the file name is the MAC of the system.

    2. The file named `default` which is used for all PXE Clients not known by MAC address.

Note: In case Cobbler is not able to find a MAC for the interface it tries to generate an entry for, it falls back first to the IP and finally uses the name if no IP is known to Cobbler.

7.11 Internal Database

Note: This document describes advanced topics for system administrators.

The internal database of Cobbler is held at `/var/lib/cobbler/collections`.

7.11.1 Items

An item in Cobbler is a set of attributes grouped together and given a name. An example for this would be a `distro`. On disk those items are represented using JSON. By default, the JSON is minified, however you can make the serializer produce "pretty" JSON files by changing `serializer_pretty_json` to `true` in the Cobbler Settings.

The name of the saved file is the name of the item.

7.11.2 Collections

A collection in Cobbler is a number of `n` Cobbler items that are living inside the same folder.

7.11.3 Notes

If you want to have a backup use the `scm_track` module of Cobbler. It will use Git for version control of the complete `/var/lib/cobbler/` folder.

A rename operation does the following: Delete the item with the old name and create a new item with the new name. This is reflected on disk and thus if Cobbler is being terminated at the wrong point in time, this specific item can get lost. It's unlikely, but if you have items dependent onto that item you will receive errors on the next Cobbler startup.

If you deem yourself a Cobbler expert you may edit the JSON files directly once Cobbler is not running. If Cobbler is running you risk a corruption of the complete application. Please take all actions here with huge precautions and only if you have backups!

7.12 HTTP API

7.12.1 Error codes

status code	status message	Description
200	ok	
404	not found	
500	server error	

7.12.2 Http endpoints

All Http endpoints are found at `http(s)://<fqdn>/cblr/svc/op/<endpoint>`

settings

Returns the currently loaded settings. For specific settings please see *the settings.yaml documentation*.

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/setting
```

Example Output:

```
#{
    "allow_duplicate_hostnames": false,
    "allow_duplicate_ips": false,
    "allow_duplicate_macs": false,
    "allow_dynamic_settings": false
...
        "gcry_sha1",
        "gcry_sha256"
    ],
    "grub2_mod_dir": "/usr/share/grub2"
}
```

autoinstall

Autoinstallation files for either a profile or a system.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/autoinstall/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

```
# this file intentionally left blank
# admins:  edit it as you like, or leave it blank for non-interactive install
```

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/autoinstall/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

```
# this file intentionally left blank
# admins:  edit it as you like, or leave it blank for non-interactive install
```

ks

Autoinstallation files for either a profile or a system. This is used only for backward compatibility with Cobbler 2.6.6 and lower, please use autoinstall if possible.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/ks/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

```
# this file intentionally left blank
# admins:  edit it as you like, or leave it blank for non-interactive install
```

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/ks/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

```
# this file intentionally left blank
# admins:  edit it as you like, or leave it blank for non-interactive install
```

iPXE

The iPXE configuration for a profile, an image or a system.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/ipxe/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

```
:example_profile
kernel /images/example_distro/vmlinuz   initrd=initrd.magic
initrd /images/example_distro/initramfs
boot
```

> **Warning:** If the specified profile doesn't exist there is currently no output.

Image

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/ipxe/image/example_image
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken and will probably have no output.

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/ipxe/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

```
#!ipxe
iseq ${smbios/manufacturer} HP && exit ||
sanboot --no-describe --drive 0x80
```

> **Warning:** If the specified system doesn't exist there is currently no output.

bootcfg

boot.cfg configuration file for either a profile or a system.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/bootcfg/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

```
bootstate=0
title=Loading ESXi installer
prefix=/images/example_distro
kernel=b.b00
kernelopt=runweasel ks=http://192.168.1.1:80/cblr/svc/op/ks/profile/example_profile
modules=$esx_modules
build=
updated=0
```

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/bootcfg/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

```
bootstate=0
title=Loading ESXi installer
prefix=/images/example_distro
kernel=b.b00
kernelopt=runweasel ks=http://192.168.1.1:80/cblr/svc/op/ks/system/example_system
modules=$esx_modules
build=
updated=0
```

script

A generated script based on snippets.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/script/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken and returns an Error 500.

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/script/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken and returns an Error 500.

events

Returns events associated with the specified user, if no user is given returns all events.

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/events/user/example_user
```

Example Output:

```
[]
```

> **Warning:** If the specified user doesn't exist there is currently no output.

template

A rendered template for a system, or for a system linked to a profile.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/template/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/template/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

yum

Repository configuration for a profile or a system.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/yum/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken and will probably have no output.

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/yum/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken and will probably have no output.

trig

Hook to install triggers.

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/trig
```

Example Output:

```
False
```

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/trig/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

```
False
```

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/trig/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

```
False
```

noPXE

If network boot is enabled for specified system.

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/nopxe/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

```
True
```

list

Lists all instances of a specified type. Currently the valid options are: `systems`, `profiles`, `distros`, `images`, `repos`, `mgmtclasses`, `packages`, `files`, `menus` If no option is selected the endpoint will default to `systems`. If the selected option is not valid the endpoint will return ?.

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/list/what/profiles
```

Example Output:

```
example_profile
example_profile2
```

> **Warning:** currently no output if parameter has no instances.

autodetect

Autodetects the system, returns an error if more than one system is found.

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/autodetect
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

find autoinstall

Find the autoinstallation file for a profile or system.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/find_autoinstall/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/find_autoinstall/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

find ks

Find the autoinstallation files for either a profile or a system. This is used only for backward compatibility with Cobbler 2.6.6 and lower, please use `find autoinstall` if possible.

Profile

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/findks/profile/example_profile
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

System

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/findks/system/example_system
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

puppet

Dump puppet data for specified hostname, returns yaml file for host.

Example Call:

```
curl http://localhost/cblr/svc/op/puppet/hostname/example_hostname
```

Example Output:

> **Warning:** This endpoint is currently broken.

Author

Nico Krapp

7.13 API

Cobbler also makes itself available as an XML-RPC API for use by higher level management software. Learn more at https://cobbler.github.io

7.14 Triggers

Triggers provide a way to integrate Cobbler with arbitrary 3rd party software without modifying Cobbler's code. When adding a distro, profile, system, or repo, all scripts in `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/add` are executed for the particular object type. Each particular file must be executable and it is executed with the name of the item being added as a parameter. Deletions work similarly – delete triggers live in `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/delete`. Order of execution is arbitrary, and Cobbler does not ship with any triggers by default. There are also other kinds of triggers – these are described on the Cobbler Wiki. For larger configurations, triggers should be written in Python – in which case they are installed differently. This is also documented on the Wiki.

7.15 Images

Cobbler can help with booting images physically and virtually, though the usage of these commands varies substantially by the type of image. Non-image based deployments are generally easier to work with and lead to more sustainable infrastructure. Some manual use of other commands beyond of what is typically required of Cobbler may be needed to prepare images for use with this feature.

7.16 Power Management

Cobbler contains a power management feature that allows the user to associate system records in Cobbler with the power management configuration attached to them. This can ease installation by making it easy to reassign systems to new operating systems and then reboot those systems.

7.17 Non-import (manual) workflow

The following example uses a local kernel and initrd file (already downloaded), and shows how profiles would be created using two different automatic installation files – one for a web server configuration and one for a database server. Then, a machine is assigned to each profile.

```
cobbler check
cobbler distro add --name=rhel4u3 --kernel=/dir1/vmlinuz --initrd=/dir1/initrd.img
cobbler distro add --name=fc5 --kernel=/dir2/vmlinuz --initrd=/dir2/initrd.img
cobbler profile add --name=fc5webservers --distro=fc5-i386 --autoinstall=/dir4/kick.
↪ks --kernel-options="something_to_make_my_gfx_card_work=42 some_other_parameter=foo"
cobbler profile add --name=rhel4u3dbservers --distro=rhel4u3 --autoinstall=/dir5/kick.
↪ks
cobbler system add --name=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF --profile=fc5-webservers
cobbler system add --name=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FE --profile=rhel4u3-dbservers
cobbler report
```

7.18 Virtualization

For Virt, be sure the distro uses the correct kernel (if paravirt) and follow similar steps as above, adding additional parameters as desired:

```
cobbler distro add --name=fc7virt [options...]
```

Specify reasonable values for the Virt image size (in GB) and RAM requirements (in MB):

```
cobbler profile add --name=virtwebservers --distro=fc7virt --autoinstall=path --virt-
→file-size=10 --virt-ram=512 [...]
```

Define systems if desired. Koan can also provision based on the profile name.

```
cobbler system add --name=AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FE --profile=virtwebservers [...]
```

If you have just installed Cobbler, be sure that the *cobblerd* service is running and that port 25151 is unblocked.

See the manpage for Koan for the client side steps.

7.19 Autoinstallation

7.19.1 Automatic installation templating

The `--autoinstall_meta` options above require more explanation.

If and only if `--autoinstall` options reference filesystem URLs, `--autoinstall-meta` allows for templating of the automatic installation files to achieve advanced functions. If the `--autoinstall-meta` option for a profile read `--autoinstall-meta="foo=7 bar=llama"`, anywhere in the automatic installation file where the string `$bar` appeared would be replaced with the string "llama".

To apply these changes, `cobbler sync` must be run to generate custom automatic installation files for each profile/system.

For NFS and HTTP automatic installation file URLs, the `--autoinstall_meta` options will have no effect. This is a good reason to let Cobbler manage your automatic installation files, though the URL functionality is provided for integration with legacy infrastructure, possibly including web apps that already generate automatic installation files.

Templated automatic files are processed by the templating program/package Cheetah, so anything you can do in a Cheetah template can be done to an automatic installation template. Learn more at https://cheetahtemplate.org/users_guide/intro.html

When working with Cheetah, be sure to escape any shell macros that look like `$(this)` with something like `\$(this)` or errors may show up during the sync process.

The Cobbler Wiki also contains numerous Cheetah examples that should prove useful in using this feature.

Also useful is the following repository: https://github.com/FlossWare/cobbler

7.19.2 Automatic installation snippets

Anywhere a automatic installation template mentions `SNIPPET::snippet_name`, the file named `/var/lib/cobbler/snippets/snippet_name` (if present) will be included automatically in the automatic installation template. This serves as a way to recycle frequently used automatic installation snippets without duplication. Snippets can contain templating variables, and the variables will be evaluated according to the profile and/or system as one would expect.

Snippets can also be overridden for specific profile names or system names. This is described on the Cobbler Wiki.

7.19.3 Kickstart validation

To check for potential errors in kickstarts, prior to installation, use `cobbler validateks`. This function will check all profile and system kickstarts for detectable errors. Since pykickstart is not future-Anaconda-version aware, there may be some false positives. It should be noted that `cobbler validateks` runs on the rendered kickstart output, not kickstart templates themselves.

7.20 Network Topics

7.20.1 PXE Menus

Cobbler will automatically generate PXE menus for all profiles it has defined. Running `cobbler sync` is required to generate and update these menus.

To access the menus, type `menu` at the `boot:` prompt while a system is PXE booting. If nothing is typed, the network boot will default to a local boot. If "menu" is typed, the user can then choose and provision any Cobbler profile the system knows about.

If the association between a system (MAC address) and a profile is already known, it may be more useful to just use `system add` commands and declare that relationship in Cobbler; however many use cases will prefer having a PXE system, especially when provisioning is done at the same time as installing new physical machines.

If this behavior is not desired, run `cobbler system add --name=default --profile=plugh` to default all PXE booting machines to get a new copy of the profile `plugh`. To go back to the menu system, run `cobbler system remove --name=default` and then `cobbler sync` to regenerate the menus.

When using PXE menu deployment exclusively, it is not necessary to make Cobbler system records, although the two can easily be mixed.

Additionally, note that all files generated for the PXE menu configurations are templatable, so if you wish to change the color scheme or equivalent, see the files in `/etc/cobbler`.

7.20.2 Default PXE Boot behavior

What happens when PXE booting a system when Cobbler has no record of the system being booted?

By default, Cobbler will configure PXE to boot to the contents of `/etc/cobbler/default.pxe`, which (if unmodified) will just fall through to the local boot process. Administrators can modify this file if they like to change that behavior.

An easy way to specify a default Cobbler profile to PXE boot is to create a system named `default`. This will cause `/etc/cobbler/default.pxe` to be ignored. To restore the previous behavior do a `cobbler system remove` on the `default` system.

```
cobbler system add --name=default --profile=boot_this
cobbler system remove --name=default
```

As mentioned in earlier sections, it is also possible to control the default behavior for a specific network:

```
cobbler system add --name=network1 --ip-address=192.168.0.0/24 --profile=boot_this
```

7.20.3 PXE boot loop prevention

If you have your machines set to PXE first in the boot order (ahead of hard drives), change the `pxe_just_once` flag in `/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml` to 1. This will set the machines to not PXE on successive boots once they complete one install. To re-enable PXE for a specific system, run the following command:

```
cobbler system edit --name=name --netboot-enabled=1
```

7.20.4 Automatic installation tracking

Cobbler knows how to keep track of the status of automatic installation of machines.

```
cobbler status
```

Using the status command will show when Cobbler thinks a machine started automatic installation and when it finished, provided the proper snippets are found in the automatic installation template. This is a good way to track machines that may have gone interactive (or stalled/crashed) during automatic installation.

7.21 Boot CD

Cobbler can build all of it's profiles into a bootable CD image using the `cobbler buildiso` command. This allows for PXE-menu like bring up of bare metal in environments where PXE is not possible. Another more advanced method is described in the Koan manpage, though this method is easier and sufficient for most applications.

7.22 Containerization

We have a test-image which you can find in the Cobbler repository and an old image made by the community: https://github.com/osism/docker-cobbler

7.23 Web-Interface

Please be patient until we have time with the 4.0.0 release to create a new web UI. The old Django based was preventing needed change inside the internals in Cobbler.

DEVELOPER GUIDE

Our project lives on GitHub! Please visit our wiki there to get familiar with developer specific instructions: GitHub Cobbler Wiki

COBBLER PACKAGE

9.1 Subpackages

9.1.1 cobbler.actions package

Submodules

cobbler.actions.acl module

Configures acls for various users/groups so they can access the Cobbler command line as non-root. Now that CLI is largely remoted (XMLRPC) this is largely just useful for not having to log in (access to shared-secret) file but also grants access to hand-edit various cobbler_collections files and other useful things.

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class cobbler.actions.acl.**AclConfig**(*api*)

>Bases: object

>**modacl**(*isadd: bool*, *isuser: bool*, *who: str*)

>>Modify the acls for Cobbler on the filesystem.

>>**Parameters**

>>>• **isadd** – If true then the who will be added. If false then who will be removed.

>>>• **isuser** – If true then the who may be a user. If false then who may be a group.

>>>• **who** – The user or group to be added or removed.

>**run**(*adduser: str | None = None*, *addgroup: str | None = None*, *removeuser: str | None = None*, *removegroup: str | None = None*)

>>Automate setfacl commands. Only one of the four may be specified but one option also must be specified.

>>**Parameters**

>>>• **adduser** – Add a user to be able to manage Cobbler.

>>>• **addgroup** – Add a group to be able to manage Cobbler.

- **removeuser** – Remove a user to be able to manage Cobbler.

- **removegroup** – Remove a group to be able to manage Cobbler.

Raises
> *CX* – Raised in case not enough arguments are specified.

cobbler.actions.buildiso module

Builds bootable CD images that have PXE-equivalent behavior for all Cobbler distros/profiles/systems currently in memory.

class cobbler.actions.buildiso.**BuildIso**(*api*)

> Bases: object

> Handles conversion of internal state to the isolinux tree layout

> **calculate_grub_name**(*distro*) → str

>> This function checks the bootloaders_formats in our settings and then checks if there is a match between the architectures and the distribution architecture. :param distro: The distribution to get the GRUB2 loader name for.

> **copy_boot_files**(*distro*, *destdir: str*, *new_filename: str = ''*)

>> Copy kernel/initrd to destdir with (optional) newfile prefix :param distro: Distro object to return the boot files for. :param destdir: The destination directory. :param new_filename: The file new filename. Kernel and Initrd have different extensions to seperate them from

>>> each another.

> **filter_items**(*all_objs*, *selected_items: List[str]*) → list

>> Return a list of valid profile or system objects selected from all profiles or systems by name, or everything if selected_items is empty. :param all_objs: The collection of items to filter. :param selected_items: The list of names :raises ValueError: Second option that this error is raised

>>> when the list of filtered systems or profiles is empty.

>> **Returns**
>>> A list of valid profiles OR systems. If an error occurred this is logged and an empty list is returned.

> **filter_profiles**(*selected_items: List[str] = None*) → list

>> Return a list of valid profile objects selected from all profiles by name, or everything if selected_items is empty. :param selected_items: A list of names to include in the returned list. :return: A list of valid profiles. If an error occurred this is logged and an empty list is returned.

cobbler.actions.buildiso.**add_remaining_kopts**(*kopts: dict*) → str

> Add remaining kernel_options to append_line :param kopts: The kernel options which are not present in append_line. :return: A single line with all kernel options from the dictionary in the string. Starts with a space.

cobbler.actions.check module

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class cobbler.actions.check.**CobblerCheck**(*api*)

> Bases: object

> Validates whether the system is reasonably well configured for serving up content. This is the code behind 'cobbler check'.

> **check_bind_bin**(*status*)

>> Check if bind is installed.

>>> **Parameters**
>>> **status** – The status list with possible problems.

> **check_bootloaders**(*status*)

>> Check if network bootloaders are installed

>>> **Parameters**
>>> **status** – The status list with possible problems.

> **check_ctftpd_dir**(*status*)

>> Check if cobbler.conf's tftpboot directory exists.

>>> **Parameters**
>>> **status** – The status list with possible problems.

> **check_debmirror**(*status*)

>> Check if debmirror is available and the config file for it exists. If the distro family is suse then this will pass without checking.

>>> **Parameters**
>>> **status** – The status list with possible problems.

> **check_dhcpd_bin**(*status*)

>> Check if dhcpd is installed.

>>> **Parameters**
>>> **status** – The status list with possible problems.

> **check_dhcpd_conf**(*status*)

>> NOTE: this code only applies if Cobbler is *NOT* set to generate a dhcp.conf file.

>> Check that dhcpd *appears* to be configured for pxe booting. We can't assure file correctness. Since a Cobbler user might have dhcp on another server, it's okay if it's not there and/or not configured correctly according to automated scans.

>>> **Parameters**
>>> **status** – The status list with possible problems.

> **check_dnsmasq_bin**(*status*)

>> Check if dnsmasq is installed.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_for_cman(*status*)
> Check if the fence agents are available. This is done through checking if the binary `fence_ilo` is present in `/sbin` or `/usr/sbin`.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems. The status list with possible problems.

check_for_default_password(*status*)
> Check if the default password of Cobbler was changed.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_for_ksvalidator(*status*)
> Check if the `ksvalidator` is present in `/usr/bin`.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems. The status list with possible problems.

check_for_unreferenced_repos(*status*)
> Check if there are repositories which are not used and thus could be removed.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_for_unsynced_repos(*status*)
> Check if there are unsynchronized repositories which need an update.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_for_wget_curl(*status*)
> Check to make sure wget or curl is installed

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_iptables(*status*)
> Check if iptables is running. If yes print the needed ports. This is unavailable on Debian, SUSE and CentOS7 as a service. However this only indicates that the way of persisting the iptable rules are persisted via other means.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_name(*status*)
> If the server name in the config file is still set to localhost automatic installations run from koan will not have proper kernel line parameters.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_rsync_conf(*status*)
> Check that rsync is enabled to autostart.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_selinux(*status*)
> Suggests various SELinux rules changes to run Cobbler happily with SELinux in enforcing mode.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_service(*status*, *which*, *notes=''*)

>   Check if the service command is available or the old init.d system has to be used.

>   >   **Parameters**

>   >   >   - **status** – The status list with possible problems.

>   >   >   - **which** – The service to check for.

>   >   >   - **notes** – A manual not to attach.

check_tftpd_dir(*status*)

>   Check if cobbler.conf's tftpboot directory exists

>   >   **Parameters**

>   >   >   **status** – The status list with possible problems.

check_yum(*status*)

>   Check if the yum-stack is available. On Debian based distros this will always return without checking.

>   >   **Parameters**

>   >   >   **status** – The status list with possible problems.

run()

>   The CLI usage is "cobbler check" before "cobbler sync".

>   >   **Returns**

>   >   >   None if there are no errors, otherwise returns a list of things to correct prior to running application 'for real'.

cobbler.actions.hardlink module

Hard links Cobbler content together to save space.

class cobbler.actions.hardlink.**HardLinker**(*api=None*)

>   Bases: object

>   **run**()

>   >   Simply hardlinks directories that are Cobbler managed.

cobbler.actions.log module

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class cobbler.actions.log.**LogTool**(*system*, *api*)

>   Bases: object

>   Helpers for dealing with System logs, anamon, etc..

>   **clear**()

>   >   Clears the system logs

cobbler.actions.replicate module

Replicate from a Cobbler master.

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class cobbler.actions.replicate.**Replicate**(*api*)

>   Bases: object

>   This class contains the magic to replicate a Cobbler instance to another Cobbler instance.

>   **add_objects_not_on_local**(*obj_type*)

>>   Add objects locally which are not present on the slave but on the master.

>>   **Parameters**
>>>   **obj_type** –

>   **generate_include_map**()

>>   Not known what this exactly does.

>   **link_distros**()

>>   Link a distro from its location into the web directory to make it available for usage.

>   **remove_objects_not_on_master**(*obj_type*)

>>   Remove objects on this slave which are not on the master.

>>   **Parameters**
>>>   **obj_type** – The type of object which should be synchronized.

>   **replace_objects_newer_on_remote**(*obj_type*)

>>   Replace objects which are newer on the local slave then on the remote slave

>>   **Parameters**
>>>   **obj_type** – The type of object to synchronize.

>   **replicate_data**()

>>   Replicate the local and remote data to each another.

>   **rsync_it**(*from_path*, *to_path*, *type: str | None = None*)

>>   Rsync from a source to a destination with the rsync options Cobbler was configured with.

>>   **Parameters**
>>>   • **from_path** – The source to rsync from.

>>>   • **to_path** – The destination to rsync to.

>>>   • **type** – If set to "repo" this will take the repo rsync options instead of the global ones.

>   **run**(*cobbler_master=None*, *port: str = '80'*, *distro_patterns=None*, *profile_patterns=None*, *system_patterns=None*, *repo_patterns=None*, *image_patterns=None*, *mgmtclass_patterns=None*, *package_patterns=None*, *file_patterns=None*, *prune: bool = False*, *omit_data=False*, *sync_all: bool = False*, *use_ssl: bool = False*)

>>   Get remote profiles and distros and sync them locally

Parameters

- **cobbler_master** – The remote url of the master server.
- **port** – The remote port of the master server.
- **distro_patterns** – The pattern of distros to sync.
- **profile_patterns** – The pattern of profiles to sync.
- **system_patterns** – The pattern of systems to sync.
- **repo_patterns** – The pattern of repositories to sync.
- **image_patterns** – The pattern of images to sync.
- **mgmtclass_patterns** – The pattern of management classes to sync.
- **package_patterns** – The pattern of packages to sync.
- **file_patterns** – The pattern of files to sync.
- **prune** – If the local server should be pruned before coping stuff.
- **omit_data** – If the data behind images etc should be omitted or not.
- **sync_all** – If everything should be synced (then the patterns are useless) or not.
- **use_ssl** – If HTTPS or HTTP should be used.

cobbler.actions.report module

Report from a Cobbler master. FIXME: reinstante functionality for 2.0

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class cobbler.actions.report.**Report**(*api*)

    Bases: *object*

    fielder(*structure: dict*, *fields_list: list*)

        Return data from a subset of fields of some item

        Parameters

- **structure** – The item structure to report.
- **fields_list** – The list of fields which should be returned.

        Returns

            The same item with only the given subset of information.

    print_formatted_data(*data*, *order: list*, *report_type: str*, *noheaders: bool*)

        Used for picking the correct format to output data as

        Parameters

- **data** – The list of iteratable items for table output.
- **order** – The list of fields which are available in the table file.
- **noheaders** – Whether headers are printed to the output or not.
- **report_type** – The type of report which should be used.

reporting_csv(*info*, *order: list*, *noheaders: bool*) → str

> Formats data on 'info' for csv output
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **info** – The list of iteratable items for csv output.
> >
> > - **order** – The list of fields which are available in the csv file.
> >
> > - **noheaders** – Whether headers are printed to the output or not.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The string with the csv.

reporting_doku(*info*, *order: list*, *noheaders: bool*) → str

> Formats data on 'info' for doku wiki table output
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **info** – The list of iteratable items for table output.
> >
> > - **order** – The list of fields which are available in the table file.
> >
> > - **noheaders** – Whether headers are printed to the output or not.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The string with the generated table.

reporting_list_names2(*collection*, *name: str*)

> Prints a specific object in a collection.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **collection** – The collections object to print a collection from.
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the collection to print.

reporting_mediawiki(*info*, *order: list*, *noheaders: bool*) → str

> Formats data on 'info' for mediawiki table output
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **info** – The list of iteratable items for table output.
> >
> > - **order** – The list of fields which are available in the table file.
> >
> > - **noheaders** – Whether headers are printed to the output or not.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The string with the generated table.

reporting_print_all_fields(*collection*, *report_name: str*, *report_type: str*, *report_noheaders: bool*) → str

> Prints all fields in a collection as a table given the report type
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **collection** – The collection to report.
> >
> > - **report_name** – The name of the report.
> >
> > - **report_type** – The type of report to give.
> >
> > - **report_noheaders** – Report without the headers. (May be useful for machine parsing)
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > A report with all fields included pretty printed or machine readable.

reporting_print_sorted(*collection*)

> Prints all objects in a collection sorted by name
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **collection** – The collection to print.

reporting_print_x_fields(*collection*, *report_name: str*, *report_type: str*, *report_fields: str*, *report_noheaders: bool*)

> Prints specific fields in a collection as a table given the report type
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **collection** – The collection to report.
> > >
> > > - **report_name** – The name of the report.
> > >
> > > - **report_type** – The type of report to give.
> > >
> > > - **report_fields** – The fields which should be included in the report.
> > >
> > > - **report_noheaders** – Report without the headers. (May be useful for machine parsing)

reporting_trac(*info*, *order: list*, *noheaders: bool*) → str

> Formats data on 'info' for trac wiki table output
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **info** – The list of iteratable items for table output.
> > >
> > > - **order** – The list of fields which are available in the table file.
> > >
> > > - **noheaders** – Whether headers are printed to the output or not.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > The string with the generated table.

run(*report_what: str | None = None*, *report_name: str | None = None*, *report_type: str | None = None*, *report_fields: str | None = None*, *report_noheaders: bool | None = None*)

> Get remote profiles and distros and sync them locally
>
> 1. Handles original report output
>
> 2. Handles all fields of report outputs as table given a format
>
> 3. Handles specific fields of report outputs as table given a format
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **report_what** – What should be reported. May be "all".
> > >
> > > - **report_name** – The name of the report.
> > >
> > > - **report_type** – The type of report to give.
> > >
> > > - **report_fields** – The fields which should be included in the report.
> > >
> > > - **report_noheaders** – Report without the headers. (May be useful for machine parsing)

cobbler.actions.reposync module

Builds out and synchronizes yum repo mirrors. Initial support for rsync, perhaps reposync coming later.

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class cobbler.actions.reposync.**RepoSync**(*api*, *tries: int = 1*, *nofail: bool = False*)

> Bases: object

> Handles conversion of internal state to the tftpboot tree layout.

> **apt_sync**(*repo*)

> > Handle copying of http:// and ftp:// debian repos.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **repo** – The apt repository to sync.

> **create_local_file**(*dest_path: str*, *repo*, *output: bool = True*) → str

> > Creates Yum config files for use by reposync

> > Two uses: (A) output=True, Create local files that can be used with yum on provisioned clients to make use of this mirror. (B) output=False, Create a temporary file for yum to feed into yum for mirroring

> > **Parameters**
> > > - **dest_path** – The destination path to create the file at.
> > > - **repo** – The repository object to create a file for.
> > > - **output** – See described above.

> > **Returns**
> > > The name of the file which was written.

> **createrepo_walker**(*repo*, *dirname: str*, *fnames*)

> > Used to run createrepo on a copied Yum mirror.

> > **Parameters**
> > > - **repo** – The repository object to run for.
> > > - **dirname** – The directory to run in.
> > > - **fnames** – Not known what this is for.

> **gen_urlgrab_ssl_opts**(*yumopts*) → str | bool

> > This function translates yum repository options into the appropriate options for python-requests

> > **Parameters**
> > > **yumopts** – The options to convert.

> > **Returns**
> > > A tuple with the cert and a boolean if it should be verified or not.

> **librepo_getinfo**(*dirname: str*) → dict

> > Used to get records from a repomd.xml file of downloaded rpmmd repository.

> **Parameters**
> > **dirname** – The local path of rpmmd repository.
>
> **Returns**
> > The dict representing records from a repomd.xml file of rpmmd repository.

reposync_cmd() → str

> Determine reposync command
>
> **Returns**
> > The path to the reposync command. If dnf exists it is used instead of reposync.

rhn_sync(*repo*)

> Handle mirroring of RHN repos.
>
> **Parameters**
> > **repo** – The repo object to synchronize.

rsync_sync(*repo*)

> Handle copying of rsync:// and rsync-over-ssh repos.
>
> **Parameters**
> > **repo** – The repo to sync via rsync.

run(*name: str | None = None*, *verbose: bool = True*)

> Syncs the current repo configuration file with the filesystem.
>
> **Parameters**
> > - **name** – The name of the repository to synchronize.
> > - **verbose** – If the action should be logged verbose or not.

sync(*repo*)

> Conditionally sync a repo, based on type.
>
> **Parameters**
> > **repo** – The repo to sync.

update_permissions(*repo_path*)

> Verifies that permissions and contexts after an rsync are as expected. Sending proper rsync flags should prevent the need for this, though this is largely a safeguard.
>
> **Parameters**
> > **repo_path** – The path to update the permissions of.

wget_sync(*repo*)

> Handle mirroring of directories using wget
>
> **Parameters**
> > **repo** – The repo object to sync via wget.

yum_sync(*repo*)

> Handle copying of http:// and ftp:// yum repos.
>
> **Parameters**
> > **repo** – The yum reporitory to sync.

cobbler.actions.reposync.**repo_walker**(*top*, *func*, *arg*)

> Directory tree walk with callback function.
>
> For each directory in the directory tree rooted at top (including top itself, but excluding '.' and '..'), call func(arg, dirname, fnames). dirname is the name of the directory, and fnames a list of the names of the files and subdirectories in dirname (excluding '.' and '..'). func may modify the fnames list in-place (e.g. via del or slice assignment), and walk will only recurse into the subdirectories whose names remain in fnames; this can be used to implement a filter, or to impose a specific order of visiting. No semantics are defined for, or

required of, arg, beyond that arg is always passed to func. It can be used, e.g., to pass a filename pattern, or a mutable object designed to accumulate statistics. Passing None for arg is common.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **top** – The directory that should be taken as root. The root dir will also be included in the processing.
>
> - **func** – The function that should be executed.
>
> - **arg** – The arguments for that function.

cobbler.actions.status module

Reports on automatic installation activity by examining the logs in /var/log/cobbler.

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class cobbler.actions.status.**CobblerStatusReport**(*api*, *mode: str*)

> Bases: object

> **catalog**(*profile_or_system: str*, *name: str*, *ip*, *start_or_stop: str*, *ts: float*)
>
> > Add a system to cobbler status.
> >
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **profile_or_system** – This can be system or profile.
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the object.
> >
> > - **ip** – The ip of the system to watch.
> >
> > - **start_or_stop** – This parameter may be start or stop
> >
> > - **ts** – Don't know what this does.

> **get_printable_results**()
>
> > Convert the status of Cobbler from a machine readable form to human readable.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > A nice formatted representation of the results of cobbler status.

> **process_results**()
>
> > Look through all systems which were collected and update the status.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > Return ip_data of the object.

> **run**()
>
> > Calculate and print a automatic installation status report.

> **scan_logfiles**()
>
> > Scan the install log-files - starting with the oldest file.

cobbler.actions.sync module

Builds out filesystem trees/data based on the object tree. This is the code behind 'cobbler sync'.

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class cobbler.actions.sync.**CobblerSync**(*api*, *verbose: bool = True*, *dhcp=None*, *dns=None*, *tftpd=None*)

> Bases: object
>
> Handles conversion of internal state to the tftpboot tree layout
>
> **add_single_distro**(*name*)
>
> > Sync adding a single distro.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > **name** – The name of the distribution.
>
> **add_single_image**(*name*)
>
> > Sync adding a single image.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > **name** – The name of the image.
>
> **add_single_profile**(*name: str*, *rebuild_menu: bool = True*) → bool | None
>
> > Sync adding a single profile.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > >
> > > - **name** – The name of the profile.
> > >
> > > - **rebuild_menu** – Whether to rebuild the grub/. . . menu or not.
> > >
> > > **Returns**
> > > True if this succeeded.
>
> **add_single_system**(*name: str*)
>
> > Sync adding a single system.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > **name** – The name of the system.
>
> **clean_link_cache**()
>
> > All files which are linked into the cache will be deleted so the cache can be rebuild.
>
> **clean_trees**()
>
> > Delete any previously built pxelinux.cfg tree and virt tree info and then create directories.
> >
> > Note: for SELinux reasons, some information goes in /tftpboot, some in /var/www/cobbler and some must be duplicated in both. This is because PXE needs tftp, and automatic installation and Virt operations need http. Only the kernel and initrd images are duplicated, which is unfortunate, though SELinux won't let me give them two contexts, so symlinks are not a solution. *Otherwise* duplication is minimal.

remove_single_distro(*name*)

> Sync removing a single distro.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **name** – The name of the distribution.

remove_single_image(*name*)

> Sync removing a single image.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **name** – The name of the image.

remove_single_menu(*rebuild_menu: bool = True*)

> Sync removing a single menu. :param rebuild_menu: Whether to rebuild the grub/. . . menu or not.

remove_single_profile(*name: str*, *rebuild_menu: bool = True*)

> Sync removing a single profile.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the profile.
> > - **rebuild_menu** – Whether to rebuild the grub/. . . menu or not.

remove_single_system(*name: str*)

> Sync removing a single system.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **name** – The name of the system.

rsync_gen()

> Generate rsync modules of all repositories and distributions
>
> > **Raises**
> > **OSError** –

run()

> Syncs the current configuration file with the config tree. Using the Check().run_ functions previously is recommended

run_sync_systems(*systems: List[str]*)

> Syncs the specific systems with the config tree.

sync_dhcp()

> This calls write_dhcp and restarts the DHCP server.

update_system_netboot_status(*name: str*)

> Update the netboot status of a system.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **name** – The name of the system.

write_dhcp()

> Write all files which are associated to DHCP.

Module contents

The action module is responsible for containing one Python module for each action which Cobbler offers. The code should never be dependent on another module or on other parts. An action should request the exact data it requires and nothing more.

9.1.2 cobbler.cobbler_collections package

Submodules

cobbler.cobbler_collections.collection module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.collection.**Collection**(*collection_mgr*)

>   Bases: object

>   Base class for any serializable list of things.

>   SEARCH_REKEY = {'boot_loader': 'boot_loaders', 'dhcp-tag': 'dhcp_tag', 'enable_gpxe': 'enable_ipxe', 'inherit': 'parent', 'ip': 'ip_address', 'kopts': 'kernel_options', 'kopts_post': 'kernel_options_post', 'mac': 'mac_address', 'netboot-enabled': 'netboot_enabled', 'virt-auto-boot': 'virt_auto_boot', 'virt-bridge': 'virt_bridge', 'virt-cpus': 'virt_cpus', 'virt-disk-driver': 'virt_disk_driver', 'virt-file-size': 'virt_file_size', 'virt-group': 'virt_group', 'virt-host': 'virt_host', 'virt-path': 'virt_path', 'virt-ram': 'virt_ram', 'virt-type': 'virt_type'}

>   **add**(*ref*, *save: bool = False*, *with_copy: bool = False*, *with_triggers: bool = True*, *with_sync: bool = True*, *quick_pxe_update: bool = False*, *check_for_duplicate_names: bool = False*)

>>   Add an object to the collection

>>   **Parameters**

>>>   • **ref** – The reference to the object.

>>>   • **save** – If this is true then the objet is persisted on the disk.

>>>   • **with_copy** – Is a bit of a misnomer, but lots of internal add operations can run with "with_copy" as False. True means a real final commit, as if entered from the command line (or basically, by a user). With with_copy as False, the particular add call might just be being run during deserialization, in which case extra semantics around the add don't really apply. So, in that case, don't run any triggers and don't deal with any actual files.

>>>   • **with_sync** – If a sync should be triggered when the object is renamed.

>>>   • **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

>>>   • **quick_pxe_update** – This decides if there should be run a quick or full update after the add was done.

>>>   • **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name of an object should be unique or not.

Raises

- **TypError** – Raised in case `ref` is None.

- **ValueError** – Raised in case the name of `ref` is empty.

static collection_type() → str

Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)

static collection_types() → str

Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)

copy(*ref*, *newname*)

Copy an object with a new name into the same collection.

Parameters

- **ref** – The reference to the object which should be copied.

- **newname** – The new name for the copied object.

factory_produce(*api*, *seed_data*)

Must override in subclass. Factory_produce returns an Item object from dict.

Parameters

- **api** – The API to resolve all information with.

- **seed_data** – Unused Parameter in the base collection.

find(*name: str = '', return_list: bool = False, no_errors=False, **kargs: dict*) → List[*Item*] | *Item* | None

Return first object in the collection that matches all item='value' pairs passed, else return None if no objects can be found. When return_list is set, can also return a list. Empty list would be returned instead of None in that case.

Parameters

- **name** – The object name which should be found.

- **return_list** – If a list should be returned or the first match.

- **no_errors** – If errors which are possibly thrown while searching should be ignored or not.

- **kargs** – If name is present, this is optional, otherwise this dict needs to have at least a key with `name`. You may specify more keys to finetune the search.

Returns

The first item or a list with all matches.

Raises

ValueError – In case no arguments for searching were specified.

from_list(*_list: list*)

Create all collection object items from `_list`.

Parameters

_list – The list with all item dictionaries.

get(*name: str*)

Return object with name in the collection

Parameters

name – The name of the object to retrieve from the collection.

Returns

The object if it exists. Otherwise None.

remove(*name: str*, *with_delete: bool = True*, *with_sync: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*, *recursive: bool = False*)

> Remove an item from collection. This method must be overridden in any subclass.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – Item Name
> >
> > - **with_delete** – sync and run triggers
> >
> > - **with_sync** – sync to server file system
> >
> > - **with_triggers** – run "on delete" triggers
> >
> > - **recursive** – recursively delete children
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > NotImplementedError

rename(*ref:* Item, *newname*, *with_sync: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*)

> Allows an object "ref" to be given a new name without affecting the rest of the object tree.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **ref** – The reference to the object which should be renamed.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the object.
> >
> > - **with_sync** – If a sync should be triggered when the object is renamed.
> >
> > - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is renamed.

to_list() → list

> Serialize the collection
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > All elements of the collection as a list.

to_string() → str

> Creates a printable representation of the collection suitable for reading by humans or parsing from scripts. Actually scripts would be better off reading the JSON in the cobbler_collections files directly.
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The object as a string representation.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.distros module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.distros.**Distros**(*collection_mgr*)

> Bases: *Collection*
>
> A distro represents a network bootable matched set of kernels and initrd files.
>
> **static collection_type**() → str
>
> > Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)

static collection_types() → str

>   Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)

factory_produce(*api*, *item_dict*)

>   Return a Distro forged from item_dict

remove(*name*, *with_delete:* bool *= True*, *with_sync:* bool *= True*, *with_triggers:* bool *= True*, *recursive:* bool *= False*)

>   Remove element named 'name' from the collection

>> **Raises**
>>
>> *CX* – In case any subitem (profiles or systems) would be orphaned. If the option `recursive` is set then the orphaned items would be removed automatically.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.files module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.files.**Files**(*collection_mgr*)

>   Bases: *Collection*

>   Files provide a container for file resources.

>   **static collection_type**() → str

>>   Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)

>   **static collection_types**() → str

>>   Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)

>   **factory_produce**(*api*, *item_dict*)

>>   Return a File forged from item_dict

>   **remove**(*name*, *with_delete:* bool *= True*, *with_sync:* bool *= True*, *with_triggers:* bool *= True*, *recursive:* bool *= False*)

>>   Remove element named 'name' from the collection

>>> **Raises**
>>>
>>> *CX* – In case a non existent object should be deleted.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.images module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.images.**Images**(*collection_mgr*)

> Bases: *Collection*
>
> A image instance represents a ISO or virt image we want to track and repeatedly install. It differs from a answer-file based installation.
>
> **static collection_type**() → str
>
> > Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)
>
> **static collection_types**() → str
>
> > Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)
>
> **factory_produce**(*api*, *item_dict*)
>
> > Return a Distro forged from item_dict
>
> **remove**(*name*, *with_delete:* bool *= True*, *with_sync:* bool *= True*, *with_triggers:* bool *= True*, *recursive:* bool *= True*)
>
> > Remove element named 'name' from the collection
> >
> > > **Raises**
> > >
> > > > *CX* – In case object does not exist or it would orhan a system.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.manager module

Repository of the Cobbler object model

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.manager.**CollectionManager**(*api*)

> Bases: object
>
> Manages a definitive copy of all data cobbler_collections with weakrefs pointing back into the class so they can understand each other's contents.
>
> **deserialize**()
>
> > Load all cobbler_collections from disk
> >
> > > **Raises**
> > >
> > > > *CX* – if there is an error in deserialization
>
> **distros**()
>
> > Return the definitive copy of the Distros collection
>
> **files**() → *Files*
>
> > Return the definitive copy of the Files collection
>
> **get_items**(*collection_type:* str) → *Distros* | *Profiles* | *Systems* | *Repos* | *Images* | *Mgmtclasses* | *Packages* | *Files* | *Menus*
>
> > Get a full collection of a single type.
> >
> > Valid Values vor collection_type are: "distro", "profile", "repo", "image", "mgmtclass", "package", "file" and "settings".

>> **Parameters**
>> **collection_type** – The type of collection to return.

>> **Returns**
>> The collection if `collection_type` is valid.

>> **Raises**
>> *CX* – If the `collection_type` is invalid.

has_loaded = False

images() → *Images*

> Return the definitive copy of the Images collection

menus()

> Return the definitive copy of the Menus collection

mgmtclasses() → *Mgmtclasses*

> Return the definitive copy of the Mgmtclasses collection

packages() → *Packages*

> Return the definitive copy of the Packages collection

profiles() → *Profiles*

> Return the definitive copy of the Profiles collection

repos() → *Repos*

> Return the definitive copy of the Repos collection

serialize()

> Save all cobbler_collections to disk

serialize_delete(*collection*, *item*)

> Delete a collection item from disk

>> **Parameters**
>> - **collection** – collection
>> - **item** – collection item

serialize_delete_one_item(*item*)

> Save a collection item to disk

>> **Parameters**
>> **item** – collection item

serialize_item(*collection*, *item*)

> Save a collection item to disk

> Deprecated - Use above serialize_one_item function instead collection param can be retrieved

>> **Parameters**
>> - **collection** – Collection
>> - **item** – collection item

serialize_one_item(*item*)

> Save a collection item to disk

>> **Parameters**
>> **item** – collection item

settings()

> Return the definitive copy of the application settings

---

systems() → *Systems*

> Return the definitive copy of the Systems collection

cobbler.cobbler_collections.menus module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.menus.**Menus**(*collection_mgr*)

> Bases: *Collection*
>
> A menu represents an element of the hierarchical boot menu.
>
> **static collection_type**() → str
>
> > Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)
>
> **static collection_types**() → str
>
> > Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)
>
> **factory_produce**(*api*, *item_dict*)
>
> > Return a Menu forged from item_dict
> >
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api** – The cobblerd API.
> >
> > - **item_dict** – The seed data.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > A new menu instance.
>
> **remove**(*name: str*, *with_delete: bool = True*, *with_sync: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*, *recursive: bool = False*)
>
> > Remove element named 'name' from the collection
> >
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the menu
> >
> > - **with_delete** – In case the deletion triggers are executed for this menu.
> >
> > - **with_sync** – In case a Cobbler Sync should be executed after the action.
> >
> > - **with_triggers** – In case the Cobbler Trigger mechanism should be executed.
> >
> > - **recursive** – In case you want to delete all objects this menu references.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > **CX** – Raised in case you want to delete a none existing menu.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.mgmtclasses module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.mgmtclasses.**Mgmtclasses**(*collection_mgr*)

> Bases: *Collection*
>
> A mgmtclass provides a container for management resources.
>
> **static collection_type**() → str
>
> > Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)
>
> **static collection_types**() → str
>
> > Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)
>
> **factory_produce**(*api*, *item_dict*)
>
> > Return a mgmtclass forged from item_dict
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > >
> > > - **api** – TODO
> > >
> > > - **item_dict** – TODO
> > >
> > > **Returns**
> > > TODO
>
> **remove**(*name*, *with_delete:* *bool* = *True*, *with_sync:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*, *recursive:* *bool* = *False*)
>
> > Remove element named 'name' from the collection
> >
> > > **Raises**
> > > *CX* – In case the object does not exist.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.packages module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.packages.**Packages**(*collection_mgr*)

> Bases: *Collection*
>
> A package provides a container for package resources.

static collection_type() → str

Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)

static collection_types() → str

Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)

factory_produce(*api*, *item_dict*)

Return a Package forged from item_dict

remove(*name*, *with_delete:* *bool* = *True*, *with_sync:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*, *recursive:* *bool* = *False*)

Remove element named 'name' from the collection

> **Raises**
> > *CX* – In case the object does not exist.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.profiles module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.profiles.**Profiles**(*collection_mgr*)

Bases: *Collection*

A profile represents a distro paired with an automatic OS installation template file.

static collection_type() → str

Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)

static collection_types() → str

Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)

factory_produce(*api*, *item_dict*)

Return a Distro forged from item_dict

remove(*name:* *str*, *with_delete:* *bool* = *True*, *with_sync:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*, *recursive:* *bool* = *False*)

Remove element named 'name' from the collection

> **Raises**
> > *CX* – In case the name of the object was not given or any other descendant would be orphaned.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.repos module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.repos.**Repos**(*collection_mgr*)

>   Bases: *Collection*

>   Repositories in Cobbler are way to create a local mirror of a yum repository. When used in conjunction with a mirrored distro tree (see "cobbler import"), outside bandwidth needs can be reduced and/or eliminated.

>   **static collection_type**() → str

>>   Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)

>   **static collection_types**() → str

>>   Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)

>   **factory_produce**(*api*, *item_dict*)

>>   Return a Distro forged from item_dict

>   **remove**(*name*, *with_delete:* bool *= True*, *with_sync:* bool *= True*, *with_triggers:* bool *= True*, *recursive:* bool *= False*)

>>   Remove element named 'name' from the collection

>>   **Raises**
>>>   *CX* – In case the object does not exist.

cobbler.cobbler_collections.systems module

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class cobbler.cobbler_collections.systems.**Systems**(*collection_mgr*)

>   Bases: *Collection*

>   Systems are hostnames/MACs/IP names and the associated profile they belong to.

>   **static collection_type**() → str

>>   Returns the string key for the name of the collection (used by serializer etc)

>   **static collection_types**() → str

>>   Returns the string key for the plural name of the collection (used by serializer)

---

factory_produce(*api*, *item_dict*)

> Return a Distro forged from item_dict
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > * **api** – TODO
> > >
> > > * **item_dict** – TODO
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > TODO

remove(*name: str*, *with_delete: bool = True*, *with_sync: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*, *recursive: bool = False*)

> Remove element named 'name' from the collection
>
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > *CX* – In case the name of the object was not given.

Module contents

The collections have the responsibility of ensuring the relational validity of the data present in Cobbler. Further they hold the data at runtime.

9.1.3 cobbler.items package

Submodules

cobbler.items.distro module

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class cobbler.items.distro.**Distro**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

> Bases: *Item*
>
> A Cobbler distribution object
>
> **COLLECTION_TYPE = 'distro'**
>
> **TYPE_NAME = 'distro'**
>
> **property arch**
>
> > The field is mainly relevant to PXE provisioning.
> >
> > Using an alternative distro type allows for dhcpd.conf templating to "do the right thing" with those systems – this also relates to bootloader configuration files which have different syntax for different distro types (because of the bootloaders).
> >
> > This field is named "arch" because mainly on Linux, we only care about the architecture, though if (in the future) new provisioning types are added, an arch value might be something like "bsd_x86".

Returns
Return the current architecture.

property boot_loaders: `list`

All boot loaders for which Cobbler generates entries for.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

Getter
The bootloaders.

Setter
Validates this against the list of well-known bootloaders and raises a `TypeError` or `ValueError` in case the validation goes south.

property breed: `str`

The repository system breed. This decides some defaults for most actions with a repo in Cobbler.

Getter
The breed detected.

Setter
May raise a `ValueError` or `TypeError` in case the given value is wrong.

check_if_valid()

Check if a distro object is valid. If invalid an exception is raised.

property children: `list`

This property represents all children of a distribution. It should not be set manually.

Getter
The children of the distro.

Setter
No validation is done because this is a Cobbler internal property.

from_dict(*dictionary:* *dict*)

Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.

Parameters
dictionary – The dictionary with values.

property initrd: `str`

Specifies an initrd image. Path search works as in set_kernel. File must be named appropriately.

Getter
The current path to the initrd.

Setter
May raise a `TypeError` or `ValueError` in case the validation is not successful.

property kernel: `str`

Specifies a kernel. The kernel parameter is a full path, a filename in the configured kernel directory or a directory path that would contain a selectable kernel. Kernel naming conventions are checked, see docs in the utils module for `find_kernel`.

Getter
The last successfully validated kernel path.

Setter
May raise a `ValueError` or `TypeError` in case of validation errors.

---

make_clone()

> Clone a distro object.
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > The cloned object. Not persisted on the disk or in a database.

property os_version: `str`

> The operating system version which the image contains.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The sanitized operating system version.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Accepts a str which will be validated against the `distro_signatures.json`.

property parent

> Distros don't have parent objects.

property redhat_management_key: `str`

> Get the redhat management key. This is probably only needed if you have spacewalk, uyuni or SUSE Manager running.
>
> ---
>
> **Note:** This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.
>
> ---
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > The key as a string.

property remote_boot_initrd: `str`

> URL to a remote initrd. If the bootloader supports this feature, it directly tries to retrieve the initrd and boot it. (grub supports tftp and http protocol and server must be an IP).
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the current remote URL to boot from.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Raises a `TypeError` or `ValueError` in case the provided value was not correct.

property remote_boot_kernel: `str`

> URL to a remote kernel. If the bootloader supports this feature, it directly tries to retrieve the kernel and boot it. (grub supports tftp and http protocol and server must be an IP).
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the current remote URL to boot from.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Raises a `TypeError` or `ValueError` in case the provided value was not correct.

property remote_grub_initrd: `str`

> This is tied to the `remote_boot_initrd` property. It contains the URL of that field in a format which grub can use directly.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The computed URL from `remote_boot_initrd`.

property remote_grub_kernel: `str`

> This is tied to the `remote_boot_kernel` property. It contains the URL of that field in a format which grub can use directly.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The computed URL from `remote_boot_kernel`.

property source_repos: [list]

> A list of http:// URLs on the Cobbler server that point to yum configuration files that can be used to install core packages. Use by `cobbler import` only.
>
> > **Getter**
> > The source repos used.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > The new list of source repos to use.

property supported_boot_loaders

> Some distributions, particularly on powerpc, can only be netbooted using specific bootloaders.
>
> > **Returns**
> > The bootloaders which are available for being set.

property tree_build_time: [float]

> Represents the import time of the distro. If not imported, this field is not meaningful.
>
> > **Getter**
> > **Setter**

cobbler.items.file module

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class cobbler.items.file.**File**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

> Bases: *Resource*
>
> A Cobbler file object.
>
> **COLLECTION_TYPE = 'file'**
>
> **TYPE_NAME = 'file'**
>
> **check_if_valid**()
>
> > Checks if the object is valid. This is the case if name, path, owner, group, and mode are set. Templates are only required for files if `is_dir` is true then template is not required.
> >
> > > **Raises**
> > > *CX* – Raised in case a required argument is missing
>
> **from_dict**(*dictionary:* [dict])
>
> > Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.
>
> **property is_dir**
>
> > Is this a directory or not.
> >
> > > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value of `is_dir`

> **Setter**
>> Sets the value of `is_dir`. Raises a TypeError in case value is not a boolean.

make_clone()
> Clone this file object. Please manually adjust all values yourself to make the cloned object unique.

>> **Returns**
>>> The cloned instance of this object.

cobbler.items.image module

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class cobbler.items.image.**Image**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)
> Bases: *Item*

> A Cobbler Image. Tracks a virtual or physical image, as opposed to a answer file (autoinst) led installation.

> **COLLECTION_TYPE = 'image'**

> **TYPE_NAME = 'image'**

> **property arch:** *Archs*
>> Represents the architecture the image has. If deployed to a physical host this should be enforced, a virtual image may be deployed on a host with any architecture.

>>> **Getter**
>>>> The current architecture. Default is `X86_64`.

>>> **Setter**
>>>> Should be of the enum type or str. May raise an exception in case the architecture is not known to Cobbler.

> **property autoinstall:** **str**
>> Property for the automatic installation file path, this must be a local file.

>> It may not make sense for images to have automatic installation templates. It really doesn't. However if the image type is 'iso' koan can create a virtual floppy and shove an answer file on it, to script an installation. This may not be a automatic installation template per se, it might be a Windows answer file (SIF) etc.

>> This property can inherit from a parent. Which is actually the default value.

>>> **Getter**
>>>> The path relative to the template directory.

>>> **Setter**
>>>> The location of the template relative to the template base directory.

> **property boot_loaders:** **list**
>> Represents the boot loaders which are able to boot this image.

>>> **Getter**
>>>> The bootloaders. May be an emtpy list.

> **Setter**
>> A list with the supported boot loaders for this image.

property breed: `str`

> The operating system breed.

>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the current breed.

>> **Setter**
>>> When setting this it is validated against the `distro_signatures.json` file.

property children: `list`

> This property represents all children of an image. It should not be set manually.

>> **Getter**
>>> The children of the image.

>> **Setter**
>>> No validation is done because this is a Cobbler internal property.

property file: `str`

> Stores the image location. This should be accessible on all nodes that need to access it.

> Format: can be one of the following: * username:password@hostname:/path/to/the/filename.ext * username@hostname:/path/to/the/filename.ext * hostname:/path/to/the/filename.ext * /path/to/the/filename.ext

>> **Getter**
>>> The path to the image location or an emtpy string.

>> **Setter**
>>> May raise a TypeError or SyntaxError in case the validation of the location fails.

from_dict(*dictionary:* *dict*)

> Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.

>> **Parameters**
>>> `dictionary` – The dictionary with values.

property image_type: *ImageTypes*

> Indicates what type of image this is. direct = something like "memdisk", physical only iso = a bootable ISO that pxe's or can be used for virt installs, virtual only virt-clone = a cloned virtual disk (FIXME: not yet supported), virtual only memdisk = hdd image (physical only)

>> **Getter**
>>> The enum type value of the image type.

>> **Setter**
>>> Accepts str like and enum type values and raises a TypeError or ValueError in the case of a problem.

make_clone()

> Clone this image object. Please manually adjust all value yourself to make the cloned object unique.

>> **Returns**
>>> The cloned instance of this object.

property menu: `str`

> Property to represent the menu which this image should be put into.

>> **Getter**
>>> The name of the menu or an emtpy str.

>> **Setter**
>>> Should only be the name of the menu not the object. May raise CX in case the menu does not exist.

property network_count: `int`

Represents the number of virtual NICs this image has.

Deprecated since version 3.3.0: This is nowhere used in the project and will be removed in a future release.

> **Getter**
>> The number of networks.
>
> **Setter**
>> Raises a `TypeError` in case the value is not an int.

property os_version: `str`

The operating system version which the image contains.

> **Getter**
>> The sanitized operating system version.
>
> **Setter**
>> Accepts a str which will be validated against the `distro_signatures.json`.

property supported_boot_loaders

Read only property which represents the subset of settable bootloaders.

> **Getter**
>> The bootloaders which are available for being set.

property virt_auto_boot: `bool`

Whether the VM should be booted when booting the host or not.

> **Getter**
>> `True` means autoboot is enabled, otherwise VM is not booted automatically.
>
> **Setter**
>> The new state for the property.

property virt_bridge: `str`

The name of the virtual bridge used for networking.

> **Warning:** The new validation for the setter is not working. Thus the inheritance from the settings is broken.

> **Getter**
>> The name of the bridge.
>
> **Setter**
>> The new name of the bridge. If set to an empty `str`, it will be taken from the settings.

property virt_cpus: `int`

The amount of vCPU cores used in case the image is being deployed on top of a VM host.

> **Getter**
>> The cores used.
>
> **Setter**
>> The new number of cores.

property virt_disk_driver: *VirtDiskDrivers*

The type of disk driver used for storing the image.

> **Getter**
>> The enum type representation of the disk driver.

> **Setter**
>> May be a `str` with the name of the disk driver or from the enum type directly.

property virt_file_size: `float`

The size of the image and thus the usable size for the guest.

> **Warning:** There is a regression which makes the usage of multiple disks not possible right now. This will be fixed in a future release.

> **Getter**
>> The size of the image(s) in GB.

> **Setter**
>> The float with the new size in GB.

property virt_path: `str`

Represents the location where the image for the VM is stored.

> **Getter**
>> The path.

> **Setter**
>> Is being validated for being a reasonable path. If yes is set, otherwise ignored.

property virt_ram: `int`

The amount of RAM given to the guest in MB.

> **Getter**
>> The amount of RAM currently assigned to the image.

> **Setter**
>> The new amount of ram. Must be an integer.

property virt_type: `VirtType`

The type of image used.

> **Getter**
>> The value of the virtual machine.

> **Setter**
>> May be of the enum type or a str which is then converted to the enum type.

cobbler.items.item module

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class cobbler.items.item.**Item**(*api*, *is_subobject: bool = False*)

Bases: `object`

An Item is a serializable thing that can appear in a Collection

COLLECTION_TYPE = 'generic'

TYPE_NAME = 'generic'

property `autoinstall_meta`: `dict`

> A comma delimited list of key value pairs, like 'a=b,c=d,e=f' or a dict. The meta tags are used as input to the templating system to preprocess automatic installation template files.
>
> ---
>
> **Note:** This property can be set to <<`inherit`>>.
>
> ---
>
> > **Getter**
> > > The metadata or an empty dict.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Accepts anything which can be split by *input_string_or_dict()*.

property `boot_files`: `dict`

> Files copied into tftpboot beyond the kernel/initrd
>
> ---
>
> **Note:** This property can be set to <<`inherit`>>.
>
> ---
>
> > **Getter**
> > > The dictionary with name-path key-value pairs.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > A dict. If not a dict must be a str which is split by *input_string_or_dict()*. Raises `TypeError` otherwise.

`check_if_valid()`

> Raise exceptions if the object state is inconsistent.
> > **Raises**
> > > *CX* – In case the name of the item is not set.

property `children`: `List[str]`

> The list of logical children of any depth.
> > **Getter**
> > > An empty list in case of items which don't have logical children.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Replace the list of children completely with the new provided one.

property `comment`: `str`

> For every object you are able to set a unique comment which will be persisted on the object.
> > **Getter**
> > > The comment or an emtpy string.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > The new comment for the item.

property `ctime`: `float`

> Property which represents the creation time of the object.
> > **Getter**
> > > The float which can be passed to Python time stdlib.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Should only be used by the Cobbler Item Factory.

property depth: `int`

> This represents the logical depth of an object in the category of the same items. Important for the order of loading items from the disk and other related features where the alphabetical order is incorrect for sorting.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> The logical depth of the object.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> The new int for the logical object-depth.

property descendants: `list`

> Get objects that depend on this object, i.e. those that would be affected by a cascading delete, etc.
>
> ---
> **Note:** This is a read only property.
>
> ---
>
> > **Getter**
> >> This is a list of all descendants. May be empty if none exist.

deserialize(*item_dict:* *dict*)

> This is currently a proxy for *from_dict()* .
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> **item_dict** – The dictionary with the data to deserialize.

dump_vars(*formatted_output:* *bool* *= True*, *remove_dicts:* *bool* *= False*) → dict | str

> Dump all variables.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> - **formatted_output** – Whether to format the output or not.
> >> - **remove_dicts** – If True the dictionaries will be put into str form.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> The raw or formatted data.

property fetchable_files: `dict`

> A comma seperated list of `virt_name=path_to_template` that should be fetchable via tftp or a webserver
>
> ---
> **Note:** This property can be set to <<`inherit`>>.
>
> ---
>
> > **Getter**
> >> The dictionary with name-path key-value pairs.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> A dict. If not a dict must be a str which is split by *input_string_or_dict()*. Raises `TypeError` otherwise.

find_match(*kwargs*, *no_errors=False*)

> Find from a given dict if the item matches the kv-pairs.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> - **kwargs** – The dict to match for in this item.
> >> - **no_errors** – How strict this matching is.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> True if matches or False if the item does not match.

find_match_single_key(*data*, *key*, *value*, *no_errors: bool = False*) → bool

    Look if the data matches or not. This is an alternative for find_match().

        Parameters

- **data** – The data to search through.

- **key** – The key to look for int the item.

- **value** – The value for the key.

- **no_errors** – How strict this matching is.

        Returns

        Whether the data matches or not.

from_dict(*dictionary: dict*)

    Modify this object to take on values in dictionary.

        Parameters

        dictionary – This should contain all values which should be updated.

        Raises

- **AttributeError** – In case during the process of setting a value for an attribute an error occurred.

- **KeyError** – In case there were keys which could not be set in the item dictionary.

get_children(*sort_list: bool = False*) → List[str]

    Get the list of children names.

        Parameters

        sort_list – If the list should be sorted alphabetically or not.

        Returns

        A copy of the list of children names.

get_conceptual_parent()

    The parent may just be a superclass for something like a subprofile. Get the first parent of a different type.

        Returns

        The first item which is conceptually not from the same type.

grab_tree() → list

    Climb the tree and get every node.

        Returns

        The list of items with all parents from that object upwards the tree. Contains at least the item itself and the settings of Cobbler.

property is_subobject: bool

    Weather the object is a subobject of another object or not.

        Getter

        True in case the object is a subobject, False otherwise.

        Setter

        Sets the value. If this is not a bool, this will raise a TypeError.

property kernel_options: dict

    Kernel options are a space delimited list, like 'a=b c=d e=f g h i=j' or a dict.

    Note: This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

Getter

The parsed kernel options.

Setter

The new kernel options as a space delimited list. May raise `ValueError` in case of parsing problems.

property kernel_options_post: `dict`

Post kernel options are a space delimited list, like 'a=b c=d e=f g h i=j' or a dict.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

Getter

The dictionary with the parsed values.

Setter

Accepts str in above mentioned format or directly a dict.

make_clone()

Must be defined in any subclass

property mgmt_classes: `list`

Assigns a list of configuration management classes that can be assigned to any object, such as those used by Puppet's external_nodes feature.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

Getter

An empty list or the list of mgmt_classes.

Setter

Will split this according to *input_string_or_list()*.

property mgmt_parameters: `dict`

Parameters which will be handed to your management application (Must be a valid YAML dictionary)

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

Getter

The mgmt_parameters or an empty dict.

Setter

A YAML string which can be assigned to any object, this is used by Puppet's external_nodes feature.

property mtime: `float`

Represents the last modification time of the object via the API. This is not updated automagically.

Getter

The float which can be fed into a Python time object.

Setter

The new time something was edited via the API.

property name

> Property which represents the objects name.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The name of the object.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Updating this has broad implications. Please try to use the `rename()` functionality from the corresponding collection.

property owners: `list`

> This is a feature which is related to the ownership module of Cobbler which gives only specific people access to specific records. Otherwise this is just a cosmetic feature to allow assigning records to specific users.
>
> > **Warning:** This is never validated against a list of existing users. Thus you can lock yourself out of a record.
>
> > **Note:** This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Return the list of users which are currently assigned to the record.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > The list of people which should be new owners. May lock you out if you are using the ownership authorization module.

property parent

> This property contains the name of the logical parent of an object. In case there is not parent this return None.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the parent object or None if it can't be resolved via the Cobbler API.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > The name of the new logical parent.

serialize() → *dict*

> This method is a proxy for *to_dict()* and contains additional logic for serialization to a persistent location.
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > The dictionary with the information for serialization.

sort_key(*sort_fields: list*)

> Convert the item to a dict and sort the data after specific given fields.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **sort_fields** – The fields to sort the data after.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > The sorted data.

property template_files: `dict`

> File mappings for built-in configuration management
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The dictionary with name-path key-value pairs.

Setter

A dict. If not a dict must be a str which is split by *input_string_or_dict()*. Raises
`TypeError` otherwise.

to_dict(*resolved: bool = False*) → dict

This converts everything in this object to a dictionary.

Parameters

resolved – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than
give you the objects raw value.

Returns

A dictionary with all values present in this object.

property uid: str

The uid is the internal unique representation of a Cobbler object. It should never be used twice, even
after an object was deleted.

Getter

The uid for the item. Should be unique across a running Cobbler instance.

Setter

The new uid for the object. Should only be used by the Cobbler Item Factory.

cobbler.items.menu module

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class cobbler.items.menu.**Menu**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: *Item*

A Cobbler menu object.

COLLECTION_TYPE = 'menu'

property children: list

Child menu of a menu instance.

Getter

Returns the children.

Setter

Sets the children. Raises a TypeError if children have the wrong type.

property display_name: str

Returns the display name.

Getter

Returns the display name.

Setter

Sets the display name.

from_dict(*dictionary:* *dict*)

Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.

> **Parameters**
> **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.

make_clone()

Clone this file object. Please manually adjust all value yourself to make the cloned object unique.

> **Returns**
> The cloned instance of this object.

property parent: *Menu* | None

Parent menu of a menu instance.

> **Getter**
> The menu object or None.
>
> **Setter**
> Sets the parent.

cobbler.items.mgmtclass module

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class cobbler.items.mgmtclass.**Mgmtclass**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: *Item*

This represents a group of systems which are related in Puppet through `Classes`.

COLLECTION_TYPE = 'mgmtclass'

TYPE_NAME = 'mgmtclass'

property class_name: str

The name of the management class.

> **Getter**
> Returns the class name.
>
> **Setter**
> Sets the name of the management class. Raises a TypeError or a Value Error.

property files: list

Files property.

> **Getter**
> Returns the value for `files`.
>
> **Setter**
> Sets the value for the property `files`.

from_dict(*dictionary:* *dict*)

> Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.

property is_definition: **bool**

> Is_definition property.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `is_definition`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for property `is_defintion`. Raises a TypeError if not from type boolean.

make_clone()

> Clone this file object. Please manually adjust all value yourself to make the cloned object unique.
>
> > **Returns**
> > > The cloned instance of this object.

property packages: **list**

> Packages property.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `packages`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `packagges`.

property params: **dict**

> Params property.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `params`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `params`. Raises a TypeError in case of invalid parameters.

cobbler.items.package module

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class cobbler.items.package.**Package**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

> Bases: *Resource*
>
> This class represents a package which is being installed on a system.
>
> **COLLECTION_TYPE = 'package'**
>
> **TYPE_NAME = 'package'**

from_dict(*dictionary:* *dict*)

>   Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.

>   > **Parameters**
>   > **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.

property installer: `str`

>   Installer property.

>   > **Getter**
>   > Returns the value for `installer`.

>   > **Setter**
>   > Sets the value for property `installer`. Raises a TypeError if `installer` is no string.

make_clone()

>   Clone this package object. Please manually adjust all value yourself to make the cloned object unique.

>   > **Returns**
>   > The cloned instance of this object.

property version: `str`

>   Version property.

>   > **Getter**
>   > Returns the value for `version`.

>   > **Setter**
>   > Sets the value for property `version`. Raises a TypeError in case `version` is no string.

cobbler.items.profile module

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class cobbler.items.profile.**Profile**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

>   Bases: *Item*

>   A Cobbler profile object.

>   **COLLECTION_TYPE = 'profile'**

>   **TYPE_NAME = 'profile'**

>   **property arch**

>   >   This represents the architecture of a profile. It is read only.

>   >   > **Getter**
>   >   > None or the parent architecture.

>   **property autoinstall:** `str`

>   >   Represents the automatic OS installation template file path, this must be a local file.

>   >   > **Getter**
>   >   > Either the inherited name or the one specific to this profile.

> **Setter**
> The name of the new autoinstall template is validated. The path should come in the format
> of a `str`.

property boot_loaders: `list`

This represents all boot loaders for which Cobbler will try to generate bootloader configuration for.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

> **Getter**
> The bootloaders.
>
> **Setter**
> The new bootloaders. Will be validates against a list of well known ones.

check_if_valid()

Check if the profile is valid. This checks for an existing name and a distro as a conceptual parent.

> **Raises**
> [*CX*](#) – In case the distro or name is not present.

property children: `list`

This property represents all children of a distribution. It should not be set manually.

> **Getter**
> The children of the distro.
>
> **Setter**
> No validation is done because this is a Cobbler internal property.

property dhcp_tag: `str`

Represents the VLAN tag the DHCP Server is in/answering to.

> **Getter**
> The VLAN tag or nothing if a system with the profile should not be in a VLAN.
>
> **Setter**
> The new VLAN tag.

property distro

The parent distro of a profile. This is not representing the Distro but the id of it.

This is a required property, if saved to the disk, with the exception if this is a subprofile.

> **Returns**
> The distro object or None.

property enable_ipxe: `bool`

Sets whether or not the profile will use iPXE for booting.

> **Getter**
> If set to inherit then this returns the parent value, otherwise it returns the real value.
>
> **Setter**
> May throw a `TypeError` in case the new value cannot be cast to `bool`.

property enable_menu: `bool`

Sets whether or not the profile will be listed in the default PXE boot menu. This is pretty forgiving for YAML's sake.

> **Getter**
> The value resolved from the defaults or the value specific to the profile.

> **Setter**
>> May raise a `TypeError` in case the boolean could not be converted.

property filename: `str`

> The filename which is fetched by the client from TFTP.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> Either the default/inherited one, or the one specific to this profile.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> The new filename which is fetched on boot. May raise a `TypeError` when the wrong type was given.

from_dict(*dictionary:* `dict`)

> Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.

make_clone()

> Clone this file object. Please manually adjust all value yourself to make the cloned object unique.
>
> > **Returns**
> >> The cloned instance of this object.

property menu: `str`

> Property to represent the menu which this image should be put into.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> The name of the menu or an emtpy str.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> Should only be the name of the menu not the object. May raise `CX` in case the menu does not exist.

property name_servers: `list`

> Represents the list of nameservers to set for the profile.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> The nameservers.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> Comma delimited `str` or list with the nameservers.

property name_servers_search: `list`

> Represents the list of DNS search paths.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> The list of DNS search paths.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> Comma delimited `str` or list with the nameservers search paths.

property next_server_v4: `str`

> Represents the next server for IPv4.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> The IP for the next server.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> May raise a `TypeError` if the new value is not of type `str`.

property next_server_v6: `str`

> Represents the next server for IPv6.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> The IP for the next server.

> **Setter**
>> May raise a TypeError if the new value is not of type str.

property parent: *Item* | None

> Instead of a --distro, set the parent of this object to another profile and use the values from the parent instead of this one where the values for this profile aren't filled in, and blend them together where they are dictionaries. Basically this enables profile inheritance. To use this, the object MUST have been constructed with is_subobject=True or the default values for everything will be screwed up and this will likely NOT work. So, API users – make sure you pass is_subobject=True into the constructor when using this.
>
> Return object next highest up the tree. If this property is not set it falls back to the value of the distro. In case neither distro nor parent is set, it returns None (which would make the profile invalid).
>
>> **Getter**
>>> The parent object which can be either another profile, a distro or None in case the object could not be resolved.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> The name of the parent object. Might throw a CX in case the object could not be found.

property proxy: str

> Override the default external proxy which is used for accessing the internet.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the default one or the specific one for this repository.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> May raise a TypeError in case the wrong value is given.

property redhat_management_key: str

> Getter of the redhat management key of the profile or it's parent.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the redhat_management_key of the profile.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> May raise a TypeError in case of a validation error.

property repos: list

> The repositories to add once the system is provisioned.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> The names of the repositories the profile has assigned.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> The new names of the repositories for the profile. Validated against existing repositories.

property server: str

> Represents the hostname the Cobbler server is reachable by a client.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

>> **Getter**
>>> The hostname of the Cobbler server.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> May raise a TypeError in case the new value is not a str.

property `virt_auto_boot:` `bool`

> Whether the VM should be booted when booting the host or not.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> >> `True` means autoboot is enabled, otherwise VM is not booted automatically.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> The new state for the property.

property `virt_bridge:` `str`

> Represents the name of the virtual bridge to use.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> >> Either the default name for the bridge or the specific one for this profile.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> The new name. Does not overwrite the default one.

property `virt_cpus:` `int`

> The amount of vCPU cores used in case the image is being deployed on top of a VM host.
> > **Getter**
> >> The cores used.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> The new number of cores.

property `virt_disk_driver:` *VirtDiskDrivers*

> The type of disk driver used for storing the image.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> >> The enum type representation of the disk driver.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> May be a `str` with the name of the disk driver or from the enum type directly.

property `virt_file_size:` `float`

> The size of the image and thus the usable size for the guest.

> **Warning:** There is a regression which makes the usage of multiple disks not possible right now. This will be fixed in a future release.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> >> The size of the image(s) in GB.

> **Setter**
> The float with the new size in GB.

property virt_path: `str`

The path to the place where the image will be stored.

> **Getter**
> The path to the image.

> **Setter**
> The new path for the image.

property virt_ram: `int`

The amount of RAM given to the guest in MB.

Note: This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> **Getter**
> The amount of RAM currently assigned to the image.

> **Setter**
> The new amount of ram. Must be an integer.

property virt_type: *VirtType*

The type of image used.

Note: This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> **Getter**
> The value of the virtual machine.

> **Setter**
> May be of the enum type or a str which is then converted to the enum type.

cobbler.items.repo module

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class cobbler.items.repo.**Repo**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: *Item*

A Cobbler repo object.

COLLECTION_TYPE = 'repo'

TYPE_NAME = 'repo'

---

property apt_components: [list]

> Specify the section of Debian to mirror. Defaults to "main,contrib,non-free,main/debian-installer".
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > If empty the default is used.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > May be a comma delimited `str` or a real `list`.

property apt_dists: [list]

> This decides which installer images are downloaded. For more information please see: https://www.debian.org/CD/mirroring/index.html or the manpage of `debmirror`.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Per default no images are mirrored.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Either a comma delimited `str` or a real `list`.

property arch: *RepoArchs*

> Override the arch used for reposync
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The repo arch enum object.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > May throw a `ValueError` or `TypeError` in case the conversion of the value is unsuccessful.

property breed: *RepoBreeds*

> The repository system breed. This decides some defaults for most actions with a repo in Cobbler.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The breed detected.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > May raise a `ValueError` or `TypeError` in case the given value is wrong.

check_if_valid()

> Checks if the object is valid. Currently checks for name and mirror to be present.
>
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > *CX* – In case the name or mirror is missing.

property createrepo_flags: [str]

> Flags passed to createrepo when it is called. Common flags to use would be `-c cache` or `-g comps.xml` to generate group information.
>
> ---
>
> **Note:** This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.
>
> ---
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The createrepo_flags to apply to the repo.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > The new flags. May raise a `TypeError` in case the options are not a `str`.

property environment: [dict]

> Yum can take options from the environment. This puts them there before each reposync.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > The options to be attached to the environment.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > May raise a `ValueError` in case the data provided is not parsable.

from_dict(*dictionary:* *dict*)

> Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.

property keep_updated: `bool`

> This allows the user to disable updates to a particular repo for whatever reason.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > True in case the repo is updated automatically and False otherwise.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Is auto-converted to a bool via multiple types. Raises a `TypeError` if this was not possible.

make_clone()

> Clone this file object. Please manually adjust all value yourself to make the cloned object unique.
>
> > **Returns**
> > > The cloned instance of this object.

property mirror: `str`

> A repo is (initially, as in right now) is something that can be rsynced. reposync/repotrack integration over HTTP might come later.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > The mirror uri.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > May raise a `TypeError` in case we run into

property mirror_locally: `bool`

> If this property is set to `True` then all content of the source is mirrored locally. This may take up a lot of disk space.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > Whether the mirror is locally available or not.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Raises a `TypeError` in case after the conversion of the value is not of type `bool`.

property mirror_type: *MirrorType*

> Override the mirror_type used for reposync
>
> > **Getter**
> > > The mirror type. Is one of the predefined ones.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Hand over a str or enum type value to this. May raise `TypeError` or `ValueError` in case there are conversion or type problems.

property os_version: `str`

> The operating system version which is compatible with this repository.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > The os version.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > The version as a `str`.

property priority: `int`

> Set the priority of the repository. Only works if host is using priorities plugin for yum.
>
> > **Getter**
> > > The priority of the repo.

> **Setter**
> A number between 1 & 99. May raise otherwise `TypeError` or `ValueError`.

property proxy: str

Override the default external proxy which is used for accessing the internet.

Note: This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> **Getter**
> Returns the default one or the specific one for this repository.

> **Setter**
> May raise a `TypeError` in case the wrong value is given.

property rpm_list: list

Rather than mirroring the entire contents of a repository (Fedora Extras, for instance, contains games, and we probably don't want those), make it possible to list the packages one wants out of those repos, so only those packages and deps can be mirrored.

> **Getter**
> The list of packages to be mirrored.

> **Setter**
> May be a space delimited list or a real one.

property rsyncopts: dict

Options for `rsync` when being used for repo management.

> **Getter**
> The options to apply to the generated ones.

> **Setter**
> A str or dict to replace the old options with. If the str can't be parsed we throw a `ValueError`.

property yumopts: dict

Options for the yum tool. Should be presented in the same way as the `kernel_options`.

> **Getter**
> The dict with the parsed options.

> **Setter**
> Either the dict or a str which is then parsed. If parsing is unsuccessful then a ValueError is raised.

cobbler.items.resource module

An Resource is a serializable thing that can appear in a Collection

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class cobbler.items.resource.**Resource**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: *Item*

Base Class for management resources.

TODO: Type declarations in the method signatures and type checks in the bodys.

---

property action: *[ResourceAction](#)*

>   Action property.

>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   >   Return the value for `action`.

>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   >   Sets the value for property `action`. Raises a ValueError or a TypeError.

from_dict(*dictionary: [dict](#)*)

>   Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   >   **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.

property group: *[str](#)*

>   Group property.

>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   >   Return the value for `group`.

>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   >   Sets the value for property `group`.

make_clone()

>   Clone this file object. Please manually adjust all values yourself to make the cloned object unique.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   >   The cloned instance of this object.

property mode: *[str](#)*

>   Mode property.

>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   >   Return the value for `mode`.

>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   >   Sets the value for property `mode`. Raises a TypeError.

property owner: *[str](#)*

>   Owner property.

>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   >   Return the value for `owner`.

>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   >   Sets the value for property `owner`. Raises a TypeError.

property path: *[str](#)*

>   Path property.

>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   >   Return the value for `path`.

>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   >   Sets the value for property `path`. Raises a TypeError.

property template: *[str](#)*

>   Template property.

>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   >   Return the value for `template`.

>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   >   Sets the value for property `template`. Raises a TypeError.

cobbler.items.system module

All code belonging to Cobbler systems. This includes network interfaces.

class cobbler.items.system.**NetworkInterface**(*api*)

> Bases: [object](#)
>
> A subobject of a Cobbler System which represents the network interfaces
>
> **property bonding_opts:** `str`
>
> > bonding_opts property.
> >
> > > **Getter**
> > >
> > > > Returns the value for `bonding_opts`.
> > >
> > > **Setter**
> > >
> > > > Sets the value for the property `bonding_opts`.
>
> **property bridge_opts:** `str`
>
> > bridge_opts property.
> >
> > > **Getter**
> > >
> > > > Returns the value for `bridge_opts`.
> > >
> > > **Setter**
> > >
> > > > Sets the value for the property `bridge_opts`.
>
> **property cnames:** `list`
>
> > cnames property.
> >
> > > **Getter**
> > >
> > > > Returns the value for `cnames`.
> > >
> > > **Setter**
> > >
> > > > Sets the value for the property `cnames`.
>
> **property connected_mode:** `bool`
>
> > connected_mode property.
> >
> > > **Getter**
> > >
> > > > Returns the value for `connected_mode`.
> > >
> > > **Setter**
> > >
> > > > Sets the value for the property `connected_mode`.
>
> **deserialize**(*interface_dict: [dict](#)*)
>
> > This is currently a proxy for [*from_dict()*](#) .
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > >
> > > > `interface_dict` – The dictionary with the data to deserialize.
>
> **property dhcp_tag:** `str`
>
> > dhcp_tag property.
> >
> > > **Getter**
> > >
> > > > Returns the value for `dhcp_tag`.
> > >
> > > **Setter**
> > >
> > > > Sets the value for the property `dhcp_tag`.
>
> **property dns_name:** `str`
>
> > dns_name property.
> >
> > > **Getter**
> > >
> > > > Returns the value for ``dns_name`.

Setter
Sets the value for the property dns_name.

from_dict(*dictionary:* *dict*)
Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.

Parameters
dictionary – The dictionary with values.

property if_gateway: str
if_gateway property.

Getter
Returns the value for if_gateway.

Setter
Sets the value for the property if_gateway.

property interface_master: str
interface_master property.

Getter
Returns the value for interface_master.

Setter
Sets the value for the property interface_master.

property interface_type: *NetworkInterfaceType*
interface_type property.

Getter
Returns the value for interface_type.

Setter
Sets the value for the property interface_type.

property ip_address: str
ip_address property.

Getter
Returns the value for ip_address.

Setter
Sets the value for the property ip_address.

property ipv6_address: str
ipv6_address property.

Getter
Returns the value for ipv6_address.

Setter
Sets the value for the property ipv6_address.

property ipv6_default_gateway: str
ipv6_default_gateway property.

Getter
Returns the value for ipv6_default_gateway.

Setter
Sets the value for the property ipv6_default_gateway.

property ipv6_mtu: str
ipv6_mtu property.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `ipv6_mtu`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `ipv6_mtu`.

property **ipv6_prefix:** `str`

> ipv6_prefix property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `ipv6_prefix`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `ipv6_prefix`.

property **ipv6_secondaries:** `list`

> ipv6_secondaries property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `ipv6_secondaries`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `ipv6_secondaries`.

property **ipv6_static_routes:** `list`

> ipv6_static_routes property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `ipv6_static_routes`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property *ipv6_static_routes*`.

property **mac_address:** `str`

> mac_address property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `mac_address`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `mac_address`.

property **management:** `bool`

> management property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `management`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `management`.

modify_interface(*_dict:* `dict`)

> Modify the interface
>
> **Parameters**
>> **_dict** – The dict with the parameter.

property **mtu:** `str`

> mtu property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `mtu`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `mtu`.

property netmask: str

> netmask property.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the value for `netmask`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `netmask`.

serialize()

> This method is a proxy for `to_dict()` and contains additional logic for serialization to a persistent location.
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > The dictionary with the information for serialization.

property static: bool

> static property.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the value for `static`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `static`.

property static_routes: list

> static_routes property.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the value for `static_routes`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `static_routes`.

to_dict(*resolved:* bool *= False*) → dict

> This converts everything in this object to a dictionary.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > A dictionary with all values present in this object.

property virt_bridge: str

> virt_bridge property. If set to <<inherit>> this will read the value from the setting "default_virt_bridge".
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the value for `virt_bridge`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_bridge`.

class cobbler.items.system.**System**(*api*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

> Bases: *Item*
>
> A Cobbler system object.
>
> **COLLECTION_TYPE = 'system'**
>
> **TYPE_NAME = 'system'**
>
> **property autoinstall:** str
>
> > autoinstall property.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `autoinstall`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `autoinstall`.
>
> **Returns**

property **boot_loaders**: `list`

> boot_loaders property.
>
> ---
> **Note:** This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.
> ---
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `boot_loaders`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `boot_loaders`.
>
> **Returns**

check_if_valid()

> Checks if the current item passes logical validation.
>
> **Raises**
>> *CX* – In case name is missing. Additionally either image or profile is required.

property **children**: `List[str]`

> children property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `children`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `children`.
>
> **Returns**

delete_interface(*name: str | dict*)

> Used to remove an interface.
>
> **Raises**
>> `TypeError` – If the name of the interface is not of type str or dict.

property **enable_ipxe**: `bool`

> enable_ipxe property.
>
> ---
> **Note:** This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.
> ---
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `enable_ipxe`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `enable_ipxe`.
>
> **Returns**

property **filename**: `str`

> filename property.
>
> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `filename`.

> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `filename`.

from_dict(*dictionary: dict*)

> Initializes the object with attributes from the dictionary.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **dictionary** – The dictionary with values.

property gateway

> gateway property.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the value for `gateway`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `gateway`.
> >
> > **Returns**

get_config_filename(*interface: str*, *loader: str | None = None*)

> The configuration file for each system pxe uses is either a form of the MAC address or the hex version
> or the IP address. If none of that is available, just use the given name, though the name given will be
> unsuitable for PXE configuration (For this, check system.is_management_supported()). This same file
> is used to store system config information in the Apache tree, so it's still relevant.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **interface** – Name of the interface.
> > >
> > > - **loader** – Bootloader type.

get_ip_address(*interface: str*)

> Get the IP address for the given interface.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **interface** – The name of the interface to get the IP address of.

get_mac_address(*interface: str*)

> Get the mac address, which may be implicit in the object name or explicit with –mac-address. Use the
> explicit location first.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **interface** – The name of the interface to get the MAC of.

property hostname: str

> hostname property.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the value for `hostname`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `hostname`.
> >
> > **Returns**

property image: str

> image property.
>
> > **Getter**
> >
> > > Returns the value for `image`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >
> > > Sets the value for the property `image`.
> >
> > **Returns**

property interfaces: `Dict[str, NetworkInterface]`

>   Represents all interfaces owned by the system.
>
>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   > >   The interfaces present. Has at least the `default` one.
>   >
>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   > >   Accepts not only the correct type but also a dict with dicts which will then be converted
>   > >   by the setter.

property ipv6_autoconfiguration: `bool`

>   ipv6_autoconfiguration property.
>
>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   > >   Returns the value for `ipv6_autoconfiguration`.
>   >
>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   > >   Sets the value for the property `ipv6_autoconfiguration`.
>   >
>   > **Returns**

property ipv6_default_device: `str`

>   ipv6_default_device property.
>
>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   > >   Returns the value for `ipv6_default_device`.
>   >
>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   > >   Sets the value for the property `ipv6_default_device`.
>   >
>   > **Returns**

is_management_supported(*cidr_ok: bool = True*) → bool

>   Can only add system PXE records if a MAC or IP address is available, else it's a koan only record.
>
>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > >   **cidr_ok** – Deprecated parameter which is not used anymore.

make_clone()

>   Must be defined in any subclass

modify_interface(*interface_values: dict*)

>   Modifies a magic interface dictionary in the form of: {"macaddress-eth0" : "aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff"}

property name_servers: `list`

>   name_servers property. FIXME: Differentiate between IPv4/6
>
>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   > >   Returns the value for `name_servers`.
>   >
>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   > >   Sets the value for the property `name_servers`.
>   >
>   > **Returns**

property name_servers_search: `list`

>   name_servers_search property.
>
>   > **Getter**
>   >
>   > >   Returns the value for `name_servers_search`.
>   >
>   > **Setter**
>   >
>   > >   Sets the value for the property `name_servers_search`.
>   >
>   > **Returns**

property netboot_enabled: `bool`

netboot_enabled property.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `netboot_enabled`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `netboot_enabled`.

property next_server_v4: `str`

next_server_v4 property.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `next_server_v4`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `next_server_v4`.

property next_server_v6: `str`

next_server_v6 property.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `next_server_v6`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `next_server_v6`.

property parent: *Item* | None

Return object next highest up the tree. This may be a profile or an image.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `parent`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `parent`.
>
> **Returns**
>> None when there is no parent or the corresponding Item.

property power_address: `str`

power_address property.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `power_address`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `power_address`.
>
> **Returns**

property power_id: `str`

power_id property.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `power_id`.

> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `power_id`.
>
> **Returns**

property power_identity_file: str

> power_identity_file property.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the value for `power_identity_file`.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> Sets the value for the property `power_identity_file`.
>>
>> **Returns**

property power_options: str

> power_options property.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the value for `power_options`.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> Sets the value for the property `power_options`.
>>
>> **Returns**

property power_pass: str

> power_pass property.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the value for `power_pass`.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> Sets the value for the property `power_pass`.
>>
>> **Returns**

property power_type: str

> power_type property.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the value for `power_type`.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> Sets the value for the property `power_type`.
>>
>> **Returns**

property power_user: str

> power_user property.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the value for `power_user`.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> Sets the value for the property `power_user`.
>>
>> **Returns**

property profile: str

> profile property.
>
>> **Getter**
>>> Returns the value for `profile`.
>>
>> **Setter**
>>> Sets the value for the property `profile`.

> **Returns**

property proxy: `str`

> proxy property. This corresponds per default to the setting``proxy_url_int``.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `proxy`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `proxy`.

property redhat_management_key: `str`

> redhat_management_key property.

Note: This property can be set to `<<inherit>>`.

> **Getter**
>> Returns the value for `redhat_management_key`.
>
> **Setter**
>> Sets the value for the property `redhat_management_key`.

rename_interface(*old_name: str*, *new_name: str*)

> Used to rename an interface.
>
> > **Raises**
> >
> > - **TypeError** – In case on of the params was not a `str`.
> >
> > - **ValueError** – In case the name for the old interface does not exist or the new name does.

property repos_enabled: `bool`

> repos_enabled property.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> Returns the value for `repos_enabled`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> Sets the value for the property `repos_enabled`.
> >
> > **Returns**

property serial_baud_rate: *BaudRates*

> serial_baud_rate property. The value "disabled" will disable the functionality completely.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> Returns the value for `serial_baud_rate`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> Sets the value for the property `serial_baud_rate`.

property serial_device: `int`

> serial_device property. "-1" disables the serial device functionality completely.
>
> > **Getter**
> >> Returns the value for `serial_device`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> >> Sets the value for the property `serial_device`.

---

property server: `str`

> server property.

> ---
> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.
> ---

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `server`.

> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `server`.

property status: `str`

> status property.

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `status`.

> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `status`.

> > **Returns**

property virt_auto_boot: `bool`

> virt_auto_boot property.

> ---
> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.
> ---

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_auto_boot`.

> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_auto_boot`.

property virt_cpus: `int`

> virt_cpus property.

> ---
> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.
> ---

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_cpus`.

> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_cpus`.

property virt_disk_driver: *VirtDiskDrivers*

> virt_disk_driver property.

> ---
> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.
> ---

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_disk_driver`.

> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_disk_driver`.

property **virt_file_size:** `float`

> virt_file_size property.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_file_size`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_file_size`.

property **virt_path:** `str`

> virt_path property.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_path`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_path`.

property **virt_pxe_boot:** `bool`

> virt_pxe_boot property.

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_pxe_boot`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_pxe_boot`.

property **virt_ram:** `int`

> virt_ram property.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_ram`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_ram`.

property **virt_type:** *VirtType*

> virt_type property.

> **Note:** This property can be set to <<inherit>>.

> > **Getter**
> > > Returns the value for `virt_type`.
> >
> > **Setter**
> > > Sets the value for the property `virt_type`.

Module contents

This package contains all data storage classes. The classes are responsible for ensuring that types of the properties are correct but not for logical checks. The classes should be as stupid as possible. Further they are responsible for returning the logic for serializing and deserializing themselves.

9.1.4 cobbler.modules package

Subpackages

cobbler.modules.authentication package

Submodules

cobbler.modules.authentication.configfile module

Authentication module that uses /etc/cobbler/auth.conf Choice of authentication module is in /etc/cobbler/modules.conf

cobbler.modules.authentication.configfile.**authenticate**(*api_handle*, *username: str*, *password: str*) → bool

> Validate a username/password combo.
>
> Thanks to http://trac.edgewall.org/ticket/845 for supplying the algorithm info.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > - **api_handle** – Unused in this implementation.
> > - **username** – The username to log in with. Must be contained in /etc/cobbler/users.digest
> > - **password** – The password to log in with. Must be contained hashed in /etc/cobbler/users.digest
> >
> > **Returns**
> > A boolean which contains the information if the username/password combination is correct.

cobbler.modules.authentication.configfile.**hashfun**(*text: str*) → str

> Converts a str object to a hash which was configured in modules.conf of the Cobbler settings.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **text** – The text to hash.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The hash of the text. This should output the same hash when entered the same text.

cobbler.modules.authentication.configfile.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.authentication.denyall module

Authentication module that denies everything. Used to disable the WebUI by default.

cobbler.modules.authentication.denyall.**authenticate**(*api_handle*, *username*, *password*) → bool

> Validate a username/password combo, returning True/False
>
> Thanks to http://trac.edgewall.org/ticket/845 for supplying the algorithm info.

cobbler.modules.authentication.denyall.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.authentication.ldap module

Authentication module that uses ldap Settings in /etc/cobbler/authn_ldap.conf Choice of authentication module is in /etc/cobbler/modules.conf

cobbler.modules.authentication.ldap.**authenticate**(*api_handle*, *username*, *password*) → bool

> Validate an LDAP bind, returning whether the authentication was successful or not.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – The api instance to resolve settings.
> >
> > - **username** – The username to authenticate.
> >
> > - **password** – The password to authenticate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if the ldap server authentication was a success, otherwise false.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > **CX** – Raised in case the LDAP search bind credentials are missing in the settings.

cobbler.modules.authentication.ldap.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> > > Always "authn"

cobbler.modules.authentication.pam module

Authentication module that uses /etc/cobbler/auth.conf Choice of authentication module is in /etc/cobbler/modules.conf

PAM python code based on the pam_python code created by Chris AtLee: http://atlee.ca/software/pam/

#———————————————— pam_python (c) 2007 Chris AtLee <chris@atlee.ca> Licensed under the MIT license: http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php

PAM module for python

Provides an authenticate function that will allow the caller to authenticate a user against the Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) on the system.

Implemented using ctypes, so no compilation is necessary.

class cobbler.modules.authentication.pam.**PamConv**

> Bases: `Structure`
>
> wrapper class for pam_conv structure
>
> **appdata_ptr**
> > Structure/Union member
>
> **conv**
> > Structure/Union member

class cobbler.modules.authentication.pam.**PamHandle**

> Bases: `Structure`
>
> wrapper class for pam_handle_t
>
> **handle**
> > Structure/Union member

class cobbler.modules.authentication.pam.**PamMessage**

> Bases: `Structure`
>
> wrapper class for pam_message structure
>
> **msg**
>> Structure/Union member
>
> **msg_style**
>> Structure/Union member

class cobbler.modules.authentication.pam.**PamResponse**

> Bases: `Structure`
>
> wrapper class for pam_response structure
>
> **resp**
>> Structure/Union member
>
> **resp_retcode**
>> Structure/Union member

cobbler.modules.authentication.pam.**authenticate**(*api_handle*, *username: str*, *password: str*) → bool

> Validate PAM authentication, returning whether the authentication was successful or not.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – Used for resolving the the pam service name and getting the Logger.
> > - **username** – The username to log in with.
> > - **password** – The password to log in with.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> True if the given username and password authenticate for the given service. Otherwise False

cobbler.modules.authentication.pam.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.authentication.passthru module

Authentication module that defers to Apache and trusts what Apache trusts.

cobbler.modules.authentication.passthru.**authenticate**(*api_handle*, *username*, *password*) → bool

> Validate a username/password combo. Uses cobbler_auth_helper
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – This parameter is not used currently.
> > - **username** – This parameter is not used currently.
> > - **password** – This should be the internal Cobbler secret.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> True if the password is the secret, otherwise false.

cobbler.modules.authentication.passthru.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> >> Always "authn"

cobbler.modules.authentication.spacewalk module

Authentication module that uses Spacewalk's auth system. Any org_admin or kickstart_admin can get in.

cobbler.modules.authentication.spacewalk.**authenticate**(*api_handle*, *username: str*, *password: str*) → bool

> Validate a username/password combo. This will pass the username and password back to Spacewalk to see if this authentication request is valid.
>
> See also: https://github.com/uyuni-project/uyuni/blob/master/java/code/src/com/redhat/rhn/frontend/xmlrpc/auth/AuthHandler.java#L133
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – The api instance to retrieve settings of.
> > - **username** – The username to authenticate against spacewalk/uyuni/SUSE Manager
> > - **password** – The password to authenticate against spacewalk/uyuni/SUSE Manager
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if it succeeded, False otherwise.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > *CX* – Raised in case api_handle is missing.

cobbler.modules.authentication.spacewalk.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

Module contents

This module represents all Cobbler methods of authentication. All present modules may be used through the configuration file `modules.conf` normally found at `/etc/cobbler/`.

In the following the specification of an authentication module is given:

1. The name of the only public method - except the generic `register()` method - must be `authenticate`
2. The attributes are - in exactly this order: `api_handle`, `username`, `password`
3. The username and password both must be of type `str`.
4. The `api_handle` must be the main `CobblerAPI` instance.
5. The return value of the module must be a `bool`.
6. The method should only return `True` in case the authentication is successful.
7. Errors should result in the return of `False` and a log message to the standard Python logger obtioned via `logging.getLogger()`.
8. The return value of `register()` must be `authn`.

The list of currently known authentication modules is:

- authentication.configfile
- authentication.denyall
- authentication.ldap
- authentication.pam
- authentication.passthru
- authentication.spacewalk

cobbler.modules.authorization package

Submodules

cobbler.modules.authorization.allowall module

Authorization module that allows everything, which is the default for new Cobbler installs.

cobbler.modules.authorization.allowall.**authorize**(*api_handle*, *user*, *resource*, *arg1=None*, *arg2=None*) → int

> Validate a user against a resource. NOTE: acls are not enforced as there is no group support in this module
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **user** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **resource** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **arg1** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **arg2** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > Always 1

cobbler.modules.authorization.allowall.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> > Always "authz"

cobbler.modules.authorization.configfile module

Authorization module that allow users listed in /etc/cobbler/users.conf to be permitted to access resources. For instance, when using authz_ldap, you want to use authn_configfile, not authz_allowall, which will most likely NOT do what you want.

cobbler.modules.authorization.configfile.**authorize**(*api_handle*, *user: str*, *resource: str*, *arg1=None*, *arg2=None*) → int

> Validate a user against a resource. All users in the file are permitted by this module.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **user** – The user to authorize.
> >
> > - **resource** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **arg1** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **arg2** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > "0" if no authorized, "1" if authorized.

cobbler.modules.authorization.configfile.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> > Always "authz".

cobbler.modules.authorization.ownership module

Authorization module that allow users listed in /etc/cobbler/users.conf to be permitted to access resources, with the further restriction that Cobbler objects can be edited to only allow certain users/groups to access those specific objects.

cobbler.modules.authorization.ownership.**authorize**(*api_handle*, *user: str*, *resource: str*, *arg1=None*, *arg2=None*) → int

> Validate a user against a resource. All users in the file are permitted by this module.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – The api to resolve required information.
> >
> > - **user** – The user to authorize to the resource.
> >
> > - **resource** – The resource the user is asking for access. This is something abstract like a remove operation.
> >
> > - **arg1** – This is normally the name of the specific object in question.
> >
> > - **arg2** – This parameter is pointless currently. Reserved for future code.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > 1 if okay, otherwise 0.

cobbler.modules.authorization.ownership.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> > Always "authz"

Module contents

This module represents all Cobbler methods of authorization. All present modules may be used through the configuration file modules.conf normally found at /etc/cobbler/.

In the following the specification of an authorization module is given:

1. The name of the only public method - except the generic register() method - must be authorize

2. The attributes are - in exactly that order: api_handle, user, resource, arg1, arg2

3. The api_handle must be the main CobblerAPI instance.

4. The user and resource attribute must be of type str.

5. The attributes arg1 and arg2 are reserved for the individual use of your authorization module and may have any type and form your desire.

6. The method must return an integer in all cases.

7. The method should return 1 for success and ``0` for an authorization failure.

8. Additional codes can be defined, however they should be documented in the module description.

9. The values of additional codes should be positive integers.

10. Errors should result in the return of -1 and a log message to the standard Python logger obtioned via logging.getLogger().

11. The return value of register() must be authz.

cobbler.modules.installation package

Submodules

cobbler.modules.installation.post_log module

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cobbler.modules.installation.post_log.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.installation.post_log.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> The method runs the trigger, meaning this logs that an installation has ended.
>
> **The list of args should have three elements:**
>
> > - 0: system or profile
> > - 1: the name of the system or profile
> > - 2: the ip or a "?"
>
> **Parameters**
>
> > - **api** – This parameter is unused currently.
> > - **args** – An array of three elements. Type (system/profile), name and ip. If no ip is present use a ?.
>
> **Returns**
> > Always 0

cobbler.modules.installation.post_power module

class cobbler.modules.installation.post_power.**reboot**(*api*, *target*)

> Bases: Thread
>
> **run**()
>
> > Method representing the thread's activity.
> >
> > You may override this method in a subclass. The standard run() method invokes the callable object passed to the object's constructor as the target argument, if any, with sequential and keyword arguments taken from the args and kwargs arguments, respectively.

cobbler.modules.installation.post_power.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.installation.post_power.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> Obligatory trigger hook.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> > - **api** – The api to resolve information with.

- **args** – This is an array containing two objects. 0: The str "system". All other content will result in an early exit of the trigger. 1: The name of the target system.

> **Returns**
>> `0` on success.

cobbler.modules.installation.post_puppet module

This module signs newly installed client puppet certificates if the puppet master server is running on the same machine as the Cobbler server.

Based on: https://www.ithiriel.com/content/2010/03/29/writing-install-triggers-cobbler

cobbler.modules.installation.post_puppet.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.installation.post_puppet.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> The obligatory Cobbler modules hook.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> - **api** – The api to resolve all information with.
> >>
> >> - **args** – This is an array with two items. The first must be `system`, if the value is different we do an early and the second is the name of this system or profile.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> `0` or nothing.

cobbler.modules.installation.post_report module

cobbler.modules.installation.post_report.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> >> Always `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install/post/*`.

cobbler.modules.installation.post_report.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> This is the mandatory Cobbler module run trigger hook.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> - **api** – The api to resolve information with.
> >>
> >> - **args** – This is an array with three elements. 0: "system" or "profile" 1: name of target or profile 2: ip or "?"
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> `0` or 1.
> >
> > **Raises**
> >> *CX* – Raised if the blender result is empty.

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_clear_anamon_logs module

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cobbler.modules.installation.pre_clear_anamon_logs.**register**() → str

> This pure python trigger acts as if it were a legacy shell-trigger, but is much faster. The return of this method indicates the trigger type.
>
> > **Returns**
> > > Always /var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install/pre/*

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_clear_anamon_logs.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> **The list of args should have one element:**
>
> > • 1: the name of the system or profile
>
> **Parameters**
>
> > • **api** – The api to resolve metadata with.
> >
> > • **args** – This should be a list as described above.
>
> **Returns**
> > "0" on success.
>
> **Raises**
> > *CX* – Raised in case of missing arguments.

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_log module

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_log.**register**() → str

> This pure python trigger acts as if it were a legacy shell-trigger, but is much faster. The return of this method indicates the trigger type.
>
> > **Returns**
> > > Always */var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install/pre/*

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_log.**run**(*api*, *args: list*) → int

> The method runs the trigger, meaning this logs that an installation has started.
>
> **The list of args should have three elements:**
>
> > • 0: system or profile
> >
> > • 1: the name of the system or profile
> >
> > • 2: the ip or a "?"
>
> **Parameters**
>
> > • **api** – This parameter is currently unused.
> >
> > • **args** – Already described above.

> **Returns**
>> A "0" on success.

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_puppet module

This module removes puppet certs from the puppet master prior to reinstalling a machine if the puppet master is running on the Cobbler server.

Based on: http://www.ithiriel.com/content/2010/03/29/writing-install-triggers-cobbler

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_puppet.**register**() → str

> This pure python trigger acts as if it were a legacy shell-trigger, but is much faster. The return of this method indicates the trigger type.
>
>> **Returns**
>>> Always */var/lib/cobbler/triggers/install/pre/**

cobbler.modules.installation.pre_puppet.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> This method runs the trigger, meaning in this case that old puppet certs are automatically removed via puppetca.
>
>> **The list of args should have two elements:**
>>
>> * 0: system or profile
>>
>> * 1: the name of the system or profile
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> * **api** – The api to resolve external information with.
>>>
>>> * **args** – Already described above.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> "0" on success. If unsuccessful this raises an exception.

Module contents

This module contains Python triggers for Cobbler. With Cobbler one is able to add custom actions and commands after many events happening in Cobbler. The Python modules presented here are an example of what can be done after certain events. Custom triggers may be added in any language as long as Cobbler is allowed to execute them. If implemented in Python they need to follow the following specification:

* Expose a method called `register()` which returns a `str` and returns the path of the trigger in the filesystem.

* Expose a method called `run(api, args)` of type `int`. The integer would represent the exit status of an e.g. shell script. Thus 0 means success and anything else a failure.

cobbler.modules.managers package

Submodules

cobbler.modules.managers.bind module

This is some of the code behind 'cobbler sync'.

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cobbler.modules.managers.bind.**get_manager**(*api*)

> This returns the object to manage a BIND server located locally on the Cobbler server.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> **api** – The API to resolve all information with.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> The BindManger object to manage bind with.

cobbler.modules.managers.bind.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.managers.dnsmasq module

This is some of the code behind 'cobbler sync'.

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cobbler.modules.managers.dnsmasq.**get_manager**(*api*)

> Creates a manager object to manage a dnsmasq server.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> **api** – The API to resolve all information with.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> The object generated from the class.

cobbler.modules.managers.dnsmasq.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler modules registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> >> Always "manage".

cobbler.modules.managers.genders module

cobbler.modules.managers.genders.**register**() → str

> We should run anytime something inside of Cobbler changes.
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > Always /var/lib/cobbler/triggers/change/*

cobbler.modules.managers.genders.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> Mandatory Cobbler trigger hook.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **api** – The api to resolve information with.
> > >
> > > - **args** – For this implementation unused.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > 0 or 1, depending on the outcome of the operation.

cobbler.modules.managers.genders.**write_genders_file**(*config*, *profiles_genders*, *distros_genders*, *mgmtcls_genders*)

> Genders file is over-written when manage_genders is set in our settings.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **config** – The API instance to template the data with.
> > >
> > > - **profiles_genders** – The profiles which should be included.
> > >
> > > - **distros_genders** – The distros which should be included.
> > >
> > > - **mgmtcls_genders** – The management classes which should be included.
> >
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > OSError – Raised in case the template could not be read.

cobbler.modules.managers.import_signatures module

cobbler.modules.managers.in_tftpd module

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cobbler.modules.managers.in_tftpd.**get_manager**(*api*)

> Creates a manager object to manage an in_tftp server.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > api – The API which holds all information in the current Cobbler instance.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > The object to manage the server with.

cobbler.modules.managers.in_tftpd.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.managers.isc module

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cobbler.modules.managers.isc.**get_manager**(*api*)

> Creates a manager object to manage an isc dhcp server.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> **api** – The API which holds all information in the current Cobbler instance.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> The object to manage the server with.

cobbler.modules.managers.isc.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.managers.ndjbdns module

This is some of the code behind 'cobbler sync'.

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cobbler.modules.managers.ndjbdns.**get_manager**(*api*)

> Creates a manager object to manage an isc dhcp server.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >> **api** – The API which holds all information in the current Cobbler instance.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >> The object to manage the server with.

cobbler.modules.managers.ndjbdns.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

Module contents

This module contains extensions for services Cobbler is managing. The services are restarted via the `service` command or alternatively through the server executables directly. Cobbler does not announce the restarts but is expecting to be allowed to do this on its own at any given time. Thus all services managed by Cobbler should not be touched by any other tool or administrator.

cobbler.modules.serializers package

Submodules

cobbler.modules.serializers.file module

Cobbler's file-based object serializer. As of 9/2014, this is Cobbler's default serializer and the most stable one. It uses multiple JSON files in /var/lib/cobbler/collections/distros, profiles, etc

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cobbler.modules.serializers.file.**deserialize**(*collection*, *topological:* *bool* = *True*)

> Load a collection from file system.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **collection** – The collection to deserialize.
> >
> > - **topological** – If the collection list should be sorted by the collection dict key 'depth' value or not.

cobbler.modules.serializers.file.**deserialize_raw**(*collection_types:* *str*)

> Loads a collection from the disk.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **collection_types** – The type of collection to load.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The loaded dictionary.

cobbler.modules.serializers.file.**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

cobbler.modules.serializers.file.**serialize**(*collection*)

> Save a collection to file system
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **collection** – collection

cobbler.modules.serializers.file.**serialize_delete**(*collection*, *item*)

> Delete a collection item from file system.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **collection** – collection

> • **item** – collection item

`cobbler.modules.serializers.file.`**serialize_item**(*collection*, *item*)

> Save a collection item to file system
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **collection** – collection
> > >
> > > • **item** – collection item

`cobbler.modules.serializers.file.`**what**() → str

> Module identification function

cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb module

Cobbler's Mongo database based object serializer. Experimental version.

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`cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb.`**deserialize**(*collection*, *topological: bool = True*)

> Load a collection from the database.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **collection** – The collection to deserialize.
> > >
> > > • **topological** – If the collection list should be sorted by the collection dict depth value or not.

`cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb.`**deserialize_raw**(*collection_type: str*)

> Get a collection from mongodb and parse it into an object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **collection_type** – The collection type to fetch.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The first element of the collection requested.

`cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb.`**register**() → str

> The mandatory Cobbler module registration hook.

`cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb.`**serialize**(*collection*)

> Save a collection to database
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **collection** – collection

`cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb.`**serialize_delete**(*collection*, *item*)

> Delete a collection item from database.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **collection** – collection

> - **item** – collection item

cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb.**serialize_item**(*collection*, *item*)

> Save a collection item to database.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **collection** – collection
> >
> > - **item** – collection item

cobbler.modules.serializers.mongodb.**what**() → str

> Module identification function

Module contents

This module contains code to persist the in memory state of Cobbler on a target. The name of the target should be the name of the Python file. Cobbler is currently only tested against the file serializer.

Submodules

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_add_system_post module

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_add_system_post.**nslog**(*msg*)

> Log a message to the logger.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **msg** – The message to log.

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_add_system_post.**register**() → str

> This method is the obligatory Cobbler registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The trigger name or an empty string.

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_add_system_post.**run**(*api*, *args*)

> This method executes the trigger, meaning in this case that it updates the dns configuration.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api** – The api to read metadata from.
> >
> > - **args** – Metadata to log.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > "0" on success or a skipped task. If the task failed or problems occurred then an exception is raised.

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_delete_system_pre module

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_delete_system_pre.**nslog**(*msg*)

> Log a message to the logger.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **msg** – The message to log.

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_delete_system_pre.**register**() → str

> This method is the obligatory Cobbler registration hook.
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The trigger name or an empty string.

cobbler.modules.nsupdate_delete_system_pre.**run**(*api*, *args*)

> This method executes the trigger, meaning in this case that it updates the dns configuration.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **api** – The api to read metadata from.
> > >
> > > - **args** – Metadata to log.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > "0" on success or a skipped task. If the task failed or problems occurred then an exception
> > > is raised.

cobbler.modules.scm_track module

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cobbler.modules.scm_track.**register**() → str

> This pure python trigger acts as if it were a legacy shell-trigger, but is much faster. The return of this method
> indicates the trigger type :return: Always: `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/change/*`

cobbler.modules.scm_track.**run**(*api*, *args*)

> Runs the trigger, meaning in this case track any changed which happen to a config or data file.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **api** – The api instance of the Cobbler server. Used to look up if scm_track_enabled is
> > >   true.
> > >
> > > - **args** – The parameter is currently unused for this trigger.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > 0 on success, otherwise an exception is risen.

cobbler.modules.sync_post_restart_services module

Restarts the DHCP and/or DNS after a Cobbler sync to apply changes to the configuration files.

cobbler.modules.sync_post_restart_services.**register**() → str

> This pure python trigger acts as if it were a legacy shell-trigger, but is much faster. The return of this method
> indicates the trigger type
>
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > Always `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/sync/post/*`

cobbler.modules.sync_post_restart_services.**run**(*api*, *args*) → int

> Run the trigger via this method, meaning in this case that depending on the settings dns and/or dhcp services
> are restarted.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **api** – The api to resolve settings.
> > >
> > > - **args** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
>> The return code of the service restarts.

cobbler.modules.sync_post_wingen module

cobbler.modules.sync_post_wingen.**bcdedit**(*orig_bcd*, *new_bcd*, *wim*, *sdi*, *startoptions=None*)

cobbler.modules.sync_post_wingen.**register**() → str | None

> This pure python trigger acts as if it were a legacy shell-trigger, but is much faster. The return of this method indicates the trigger type :return: Always `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/sync/post/*`

cobbler.modules.sync_post_wingen.**run**(*api*, *args*)

Module contents

This part of Cobbler may be utilized by any plugins which are extending Cobbler and core code which can be exchanged through the `modules.conf` file.

A Cobbler module is loaded if it has a method called `register()`. The method must return a `str` which represents the module category.

9.1.5 cobbler.settings package

Subpackages

cobbler.settings.migrations package

Submodules

cobbler.settings.migrations.V2_8_5 module

Migration from V2.x.x to V2.8.5

cobbler.settings.migrations.V2_8_5.**migrate**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V2.8.5 settings
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V2_8_5.**normalize**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V2_8_5.**validate**(*settings:* *dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_0 module

Migration from V2.8.5 to V3.0.0

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_0.**migrate**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V3.0.0 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_0.**normalize**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_0.**validate**(*settings: dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_1 module

Migration from V3.0.0 to V3.0.1

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_1.**migrate**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V3.0.1 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_1.**normalize**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_0_1.**validate**(*settings: dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_0 module

Migration from V3.0.1 to V3.1.0

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_0.**migrate**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V3.1.0 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_0.**normalize**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_0.**validate**(*settings:* *dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_1 module

Migration from V3.1.0 to V3.1.1

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_1.**migrate**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V3.1.1 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_1.**normalize**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_1.**validate**(*settings:* *dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_2 module

Migration from V3.1.1 to V3.1.2

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_2.**migrate**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V3.1.2 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_2.**normalize**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_1_2.**validate**(*settings:* *dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_0 module

Migration from V3.1.2 to V3.2.0

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_0.**migrate**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V3.2.0 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_0.**normalize**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_0.**validate**(*settings:* *dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_1 module

Migration from V3.2.0 to V3.2.1

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_1.**migrate**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to the V3.2.1 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_1.**normalize**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_2_1.**validate**(*settings: dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_3_0 module

Migration from V3.2.1 to V3.3.0

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_3_0.**migrate**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> Migration of the settings `settings` to version V3.3.0 settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to migrate
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_3_0.**normalize**(*settings: dict*) → dict

> If data in `settings` is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.V3_3_0.**validate**(*settings: dict*) → bool

> Checks that a given settings dict is valid according to the reference V3.3.0 schema `schema`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if valid settings dict otherwise False.

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper module

Helper module which contains shared logic for adjusting the settings.

class cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**Setting**(*location: str | list, value*)

> Bases: object
>
> Specifies a setting object
>
> **property key_name: str**
>
>> Returns the location.
>
> **split_str_location**(*location: str*) → List[str]
>
>> Split the given location at "." Necessary for nesting in our setttings file
>>
>> Example: manage.dhcp_v4 restart.dhcp_v4
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **location** –

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**key_add**(*new: Setting, settings: dict*)

> Add a new settings key.
>
> **Parameters**
>
>> - **new** – The new setting to add.
>>
>> - **settings** – [description]

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**key_delete**(*delete: str, settings: dict*)

> Deletes a given setting
>
> **Parameters**
>
>> - **delete** – The name of the setting to be deleted.
>>
>> - **setting** – The settings dict where the the key should be deleted.

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**key_drop_if_default**(*settings: dict, defaults: dict*) → dict

> Drop all keys which values are identical to the dafault ones.
>
> **Parameters**
>
>> - **settings** – The current settings read from an external source
>>
>> - **defaults** – The full settings with default values

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**key_get**(*key: str, settings: dict*) → *Setting*

> Get a key from the settings
>
> **Parameters**
>
>> - **key** – The key to get in the form "a.b.c"
>>
>> - **settings** – The dict to operate on
>
> **Returns**
>> The desired key from the settings dict

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**key_move**(*move: Setting, new_location: List[str], settings: dict*)

> Delete the old setting and create a new key at new_location
>
> **Parameters**
>
>> - **move** – The name of the old key which should be moved.
>>
>> - **new_location** – The location of the new key
>>
>> - **settings** –

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**key_rename**(*old_name:* Setting, *new_name: str*, *settings: dict*)

>   Wrapper for key_move()

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > - **old_name** – The old name
>   >
>   > - **new_name** – The new name
>   >
>   > - **settings** –

cobbler.settings.migrations.helper.**key_set_value**(*new:* Setting, *settings: dict*)

>   Change the value of a setting.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > - **new** – A Settings object with the new information.
>   >
>   > - **setting** – The settings dict.

Module contents

The name of the migration file is the target version. One migration should update from version x to x + 1, where X is any Cobbler version and the migration updates to any next version (e.g. 3.2.1 to 3.3.0). The validation of the current version is in the file with the name of the version.

class cobbler.settings.migrations.**CobblerVersion**(*major: int = 0*, *minor: int = 0*, *patch: int = 0*)

>   Bases: object

>   Specifies a Cobbler Version

cobbler.settings.migrations.**auto_migrate**(*yaml_dict: dict*, *settings_path: Path*) → dict

>   Auto migration to the most recent version.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > - **yaml_dict** – The settings dict to migrate.
>   >
>   > - **settings_path** – The path of the settings dict.

>   > **Returns**
>   >   The migrated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.**discover_migrations**(*path: str =*
>   *'/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/cobbler/checkou*

>   **Discovers the migration module for each Cobbler version and loads it if it is valid according to certain conditions:**
>   > - the module must contain the following methods: validate(), normalize(), migrate()
>   >
>   > - those version must have a certain signature

>   > **Parameters**
>   >   **path** – The path of the migration modules, defaults to migrations_path

cobbler.settings.migrations.**get_installed_version**(*filepath: str | Path = '/etc/cobbler/version'*) →
>   *CobblerVersion*

>   Retrieve the current Cobbler version. Normally it can be read from /etc/cobbler/version

>   > **Parameters**
>   >   **filepath** – The filepath of the version file, defaults to "/etc/cobbler/version"

cobbler.settings.migrations.**get_schema**(*version:* CobblerVersion) → Schema

> Returns a schema to a given Cobbler version
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **version** – The Cobbler version object
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The schema of the Cobbler version

cobbler.settings.migrations.**get_settings_file_version**(*yaml_dict:* *dict*) → *CobblerVersion*

> Return the correspondig version of the given settings dict.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **yaml_dict** – The settings dict to get the version from.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The discovered Cobbler Version or EMPTY_VERSION

cobbler.settings.migrations.**migrate**(*yaml_dict:* *dict*, *settings_path:* *Path*, *old:* CobblerVersion = *CobblerVersion(major=0, minor=0, patch=0)*, *new:* CobblerVersion = *CobblerVersion(major=0, minor=0, patch=0)*) → dict

> Migration to a specific version. If no old and new version is supplied it will call auto_migrate().
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > - **yaml_dict** – The settings dict to migrate.
> > >
> > > - **settings_path** – The path of the settings dict.
> > >
> > > - **old** – The version to migrate from, defaults to EMPTY_VERSION.
> > >
> > > - **new** – The version to migrate to, defaults to EMPTY_VERSION.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > **ValueError** – Raised if attempting to downgraade.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The migrated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.**normalize**(*settings:* *dict*) → dict

> If data in settings is valid the validated data is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The validated dict.

cobbler.settings.migrations.**validate**(*settings:* *dict*, *settings_path:* *Path* = '') → bool

> Wrapper function for the validate() methods of the individual migration modules.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > - **settings** – The settings dict to validate.
> > >
> > > - **settings_path** – TODO: not used at the moment
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if settings are valid, otherwise False.

Module contents

Cobbler app-wide settings

class cobbler.settings.**Settings**

> Bases: [object](#)
>
> This class contains all app-wide settings of Cobbler. It should only exist once in a Cobbler instance.
>
> **static collection_type**() → str
>
> > This is a hardcoded string which represents the collection type.
> >
> > > **Returns**
> > > "setting"
>
> **static collection_types**() → str
>
> > return the collection plural name
>
> **from_dict**(*new_values*)
>
> > Modify this object to load values in dictionary. If the handed dict would lead to an invalid object it is silently discarded.
> >
> > > **Warning:** If the dict from the args has not all settings included Cobbler may behave unexpectedly.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > **new_values** – The dictionary with settings to replace.
> > >
> > > **Returns**
> > > Returns the settings instance this method was called from.
>
> **is_valid**() → bool
>
> > Silently drops all errors and returns `True` when everything is valid.
> >
> > > **Returns**
> > > If this settings object is valid this returns true. Otherwise false.
>
> **save**(*filepath='/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml'*)
>
> > Saves the settings to the disk.
>
> **to_dict**(*resolved: bool = False*) → dict
>
> > Return an easily serializable representation of the config.
> >
> > Deprecated since version 3.2.1: Use `obj.__dict__` directly please. Will be removed with 3.3.0
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > **resolved** – Present for the compatibility with the Cobbler collections.
> > >
> > > **Returns**
> > > The dict with all user settings combined with settings which are left to the default.
>
> **to_string**() → str
>
> > Returns the kernel options as a string.
> >
> > > **Returns**
> > > The multiline string with the kernel options.

cobbler.settings.**migrate**(*yaml_dict: dict*, *settings_path: Path*) → dict

> Migrates the current settings
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **yaml_dict** – The settings dict
> >
> > - **settings_path** – The settings path

Returns

The migrated settings

cobbler.settings.**read_settings_file**(*filepath='/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml'*) → Dict[Hashable, Any]

Utilizes `read_yaml_file()`. If the read settings file is invalid in the context of Cobbler we will return an empty dictionary.

Parameters

`filepath` – The path to the settings file.

Raises

- `SchemaMissingKeyError` – In case keys are minssing.

- `SchemaWrongKeyError` – In case keys are not listed in the schema.

- `SchemaError` – In case the schema is wrong.

Returns

A dictionary with the settings. As a word of caution: This may not represent a correct settings object, it will only contain a correct YAML representation.

cobbler.settings.**read_yaml_file**(*filepath='/ect/cobbler/settings.yaml'*) → Dict[Hashable, Any]

Reads settings files from `filepath` and all paths in *include* (which is read from the settings file) and saves the content in a dictionary. Any key may be overwritten in a later loaded settings file. The last loaded file wins.

Parameters

`filepath` – Settings file path, defaults to "/ect/cobbler/settings.yaml"

Raises

- `FileNotFoundError` – In case file does not exist or is a directory.

- `yaml.YAMLError` – In case the file is not a valid YAML file.

Returns

The aggregated dict of all settings.

cobbler.settings.**update_settings_file**(*data: dict*, *filepath='/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml'*) → bool

Write data handed to this function into the settings file of Cobbler. This function overwrites the existing content. It will only write valid settings. If you are trying to save invalid data this will raise a SchemaException described in `cobbler.settings.validate()`.

Parameters

- `data` – The data to put into the settings file.

- `filepath` – This sets the path of the settingsfile to write.

Returns

True if the action succeeded. Otherwise return False.

cobbler.settings.**validate_settings**(*settings_content: dict*) → dict

This function performs logical validation of our loaded YAML files. This function will: - Perform type validation on all values of all keys. - Provide defaults for optional settings. :param settings_content: The dictionary content from the YAML file. :raises SchemaError: In case the data given is invalid. :return: The Settings of Cobbler which can be safely used inside this instance.

9.2 Submodules

9.3 cobbler.api module

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class cobbler.api.**CobblerAPI**(*is_cobblerd:* *bool* *= False*, *settingsfile_location:* *str* *= '/etc/cobbler/settings.yaml'*, *execute_settings_automigration:* *bool* *= False*)

    Bases: `object`

    Python API module for Cobbler. See source for cobbler.py, or pydoc, for example usage. Cli apps and daemons should import api.py, and no other Cobbler code.

    acl_config(*adduser:* *str* *| None = None*, *addgroup:* *str* *| None = None*, *removeuser:* *str* *| None = None*, *removegroup:* *str* *| None = None*)

        Configures users/groups to run the Cobbler CLI as non-root. Pass in only one option at a time. Powers `cobbler aclconfig`.

        Parameters

- **adduser** –
- **addgroup** –
- **removeuser** –
- **removegroup** –

    add_distro(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names:* *bool* *= False*, *save:* *bool* *= True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* *= True*)

        Add a distribution to Cobbler.

        Parameters

- **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
- **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
- **save** – If the item should be persisted.
- **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

    add_file(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names:* *bool* *= False*, *save:* *bool* *= True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* *= True*)

        Add a file to Cobbler.

        Parameters

- **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
- **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
- **save** – If the item should be persisted.

- **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_image(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names: [bool](#) = False*, *save: [bool](#) = True*, *with_triggers: [bool](#) = True*)

> Add an image to Cobbler.
>
> #### Parameters
>
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
> - **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
> - **save** – If the item should be persisted.
> - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_item(*what: [str](#)*, *ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names: [bool](#) = False*, *save: [bool](#) = True*, *with_triggers: [bool](#) = True*)

> Add an abstract item to a collection of its specific items. This is not meant for external use. Please reefer to one of the specific methods add_<type>.
>
> #### Parameters
>
> - **what** – The item type.
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
> - **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
> - **save** – If the item should be persisted.
> - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_menu(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names=False*, *save=True*, *with_triggers: [bool](#) = True*)

> Add a submenu to Cobbler.
>
> #### Parameters
>
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
> - **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
> - **save** – If the item should be persisted.
> - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_mgmtclass(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names: [bool](#) = False*, *save: [bool](#) = True*, *with_triggers: [bool](#) = True*)

> Add a management class to Cobbler.
>
> #### Parameters
>
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
> - **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
> - **save** – If the item should be persisted.
> - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_package(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names: [bool](#) = False*, *save: [bool](#) = True*, *with_triggers: [bool](#) = True*)

> Add a package to Cobbler.
>
> #### Parameters
>
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.

- **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.

- **save** – If the item should be persisted.

- **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_profile(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names:* *bool* = *False*, *save:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*)

Add a profile to Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
>
> - **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
>
> - **save** – If the item should be persisted.
>
> - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_repo(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names:* *bool* = *False*, *save:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*)

Add a repository to Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
>
> - **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
>
> - **save** – If the item should be persisted.
>
> - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

add_system(*ref*, *check_for_duplicate_names:* *bool* = *False*, *save:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*)

Add a system to Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The identifier for the object to add to a collection.
>
> - **check_for_duplicate_names** – If the name should be unique or can be present multiple times.
>
> - **save** – If the item should be persisted.
>
> - **with_triggers** – If triggers should be run when the object is added.

authenticate(*user:* *str*, *password:* *str*) → bool

(Remote) access control. This depends on the chosen authentication module. Cobbler internal use only.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **user** – The username to check for authentication.
>
> - **password** – The password to check for authentication.
>
> **Returns**
> Whether the action succeeded or not.

authorize(*user:* *str*, *resource:* *str*, *arg1=None*, *arg2=None*) → int

(Remote) access control. This depends on the chosen authorization module. Cobbler internal use only.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **user** – The username to check for authorization.

- **resource** – The type of resource which should be checked for access from the supplied user.

- **arg1** – The actual resource to check for authorization.

- **arg2** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.

Returns

The return code of the action.

auto_add_repos()

Import any repos this server knows about and mirror them. Run `cobbler reposync` to apply the changes. Credit: Seth Vidal.

:raises ImportError

build_iso(*iso: str = 'autoinst.iso'*, *profiles=None*, *systems=None*, *buildisodir: str = ''*, *distro_name: str = ''*, *standalone: bool = False*, *airgapped: bool = False*, *source: str = ''*, *exclude_dns: bool = False*, *xorrisofs_opts: str = ''*)

Build an iso image which may be network bootable or not.

Parameters

- **iso** – The name of the ISO. Defaults to `autoinst.iso`.

- **profiles** – Use these profiles only

- **systems** – Use these systems only

- **buildisodir** – This overwrites the directory from the settings in which the iso is built in.

- **distro_name** – Used with `--standalone` and `--airgapped` to create a distro-based ISO including all associated.

- **standalone** – This means that no network connection is needed to install the generated iso.

- **airgapped** – This option implies `standalone=True`.

- **source** – If the iso should be offline available this is the path to the sources of the image.

- **exclude_dns** – Whether the repositories have to be locally available or the internet is reachable.

- **xorrisofs_opts** – `xorrisofs` options to include additionally.

check() → None | list

See if all preqs for network booting are valid. This returns a list of strings containing instructions on things to correct. An empty list means there is nothing to correct, but that still doesn't mean there are configuration errors. This is mainly useful for human admins, who may, for instance, forget to properly set up their TFTP servers for PXE, etc.

Returns

None or a list of things to address.

clear_logs(*system*)

Clears console and anamon logs for system

Parameters

system – The system to clear logs of.

copy_distro(*ref*, *newname: str*)

This method copies a distro which is just different in the name of the object.

Parameters

- **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.

> • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_file(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> This method copies a file which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > • **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_image(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> This method copies an image which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > • **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_item(*what: str*, *ref*, *newname: str*)

> General copy method which is called by the specific methods.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > • **what** – The collection type which gets copied.
> >
> > • **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_menu(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> This method copies a file which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > • **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_mgmtclass(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> This method copies a management class which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > • **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_package(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> This method copies a package which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > • **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_profile(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> This method copies a profile which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > • **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > • **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_repo(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> This method copies a repository which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**

- **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.

- **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

copy_system(*ref*, *newname:* *str*)

> This method copies a system which is just different in the name of the object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **ref** – The object itself which gets copied.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name of the newly created object.

deserialize()

> Load cobbler_collections from disk. Cobbler internal use only.

distros()

> Return the current list of distributions

dump_vars(*obj*, *formatted_output:* *bool* = *False*, *remove_dicts:* *bool* = *False*)

> Dump all known variables related to that object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **obj** – The object for which the variables should be dumped.
> >
> > - **formatted_output** – If True the values will align in one column and be pretty printed for cli example.
> >
> > - **remove_dicts** – If True the dictionaries will be put into str form.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > A dictionary with all the information which could be collected.

files()

> Return the current list of files

find_distro(*name:* *str* = *''*, *return_list=False*, *no_errors=False*, ***kargs*)

> Find a distribution via a name or keys specified in the `**kargs`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name to search for.
> >
> > - **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.
> >
> > - **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.
> >
> > - **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > A single object or a list of all search results.

find_file(*name:* *str* = *''*, *return_list=False*, *no_errors=False*, ***kargs*)

> Find a file via a name or keys specified in the `**kargs`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name to search for.
> >
> > - **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.
> >
> > - **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.
> >
> > - **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > A single object or a list of all search results.

find_image(*name: str = ''*, *return_list=False*, *no_errors=False*, ***kargs*)

>   Find an image via a name or keys specified in the ****kargs**.

>   **Parameters**

>   >   • **name** – The name to search for.

>   >   • **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.

>   >   • **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.

>   >   • **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.

>   **Returns**

>   >   A single object or a list of all search results.

find_items(*what: str = ''*, *criteria: dict = None*, *name: str = ''*, *return_list: bool = True*, *no_errors: bool = False*)

>   This is the abstract base method for finding object int the api. It should not be used by external resources. Please reefer to the specific implementations of this method called **find_<object type>**.

>   **Parameters**

>   >   • **what** – The object type of the item to search for.

>   >   • **criteria** – The dictionary with the key-value pairs to find objects with.

>   >   • **name** – The name of the object.

>   >   • **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.

>   >   • **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.

>   **Returns**

>   >   The list of items witch match the search criteria.

find_menu(*name: str = ''*, *return_list=False*, *no_errors=False*, ***kargs*)

>   Find a menu via a name or keys specified in the ****kargs**.

>   **Parameters**

>   >   • **name** – The name to search for.

>   >   • **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.

>   >   • **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.

>   >   • **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.

>   **Returns**

>   >   A single object or a list of all search results.

find_mgmtclass(*name: str = ''*, *return_list=False*, *no_errors=False*, ***kargs*)

>   Find a management class via a name or keys specified in the ****kargs**.

>   **Parameters**

>   >   • **name** – The name to search for.

>   >   • **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.

>   >   • **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.

>   >   • **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.

>   **Returns**

>   >   A single object or a list of all search results.

find_package(*name: str = '', return_list=False, no_errors=False, **kargs*)

Find a package via a name or keys specified in the `**kargs`.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – The name to search for.
> - **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.
> - **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.
> - **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.
>
> **Returns**
> A single object or a list of all search results.

find_profile(*name: str = '', return_list=False, no_errors=False, **kargs*)

Find a profile via a name or keys specified in the `**kargs`.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – The name to search for.
> - **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.
> - **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.
> - **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.
>
> **Returns**
> A single object or a list of all search results.

find_repo(*name: str = '', return_list=False, no_errors=False, **kargs*)

Find a repository via a name or keys specified in the `**kargs`.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – The name to search for.
> - **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.
> - **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.
> - **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.
>
> **Returns**
> A single object or a list of all search results.

find_system(*name: str = '', return_list=False, no_errors=False, **kargs*)

Find a system via a name or keys specified in the `**kargs`.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – The name to search for.
> - **return_list** – If only the first result or all results should be returned.
> - **no_errors** – Silence some errors which would raise if this turned to False.
> - **kargs** – Additional key-value pairs which may help in finding the desired objects.
>
> **Returns**
> A single object or a list of all search results.

generate_bootcfg(*profile: str, system: str*) → str

Generate a boot configuration. The system wins over the profile.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **profile** – The profile to return the configuration for.
> - **system** – The system to return the configuration for.

Returns
> The generated configuration file.

generate_ipxe(*profile: [str](), image: [str](), system: [str]()*) → [str]()

> Generate the ipxe configuration files. The system wins over the profile. Profile and System win over Image.

> **Parameters**
>> • **profile** – The profile to return the configuration for.
>>
>> • **image** – The image to return the configuration for.
>>
>> • **system** – The system to return the configuration for.
>
> **Returns**
>> The generated configuration file.

generate_script(*profile: [str]() | [None](), system: [str]() | [None](), name: [str]()*)

> Generate an autoinstall script for the specified profile or system. The system wins over the profile.

> **Parameters**
>> • **profile** – The profile name to generate the script for.
>>
>> • **system** – The system name to generate the script for.
>>
>> • **name** – The name of the script which should be generated. Must only contain alphanumeric characters, dots and underscores.
>
> **Returns**
>> The generated script or an error message.

get_distros_since(*mtime: [float](), collapse: [bool]() = False*)

> Returns distros modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)

> **Parameters**
>> • **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.
>>
>> • **collapse** – collapse=True specifies returning a dict instead of objects.
>
> **Returns**
>> The list of distros which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_files_since(*mtime: [float](), collapse: [bool]() = False*) → [list]()

> Return files modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)

> **Parameters**
>> • **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.
>>
>> • **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.
>
> **Returns**
>> The list of files which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_images_since(*mtime: [float](), collapse: [bool]() = False*) → [list]()

> Return images modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)

> **Parameters**
>> • **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.
>>
>> • **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.
>
> **Returns**
>> The list of images which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_item(*what: str*, *name: str*)

Get a general item.

> **Parameters**
>> • **what** – The item type to retrieve from the internal database.
>>
>> • **name** – The name of the item to retrieve.
>
> **Returns**
>> An item of the desired type.

get_item_resolved_value(*item_uuid: str*, *attribute: str*)

This method helps non Python API consumers to retrieve the final data of a field with inheritance. This does not help with network interfaces because they don't have a UUID at the moment and thus can't be queried via their UUID. :param item_uuid: The UUID of the item that should be retrieved. :param attribute: The attribute that should be retrieved. :raises ValueError: In case a value given was either malformed or the desired item did not exist. :raises TypeError: In case the type of the method arguments do have the wrong type. :raises AttributeError: In case the attribute specified is not available on the given item (type). :returns: The attribute value. Since this might be of type NetworkInterface we cannot yet set this explicitly.

get_items(*what: str*)

Get all items of a collection.

> **Parameters**
>> **what** – The collection to query.
>
> **Returns**
>> The items which were queried. May return no items.

get_menus_since(*mtime: float*, *collapse=False*) → list

Return files modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)

> **Parameters**
>> • **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.
>>
>> • **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.
>
> **Returns**
>> The list of files which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_mgmtclasses_since(*mtime: float*, *collapse: bool = False*) → list

Return management classes modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)

> **Parameters**
>> • **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.
>>
>> • **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.
>
> **Returns**
>> The list of management classes which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_module_by_name(*module_name: str*)

Returns a loaded Cobbler module named 'name', if one exists, else None. Cobbler internal use only.

> **Parameters**
>> **module_name** –
>
> **Returns**

get_module_from_file(*section: str*, *name: str*, *fallback: str | None = None*)

> Looks in /etc/cobbler/modules.conf for a section called 'section' and a key called 'name', and then returns the module that corresponds to the value of that key. Cobbler internal use only.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **section** –
> >
> > - **name** –
> >
> > - **fallback** –
> >
> > **Returns**

get_module_name_from_file(*section: str*, *name: str*, *fallback: str | None = None*)

> Looks up a module the same as get_module_from_file but returns the module name rather than the module itself.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **section** –
> >
> > - **name** –
> >
> > - **fallback** –
> >
> > **Returns**

get_modules_in_category(*category: str*)

> Returns all modules in a given category, for instance "serializer", or "cli". Cobbler internal use only.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **category** – The category to check.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list of modules.

get_packages_since(*mtime: float*, *collapse: bool = False*) → list

> Return packages modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.
> >
> > - **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list of packages which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_profiles_since(*mtime: float*, *collapse: bool = False*) → list

> Returns profiles modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.
> >
> > - **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list of profiles which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_repo_config_for_profile(*obj*) → str

> Get the repository configuration for the specified profile
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **obj** – The profile to return the configuration for.

Returns

The repository configuration as a string.

get_repo_config_for_system(*obj*) → str

Get the repository configuration for the specified system.

Parameters

obj – The system to return the configuration for.

Returns

The repository configuration as a string.

get_repos_since(*mtime: float*, *collapse: bool = False*) → list

Return repositories modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)

Parameters

- **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.

- **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.

Returns

The list of repositories which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_signatures() → dict

This returns the local signature cache.

Returns

The dict containing all signatures.

get_sync(*verbose: bool = False*)

Get a Cobbler Sync object which may be executed through the call of obj.run().

Parameters

verbose – If the action should be just logged as needed or (if True) as much verbose as possible.

Returns

An instance of the CobblerSync class to execute the sync with.

get_systems_since(*mtime: float*, *collapse: bool = False*) → list

Return systems modified since a certain time (in seconds since Epoch)

Parameters

- **mtime** – The timestamp which marks the gate if an object is included or not.

- **collapse** – If True then this specifies that a list of dicts should be returned instead of a list of objects.

Returns

The list of systems which are newer then the given timestamp.

get_template_file_for_profile(*obj*, *path*) → str

Get the template for the specified profile.

Parameters

- **obj** – The object which is related to that template.

- **path** – The path to the template.

Returns

The template as in its string representation.

get_template_file_for_system(*obj*, *path*)

> Get the template for the specified system.

> > **Parameters**

> > > • **obj** – The object which is related to that template.

> > > • **path** – The path to the template.

> > **Returns**

> > > The template as in its string representation.

get_valid_obj_boot_loaders(*obj*) → List[str]

> Return the list of valid boot loaders for the object

> > **Parameters**

> > > **obj** – The object for which the boot loaders should be looked up.

> > **Returns**

> > > Get a list of all valid boot loaders.

hardlink()

> Hardlink all files where this is possible to improve performance.

> > **Returns**

> > > The return code of the subprocess call which actually hardlinks the files.

images()

> Return the current list of images

import_tree(*mirror_url: str*, *mirror_name: str*, *network_root=None*, *autoinstall_file=None*, *rsync_flags=None*, *arch=None*, *breed=None*, *os_version=None*) → bool

> Automatically import a directory tree full of distribution files.

> > **Parameters**

> > > • **mirror_url** – Can be a string that represents a path, a user@host syntax for SSH, or an rsync:// address. If mirror_url is a filesystem path and mirroring is not desired, set network_root to something like "nfs://path/to/mirror_url/root"

> > > • **mirror_name** – The name of the mirror.

> > > • **network_root** –

> > > • **autoinstall_file** –

> > > • **rsync_flags** –

> > > • **arch** –

> > > • **breed** –

> > > • **os_version** –

is_selinux_enabled() → bool

> Returns whether selinux is enabled on the Cobbler server. We check this just once at Cobbler API init time, because a restart is required to change this; this does /not/ check enforce/permissive, nor does it need to.

is_selinux_supported() → bool

> Returns whether or not the OS is sufficient enough to run with SELinux enabled (currently EL 5 or later).

> > **Returns**

> > > False per default. If Distro is Redhat and Version >= 5 then it returns true.

last_modified_time() → float

>   Returns the time of the last modification to Cobbler, made by any API instance, regardless of the serializer type.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > > 0 if there is no file where the information required for this method is saved.

log(*msg: str*, *args=None*, *debug: bool = False*)

>   Logs a message with the already initiated logger of this object.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > > - **msg** – The message to log.
>   > >
>   > > - **args** – Optional message which gets appended to the main msg with a ';'.
>   > >
>   > > - **debug** – Weather the logged message is a debug message (true) or info (false).

>   Deprecated since version 3.3.0: We should use the standard logger.

menus()

>   Return the current list of menus

mgmtclasses()

>   Return the current list of mgmtclasses

mkloaders()

>   Create the GRUB installer images via this API call. It utilizes `grub2-mkimage` behind the curtain.

new_distro(*is_subobject: bool = False*)

>   Returns a new empty distro object. This distro is not automatically persisted. Persistance is achieved via `save()`.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > > **is_subobject** – If the object created is a subobject or not.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > > An empty Distro object.

new_file(*is_subobject: bool = False*)

>   Returns a new empty file object. This file is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > > **is_subobject** – If the object created is a subobject or not.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > > An empty File object.

new_image(*is_subobject: bool = False*)

>   Returns a new empty image object. This image is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > > **is_subobject** – If the object created is a subobject or not.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > > An empty image object.

new_menu(*is_subobject: bool = False*)

>   Returns a new empty menu object. This file is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > > **is_subobject** – If the object created is a subobject or not.

Returns

An empty File object.

new_mgmtclass(*is_subobject:* *bool* *= False*)

Returns a new empty mgmtclass object. This mgmtclass is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

Parameters

is_subobject – If the object created is a subobject or not.

Returns

An empty mgmtclass object.

new_package(*is_subobject:* *bool* *= False*)

Returns a new empty package object. This package is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

Parameters

is_subobject – If the object created is a subobject or not.

Returns

An empty Package object.

new_profile(*is_subobject:* *bool* *= False*)

Returns a new empty profile object. This profile is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

Parameters

is_subobject – If the object created is a subobject or not.

Returns

An empty Profile object.

new_repo(*is_subobject:* *bool* *= False*)

Returns a new empty repo object. This repository is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

Parameters

is_subobject – If the object created is a subobject or not.

Returns

An empty repo object.

new_system(*is_subobject:* *bool* *= False*)

Returns a new empty system object. This system is not automatically persisted. Persistence is achieved via `save()`.

Parameters

is_subobject – If the object created is a subobject or not.

Returns

An empty System object.

packages()

Return the current list of packages

power_system(*system:* *str*, *power_operation:* *str*, *user:* *str | None* *= None*, *password:* *str | None* *= None*)

Power on / power off / get power status /reboot a system.

Parameters

- **system** – Cobbler system

- **power_operation** – power operation. Valid values: on, off, reboot, status

- **user** – power management user

- **password** – power management password

> **Returns**
>> bool if operation was successful

profiles()

> Return the current list of profiles

remove_distro(*ref*, *recursive:* *bool* = *False*, *delete:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*)

> Remove a distribution from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
>>
>> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
>>
>> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
>>
>> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_file(*ref*, *recursive:* *bool* = *False*, *delete:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*)

> Remove a file from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
>>
>> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
>>
>> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
>>
>> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_image(*ref*, *recursive:* *bool* = *False*, *delete:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*)

> Remove a image from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
>>
>> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
>>
>> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
>>
>> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_item(*what:* *str*, *ref*, *recursive:* *bool* = *False*, *delete:* *bool* = *True*, *with_triggers:* *bool* = *True*)

> Remove a general item. This method should not be used by an external api. Please use the specific remove_<itemtype> methods.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **what** – The type of the item.
>>
>> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
>>
>> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
>>
>> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
>>
>> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_menu(*ref*, *recursive=False*, *delete=True*, *with_triggers=True*)

> Remove a menu from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**

- **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
- **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
- **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
- **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_mgmtclass(*ref*, *recursive: bool = False*, *delete: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*)

Remove a management class from Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_package(*ref*, *recursive: bool = False*, *delete: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*)

Remove a package from Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_profile(*ref*, *recursive: bool = False*, *delete: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*)

Remove a profile from Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_repo(*ref*, *recursive: bool = False*, *delete: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*)

Remove a repository from Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
> - **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
> - **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

remove_system(*ref*, *recursive: bool = False*, *delete: bool = True*, *with_triggers: bool = True*)

Remove a system from Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.

- **recursive** – If the item should recursively should delete dependencies on itself.
- **delete** – Not known what this parameter does exactly.
- **with_triggers** – Whether you would like to have the removal triggers executed or not.

rename_distro(*ref*, *newname: str*)

Rename a distro to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_file(*ref*, *newname: str*)

Rename a file to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_image(*ref*, *newname: str*)

Rename an image to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_item(*what: str*, *ref*, *newname: str*)

Remove a general item. This method should not be used by an external api. Please use the specific rename_<itemtype> methods.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **what** – The type of object which should be renamed.
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_menu(*ref*, *newname: str*)

Rename a menu to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_mgmtclass(*ref*, *newname: str*)

Rename a management class to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_package(*ref*, *newname: str*)

Rename a package to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_profile(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> Rename a profile to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_repo(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> Rename a repository to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the item.

rename_system(*ref*, *newname: str*)

> Rename a system to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **ref** – The internal unique handle for the item.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the item.

replicate(*cobbler_master: str | None = None*, *port: str = '80'*, *distro_patterns: str = ''*, *profile_patterns: str = ''*, *system_patterns: str = ''*, *repo_patterns: str = ''*, *image_patterns: str = ''*, *mgmtclass_patterns=None*, *package_patterns=None*, *file_patterns: bool = False*, *prune: bool = False*, *omit_data: bool = False*, *sync_all: bool = False*, *use_ssl: bool = False*)

> Pull down data/configs from a remote Cobbler server that is a master to this server.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **cobbler_master** – The hostname/URL of the other Cobbler server
> >
> > - **port** – The port to use for the replication task.
> >
> > - **distro_patterns** – The pattern of distros which should be synced.
> >
> > - **profile_patterns** – The pattern of profiles which should be synced.
> >
> > - **system_patterns** – The pattern of systems which should be synced.
> >
> > - **repo_patterns** – The pattern of repositories which should be synced.
> >
> > - **image_patterns** – The pattern of images which should be synced.
> >
> > - **mgmtclass_patterns** – The pattern of management classes which should be synced.
> >
> > - **package_patterns** – The pattern of packages which should be synced.
> >
> > - **file_patterns** – The pattern of files which should be synced.
> >
> > - **prune** – Whether the object not on the master should be removed or not.
> >
> > - **omit_data** – If the data downloaded by the current Cobbler server should be rsynced to the destination server.
> >
> > - **sync_all** – This parameter behaves similarly to a dry run argument. If True then everything will executed, if False then only some things are synced.
> >
> > - **use_ssl** – Whether SSL should be used (True) or not (False).

report(*report_what: str | None = None*, *report_name: str | None = None*, *report_type: str | None = None*, *report_fields: str | None = None*, *report_noheaders: bool | None = None*)

> Report functionality for Cobbler.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **report_what** – The object type that should be reported.

- **report_name** – The name of the object which should be possibly reported.

- **report_type** – May be either "text", "csv", "mediawiki", "trac" or "doku".

- **report_fields** – Specify "all" or the fields you want to be reported.

- **report_noheaders** – If the column headers should be included in the output or not.

repos()

> Return the current list of repos

reposync(*name: str | None = None*, *tries: int = 1*, *nofail: bool = False*)

> Take the contents of `/var/lib/cobbler/repos` and update them – or create the initial copy if no contents exist yet.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the repository to run reposync for.
> >
> > - **tries** – How many tries should be executed before the action fails.
> >
> > - **nofail** – If True then the action will fail, otherwise the action will just be skipped. This respects the `tries` parameter.

serialize()

> Save the cobbler_collections to disk. Cobbler internal use only.

set_item_resolved_value(*item_uuid: str*, *attribute: str*, *value*)

> This method helps non Python API consumers to use the Python property setters without having access to the raw data of the object. In case you pass a dictionary the method tries to deduplicate it.
>
> This does not help with network interfaces because they don't have a UUID at the moment and thus can't be queried via their UUID.
>
> > **Warning:** This function may throw any exception that is thrown by a setter of a Python property defined in Cobbler.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **item_uuid** – The UUID of the item that should be retrieved.
> >
> > - **attribute** – The attribute that should be retrieved.
> >
> > - **value** – The new value to set.
> >
> > **Raises**
> >
> > - **ValueError** – In case a value given was either malformed or the desired item did not exist.
> >
> > - **TypeError** – In case the type of the method arguments do have the wrong type.
> >
> > - **AttributeError** – In case the attribute specified is not available on the given item (type).

settings()

> Return the application configuration

signature_update()

> Update all signatures from the URL specified in the settings.

status(*mode: str*)

> Get the status of the current Cobbler instance.

> **Parameters**
>> **mode** – "text" or anything else. Meaning whether the output is thought for the terminal or not.
>
> **Returns**
>> The current status of Cobbler.

sync(*verbose:* [*bool*](#) *= False, what:* [*list*](#) *|* [*None*](#) *= None*)

> Take the values currently written to the configuration files in /etc, and /var, and build out the information tree found in /tftpboot. Any operations done in the API that have not been saved with serialize() will NOT be synchronized with this command.
>
> **Parameters**
>> • **verbose** – If the action should be just logged as needed or (if True) as much verbose as possible.
>>
>> • **what** – List of strings what services to sync (e.g. dhcp and/or dns). Empty list for full sync.

sync_dhcp()

> Only build out the DHCP configuration.

sync_dns()

> Only build out the DNS configuration.

sync_systems(*systems:* [*List*](#)[*str*](#)*, verbose:* [*bool*](#) *= False*)

> Take the values currently written to the configuration files in /etc, and /var, and build out the information tree found in /tftpboot. Any operations done in the API that have not been saved with serialize() will NOT be synchronized with this command.
>
> **Parameters**
>> • **systems** – List of specified systems that needs to be synced
>>
>> • **verbose** – If the action should be just logged as needed or (if True) as much verbose as possible.

systems()

> Return the current list of systems

validate_autoinstall_files()

> Validate if any of the autoinstallation files are invalid and if yes report this.

version(*extended:* [*bool*](#) *= False*) → [float](#) | [Dict](#)[[str](#), [str](#) | [list](#)]

> What version is Cobbler?
>
> If extended == False, returns a float for backwards compatibility If extended == True, returns a dict:
>
>> gitstamp – the last git commit hash gitdate – the last git commit date on the builder machine builddate – the time of the build version – something like "1.3.2" version_tuple – something like [1, 3, 2]
>
> **Parameters**
>> **extended** – False returns a float, True a Dictionary.

9.4 cobbler.autoinstall_manager module

This module contains code in order to create the automatic installation files. For example kickstarts, autoyast files or preseed files.

class cobbler.autoinstall_manager.**AutoInstallationManager**(*api*)

> Bases: object
>
> Manage automatic installation templates, snippets and final files
>
> **generate_autoinstall**(*profile=None*, *system=None*) → str
>
>> Generates the autoinstallation for a system or a profile. You may only specifiy one parameter. If you specify both, the system is generated and the profile argument is ignored.
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> • **profile** – The Cobbler profile you want an autoinstallation generated for.
>>>
>>> • **system** – The Cobbler system you want an autoinstallation generated for.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The rendered template for the system or profile.
>
> **get_autoinstall_snippets**() → list
>
>> Get a list of all autoinstallation snippets.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The list of snippets
>
> **get_autoinstall_templates**() → list
>
>> Get automatic OS installation templates
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> A list of automatic installation templates
>
> **is_autoinstall_in_use**(*name: str*) → bool
>
>> Reports the status if a given system is currently being provisioned.
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **name** – The name of the system.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> Whether the system is in install mode or not.
>
> **log_autoinstall_validation_errors**(*errors_type: int*, *errors: list*)
>
>> Log automatic installation file errors
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> • **errors_type** – validation errors type
>>>
>>> • **errors** – A list with all the errors which occurred.
>
> **read_autoinstall_snippet**(*file_path: str*) → str
>
>> Reads a autoinstall snippet from underneath the configured snippet base dir.
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **file_path** – The relative file path under the configured snippets base dir.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The read snippet.
>
> **read_autoinstall_template**(*file_path: str*) → str
>
>> Read an automatic OS installation template
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **file_path** – automatic installation template relative file path

Returns

automatic installation template content

remove_autoinstall_snippet(*file_path: str*) → bool

Remove the autoinstall snippet with the given path.

Parameters

file_path – The path relative to the configured snippet root.

Returns

A boolean indicating the success of the task.

remove_autoinstall_template(*file_path: str*)

Remove an automatic OS installation template

Parameters

file_path – automatic installation template relative file path

validate_autoinstall_file(*obj*, *is_profile: bool*) → list

Validate automatic installation file used by a system/profile.

Parameters

- **obj** – system/profile
- **is_profile** – if obj is a profile

Returns

[bool, int, list] list with validation result, errors type and list of errors

validate_autoinstall_files() → bool

Determine if Cobbler automatic OS installation files will be accepted by corresponding Linux distribution installers. The presence of an error does not imply that the automatic installation file is bad, only that the possibility exists. Automatic installation file validators are not available for all automatic installation file types and on all operating systems in which Cobbler may be installed.

Returns

True if all automatic installation files are valid, otherwise false.

validate_autoinstall_snippet_file_path(*snippet: str*, *new_snippet: bool = False*) → str

Validate the snippet's relative file path.

Parameters

- **snippet** – automatic installation snippet relative file path
- **new_snippet** – when set to true new filenames are allowed

Returns

Snippet if successful otherwise raises an exception.

Raises

- **TypeError** – Raised in case `snippet` is not a string.
- **ValueError** – Raised in case snippet file is invalid.
- **OSError** – Raised in case snippet file location is not found.

validate_autoinstall_template_file_path(*autoinstall: str*, *for_item: bool = True*, *new_autoinstall: bool = False*) → str

Validate the automatic installation template's relative file path.

Parameters

- **autoinstall** – automatic installation template relative file path
- **for_item** – enable/disable special handling for Item objects
- **new_autoinstall** – when set to true new filenames are allowed

> **Returns**
>> automatic installation template relative file path
>
> **Raises**
>> - **TypeError** – Raised in case `autoinstall` is not a string.
>> - **OSError** – Raised in case template file not found.
>> - **ValueError** – Raised in case template file is invalid.

write_autoinstall_snippet(*file_path: str*, *data: str*)

> Writes a snippet with the given content to the relative path under the snippet root directory.
>
> **Parameters**
>> - **file_path** – The relative path under the configured snippet base dir.
>> - **data** – The snippet code.

write_autoinstall_template(*file_path: str*, *data: str*) → *bool*

> Write an automatic OS installation template
>
> **Parameters**
>> - **file_path** – automatic installation template relative file path
>> - **data** – automatic installation template content

9.5 cobbler.autoinstallgen module

Builds out filesystem trees/data based on the object tree. This is the code behind 'cobbler sync'.

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class cobbler.autoinstallgen.**AutoInstallationGen**(*api*)

> Bases: `object`
>
> Handles conversion of internal state to the tftpboot tree layout
>
> **addAutoYaSTScript**(*document*, *type*, *source*)
>
>> Add scripts to an existing AutoYaST XML.
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>> - **document** – The existing AutoYaST XML object.
>>> - **type** – The type of the script which should be added.
>>> - **source** – The source of the script. This should be ideally a string.
>
> **createAutoYaSTScript**(*document*, *script*, *name*)
>
>> This method attaches a script with a given name to an existing AutoYaST XML file.
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>> - **document** – The existing AutoYaST XML file.

- **script** – The script to attach.

- **name** – The name of the script.

> **Returns**
>> The AutoYaST file with the attached script.

generate_autoinstall(*profile=None*, *system=None*) → str

> This is an internal method for generating an autoinstall config/script. Please use the `generate_autoinstall_for_*` methods. If you insist on using this mehtod please only supply a profile or a system, not both.

> **Parameters**
>> - **profile** – The profile to use for generating the autoinstall config/script.
>>
>> - **system** – The system to use for generating the autoinstall config/script. If both arguments are given, this wins.

> **Returns**
>> The autoinstall script or configuration file as a string.

generate_autoinstall_for_profile(*g*) → str

> Generate an autoinstall config or script for a profile.

> **Parameters**
>> **g** – The Profile to generate the script/config for.

> **Returns**
>> The generated output or an error message with a human readable description.

> **Raises**
>> *CX* – Raised in case the profile references a missing distro.

generate_autoinstall_for_system(*sys_name*) → str

> Generate an autoinstall config or script for a system.

> **Parameters**
>> **sys_name** – The system name to generate an autoinstall script for.

> **Returns**
>> The generated output or an error message with a human readable description.

> **Raises**
>> *CX* – Raised in case the system references a missing profile.

generate_autoyast(*profile=None*, *system=None*, *raw_data=None*) → str

> Generate auto installation information for SUSE distribution (AutoYaST XML file) for a specific system or general profile. Only a system OR profile can be supplied, NOT both.

> **Parameters**
>> - **profile** – The profile to generate the AutoYaST file for.
>>
>> - **system** – The system to generate the AutoYaST file for.
>>
>> - **raw_data** – The raw data which should be included in the profile.

> **Returns**
>> The generated AutoYaST XML file.

generate_config_stanza(*obj*, *is_profile:* bool *= True*)

> Add in automatic to configure /etc/yum.repos.d on the remote system if the automatic installation file (template file) contains the magic $yum_config_stanza.

> **Parameters**
>> - **obj** – The profile or system to generate a generate a config stanza for.

- **is_profile** – If the object is a profile. If False it is assumed that the object is a system.

    Returns
        The curl command to execute to get the configuration for a system or profile.

generate_repo_stanza(*obj*, *is_profile:* *bool* = *True*) → str

   Automatically attaches yum repos to profiles/systems in automatic installation files (template files) that contain the magic $yum_repo_stanza variable. This includes repo objects as well as the yum repos that are part of split tree installs, whose data is stored with the distro (example: RHEL5 imports)

    Parameters

    - **obj** – The profile or system to generate the repo stanza for.

    - **is_profile** – If True then obj is a profile, otherwise obj has to be a system. Otherwise this method will silently fail.

    Returns
        The string with the attached yum repos.

get_last_errors() → list

   Returns the list of errors generated by the last template render action.

    Returns
        The list of error messages which are available. This may not only contain error messages related to generating autoinstallation configuration and scripts.

9.6 cobbler.cexceptions module

Custom exceptions for Cobbler

Copyright 2006-2009, Red Hat, Inc and Others Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail>

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exception cobbler.cexceptions.**CX**(*value*, **args*)

   Bases: *CobblerException*

   This is a general exception which gets thrown often inside Cobbler.

exception cobbler.cexceptions.**CobblerException**(*value*, **args*)

   Bases: Exception

   This is the default Cobbler exception where all other exceptions are inheriting from.

9.7 cobbler.cli module

Command line interface for Cobbler.

Copyright 2006-2009, Red Hat, Inc and Others Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail>

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class cobbler.cli.**CobblerCLI**(*cliargs*)

> Bases: object
>
> Main CLI Class which contains the logic to communicate with the Cobbler Server.
>
> **check_setup**() → int
>
> > Detect permissions and service accessibility problems and provide nicer error messages for them.
>
> **cleanup_fault_string**(*fault_str:* *str*) → str
>
> > Make a remote exception nicely readable by humans so it's not evident that is a remote fault. Users should not have to understand tracebacks.
> >
> > **Parameters**
> > > **fault_str** – The stacktrace to niceify.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > A nicer error messsage.
>
> **direct_command**(*action_name:* *str*)
>
> > Process non-object based commands like "sync" and "hardlink".
> >
> > **Parameters**
> > > **action_name** – The action to execute.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > Depending on the action.
>
> **follow_task**(*task_id*)
>
> > Parse out this task's specific messages from the global log
> >
> > **Parameters**
> > > **task_id** – The id of the task to follow.
>
> **get_direct_action**(*object_type*, *args*) → str | None
>
> > If this is a general command, e.g. "cobbler hardlink", return the action, like "hardlink"
> >
> > **Parameters**
> > > • **object_type** – Must be None or None is returned.
> > >
> > > • **args** – The arg from the CLI.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The action key, "version" or None.
>
> **get_fields**(*object_type:* *str*) → list
>
> > For a given name of an object type, return the FIELDS data structure.
> >
> > **Parameters**
> > > **object_type** – The object to return the fields of.

> **Returns**
>> The fields or None

get_object_action(*object_type*, *args*) → str | None

> If this is a CLI command about an object type, e.g. "cobbler distro add", return the action, like "add"
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **object_type** – The object type.
>>
>> - **args** – The args from the CLI.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The action or None.

get_object_type(*args*) → str | None

> If this is a CLI command about an object type, e.g. "cobbler distro add", return the type, like "distro"
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **args** – The args from the CLI.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The object type or None

object_command(*object_type: str*, *object_action: str*) → int

> Process object-based commands such as "distro add" or "profile rename"
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **object_type** – The object type to execute an action for.
>>
>> - **object_action** – The action to execute.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> Depending on the object and action.
>>
>> **Raises**
>>
>> - **NotImplementedError** –
>>
>> - **RuntimeError** –

print_help() → int

> Prints general-top level help, e.g. "cobbler –help" or "cobbler" or "cobbler command-does-not-exist"

print_object_help(*object_type*) → int

> Prints the subcommands for a given object, e.g. "cobbler distro –help"
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **object_type** – The object type to print the help for.

print_task(*task_id*)

> Pretty print a task executed on the server. This prints to stdout.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **task_id** – The id of the task to be pretty printed.

run(*args*) → int

> Process the command line and do what the user asks.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **args** – The args of the CLI

start_task(*name: str*, *options: dict*) → str

> Start an asynchronous task in the background.
>
>> **Parameters**

- **name** – "background_" % name function must exist in remote.py. This function will be called in a subthread.

- **options** – Dictionary of options passed to the newly started thread

Returns
Id of the newly started task

cobbler.cli.**add_options_from_fields**(*object_type*, *parser*, *fields*, *network_interface_fields*, *settings*, *object_action*)

Add options to the command line from the fields queried from the Cobbler server.

Parameters

- **object_type** – The object type to add options for.

- **parser** – The optparse instance to add options to.

- **fields** – The list of fields to add options for.

- **network_interface_fields** – The list of network interface fields if the object type is a system.

- **settings** – Global cobbler settings as returned from CollectionManager. settings()

- **object_action** – The object action to add options for. May be "add", "edit", "find", "copy", "rename", "remove". If none of these options is given then this method does nothing.

cobbler.cli.**get_comma_separated_args**(*option:* *Option*, *opt_str*, *value:* *str*, *parser:* *OptionParser*)

Simple callback function to achieve option split with comma.

Reference for the method signature can be found at:
https://docs.python.org/3/library/optparse.html#defining-a-callback-option

Parameters

- **option** – The option the callback is executed for

- **opt_str** – Unused for this callback function. Would be the extended option if the user used the short version.

- **value** – The value which should be split by comma.

- **parser** – The optparse instance which the callback should be added to.

cobbler.cli.**list_items**(*remote*, *otype*)

List all items of a given object type and print it to stdout.

Parameters

- **remote** – The remote to use as the query-source.

- **otype** – The object type to query.

cobbler.cli.**main**() → int

CLI entry point

cobbler.cli.**n2s**(*data*)

Return spaces for None

Parameters
data – The data to check for.

Returns
The data itself or an empty string.

`cobbler.cli.`**`opt`**(*options*, *k*, *defval=''*)

>   Returns an option from an Optparse values instance

>   >   **Parameters**

>   >   >   • **options** – The options object to search in.

>   >   >   • **k** – The key which is in the optparse values instance.

>   >   >   • **defval** – The default value to return.

>   >   **Returns**

>   >   >   The value for the specified key.

`cobbler.cli.`**`report_item`**(*remote*, *otype: str*, *item=None*, *name=None*)

>   Return a single item in a given collection. Either this is an item object or this method searches for a name.

>   >   **Parameters**

>   >   >   • **remote** – The remote to use as the query-source.

>   >   >   • **otype** – The object type to query.

>   >   >   • **item** – The item to display

>   >   >   • **name** – The name to search for and display.

`cobbler.cli.`**`report_items`**(*remote*, *otype: str*)

>   Return all items for a given collection.

>   >   **Parameters**

>   >   >   • **remote** – The remote to use as the query-source. The remote to use as the query-source.

>   >   >   • **otype** – The object type to query.

`cobbler.cli.`**`report_single_breed`**(*name: str*, *items: dict*) → int

>   Helper function which prints a single signature breed list to the terminal.

`cobbler.cli.`**`to_string_from_fields`**(*item_dict*, *fields*, *interface_fields=None*) → str

>   item_dict is a dictionary, fields is something like item_distro.FIELDS :param item_dict: The dictionary representation of a Cobbler item. :param fields: This is the list of fields a Cobbler item has. :param interface_fields: This is the list of fields from a network interface of a system. This is optional. :return: The string representation of a Cobbler item with all its values.

9.8 cobbler.cobblerd module

Cobbler daemon for logging remote syslog traffic during automatic installation

Copyright 2007-2009, Red Hat, Inc and Others Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail>

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`cobbler.cobblerd.`**`core`**(*cobbler_api:* CobblerAPI)

>   Starts Cobbler.

>   >   **Parameters**

>   >   >   **cobbler_api** – The cobbler_api instance which is used for this method.

cobbler.cobblerd.**do_xmlrpc_rw**(*cobbler_api:* CobblerAPI, *port*)

> This trys to bring up the Cobbler xmlrpc_api and restart it if it fails.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **cobbler_api** – The cobbler_api instance which is used for this method.
> >
> > - **port** – The port where the xmlrpc api should run on.

cobbler.cobblerd.**regen_ss_file**()

> This is only used for Kerberos auth at the moment. It identifies XMLRPC requests from Apache that have already been cleared by Kerberos.

9.9 cobbler.configgen module

configgen.py: Generate configuration data.

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module for generating configuration manifest using autoinstall_meta data, mgmtclasses, resources, and templates for a given system (hostname)

class cobbler.configgen.**ConfigGen**(*cobbler_api*, *hostname:* str)

> Bases: object
>
> Generate configuration data for Cobbler's management resources: repos, files and packages. Mainly used by Koan to configure systems.
>
> **gen_config_data**() → dict
>
> > Generate configuration data for repos, files and packages.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > A dict which has all config data in it.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > *CX* – In case the package or file resource is not defined.
>
> **gen_config_data_for_koan**() → str
>
> > Encode configuration data. Return json object for Koan.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > A json string for koan.
>
> **get_cobbler_resource**(*resource_key:* str) → list | str | dict
>
> > Wrapper around Cobbler blender method
> >
> > **Parameters**
> > > **resource_key** – Not known what this actually is doing.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The blendered data. In some cases this is a str, in others it is a list or it might be a dict. In case the key is not found it will return an empty string.

resolve_resource_var(*string_data: str*) → str

    Substitute variables in strings with data from the `autoinstall_meta` dictionary of the system.

        Parameters

            string_data – The template which will then be substituted by the variables in this class.

        Returns

            A str with the substituted data. If the host_vars are not of type dict then this will return an empty str.

        Raises

            KeyError – When the autoinstall_meta variable does not contain the required Keys in the dict.

9.10 cobbler.download_manager module

Cobbler DownloadManager

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class cobbler.download_manager.**DownloadManager**

    Bases: object

    download_file(*url*, *dst*, *proxies=None*, *cert=None*)

        Donwload a file from a URL and save it to any disc location.

            Parameters

                • **url** – The URL the request.

                • **dst** – The destination file path.

                • **proxies** – Override the default Cobbler proxies.

                • **cert** – Override the default Cobbler certs.

    urlread(*url*, *proxies=None*, *cert=None*)

        Read the content of a given URL and pass the requests. Response object to the caller.

            Parameters

                • **url** – The URL the request.

                • **proxies** – Override the default Cobbler proxies.

                • **cert** – Override the default Cobbler certs.

            Returns

                The Python `requests.Response` object.

9.11 cobbler.enums module

This module is responsible for containing all enums we use in Cobbler. It should not be dependent upon any other module except the Python standard library.

class `cobbler.enums.`**Archs**(*value*, *names=None*, *, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

> Bases: *ConvertableEnum*
>
> This enum describes all system architectures which Cobbler is able to provision.
>
> **AARCH64 = 'aarch64'**
>
> **ARM = 'arm'**
>
> **I386 = 'i386'**
>
> **IA64 = 'ia64'**
>
> **PPC = 'ppc'**
>
> **PPC64 = 'ppc64'**
>
> **PPC64EL = 'ppc64el'**
>
> **PPC64LE = 'ppc64le'**
>
> **S390 = 's390'**
>
> **S390X = 's390x'**
>
> **X86_64 = 'x86_64'**

class `cobbler.enums.`**BaudRates**(*value*, *names=None*, *, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

> Bases: Enum
>
> This enum describes all baud rates which are commonly used.
>
> **B0 = 0**
>
> **B110 = 110**
>
> **B115200 = 115200**
>
> **B1200 = 1200**
>
> **B128000 = 128000**
>
> **B14400 = 14400**
>
> **B19200 = 19200**
>
> **B2400 = 2400**
>
> **B256000 = 256000**
>
> **B300 = 300**
>
> **B38400 = 38400**
>
> **B4800 = 4800**
>
> **B57600 = 57600**

```
B600 = 600

B9600 = 9600

DISABLED = -1
```

class cobbler.enums.**ConvertableEnum**(*value*, *names=None*, *, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: [Enum](#)

Abstract class to convert the enum via our convert method.

classmethod to_enum(*value:* [*str*](#) *|* [ConvertableEnum](#)) → *ConvertableEnum*

This method converts the chosen str to the corresponding enum type.

Parameters
value – str which contains the to be converted value.

Returns
The enum value.

Raises
- **TypeError** – In case value was not of type str.
- **ValueError** – In case value was not in the range of valid values.

class cobbler.enums.**ImageTypes**(*value*, *names=None*, *, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: [*ConvertableEnum*](#)

This enum represents all image types which Cobbler can manage.

```
DIRECT = 'direct'

ISO = 'iso'

MEMDISK = 'memdisk'

VIRT_CLONE = 'virt-clone'
```

class cobbler.enums.**MirrorType**(*value*, *names=None*, *, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: [*ConvertableEnum*](#)

This enum represents all mirror types which Cobbler can manage.

```
BASEURL = 'baseurl'

METALINK = 'metalink'

MIRRORLIST = 'mirrorlist'
```

class cobbler.enums.**NetworkInterfaceType**(*value*, *names=None*, *, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: [Enum](#)

This enum represents all interface types Cobbler is able to set up on a target host.

```
BMC = 6

BOND = 1

BONDED_BRIDGE_SLAVE = 5

BOND_SLAVE = 2
```

```
BRIDGE = 3

BRIDGE_SLAVE = 4

INFINIBAND = 7

NA = 0
```

class cobbler.enums.**RepoArchs**(*value*, *names=None*, ***, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: *ConvertableEnum*

This enum describes all repository architectures Cobbler is able to serve in case the content of the repository is serving the same architecture.

```
AARCH64 = 'aarch64'

ARM = 'arm'

I386 = 'i386'

IA64 = 'ia64'

NOARCH = 'noarch'

NONE = 'none'

PPC = 'ppc'

PPC64 = 'ppc64'

PPC64EL = 'ppc64el'

PPC64LE = 'ppc64le'

S390 = 's390'

SRC = 'src'

X86_64 = 'x86_64'
```

class cobbler.enums.**RepoBreeds**(*value*, *names=None*, ***, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: *ConvertableEnum*

This enum describes all repository breeds Cobbler is able to manage.

```
APT = 'apt'

NONE = 'none'

RHN = 'rhn'

RSYNC = 'rsync'

WGET = 'wget'

YUM = 'yum'
```

class cobbler.enums.**ResourceAction**(*value*, *names=None*, ***, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: *ConvertableEnum*

This enum represents all actions a resource may execute.

```
CREATE = 'create'
```

```
REMOVE = 'remove'
```

class cobbler.enums.**TlsRequireCert**(*value*, *names=None*, ***, *module=None*, *qualname=None*,
                                           type=None, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: *ConvertableEnum*

This enum represents all TLS validation server cert types which Cobbler can manage.

```
ALLOW = 'allow'
```

```
DEMAND = 'demand'
```

```
HARD = 'hard'
```

```
NEVER = 'never'
```

class cobbler.enums.**VirtDiskDrivers**(*value*, *names=None*, ***, *module=None*, *qualname=None*,
                                           type=None, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

Bases: *ConvertableEnum*

This enum represents all virtual disk driver Cobbler can handle.

```
INHERITED = '<<inherit>>'
```

```
QCOW2 = 'qcow2'
```

```
QED = 'qed'
```

```
RAW = 'raw'
```

```
VDI = 'vdi'
```

```
VDMK = 'vdmk'
```

class cobbler.enums.**VirtType**(*value*, *names=None*, ***, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*,
                                     start=1, *boundary=None*)

Bases: *ConvertableEnum*

This enum represents all known types of virtualization Cobbler is able to handle via Koan.

```
AUTO = 'auto'
```

```
INHERITED = '<<inherit>>'
```

```
KVM = 'kvm'
```

```
OPENVZ = 'openvz'
```

```
QEMU = 'qemu'
```

```
VMWARE = 'vmware'
```

```
VMWAREW = 'vmwarew'
```

```
XENFV = 'xenfv'
```

```
XENPV = 'xenpv'
```

9.12 cobbler.grub module

cobbler.grub.**parse_grub_remote_file**(*file_location: str*) → str | None

> Parses a URI which grub would try to load from the network.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **file_location** – The location which grub would try to load from the network.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > In case the URL could be parsed it is returned in the converted format. Otherwise None is returned.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > - **TypeError** – In case file_location is not of type str.
> > >
> > > - **ValueError** – In case the file location does not contain a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address

9.13 cobbler.manager module

Base class for modules.managers.* classes

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class cobbler.manager.**ManagerModule**(*api*)

> Bases: object
>
> Base class for Manager modules located in modules/manager/*.py
>
> These are typically but not necessarily used to manage systemd services. Enabling can be done via settings manage_* (e.g. manage_dhcp) and restart_* (e.g. restart_dhcp). Different modules could manage the same functionality as dhcp can be managed via isc.py or dnsmasq.py (compare with /etc/cobbler/modules.py).
>
> **regen_ethers**()
>
> > ISC/BIND doesn't use this. It is there for compatibility reasons with other managers.
>
> **restart_service**() → int
>
> > Write module specific config files. E.g. dhcp manager would write /etc/dhcpd.conf here
>
> **sync**() → int
>
> > This syncs the manager's server (systemd service) with it's new config files. Basically this restarts the service to apply the changes.
> >
> > > **Returns**
> > > > Integer return value of restart_service - 0 on success
>
> **static what**()
>
> > Static method to identify the manager module. Must be overwritten by the inheriting class
>
> **write_configs**()
>
> > Write module specific config files. E.g. dhcp manager would write /etc/dhcpd.conf here

9.14 cobbler.module_loader module

Module loader, adapted for Cobbler usage

Copyright 2006-2009, Red Hat, Inc and Others Adrian Likins <alikins@redhat.com> Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail>

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cobbler.module_loader.**get_module_by_name**(*name: str*)

> Get a module by its name. The category of the module is not needed.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **name** – The name of the module.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The module asked by the function parameter.

cobbler.module_loader.**get_module_from_file**(*category: str*, *field: str*, *fallback_module_name: str | None = None*)

> Get Python module, based on name defined in configuration file
>
> > **Parameters**
> > - **category** – field category in configuration file
> > - **field** – field in configuration file
> > - **fallback_module_name** – default value used if category/field is not found in configuration file
> >
> > **Raises**
> > **CX** – If unable to load Python module
> >
> > **Returns**
> > A Python module.

cobbler.module_loader.**get_module_name**(*category: str*, *field: str*, *fallback_module_name: str | None = None*) → *str*

> Get module name from configuration file (currently hardcoded `/etc/cobbler/modules.conf`).
>
> > **Parameters**
> > - **category** – Field category in configuration file.
> > - **field** – Field in configuration file
> > - **fallback_module_name** – Default value used if category/field is not found in configuration file
> >
> > **Raises**
> > - **FileNotFoundError** – If unable to find configuration file.
> > - **ValueError** – If the category does not exist or the field is empty.
> > - **CX** – If the field could not be read and no fallback_module_name was given.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The name of the module.

cobbler.module_loader.**get_modules_in_category**(*category: str*) → list

> Return all modules of a module category.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **category** – The module category.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > A list of all modules of that category. Returns an empty list if the Category does not exist.

cobbler.module_loader.**load_modules**(*module_path: str =*
'/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/cobbler/checkouts/v3.3.4/cobbler

> Load the modules from the path handed to the function into Cobbler.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **module_path** – The path which should be considered as the root module path.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > Two dictionary's with the dynamically loaded modules.

9.15 cobbler.power_manager module

Power management library. Encapsulate the logic to run power management commands so that the Cobbler user does not have to remember different power management tools syntaxes. This makes rebooting a system for OS installation much easier.

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class cobbler.power_manager.**PowerManager**(*api*)

> Bases: object
>
> Handles power management in systems
>
> **get_power_status**(*system*, *user: str | None = None*, *password: str | None = None*) → bool | None
>
> > Get power status for a system that has power management configured.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > > * **system** (System) – Cobbler system
> > > > * **user** – power management user
> > > > * **password** – power management password
> > >
> > > **Returns**
> > > > if system is powered on
>
> **power_off**(*system*, *user: str | None = None*, *password: str | None = None*)
>
> > Powers down a system that has power management configured.
> >
> > > **Parameters**
> > > > * **system** (System) – Cobbler system
> > > > * **user** – power management user

- **password** – power management password

power_on(*system*, *user: str | None = None*, *password: str | None = None*)

Powers up a system that has power management configured.

> **Parameters**
>> - **system** (System) – Cobbler system
>>
>> - **user** – power management user
>>
>> - **password** – power management password

reboot(*system*, *user: str | None = None*, *password: str | None = None*)

Reboot a system that has power management configured.

> **Parameters**
>> - **system** (System) – Cobbler system
>>
>> - **user** – power management user
>>
>> - **password** – power management password

cobbler.power_manager.**get_power_command**(*power_type: str*) → str | None

Get power management command path

> **Parameters**
>> **power_type** – power management type
>
> **Returns**
>> power management command path

cobbler.power_manager.**get_power_types**() → list

Get possible power management types.

> **Returns**
>> Possible power management types

cobbler.power_manager.**validate_power_type**(*power_type: str*)

Check if a power management type is valid.

> **Parameters**
>> **power_type** – Power management type.
>
> **Raises**
>> CX – if power management type is invalid

9.16 cobbler.remote module

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class cobbler.remote.**CobblerThread**(*event_id*, *remote*, *options:* *dict*, *task_name:* *str*, *api*)

   Bases: Thread

   Code for Cobbler's XMLRPC API.

   on_done()

      This stub is needed to satisfy the Python inheritance chain.

   run()

      Run the thread.

         Returns

            The return code of the action. This may possibly a boolean or a Linux return code.

class cobbler.remote.**CobblerXMLRPCInterface**(*api*)

   Bases: object

   This is the interface used for all XMLRPC methods, for instance, as used by koan or CobblerWeb.

   Most read-write operations require a token returned from "login". Read operations do not.

   auto_add_repos(*token:* *str*)

         Parameters

            token – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

   background_aclsetup(*options:* *dict*, *token:* *str*) → str

      Get the acl configuration from the config and set the acls in the backgroud.

         Parameters

            • **options** – Not known what this parameter does.

            • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via
               the login() method.

         Returns

            The id of the task which was started.

   background_buildiso(*options:* *dict*, *token:* *str*) → str

      Generates an ISO in /var/www/cobbler/pub that can be used to install profiles without using PXE.

         Parameters

            • **options** – This parameter does contain the options passed from the CLI or remote
               API who called this.

            • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via
               the login() method.

         Returns

            The id of the task which was started.

   background_hardlink(*options:* *dict*, *token:* *str*) → str

      Hardlink all files as a background task.

         Parameters

            • **options** – Not known what this parameter does.

            • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via
               the login() method.

         Returns

            The id of the task which was started.

background_import(*options:* [*dict*](), *token:* [*str*]()) → [str]()

> Import an ISO image in the background.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **options** – Not known what this parameter does.
> > >
> > > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The id of the task which was started.

background_mkloaders(*options:* [*dict*](), *token:* [*str*]()) → [str]()

background_power_system(*options:* [*dict*](), *token:* [*str*]()) → [str]()

> Power a system asynchronously in the background.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **options** – Not known what this parameter does.
> > >
> > > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The id of the task which was started.

background_replicate(*options:* [*dict*](), *token:* [*str*]()) → [str]()

> Replicate Cobbler in the background to another Cobbler instance.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **options** – Not known what this parameter does.
> > >
> > > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The id of the task which was started.

background_reposync(*options:* [*dict*](), *token:* [*str*]()) → [str]()

> Run a reposync in the background.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **options** – Not known what this parameter does.
> > >
> > > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The id of the task which was started.

background_signature_update(*options:* [*dict*](), *token:* [*str*]()) → [str]()

> Run a signature update in the background.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **options** – Not known what this parameter does.
> > >
> > > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The id of the task which was started.

background_sync(*options:* *dict*, *token:* *str*) → str

Run a full Cobbler sync in the background.

> **Parameters**
>
> > • **options** – Possible options: verbose, dhcp, dns
> >
> > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>
> > The id of the task which was started.

background_syncsystems(*options:* *dict*, *token:* *str*) → str

Run a lite Cobbler sync in the background with only systems specified.

> **Parameters**
>
> > • **options** – Unknown what this parameter does.
> >
> > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>
> > The id of the task that was started.

background_validate_autoinstall_files(*options:* *dict*, *token:* *str*) → str

Validate all autoinstall files in the background.

> **Parameters**
>
> > • **options** – Not known what this parameter does.
> >
> > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>
> > The id of the task which was started.

check(*token:* *str*) → None | list

Returns a list of all the messages/warnings that are things that admin may want to correct about the configuration of the Cobbler server. This has nothing to do with "check_access" which is an auth/authz function in the XMLRPC API.

> **Parameters**
>
> > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>
> > None or a list of things to address.

check_access(*token:* *str*, *resource:* *str*, *arg1=None*, *arg2=None*) → int

Check if the token which was provided has access.

> **Parameters**
>
> > • **token** – The token to check access for.
> >
> > • **resource** – The resource for which access shall be checked.
> >
> > • **arg1** – Arguments to hand to the authorization provider.
> >
> > • **arg2** – Arguments to hand to the authorization provider.
>
> **Returns**
>
> > If the operation was successful return 1. If unsuccessful then return 0. Other codes may be returned if specified by the currently configured authorization module.

check_access_no_fail(*token*, *resource*, *arg1=None*, *arg2=None*) → int

> This is called by the WUI to decide whether an element is editable or not. It differs form check_access in that it is supposed to /not/ log the access checks (TBA) and does not raise exceptions.

> **Parameters**
> - **token** – The token to check access for.
> - **resource** – The resource for which access shall be checked.
> - **arg1** – Arguments to hand to the authorization provider.
> - **arg2** – Arguments to hand to the authorization provider.

> **Returns**
> 1 if the object is editable or 0 otherwise.

clear_system_logs(*object_id: str*, *token: str*)

> clears console logs of a system

> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The object id of the system to clear the logs of.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> True if the operation succeeds.

copy_distro(*object_id: str*, *newname: str*, *token=None*)

> Copies a distribution and renames it afterwards.

> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> True if the action succeeded.

copy_file(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies a file and rename it afterwards.

> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> True if the action succeeded.

copy_image(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies an image and renames it afterwards.

> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> True if the action succeeded.

copy_item(*what: str*, *object_id: str*, *newname: str*, *token: str*)

> Creates a new object that matches an existing object, as specified by an id.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **what** – The item type which should be copied.
> >
> > - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > True if the action succeeded.

copy_menu(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies a menu and rename it afterwards.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > True if the action succeeded.

copy_mgmtclass(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies a management class and rename it afterwards.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > True if the action succeeded.

copy_package(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies a package and rename it afterwards.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > True if the action succeeded.

copy_profile(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies a profile and renames it afterwards.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > True if the action succeeded.

copy_repo(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies a repository and renames it afterwards.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if the action succeeded.

copy_system(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Copies a system and renames it afterwards.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_id** – The object id of the item in question.
> >
> > - **newname** – The new name for the copied object.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if the action succeeded.

disable_netboot(*name*, *token=None*, ***rest*) → bool

> This is a feature used by the `pxe_just_once` support, see manpage. Sets system named "name" to no-longer PXE. Disabled by default as this requires public API access and is technically a read-write operation.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the system to disable netboot for.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is unused.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > A boolean indicated the success of the action.

dump_vars(*item_uuid: str*, *formatted_output: bool = False*, *remove_dicts: bool = True*)

> This function dumps all variables related to an object. The difference to the above mentioned function is that it accepts the item uid instead of the Python object itself.
>
> > **See also:**
> >
> > Logically identical to *dump_vars()*

extended_version(*token=None*, ***rest*)

> Returns the full dictionary of version information. See api.py for documentation.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The extended version of Cobbler

find_distro(*criteria: dict | None = None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a distro matching certain criteria.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.

> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
>
> All distributions which have matched the criteria.

find_file(*criteria: [dict](#) | [None](#) = None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a file matching certain criteria.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
>
> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
>
> All files which have matched the criteria.

find_image(*criteria: [dict](#) | [None](#) = None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find an image matching certain criteria.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
>
> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
>
> All images which have matched the criteria.

find_items(*what: [str](#)*, *criteria: [dict](#) | [None](#) = None*, *sort_field=None*, *expand: [bool](#) = True*) → [list](#)

> Works like get_items but also accepts criteria as a dict to search on.

> Example: { "name" : "*.example.org" }

> Wildcards work as described by 'pydoc fnmatch'.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **what** – The object type to find.
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria an item needs to match.
>
> - **sort_field** – The field to sort the results after.
>
> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.

> **Returns**
>
> A list of dicts.

find_items_paged(*what: [str](#)*, *criteria: [dict](#) | [None](#) = None*, *sort_field: [str](#) | [None](#) = None*, *page=1*, *items_per_page=25*, *token: [str](#) | [None](#) = None*)

> Returns a list of dicts as with find_items but additionally supports returning just a portion of the total list, for instance in supporting a web app that wants to show a limited amount of items per page.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **what** – The object type to find.
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
>
> - **sort_field** – The field to sort the results after.

- **page** – The page to return
- **items_per_page** – The number of items per page.
- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> The found items.

find_menu(*criteria:* [*dict*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#dict) *|* [*None*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/constants.html#None) *= None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a menu matching certain criteria.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> **Returns**
> All files which have matched the criteria.

find_mgmtclass(*criteria:* [*dict*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#dict) *|* [*None*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/constants.html#None) *= None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a management class matching certain criteria.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> **Returns**
> All management classes which have matched the criteria.

find_package(*criteria:* [*dict*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#dict) *|* [*None*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/constants.html#None) *= None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a package matching certain criteria.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> **Returns**
> All packages which have matched the criteria.

find_profile(*criteria:* [*dict*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#dict) *|* [*None*](https://docs.python.org/3/library/constants.html#None) *= None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a profile matching certain criteria.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
> - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> **Returns**
> All profiles which have matched the criteria.

find_repo(*criteria: dict | None = None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a repository matching certain criteria.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
> >
> > - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > All repositories which have matched the criteria.

find_system(*criteria: dict | None = None*, *expand=False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Find a system matching certain criteria.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **criteria** – The criteria a distribution needs to match.
> >
> > - **expand** – Not only get the names but also the complete object in form of a dict.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > All systems which have matched the criteria.

find_system_by_dns_name(*dns_name*)

> This is used by the puppet external nodes feature.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **dns_name** – The dns name of the system. This should be the fqdn and not only the hostname.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > All system information or an empty dict.

generate_autoinstall(*profile=None*, *system=None*, *REMOTE_ADDR=None*, *REMOTE_MAC=None*, ***rest*)

> Generate the autoinstallation file and return it.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **profile** – The profile to generate the file for.
> >
> > - **system** – The system to generate the file for.
> >
> > - **REMOTE_ADDR** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > - **REMOTE_MAC** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The str representation of the file.

generate_bootcfg(*profile: str = None*, *system: str = None*, ***rest*) → str

> This generates the bootcfg for a system which is related to a certain profile.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **profile** – The profile which is associated to the system.
> >
> > - **system** – The system which the bootcfg should be generated for.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

Returns
> The generated bootcfg.

generate_ipxe(*profile=None*, *image=None*, *system=None*, ***rest*) → str
> Generate the ipxe configuration.

> **Parameters**
> - **profile** – The profile to generate iPXE config for.
> - **image** – The image to generate iPXE config for.
> - **system** – The system to generate iPXE config for.
> - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
> > The configuration as a str representation.

generate_profile_autoinstall(*profile*)
> Generate a profile autoinstallation.

> **Parameters**
> > **profile** – The profile to generate the file for.

> **Returns**
> > The str representation of the file.

generate_script(*profile: str | None = None*, *system: str | None = None*, *name: str = ''*) → str
> This generates the autoinstall script for a system or profile. Profile and System cannot be both given, if they are, Profile wins.

> **Parameters**
> - **profile** – The profile name to generate the script for.
> - **system** – The system name to generate the script for.
> - **name** – Name of the generated script. Must only contain alphanumeric characters, dots and underscores.

> **Returns**
> > Some generated script.

generate_system_autoinstall(*system*)
> Generate a system autoinstallation.

> **Parameters**
> > **system** – The system to generate the file for.

> **Returns**
> > The str representation of the file.

get_authn_module_name(*token: str*)
> Get the name of the currently used authentication module.

> **Parameters**
> > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()

> **Returns**
> > The name of the module.

get_autoinstall_snippets(*token=None*, ***rest*)
> Returns all the automatic OS installation templates' snippets.

> **Parameters**
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
> A list with all snippets.

get_autoinstall_templates(*token=None*, ***rest*)

Returns all of the automatic OS installation templates that are in use by the system.

> **Parameters**
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
>
> **Returns**
> A list with all templates.

get_blended_data(*profile=None*, *system=None*)

Combine all data which is available from a profile and system together and return it.

Deprecated since version 3.4.0: Please make use of the dump_vars endpoint.

> **Parameters**
> - **profile** – The profile of the system.
> - **system** – The system for which the data should be rendered.
>
> **Returns**
> All values which could be blended together through the inheritance chain.

get_config_data(*hostname: str*) → str

Generate configuration data for the system specified by hostname.

> **Parameters**
> **hostname** – The hostname for what to get the config data of.
>
> **Returns**
> The config data as a json for Koan.

get_distro(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

Get a distribution.

> **Parameters**
> - **name** – The name of the distribution to get.
> - **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.
> - **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – Not used with this method currently.
>
> **Returns**
> The item or None.

get_distro_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

Get distribution after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine.

> **Parameters**
> - **name** – distro name
> - **token** – authentication token
> - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
> Get a template rendered as a distribution.

get_distro_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for a distribution which allows you to use the functions modify_* or save_* to manipulate it.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > - **name** – The name of the item.
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The handle of the desired object.

get_distros(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all distributions.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > - **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> > - **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> > - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list with all distros.

get_distros_since(*mtime: float*)

> Return all of the distro objects that have been modified after mtime.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list of items which were modified after mtime.

get_event_log(*event_id: str*) → str

> Returns the contents of a task log. Events that are not task-based do not have logs.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **event_id** – The event-id generated by Cobbler.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The event log or a ?.

get_events(*for_user: str = ''*) → dict

> Returns a dict(key=event id) = [statetime, name, state, [read_by_who]]
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **for_user** – (Optional) Filter events the user has not seen yet. If left unset, it will return all events.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > A dictionary with all the events (or all filtered events).

get_file(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Get a file.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > - **name** – The name of the file to get.

- **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.

- **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

> **Returns**
> The item or None.

get_file_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

> Get file after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – file name
>
> - **token** – authentication token
>
> - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
> Get a template rendered as a file.

get_file_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for a file which allows you to use the functions `modify_*` or `save_*` to manipulate it.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – The name of the item.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> The handle of the desired object.

get_files(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all files.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> - **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
> The list of all files.

get_files_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since

> **Parameters**
> **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.

> **Returns**
> The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_image(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Get an image.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – The name of the image to get.

- **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.

- **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

> **Returns**
> The item or None.

get_image_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

> Get repository after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – image name
> >
> > - **token** – authentication token
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > Get a template rendered as an image.

get_image_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for an image which allows you to use the functions `modify_*` or `save_*` to manipulate it.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the item.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The handle of the desired object.

get_images(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all images.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list of all images.

get_images_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_item(*what: str*, *name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*)

> Returns a dict describing a given object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **what** – "distro", "profile", "system", "image", "repo", etc
> >
> > - **name** – the object name to retrieve
> >
> > - **flatten** – reduce dicts to string representations (True/False)
> >
> > - **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The item or None.

get_item_handle(*what: str*, *name: str*, *token=None*)

> Given the name of an object (or other search parameters), return a reference (object id) that can be used with `modify_*` functions or `save_*` functions to manipulate that object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **what** – The collection where the item is living in.
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the item.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The handle of the desired object.

get_item_names(*what: str*)

> This is just like get_items, but transmits less data.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **what** – is the name of a Cobbler object type, as described for get_item.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > Returns a list of object names (keys) for the given object type.

get_item_resolved_value(*item_uuid: str*, *attribute: str*)

> **See also:**
>
> Logically identical to *get_item_resolved_value()*

get_items(*what: str*)

> Individual list elements are the same for get_item.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **what** – is the name of a Cobbler object type, as described for get_item.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > This returns a list of dicts.

get_menu(*name: str*, *flatten: bool = False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Get a menu.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the file to get.
> >
> > - **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.
> >
> > - **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> • **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

> **Returns**
>> The item or None.

get_menu_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str | None = None*, ***rest*)

> Get menu after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine

>> **Parameters**
>>> • **name** – Menu name
>>>
>>> • **token** – Authentication token
>>>
>>> • **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

>> **Returns**
>>> Get a template rendered as a file.

get_menu_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for a menu which allows you to use the functions `modify_*` or `save_*` to manipulate it.

>> **Parameters**
>>> • **name** – The name of the item.
>>>
>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>> **Returns**
>>> The handle of the desired object.

get_menus(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all menus.

>> **Parameters**
>>> • **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
>>>
>>> • **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
>>>
>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>>
>>> • **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

>> **Returns**
>>> The list of all files.

get_menus_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since

>> **Parameters**
>>> **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.

>> **Returns**
>>> The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_mgmtclass(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Get a management class.

>> **Parameters**
>>> • **name** – The name of the management class to get.
>>>
>>> • **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.
>>>
>>> • **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.
>>>
>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

> **Returns**
> > The item or None.

get_mgmtclass_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

> Get management class after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – management class name
> >
> > - **token** – authentication token
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > Get a template rendered as a management class.

get_mgmtclass_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for a management class which allows you to use the functions `modify_*` or `save_*` to manipulate it.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the item.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The handle of the desired object.

get_mgmtclasses(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all managementclasses.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The list of all managementclasses.

get_mgmtclasses_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since

> > **Parameters**
> > > **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_package(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Get a package.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the package to get.
> >
> > - **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.
> >
> > - **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

> **Returns**
>> The item or None.

get_package_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

> Get package after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine

> **Parameters**

- **name** – package name

- **token** – authentication token

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
>> Get a template rendered as a package.

get_package_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for a package which allows you to use the functions `modify_*` or `save_*` to manipulate it.

> **Parameters**

- **name** – The name of the item.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
>> The handle of the desired object.

get_packages(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all packages.

> **Parameters**

- **page** – This parameter is not used currently.

- **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
>> The list of all packages tracked in Cobbler.

get_packages_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since

> **Parameters**
>> **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.

> **Returns**
>> The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_profile(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Get a profile.

> **Parameters**

- **name** – The name of the profile to get.

- **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.

- **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

> **Returns**
> The item or None.

get_profile_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

> Get profile after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – profile name
>
> - **token** – authentication token
>
> - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
> Get a template rendered as a profile.

get_profile_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for a profile which allows you to use the functions `modify_*` or `save_*` to manipulate it.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **name** – The name of the item.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> The handle of the desired object.

get_profiles(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all profiles.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> - **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
> The list with all profiles.

get_profiles_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since

> **Parameters**
> **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.

> **Returns**
> The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_random_mac(*virt_type='xenpv'*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Wrapper for `utils.get_random_mac()`. Used in the webui.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **virt_type** – The type of the virtual machine.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Auth token to authenticate against the api.

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
>> The random mac address which shall be used somewhere else.

get_repo(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Get a repository.

> **Parameters**

- **name** – The name of the repository to get.

- **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.

- **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

> **Returns**
>> The item or None.

get_repo_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

> Get repository after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine.

> **Parameters**

- **name** – repository name

- **token** – authentication token

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
>> Get a template rendered as a repository.

get_repo_config_for_profile(*profile_name*, ***rest*)

> Return the yum configuration a given profile should use to obtain all of it's Cobbler associated repos.

> **Parameters**

- **profile_name** – The name of the profile for which the repository config should be looked up.

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
>> The repository configuration for the profile.

get_repo_config_for_system(*system_name*, ***rest*)

> Return the yum configuration a given profile should use to obtain all of it's Cobbler associated repos.

> **Parameters**

- **system_name** – The name of the system for which the repository config should be looked up.

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
>> The repository configuration for the system.

get_repo_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

> Get a handle for a repository which allows you to use the functions `modify_*` or `save_*` to manipulate it.

> **Parameters**
> - **name** – The name of the item.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> The handle of the desired object.

get_repos(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all repositories.

> **Parameters**
> - **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> - **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.

> **Returns**
> The list of all repositories.

get_repos_compatible_with_profile(*profile=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*) → list

> Get repos that can be used with a given profile name.

> **Parameters**
> - **profile** – The profile to check for compatibility.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

> **Returns**
> The list of compatible repositories.

get_repos_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since

> **Parameters**
> **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.

> **Returns**
> The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_settings(*token=None*, ***rest*) → dict

> Return the contents of our settings file, which is a dict.

> **Parameters**
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **rest** – Unused parameter.

> **Returns**
> Get the settings which are currently in Cobbler present.

get_signatures(*token=None*, ***rest*) → dict

> Return the contents of the API signatures

> **Parameters**

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

   Returns

   Get the content of the currently loaded signatures file.

get_status(*mode='normal'*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

   Returns the same information as *cobbler status* While a read-only operation, this requires a token because it's potentially a fair amount of I/O

   Parameters

- **mode** – How the status should be presented.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Auth token to authenticate against the api.

- **rest** – This parameter is currently unused for this method.

   Returns

   The human or machine readable status of the status of Cobbler.

get_system(*name: str*, *flatten=False*, *resolved: bool = False*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

   Get a system.

   Parameters

- **name** – The name of the system to get.

- **flatten** – If the item should be flattened.

- **resolved** – If this is True, Cobbler will resolve the values to its final form, rather than give you the objects raw value.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – Not used with this method currently.

   Returns

   The item or None.

get_system_as_rendered(*name: str*, *token: str = None*, ***rest*)

   Get profile after passing through Cobbler's inheritance engine.

   Parameters

- **name** – system name

- **token** – authentication token

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

   Returns

   Get a template rendered as a system.

get_system_handle(*name: str*, *token: str*)

   Get a handle for a system which allows you to use the functions modify_* or save_* to manipulate it.

   Parameters

- **name** – The name of the item.

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

   Returns

   The handle of the desired object.

get_systems(*page=None*, *results_per_page=None*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> This returns all Systems.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **results_per_page** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The list of all systems.

get_systems_since(*mtime: float*)

> See documentation for get_distros_since
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **mtime** – The time after which all items should be included. Everything before this will be excluded.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The list of items which were modified after `mtime`.

get_task_status(*event_id: str*)

> Get the current status of the task.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **event_id** – The unique id of the task.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The event status.

get_template_file_for_profile(*profile_name*, *path*, ***rest*)

> Return the templated file requested for this profile
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **profile_name** – The name of the profile to get the template file for.
> >
> > - **path** – The path to the template which is requested.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The template file as a str representation.

get_template_file_for_system(*system_name*, *path*, ***rest*)

> Return the templated file requested for this system
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **system_name** – The name of the system to get the template file for.
> >
> > - **path** – The path to the template which is requested.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The template file as a str representation.

get_user_from_token(*token: str*)

> Given a token returned from login, return the username that logged in with it.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

Returns
The username if the token was valid.

Raises

- **CX** – If the token supplied to the function is invalid.

- **ValueError** – In case "token" did not fulfil the requirements to be a token.

get_valid_archs(*token=None*) → list

Return the list of valid architectures as read in from the distro signatures data

Parameters
token – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

Returns
Get a list of all valid architectures.

get_valid_breeds(*token=None*, ***rest*) → list

Return the list of valid breeds as read in from the distro signatures data

Parameters

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

Returns
All valid OS-Breeds which are present in Cobbler.

get_valid_distro_boot_loaders(*distro_name: str*, *token=None*)

Return the list of valid boot loaders for the distro

Parameters

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **distro_name** – The name of the distro for which the boot loaders should be looked up.

Returns
Get a list of all valid boot loaders.

get_valid_image_boot_loaders(*image_name: str*, *token=None*)

Return the list of valid boot loaders for the image

Parameters

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **distro_name** – The name of the image for which the boot loaders should be looked up.

Returns
Get a list of all valid boot loaders.

get_valid_os_versions(*token=None*, ***rest*) → list

Return the list of valid os_versions as read in from the distro signatures data

Parameters

- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

- **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

Returns
Get all valid OS-Versions

get_valid_os_versions_for_breed(*breed*, *token=None*, ***rest*) → list

> Return the list of valid os_versions for the given breed
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **breed** – The OS-Breed which is requested.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > All valid OS-versions for a certain breed.

get_valid_profile_boot_loaders(*profile_name*, *token=None*)

> Return the list of valid boot loaders for the profile
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **profile_name** – The name of the profile for which the boot loaders should be looked up.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > Get a list of all valid boot loaders.

get_valid_system_boot_loaders(*system_name: str*, *token=None*) → List[str]

> Return the list of valid boot loaders for the system
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **system_name** – The name of the system for which the boot loaders should be looked up.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > Get a list of all valid boot loaders.get_valid_archs

has_item(*what: str*, *name: str*, *token: str | None = None*)

> Returns True if a given collection has an item with a given name, otherwise returns False.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **what** – The collection to search through.
> >
> > - **name** – The name of the item.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if item was found, otherwise False.

is_autoinstall_in_use(*ai*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> Check if the autoinstall for a system is in use.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **ai** – The name of the system which could potentially be in autoinstall mode.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if this is the case, otherwise False.

last_modified_time(*token=None*) → float

>   Return the time of the last modification to any object. Used to verify from a calling application that no Cobbler objects have changed since last check. This method is implemented in the module api under the same name.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > >   **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > >   0 if there is no file where the information required for this method is saved.

login(*login_user: str*, *login_password: str*) → str

>   Takes a username and password, validates it, and if successful returns a random login token which must be used on subsequent method calls. The token will time out after a set interval if not used. Re-logging in permitted.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > >   - **login_user** – The username which is used to authenticate at Cobbler.
>   > >
>   > >   - **login_password** – The password which is used to authenticate at Cobbler.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > >   The token which can be used further on.

logout(*token: str*) → bool

>   Retires a token ahead of the timeout.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > >   **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > >   if operation was successful or not

modify_distro(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

>   Modify a single attribute of a distribution.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > >   - **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
>   > >
>   > >   - **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
>   > >
>   > >   - **arg** – The new value for the argument.
>   > >
>   > >   - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > >   True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_file(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

>   Modify a single attribute of a file.

>   > **Parameters**
>   >
>   > >   - **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
>   > >
>   > >   - **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
>   > >
>   > >   - **arg** – The new value for the argument.
>   > >
>   > >   - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>   > **Returns**
>   >
>   > >   True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_image(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

> Modify a single attribute of an image.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
> > >
> > > • **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
> > >
> > > • **arg** – The new value for the argument.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_item(*what: str*, *object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*) → bool

> Adjusts the value of a given field, specified by 'what' on a given object id. Allows modification of certain attributes on newly created or existing distro object handle.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **what** – The type of object to modify.1
> > >
> > > • **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
> > >
> > > • **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
> > >
> > > • **arg** – The new value for the argument.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_menu(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

> Modify a single attribute of a menu.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
> > >
> > > • **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
> > >
> > > • **arg** – The new value for the argument.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_mgmtclass(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

> Modify a single attribute of a managementclass.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
> > >
> > > • **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
> > >
> > > • **arg** – The new value for the argument.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_package(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

> Modify a single attribute of a package.
>
> > **Parameters**

- **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
- **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
- **arg** – The new value for the argument.
- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

Returns

True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_profile(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

Modify a single attribute of a profile.

Parameters

- **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
- **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
- **arg** – The new value for the argument.
- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

Returns

True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_repo(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

Modify a single attribute of a repository.

Parameters

- **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
- **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
- **arg** – The new value for the argument.
- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

Returns

True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

modify_setting(*setting_name: str*, *value*, *token: str*) → int

Modify a single attribute of a setting.

Parameters

- **setting_name** – The name of the setting which shall be adjusted.
- **value** – The new value for the setting.
- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

Returns

0 on success, 1 on error.

modify_system(*object_id*, *attribute*, *arg*, *token: str*)

Modify a single attribute of a system.

Parameters

- **object_id** – The id of the object which shall be modified.
- **attribute** – The attribute name which shall be edited.
- **arg** – The new value for the argument.
- **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

Returns

True if the action was successful. Otherwise False.

new_distro(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The object id for the newly created object.

new_file(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The object id for the newly created object.

new_image(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The object id for the newly created object.

new_item(*what*, *token*, *is_subobject: bool = False*)

> Creates a new (unconfigured) object, returning an object handle that can be used.
>
> Creates a new (unconfigured) object, returning an object handle that can be used with modify_* methods and then finally save_* methods. The handle only exists in memory until saved.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > - **what** – specifies the type of object: distro, profile, system, repo, image mgmtclass, package, file or menu
> > > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> > > - **is_subobject** – If the object is a subobject of an already existing object or not.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The object id for the newly created object.

new_menu(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The object id for the newly created object.

new_mgmtclass(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The object id for the newly created object.

new_package(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
>> The object id for the newly created object.

new_profile(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The object id for the newly created object.

new_repo(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The object id for the newly created object.

new_subprofile(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The object id for the newly created object.

new_system(*token: str*)

> See new_item().
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The object id for the newly created object.

ping() → bool

> Deprecated method. Now does nothing.
>
>> **Returns**
>>> Always True

power_system(*system_id: str*, *power: str*, *token: str*) → bool

> Execute power task synchronously.
>
> Returns true if the operation succeeded or if the system is powered on (in case of status). False otherwise.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. The API-token obtained via the login() method. All tasks require tokens.
>>> - **system_id** – system handle
>>> - **power** – power operation (on/off/status/reboot)

read_autoinstall_snippet(*file_path: str*, *token: str*) → str

> Read an automatic OS installation snippet file
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> - **file_path** – automatic OS installation snippet file path
>>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()

> **Returns**
>> file content

read_autoinstall_template(*file_path: str*, *token: str*) → str

> Read an automatic OS installation template file
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **file_path** – automatic OS installation template file path
>>
>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> file content

register_new_system(*info*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

> If register_new_installs is enabled in settings, this allows /usr/bin/cobbler-register (part of the koan package) to add new system records remotely if they don't already exist. There is a cobbler_register snippet that helps with doing this automatically for new installs but it can also be used for existing installs.
>
> See "AutoRegistration" on the Wiki.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **info** – The system information which is provided by the system.
>>
>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> Return 0 if everything succeeded.

remove_autoinstall_snippet(*file_path: str*, *token: str*)

> Remove an automated OS installation snippet file
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **file_path** – automated OS installation snippet file path
>>
>> - **token** – Cobbler token, obtained form login()
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> bool if operation was successful

remove_autoinstall_template(*file_path: str*, *token: str*)

> Remove an automatic OS installation template file
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **file_path** – automatic OS installation template file path
>>
>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> bool if operation was successful

remove_distro(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a distribution from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **name** – The name of the item to remove.
>>
>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> - **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.

> **Returns**
>> True if the action was successful.

remove_file(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a file from Cobbler.

>> **Parameters**

>>> • **name** – The name of the item to remove.

>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>>> • **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.

>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

remove_image(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes an image from Cobbler.

>> **Parameters**

>>> • **name** – The name of the item to remove.

>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>>> • **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.

>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

remove_item(*what: str*, *name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes an item from a collection. Note that this requires the name of the distro, not an item handle.

>> **Parameters**

>>> • **what** – The item type of the item to remove.

>>> • **name** – The name of the item to remove.

>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>>> • **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.

>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

remove_menu(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a menu from Cobbler.

>> **Parameters**

>>> • **name** – The name of the item to remove.

>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>>> • **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.

>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

remove_mgmtclass(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a managementclass from Cobbler.

>> **Parameters**

>>> • **name** – The name of the item to remove.

>>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

>>> • **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.

> **Returns**
>> True if the action was successful.

remove_package(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a package from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **name** – The name of the item to remove.
>>>
>>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>>
>>> - **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

remove_profile(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a profile from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **name** – The name of the item to remove.
>>>
>>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>>
>>> - **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

remove_repo(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a repository from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **name** – The name of the item to remove.
>>>
>>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>>
>>> - **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

remove_system(*name: str*, *token: str*, *recursive: bool = True*)

> Deletes a system from Cobbler.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **name** – The name of the item to remove.
>>>
>>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>>
>>> - **recursive** – If items which are depending on this one should be erased too.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action was successful.

rename_distro(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Renames a distribution specified by object_id to a new name.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
>>>
>>> - **newname** – The new name for the object.
>>>
>>> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> True if the action succeeded.

rename_file(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Renames a file specified by object_id to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
> > >
> > > • **newname** – The new name for the object.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > True if the action succeeded.

rename_image(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Renames an image specified by object_id to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
> > >
> > > • **newname** – The new name for the object.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > True if the action succeeded.

rename_item(*what*, *object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Renames an object specified by object_id to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **what** – The type of object which shall be renamed to a new name.
> > >
> > > • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
> > >
> > > • **newname** – The new name for the object.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > True if the action succeeded.

rename_menu(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Renames a menu specified by object_id to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
> > >
> > > • **newname** – The new name for the object.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > True if the action succeeded.

rename_mgmtclass(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

> Renames a managementclass specified by object_id to a new name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
> > >
> > > • **newname** – The new name for the object.
> > >
> > > • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > True if the action succeeded.

rename_package(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

Renames a package specified by object_id to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>> • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
>>
>> • **newname** – The new name for the object.
>>
>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>> True if the action succeeded.

rename_profile(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

Renames a profile specified by object_id to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>> • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
>>
>> • **newname** – The new name for the object.
>>
>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>> True if the action succeeded.

rename_repo(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

Renames a repository specified by object_id to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>> • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
>>
>> • **newname** – The new name for the object.
>>
>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>> True if the action succeeded.

rename_system(*object_id*, *newname*, *token=None*)

Renames a system specified by object_id to a new name.

> **Parameters**
>> • **object_id** – The id which refers to the object.
>>
>> • **newname** – The new name for the object.
>>
>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> **Returns**
>> True if the action succeeded.

run_install_triggers(*mode*, *objtype*, *name*, *ip*, *token=None*, ***rest*)

This is a feature used to run the pre/post install triggers. See CobblerTriggers on Wiki for details

> **Parameters**
>> • **mode** – The mode of the triggers. May be "pre", "post" or "firstboot".
>>
>> • **objtype** – The type of object. This should correspond to the collection type.
>>
>> • **name** – The name of the object.
>>
>> • **ip** – The ip of the objet.
>>
>> • **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>>
>> • **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.

Returns
> True if everything worked correctly.

save_distro(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* *= 'bypass'*)
> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
> > True if the action succeeded.

save_file(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* *= 'bypass'*)
> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
> > True if the action succeeded.

save_image(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* *= 'bypass'*)
> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
> > True if the action succeeded.

save_item(*what*, *object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* *= 'bypass'*)
> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
> - **what** – The type of object which shall be saved. This corresponds to the collections.
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
> > True if the action succeeded.

save_menu(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode='bypass'*)
> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.

> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.

>> **Returns**
>>
>> True if the action succeeded.

save_mgmtclass(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* = *'bypass'*)

> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
>
> True if the action succeeded.

save_package(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* = *'bypass'*)

> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
>
> True if the action succeeded.

save_profile(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* = *'bypass'*)

> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
>
> True if the action succeeded.

save_repo(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* = *'bypass'*)

> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> **Parameters**
>
> - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
>
> - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
>
> - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
>
> **Returns**
>
> True if the action succeeded.

save_system(*object_id*, *token*, *editmode:* *str* = *'bypass'*)

> Saves a newly created or modified object to disk. Calling save is required for any changes to persist.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_id** – The id of the object to save.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **editmode** – The mode which shall be used to persist the changes. Currently "new" and "bypass" are supported.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > True if the action succeeded.

sync(*token:* *str*)

> Run sync code, which should complete before XMLRPC timeout. We can't do reposync this way. Would be nice to send output over AJAX/other later.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > bool if operation was successful

sync_dhcp(*token:* *str*)

> Run sync code, which should complete before XMLRPC timeout. We can't do reposync this way. Would be nice to send output over AJAX/other later.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > bool if operation was successful

token_check(*token:* *str*) → bool

> Checks to make sure a token is valid or not.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > if operation was successful or not

upload_log_data(*sys_name:* *str*, *file:* *str*, *size:* *int*, *offset:* *int*, *data:* *Binary*, *token:* *str* | *None* = *None*) → bool

> This is a logger function used by the "anamon" logging system to upload all sorts of misc data from Anaconda. As it's a bit of a potential log-flooder, it's off by default and needs to be enabled in our settings.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **sys_name** – The name of the system for which to upload log data.
> >
> > - **file** – The file where the log data should be put.
> >
> > - **size** – The size of the data which will be received.
> >
> > - **offset** – The offset in the file where the data will be written to.
> >
> > - **data** – The data that should be logged.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.

> **Returns**
> True if everything succeeded.

version(*token=None*, ***rest*)

> Return the Cobbler version for compatibility testing with remote applications. See api.py for documentation.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > - **rest** – This is dropped in this method since it is not needed here.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The short version of Cobbler.

write_autoinstall_snippet(*file_path: str*, *data: str*, *token: str*) → bool

> Write an automatic OS installation snippet file
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **file_path** – automatic OS installation snippet file path
> >
> > - **data** – new file content
> >
> > - **token** – Cobbler token, obtained form login()
> >
> > **Returns**
> > if operation was successful

write_autoinstall_template(*file_path: str*, *data: str*, *token: str*)

> Write an automatic OS installation template file
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **file_path** – automatic OS installation template file path
> >
> > - **data** – new file content
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method. Cobbler token, obtained form login()
> >
> > **Returns**
> > bool if operation was successful

xapi_object_edit(*object_type: str*, *object_name: str*, *edit_type: str*, *attributes: dict*, *token: str*)

> Extended API: New style object manipulations, 2.0 and later.
>
> Extended API: New style object manipulations, 2.0 and later preferred over using `new_*`, `modify_*`,
> `save_*` directly. Though we must preserve the old ways for backwards compatibility these cause much
> less XMLRPC traffic.
>
> Ex: xapi_object_edit("distro","el5","add",{"kernel":"/tmp/foo","initrd":"/tmp/foo"},token)
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **object_type** – The object type which corresponds to the collection type the object is
> >   in.
> >
> > - **object_name** – The name of the object under question.
> >
> > - **edit_type** – One of 'add', 'rename', 'copy', 'remove'
> >
> > - **attributes** – The attributes which shall be edited. This should be JSON-style string.
> >
> > - **token** – The API-token obtained via the login() method.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if the action succeeded.

xmlrpc_hacks(*data*)

> Convert None in XMLRPC to just '~' to make extra sure a client that can't allow_none can deal with this.
>
> ALSO: a weird hack ensuring that when dicts with integer keys (or other types) are transmitted with string keys.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **data** – The data to prepare for the XMLRPC response.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The converted data.

class cobbler.remote.**CobblerXMLRPCServer**(*args*)

> Bases: ThreadingMixIn, SimpleXMLRPCServer
>
> This is the class for the main Cobbler XMLRPC Server. This class does not directly contain all XMLRPC methods. It just starts the server.

class cobbler.remote.**ProxiedXMLRPCInterface**(*api*, *proxy_class*)

> Bases: object

class cobbler.remote.**RequestHandler**(*request*, *client_address*, *server*)

> Bases: SimpleXMLRPCRequestHandler
>
> **do_OPTIONS**()
>
> **end_headers**()
>
> > Send the blank line ending the MIME headers.

9.17 cobbler.serializer module

Serializer code for Cobbler Now adapted to support different storage backends

Copyright 2006-2009, Red Hat, Inc and Others Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail>

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cobbler.serializer.**deserialize**(*collection*, *topological:* bool *= True*)

> Load a collection from disk.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > - **collection** – The Cobbler collection to know the type of the item.
> > > - **topological** – Sort collection based on each items' depth attribute in the list of collection items. This ensures properly ordered object loading from disk with objects having parent/child relationships, i.e. profiles/subprofiles. See cobbler/items/item.py

cobbler.serializer.**handler**(*num*, *frame*)

cobbler.serializer.**serialize**(*collection*)

> Save a collection to disk

Parameters
> **collection** – The collection to serialize.

cobbler.serializer.**serialize_delete**(*collection*, *item*)

> Delete a collection item from disk

> **Parameters**
> - **collection** – The Cobbler collection to know the type of the item.
> - **item** – The collection item to delete.

cobbler.serializer.**serialize_item**(*collection*, *item*)

> Save a collection item to disk

> **Parameters**
> - **collection** – The Cobbler collection to know the type of the item.
> - **item** – The collection item to serialize.

9.18 cobbler.services module

Mod Python service functions for Cobbler's public interface (aka cool stuff that works with wget/curl)

based on code copyright 2007 Albert P. Tobey <tobert@gmail.com> additions: 2007-2009 Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail>

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class cobbler.services.**CobblerSvc**(*server=None*, *req=None*)

> Bases: object

> Interesting mod python functions are all keyed off the parameter mode, which defaults to index. All options are passed as parameters into the function.

> **autodetect**(***rest*) → str

> > This tries to autodect the system with the given information. If more than one candidate is found an error message is returned.

> > **Parameters**
> > **rest** – The keys "REMOTE_MACS", "REMOTE_ADDR" or "interfaces".
> > **Returns**
> > The name of the possible object or an error message.

> **autoinstall**(*profile=None*, *system=None*, *REMOTE_ADDR=None*, *REMOTE_MAC=None*, ***rest*)

> > Generate automatic installation files.

> > **Parameters**
> > - **profile** –
> > - **system** –
> > - **REMOTE_ADDR** –
> > - **REMOTE_MAC** –

- **rest** – This parameter is unused.

> **Returns**

bootcfg(*profile=None*, *system=None*, ***rest*)

> Generate a boot.cfg config file. Used primarily for VMware ESXi.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **profile** –
> >
> > - **system** –
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is unused.
> >
> > **Returns**

debug(*profile=None*, ***rest*)

events(*user=''*, ***rest*) → str

> If no user is given then all events are returned. Otherwise only event associated to a user are returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **user** – Filter the events for a given user.
> >
> > - **rest** – This parameter is unused.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > A JSON object which contains all events.

find_autoinstall(*system=None*, *profile=None*, ***rest*)

> Find an autoinstallation for a system or a profile. If this is not known different parameters can be passed to rest to find it automatically. See "autodetect".
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **system** – The system to find the autoinstallation for,
> >
> > - **profile** – The profile to find the autoinstallation for.
> >
> > - **rest** – The metadata to find the autoinstallation automatically.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The autoinstall script or error message.

findks(*system=None*, *profile=None*, ***rest*)

> This is a legacy function which enabled Cobbler partly to be backward compatible to 2.6.6 releases.
>
> It should be only be used if you must. Please use find_autoinstall if possible! :param system: If you wish to find a system please set this parameter to not null. Hand over the name of it. :param profile: If you wish to find a system please set this parameter to not null. Hand over the name of it. :param rest: If you wish you can try to let Cobbler autodetect the system with the MAC address. :return: Returns the autoinstall/kickstart profile.

index(***args*) → str

> Just a placeholder method as an entry point.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **args** – This parameter is unused.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > "no mode specified"

ipxe(*profile=None*, *image=None*, *system=None*, *mac=None*, ***rest*)

> Generates an iPXE configuration.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **profile** – A profile.

- **image** – An image.

- **system** – A system.

- **mac** – A MAC address.

- **rest** – This parameter is unused.

ks(*profile=None*, *system=None*, *REMOTE_ADDR=None*, *REMOTE_MAC=None*, ***rest*)

Generate automatic installation files. This is a legacy function for part backward compatibility to 2.6.6 releases.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **profile** –
>
> - **system** –
>
> - **REMOTE_ADDR** –
>
> - **REMOTE_MAC** –
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is unused.
>
> **Returns**

list(*what='systems'*, ***rest*) → str

Return a list of objects of a desired category. Defaults to "systems".

> **Parameters**
>
> - **what** – May be "systems", "profiles", "distros", "images", "repos", "mgmtclasses", "packages", "files" or "menus"
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is unused.
>
> **Returns**
>
> The list of object names.

nopxe(*system=None*, ***rest*) → str

Disables the network boot for the given system.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **system** – The system to disable netboot for.
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is unused.
>
> **Returns**
>
> A boolean status if the action succeed or not.

puppet(*hostname=None*, ***rest*) → str

Dump the puppet data which is available for Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **hostname** – The hostname for the system which should the puppet data be dumped for.
>
> - **rest** – This parameter is unused.
>
> **Returns**
>
> The yaml for the host.

script(*profile=None*, *system=None*, ***rest*) → str

Generate a script based on snippets. Useful for post or late-action scripts where it's difficult to embed the script in the response file.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **profile** – The profile to generate the script for.

- **system** – The system to generate the script for.

- **rest** – This may contain a parameter with the key "query_string" which has a key "script" which may be an array. The element from position zero is taken.

> **Returns**
>> The generated script.

settings(***kwargs*)

> Get the application configuration.

> **Returns**
>> Settings object.

template(*profile=None*, *system=None*, *path=None*, ***rest*) → str

> Generate a templated file for the system. Either specify a profile OR a system.

> **Parameters**

- **profile** – The profile to provide for the generation of the template.

- **system** – The system to provide for the generation of the template.

- **path** – The path to the template.

- **rest** – This parameter is unused.

> **Returns**
>> The rendered template.

trig(*mode: str = '?'*, *profile=None*, *system=None*, *REMOTE_ADDR=None*, ***rest*) → str

> Hook to call install triggers. Only valid for a profile OR a system.

> **Parameters**

- **mode** – Can be "pre", "post" or "firstboot". Everything else is invalid.

- **profile** – The profile object to run triggers for.

- **system** – The system object to run triggers for.

- **REMOTE_ADDR** – The ip if the remote system/profile.

- **rest** – This parameter is unused.

> **Returns**
>> The return code of the action.

yum(*profile=None*, *system=None*, ***rest*) → str

> Generate a repo config. Either specify a profile OR a system.

> **Parameters**

- **profile** – The profile to provide for the generation of the template.

- **system** – The system to provide for the generation of the template.

- **rest** – This parameter is unused.

> **Returns**
>> The generated repository config.

9.19 cobbler.templar module

Cobbler uses Cheetah templates for lots of stuff, but there's some additional magic around that to deal with snippets/etc. (And it's not spelled wrong!)

class cobbler.templar.**Templar**(*api*)

>   Bases: object

>   Wrapper to encapsulate all logic of Cheetah vs. Jinja2. This also enables us to remove and add templating as desired via our self-defined API in this class.

>   **check_for_invalid_imports**(*data: str*)

>>   Ensure that Cheetah code is not importing Python modules that may allow for advanced privileges by ensuring we whitelist the imports that we allow.

>>   **Parameters**
>>>   **data** – The Cheetah code to check.

>>   **Raises**
>>>   *CX* – Raised in case there could be a pontentially insecure import in the template.

>   **render**(*data_input: TextIO | str*, *search_table: dict*, *out_path: str | None*, *template_type='default'*) → str

>>   Render data_input back into a file.

>>   **Parameters**

>>>   • **data_input** – is either a str or a TextIO object.

>>>   • **search_table** – is a dict of metadata keys and values.

>>>   • **out_path** – Optional parameter which (if present), represents the target path to write the result into.

>>>   • **template_type** – May currently be "cheetah" or "jinja2". "default" looks in the settings.

>>   **Returns**
>>>   The rendered template.

>   **render_cheetah**(*raw_data*, *search_table: dict*) → str

>>   Render data_input back into a file.

>>   **Parameters**

>>>   • **raw_data** – Is the template code which is not rendered into the result.

>>>   • **search_table** – is a dict of metadata keys and values (though results are always returned)

>>   **Returns**
>>>   The rendered Cheetah Template.

>>   **Raises**

>>>   • **SyntaxError** – Raised in case the NFS paths has an invalid syntax.

- *CX* – Raised in case there was an error when templating.

render_jinja2(*raw_data: str*, *search_table: dict*) → str

    Render data_input back into a file.

        Parameters

- **raw_data** – Is the template code which is not rendered into the result.
- **search_table** – is a dict of metadata keys and values

        Returns

            The rendered Jinja2 Template.

9.20 cobbler.template_api module

Cobbler provides builtin methods for use in Cheetah templates. $SNIPPET is one such function and is now used to implement Cobbler's SNIPPET:: syntax.

Written by Daniel Guernsey <danpg102@gmail.com> Contributions by Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail> US Government work; No explicit copyright attached to this file.

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class cobbler.template_api.**CobblerTemplate**(***kwargs*)

    Bases: DynamicallyCompiledCheetahTemplate

    This class will allow us to include any pure python builtin functions. It derives from the cheetah-compiled class above. This way, we can include both types (cheetah and pure python) of builtins in the same base template. We don't need to override __init__

    SNIPPET(*file: str*)

        Include the contents of the named snippet here. This is equivalent to the #include directive in Cheetah, except that it searches for system and profile specific snippets, and it includes the snippet's namespace.

        This may be a little frobby, but it's really cool. This is a pure python portion of SNIPPET that appends the snippet's searchList to the caller's searchList. This makes any #defs within a given snippet available to the template that included the snippet.

        Parameters

            file – The snippet file to read and include in the template.

        Returns

            The updated template.

classmethod compile(**args*, ***kwargs*) → bytes

    Compile a cheetah template with Cobbler modifications. Modifications include SNIPPET:: syntax replacement and inclusion of Cobbler builtin methods. Please be aware that you cannot use the `baseclass` attribute of Cheetah anymore due to the fact that we are using it in our implementation to enable the Cheetah Macros.

    Parameters

- **args** – These just get passed right to Cheetah.

- **kwargs** – We just execute our own preprocessors and remove them and let afterwards handle Cheetah the rest.

> **Returns**
>> The compiled template.

read_snippet(*file: str*) → str | None

> Locate the appropriate snippet for the current system and profile and read its contents.
>
> This file could be located in a remote location.
>
> This will first check for a per-system snippet, a per-profile snippet, a distro snippet, and a general snippet.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **file** – The name of the file to read. Depending on the context this gets expanded automatically.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> None (if the snippet file was not found) or the string with the read snippet.
>>
>> **Raises**
>>> - **AttributeError** – Raised in case `autoinstall_snippets_dir` is missing.
>>> - **FileNotFoundError** – Raised in case some files are not found.

sedesc(*value: str*) → str

> Escape a string for use in sed.
>
> This function is used by several cheetah methods in cheetah_macros. It can be used by the end user as well.
>
> Example: Replace all instances of `/etc/banner` with a value stored in `$new_banner`
>
> ..code:

```
sed 's/$sedesc("/etc/banner")/$sedesc($new_banner)/'
```

>> **Parameters**
>>> **value** – The phrase to escape.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The escaped phrase.

cobbler.template_api.**generate_cheetah_macros**()

cobbler.template_api.**read_macro_file**(*location='/etc/cobbler/cheetah_macros'*)

9.21 cobbler.tftpgen module

Generate files provided by TFTP server based on Cobbler object tree. This is the code behind 'cobbler sync'.

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class cobbler.tftpgen.**TFTPGen**(*api*)

> Bases: object
>
> Generate files provided by TFTP server
>
> **build_kernel**(*metadata*, *system*, *profile*, *distro*, *image=None*, *boot_loader: str = 'pxe'*)
>
>> Generates kernel and initrd metadata.
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **metadata** – Pass additional parameters to the ones being collected during the method.
>>> - **profile** – The profile to generate the pxe-file for.
>>> - **distro** – If you don't ship an image, this is needed. Otherwise this just supplies information needed for the templates.
>>> - **image** – If you want to be able to deploy an image, supply this parameter.
>>> - **boot_loader** – Can be any of those returned by utils.get_supported_system_boot_loaders().
>
> **build_kernel_options**(*system*, *profile*, *distro*, *image*, *arch: Archs*, *autoinstall_path*) → str
>
>> Builds the full kernel options line.
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **system** – The system to generate the kernel options for.
>>> - **profile** – Although the system contains the profile please specify it explicitly here.
>>> - **distro** – Although the profile contains the distribution please specify it explicitly here.
>>> - **image** – The image to generate the kernel options for.
>>> - **arch** – The processor architecture to generate the kernel options for.
>>> - **autoinstall_path** – The autoinstallation path. Normally this will be a URL because you want to pass a link to an autoyast, preseed or kickstart file.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The generated kernel line options.
>
> **copy_bootloaders**(*dest*)
>
>> Copy bootloaders to the configured tftpboot directory NOTE: we support different arch's if defined in our settings file.
>
> **copy_images**()
>
>> Like copy_distros except for images.
>
> **copy_single_distro_file**(*d_file: str*, *distro_dir: str*, *symlink_ok: bool*)
>
>> Copy a single file (kernel/initrd) to distro's images directory
>>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>>> - **d_file** – distro's kernel/initrd absolut or remote file path value
>>> - **distro_dir** – directory (typically in {www,tftp}/images) where to copy the file
>>> - **symlink_ok** – whethere it is ok to symlink the file. Typically false in case the file is used by daemons run in chroot environments (tftpd,..)
>>
>> **Raises**
>>> **FileNotFoundError** – Raised in case no kernel was found.
>
> **copy_single_distro_files**(*d*, *dirtree*, *symlink_ok: bool*)
>
>> Copy the files needed for a single distro.
>>
>> **Parameters**

- **d** – The distro to copy.

- **dirtree** – This is the root where the images are located. The folder "images" gets automatically appended.

- **symlink_ok** – If it is okay to use a symlink to link the destination to the source.

copy_single_image_files(*img*)

Copies an image to the images directory of Cobbler.

> **Parameters**
> **img** – The image to copy.

generate_bootcfg(*what: str*, *name: str*) → str

Generate a bootcfg for a system of profile.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **what** – The type for what the bootcfg is generated for. Must be "profile" or "system".
>
> - **name** – The name of the item which the bootcfg should be generated for.
>
> **Returns**
> The fully rendered bootcfg as a string.

generate_ipxe(*what: str*, *name: str*) → str

Generate the ipxe files.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **what** – Either "profile" or "system". All other item types not valid.
>
> - **name** – The name of the profile or system.
>
> **Returns**
> The rendered template.

generate_script(*what: str*, *objname: str*, *script_name: str*) → str

Generate a script from a autoinstall script template for a given profile or system.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **what** – The type for what the bootcfg is generated for. Must be "profile" or "system".
>
> - **objname** – The name of the item which the bootcfg should be generated for.
>
> - **script_name** – The name of the template which should be rendered for the system or profile.
>
> **Returns**
> The fully rendered script as a string.

get_images_menu(*menu*, *metadata*, *arch:* Archs)

Generates profiles metadata for pxe, ipxe and grub.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **menu** – The menu for which boot files are generated. (Optional)
>
> - **metadata** – Pass additional parameters to the ones being collected during the method.
>
> - **arch** – The processor architecture to generate the menu items for. (Optional)

get_menu_items(*arch:* Archs | *None = None*) → dict

Generates menu items for pxe, ipxe and grub. Grub menu items are grouped into submenus by profile.

> **Parameters**
> **arch** – The processor architecture to generate the menu items for. (Optional)

Returns

A dictionary with the pxe, ipxe and grub menu items. It has the keys from utils.get_supported_system_boot_loaders().

get_menu_level(*menu=None*, *arch:* Archs *= None*) → dict

Generates menu items for submenus, pxe, ipxe and grub.

Parameters

- **menu** – The menu for which boot files are generated. (Optional)

- **arch** – The processor architecture to generate the menu items for. (Optional)

Returns

A dictionary with the pxe and grub menu items. It has the keys from utils.get_supported_system_boot_loaders().

get_profiles_menu(*menu*, *metadata*, *arch:* Archs)

Generates profiles metadata for pxe, ipxe and grub.

Parameters

- **menu** – The menu for which boot files are generated. (Optional)

- **metadata** – Pass additional parameters to the ones being collected during the method.

- **arch** – The processor architecture to generate the menu items for. (Optional)

get_submenus(*menu*, *metadata:* dict, *arch:* Archs)

Generates submenus metatdata for pxe, ipxe and grub.

Parameters

- **menu** – The menu for which boot files are generated. (Optional)

- **metadata** – Pass additional parameters to the ones being collected during the method.

- **arch** – The processor architecture to generate the menu items for. (Optional)

make_pxe_menu() → Dict[str, str]

Generates pxe, ipxe and grub boot menus.

write_all_system_files(*system*, *menu_items*)

Writes all files for tftp for a given system with the menu items handed to this method. The system must have a profile attached. Otherwise this method throws an error.

Parameters

- **system** – The system to generate files for.

- **menu_items** – TODO

write_pxe_file(*filename*, *system*, *profile*, *distro*, *arch:* Archs, *image=None*, *metadata=None*, *format:* str *= 'pxe'*) → str

Write a configuration file for the boot loader(s).

More system-specific configuration may come in later, if so that would appear inside the system object in api.py Can be used for different formats, "pxe" (default) and "grub".

Parameters

- **filename** – If present this writes the output into the giving filename. If not present this method just returns the generated configuration.

- **system** – If you supply a system there are other templates used then when using only a profile/image/ distro.

- **profile** – The profile to generate the pxe-file for.

- **distro** – If you don't ship an image, this is needed. Otherwise this just supplies information needed for the templates.

- **arch** – The processor architecture to generate the pxefile for.

- **image** – If you want to be able to deploy an image, supply this parameter.

- **metadata** – Pass additional parameters to the ones being collected during the method.

- **format** – Can be any of those returned by utils.get_supported_system_boot_loaders().

> **Returns**
>> The generated filecontent for the required item.

write_templates(*obj*, *write_file:* *bool* *= False*, *path=None*) → Dict[str, str]

> A semi-generic function that will take an object with a template_files dict {source:destiation}, and generate a rendered file. The write_file option allows for generating of the rendered output without actually creating any files.

> **Parameters**

- **obj** – The object to write the template files for.

- **write_file** – If the generated template should be written to the disk.

- **path** – TODO: A useless parameter?

> **Returns**
>> A dict of the destination file names (after variable substitution is done) and the data in the file.

9.22 cobbler.utils module

Misc heavy lifting functions for Cobbler

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class cobbler.utils.**DHCP**(*value*, *names=None*, ***, *module=None*, *qualname=None*, *type=None*, *start=1*, *boundary=None*)

> Bases: Enum

> **V4 = (4,)**

> **V6 = 6**

class cobbler.utils.**MntEntObj**(*input:* *str* *= None*)

> Bases: object

> **mnt_dir = None**

> **mnt_freq = 0**

> **mnt_fsname = None**

```
mnt_opts = None

mnt_passno = 0

mnt_type = None
```

cobbler.utils.**blender**(*api_handle*, *remove_dicts: bool*, *root_obj*)

> Combine all of the data in an object tree from the perspective of that point on the tree, and produce a merged dictionary containing consolidated data.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **api_handle** – The api to use for collecting the information to blender the item.
> >
> > - **remove_dicts** – Boolean to decide whether dicts should be converted.
> >
> > - **root_obj** – The object which should act as the root-node object.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > A dictionary with all the information from the root node downwards.

cobbler.utils.**cachefile**(*src: str*, *dst: str*)

> Copy a file into a cache and link it into place. Use this with caution, otherwise you could end up copying data twice if the cache is not on the same device as the destination.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **src** – The sourcefile for the copy action.
> >
> > - **dst** – The destination for the copy action.

cobbler.utils.**cheetah_exc**(*exc*) → str

> Converts an exception thrown by Cheetah3 into a custom error message.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **exc** – The exception to convert.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > The string representation of the Cheetah3 exception.

cobbler.utils.**command_existing**(*cmd: str*) → bool

> This takes a command which should be known to the system and checks if it is available.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > **cmd** – The executable to check
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > If the binary does not exist `False`, otherwise `True`.

cobbler.utils.**compare_versions_gt**(*ver1: str*, *ver2: str*) → bool

> Compares versions like "0.9.3" with each other and decides if ver1 is greater than ver2.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **ver1** – The first version.
> >
> > - **ver2** – The second version.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > True if ver1 is greater, otherwise False.

cobbler.utils.**copyfile**(*src: str*, *dst: str*, *symlink=False*)

> Copy a file from source to the destination.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **src** – The source file. This may also be a folder.
> >
> > - **dst** – The destination for the file or folder.

> **Raises**
> > **OSError** – Raised in case `src` could not be read.

cobbler.utils.**copyfile_pattern**(*pattern*, *dst*, *require_match: bool = True*, *symlink_ok: bool = False*, *cache: bool = True*, *api=None*)

> Copy 1 or more files with a pattern into a destination.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **pattern** – The pattern for finding the required files.
> > - **dst** – The destination for the file(s) found.
> > - **require_match** – If the glob pattern does not find files should an error message be thrown or not.
> > - **symlink_ok** – If it is okay to just use a symlink to link the file to the destination.
> > - **cache** – If it is okay to use a file from the cache (which could be possibly newer) or not.
> > - **api** – Passed to `linkfile()`.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > **CX** – Raised in case files not found according to `pattern`.

cobbler.utils.**copyremotefile**(*src: str*, *dst1: str*, *api=None*)

> Copys a file from a remote place to the local destionation.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **src** – The remote file URI.
> > - **dst1** – The copy destination on the local filesystem.
> > - **api** – This parameter is not used currently.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > **OSError** – Raised in case an error occurs when fetching or writing the file.

cobbler.utils.**dhcp_service_name**() → str

> Determine the dhcp service which is different on various distros. This is currently a hardcoded detection.
>
> > **Returns**
> > > This will return one of the following names: "dhcp3-server", "isc-dhcp-server", "dhcpd"

cobbler.utils.**dhcpconf_location**(*protocol: DHCP*, *filename: str = 'dhcpd.conf'*) → str

> This method returns the location of the dhcpd.conf file.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **protocol** – The DHCP protocol version (v4/v6) that is used.
> > - **filename** – The filename of the DHCP configuration file.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > **AttributeError** – If the protocol is not v4/v6.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The path possibly used for the dhcpd.conf file.

cobbler.utils.**dict_annihilate**(*dictionary: dict*)

> Annihilate entries marked for removal. This method removes all entries with key names starting with "!". If a `dictionary` contains keys "!xxx" and "xxx", then both will be removed.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **dictionary** – A dictionary to clean up.

cobbler.utils.**dict_removals**(*results: dict*, *subkey: str*)

> Remove entries from a dictionary starting with a "!".
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **results** – The dictionary to search in
> >
> > - **subkey** – The subkey to search through.

cobbler.utils.**dict_to_string**(*_dict: dict*) → str | dict

> Convert a dictionary to a printable string. Used primarily in the kernel options string and for some legacy stuff where koan expects strings (though this last part should be changed to dictionaries)
>
> A KV-Pair is joined with a "=". Values are enclosed in single quotes.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **_dict** – The dictionary to convert to a string.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The string which was previously a dictionary.

cobbler.utils.**die**(*msg: str*)

> This method let's Cobbler crash with an exception. Log the exception once in the per-task log or the main log if this is not a background op.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **msg** – The message to send for raising the exception
> >
> > **Raises**
> > **CX** – Raised in all cases with msg.

cobbler.utils.**file_is_remote**(*file_location*) → bool

> Returns true if the file is remote and referenced via a protocol we support.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **file_location** – The URI to check.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if the URI is http, https or ftp. Otherwise false.

cobbler.utils.**find_distro_path**(*settings*, *distro*)

> This returns the absolute path to the distro under the distro_mirror directory. If that directory doesn't contain the kernel, the directory of the kernel in the distro is returned.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **settings** – The settings to resolve user configurable actions with.
> >
> > - **distro** – The distribution to find the path of.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The path to the distribution files.

cobbler.utils.**find_highest_files**(*directory: str*, *unversioned: str*, *regex: Pattern[str]*) → str

> Find the highest numbered file (kernel or initrd numbering scheme) in a given directory that matches a given pattern. Used for auto-booting the latest kernel in a directory.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **directory** – The directory to search in.
> >
> > - **unversioned** – The base filename which also acts as a last resort if no numbered files are found.
> >
> > - **regex** – The regex to search for.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The file with the highest number or an empty string.

cobbler.utils.**find_initrd**(*path: str*) → str | None

> Given a directory or a filename, see if the path can be made to resolve into an intird, return that full path if possible.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **path** – The path to check for initrd files.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > None or the path to the found initrd.

cobbler.utils.**find_kernel**(*path: str*) → str

> Given a filename, find if the path can be made to resolve into a kernel, and return that full path if possible.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **path** – The path to check for a kernel.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > path if at the specified location a possible match for a kernel was found, otherwise an empty string.

cobbler.utils.**find_matching_files**(*directory: str*, *regex: Pattern[str]*) → list

> Find all files in a given directory that match a given regex. Can't use glob directly as glob doesn't take regexen. The search does not include subdirectories.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **directory** – The directory to search in.
> >
> > - **regex** – The regex to apply to the found files.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > An array of files which apply to the regex.

cobbler.utils.**flatten**(*data: dict*) → dict | None

> Convert certain nested dicts to strings. This is only really done for the ones koan needs as strings this should not be done for everything
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **data** – The dictionary in which various keys should be converted into a string.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > None (if data is None) or the flattened string.

cobbler.utils.**get_exc**(*exc*, *full: bool = True*)

> This tries to analyze if an exception comes from Cobbler and potentially enriches or shortens the exception.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **exc** – The exception which should be analyzed.
> >
> > - **full** – If the full exception should be returned or only the most important information.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The exception which has been converted into a string which then can be logged easily.

cobbler.utils.**get_family**() → str

> Get family of running operating system.
>
> Family is the base Linux distribution of a Linux distribution, with a set of common parents.
>
> > **Returns**
> > > May be "redhat", "debian" or "suse" currently. If none of these are detected then just the distro name is returned.

cobbler.utils.**get_file_device_path**(*fname*)

> **What this function attempts to do is take a file and return:**

- the device the file is on

- the path of the file relative to the device.

For example:
/boot/vmlinuz -> (/dev/sda3, /vmlinuz) /boot/efi/efi/redhat/elilo.conf -> (/dev/cciss0, /elilo.conf) /etc/fstab -> (/dev/sda4, /etc/fstab)

> **Parameters**
> **fname** – The filename to split up.

> **Returns**
> A tuple containing the device and relative filename.

cobbler.utils.**get_host_ip**(*ip*, *shorten=True*) → str

Return the IP encoding needed for the TFTP boot tree.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **ip** – The IP address to pretty print.
>
> - **shorten** – Whether the IP-Address should be shortened or not.
>
> **Returns**
> The IP encoded as a hexadecimal value.

cobbler.utils.**get_mtab**(*mtab='/etc/mtab'*, *vfstype: bool = False*) → list

Get the list of mtab entries. If a custom mtab should be read then the location can be overridden via a parameter.

> **Parameters**
>
> - **mtab** – The location of the mtab. Argument can be omitted if the mtab is at its default location.
>
> - **vfstype** – If this is True, then all filesystems which are nfs are returned. Otherwise this returns all mtab entries.
>
> **Returns**
> The list of requested mtab entries.

cobbler.utils.**get_random_mac**(*api_handle*, *virt_type='xenpv'*) → str

Generate a random MAC address.

The code of this method was taken from xend/server/netif.py

> **Parameters**
>
> - **api_handle** – The main Cobbler api instance.
>
> - **virt_type** – The virtualization provider. Currently possible is 'vmware', 'xen', 'qemu', 'kvm'.
>
> **Returns**
> MAC address string
>
> **Raises**
> **CX** – Raised in case unsupported `virt_type` given.

cobbler.utils.**get_shared_secret**() → str | int

The 'web.ss' file is regenerated each time cobblerd restarts and is used to agree on shared secret interchange between the web server and cobblerd, and also the CLI and cobblerd, when username/password access is not required. For the CLI, this enables root users to avoid entering username/pass if on the Cobbler server.

> **Returns**
> The Cobbler secret which enables full access to Cobbler.

cobbler.utils.**get_supported_distro_boot_loaders**(*distro*, *api_handle=None*)

> This is trying to return you the list of known bootloaders if all resorts fail. Otherwise this returns a list which contains only the subset of bootloaders which are available by the distro in the argument.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **distro** – The distro to check for.
> >
> > - **api_handle** – The api instance to resolve metadata and settings from.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The list of bootloaders or a dict of well known bootloaders.

cobbler.utils.**get_supported_system_boot_loaders**() → List[str]

> Return the list of currently supported bootloaders.
>
> > **Returns**
> > The list of currently supported bootloaders.

cobbler.utils.**get_valid_archs**()

> Return a list of valid architectures found in the import signatures
>
> > **Returns**
> > All architectures which are known to Cobbler according to the signature cache.

cobbler.utils.**get_valid_breeds**() → list

> Return a list of valid breeds found in the import signatures

cobbler.utils.**get_valid_os_versions**() → list

> Return a list of valid os-versions found in the import signatures
>
> > **Returns**
> > All operating system versions which are known to Cobbler according to the signature cache.

cobbler.utils.**get_valid_os_versions_for_breed**(*breed*) → list

> Return a list of valid os-versions for the given breed
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **breed** – The operating system breed to check for.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > All operating system version which are known to Cobbler according to the signature cache filtered by a os-breed.

cobbler.utils.**hashfile**(*fn*, *lcache=None*)

> Returns the sha1sum of the file
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **fn** – The file to get the sha1sum of.
> >
> > - **lcache** – This is a directory where Cobbler would store its `link_cache.json` file to speed up the return of the hash. The hash looked up would be checked against the Cobbler internal mtime of the object.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The sha1 sum or None if the file doesn't exist.

cobbler.utils.**input_boolean**(*value: str | bool | int*) → bool

> Convert a str to a boolean. If this is not possible or the value is false return false.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **value** – The value to convert to boolean.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True if the value is in the following list, otherwise false: "true", "1", "on", "yes", "y" .

cobbler.utils.**input_string_or_dict**(*options: str | list | dict*, *allow_multiples=True*) → str | dict

> Older Cobbler files stored configurations in a flat way, such that all values for strings. Newer versions of Cobbler allow dictionaries. This function is used to allow loading of older value formats so new users of Cobbler aren't broken in an upgrade.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **options** – The str or dict to convert.
> > >
> > > - **allow_multiples** – True (default) to allow multiple identical keys, otherwise set this false explicitly.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > A dict or the value <<inherit>> in case it is the only content of options.
> >
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > **TypeError** – Raised in case the input type is wrong.

cobbler.utils.**input_string_or_dict_no_inherit**(*options: str | list | dict*, *allow_multiples=True*) → dict

> See *input_string_or_dict()*

cobbler.utils.**input_string_or_list**(*options: str | list | None*) → list | str

> Accepts a delimited list of stuff or a list, but always returns a list. :param options: The object to split into a list. :return: str when this functions get's passed <<inherit>>. if option is delete then an empty list is returned.
>
> Otherwise, this function tries to return the arg option or tries to split it into a list.
>
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > **TypeError** – In case the type of options was neither None, str or list.

cobbler.utils.**input_string_or_list_no_inherit**(*options: str | list | None*) → list

> Accepts a delimited list of stuff or a list, but always returns a list.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **options** – The object to split into a list.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > If option is delete, None (object not literal) or an empty str, then an empty list is returned. Otherwise, this function tries to return the arg option or tries to split it into a list.
> >
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > **TypeError** – In case the type of options was neither None, str or list.

cobbler.utils.**is_ip**(*strdata: str*) → bool

> Return whether the argument is an IP address.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **strdata** – The IP in a string format. This get's passed to the IP object of Python.

cobbler.utils.**is_remote_file**(*file*) → bool

> This function is trying to detect if the file in the argument is remote or not.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **file** – The filepath to check.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > If remote True, otherwise False.

cobbler.utils.**is_safe_to_hardlink**(*src: str*, *dst: str*, *api*) → bool

> Determine if it is safe to hardlink a file to the destination path.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **src** – The hardlink source path.

- **dst** – The hardlink target path.

- **api** – The api-instance to resolve needed information with.

Returns

True if selinux is disabled, the file is on the same device, the source in not a link, and it is not a remote path. If selinux is enabled the functions still may return true if the object is a kernel or initrd. Otherwise returns False.

cobbler.utils.**is_selinux_enabled**() → bool

This check is achieved via a subprocess call to `selinuxenabled`. Default return is false.

Returns

Whether selinux is enabled or not.

cobbler.utils.**is_service**() → bool

Return whether or not this system uses service.

This method currently checks if the path `/usr/sbin/service` exists.

cobbler.utils.**is_str_float**(*value: str*) → bool

Checks if the string value could be converted into a float. This is necessary since the CLI only works with strings but many methods and checks expects a float.

Parameters

value – The value to check

Returns

True if conversion is successful

cobbler.utils.**is_str_int**(*value: str*) → bool

Checks if the string value could be converted into an integer. This is necessary since the CLI only works with strings but many methods and checks expects an integer.

Parameters

value – The value to check

Returns

True if conversion is successful

cobbler.utils.**is_supervisord**() → bool

Return whether or not this system uses supervisod.

This method currently checks if there is a running supervisord instance on `localhost`.

cobbler.utils.**is_systemd**() → bool

Return whether or not this system uses systemd.

This method currently checks if the path `/usr/lib/systemd/systemd` exists.

cobbler.utils.**kopts_overwrite**(*kopts: dict, cobbler_server_hostname: str = '', distro_breed: str = '', system_name: str = ''*)

SUSE is not using 'text'. Instead 'textmode' is used as kernel option.

Parameters

- **kopts** – The kopts of the system.

- **cobbler_server_hostname** – The server setting from our Settings.

- **distro_breed** – The distro for the system to change to kopts for.

- **system_name** – The system to overwrite the kopts for.

cobbler.utils.**link_distro**(*settings, distro*)

Link a Cobbler distro from its source into the web directory to make it reachable from the outside.

Parameters

- **settings** – The settings to resolve user configurable actions with.

- **distro** – The distro to link into the Cobbler web directory.

cobbler.utils.**linkfile**(*src: str*, *dst: str*, *symlink_ok: bool = False*, *cache: bool = True*, *api=None*)

    Attempt to create a link dst that points to src. Because file systems suck we attempt several different methods or bail to just copying the file.

    Parameters

- **src** – The source file.

- **dst** – The destination for the link.

- **symlink_ok** – If it is okay to just use a symbolic link.

- **cache** – If it is okay to use a cached file instead of the real one.

- **api** – This parameter is needed to check if a file can be hardlinked. This method fails if this parameter is not present.

    Raises

        CX – Raised in case the API is not given.

cobbler.utils.**load_signatures**(*filename*, *cache: bool = True*)

    Loads the import signatures for distros.

    Parameters

- **filename** – Loads the file with the given name.

- **cache** – If the cache should be set with the newly read data.

cobbler.utils.**local_get_cobbler_api_url**() → str

    Get the URL of the Cobbler HTTP API from the Cobbler settings file.

    Returns

        The api entry point. This does not respect modifications from Loadbalancers or API-Gateways.

cobbler.utils.**local_get_cobbler_xmlrpc_url**() → str

    Get the URL of the Cobbler XMLRPC API from the Cobbler settings file.

    Returns

        The api entry point.

cobbler.utils.**lod_sort_by_key**(*list_to_sort: list*, *indexkey*) → list

    Sorts a list of dictionaries by a given key in the dictionaries.

    Note: This is a destructive operation and does not sort the dictionaries.

    Parameters

- **list_to_sort** – The list of dictionaries to sort.

- **indexkey** – The key to index to dicts in the list.

    Returns

        The sorted list.

cobbler.utils.**lod_to_dod**(*_list: list*, *indexkey*) → dict

    Things like get_distros() returns a list of a dictionaries. Convert this to a dict of dicts keyed off of an arbitrary field.

    Example: `[ { "a" :  2 }, { "a" :  3 } ] -> { "2" :  { "a" :  2 }, "3" :  { "a" : "3" } }`

    Parameters

- **_list** – The list of dictionaries to use for the conversion.

- **indexkey** – The position to use as dictionary keys.

> **Returns**
>> The converted dictionary. It is not guaranteed that the same key is not used multiple times.

cobbler.utils.**log_exc**()

> Log an exception.

cobbler.utils.**mkdir**(*path*, *mode=493*)

> Create directory with a given mode.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **path** – The path to create the directory at.
>>
>> - **mode** – The mode to create the directory with.
>>
>> **Raises**
>>> *CX* – Raised in case creating the directory fails with error code 17.

cobbler.utils.**named_service_name**() → str

> Determine the named service which is normally different on various distros.
>
>> **Returns**
>>> This will return for debian/ubuntu bind9 and on other distros named-chroot or named.

cobbler.utils.**namedconf_location**() → str

> This returns the location of the named.conf file.
>
>> **Returns**
>>> If the distro is Debian/Ubuntu then this returns "/etc/bind/named.conf". Otherwise "/etc/named.conf"

cobbler.utils.**os_release**()

> Get the os version of the linux distro. If the get_family() method succeeds then the result is normalized.
>
>> **Returns**
>>> The os-name and os version.

cobbler.utils.**path_tail**(*apath*, *bpath*) → str

> Given two paths (B is longer than A), find the part in B not in A
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **apath** – The first path.
>>
>> - **bpath** – The second path.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> If the paths are not starting at the same location this function returns an empty string.

cobbler.utils.**pretty_hex**(*ip*, *length=8*) → str

> Pads an IP object with leading zeroes so that the result is _length_ hex digits. Also do an upper().
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **ip** – The IP address to pretty print.
>>
>> - **length** – The length of the resulting hexstring. If the number is smaller than the resulting hex-string then no front-padding is done.

cobbler.utils.**read_file_contents**(*file_location*, *fetch_if_remote=False*) → str | None

> Reads the contents of a file, which could be referenced locally or as a URI.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **file_location** – The location of the file to read.

- **fetch_if_remote** – If True a remote file will be tried to read, otherwise remote files are skipped and None is returned.

> **Returns**
>> Returns None if file is remote and templating of remote files is disabled.
>
> **Raises**
>> **FileNotFoundError** – if the file does not exist at the specified location.

cobbler.utils.**remote_file_exists**(*file_url*) → bool

> Return True if the remote file exists.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **file_url** – The URL to check.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> True if Cobbler can reach the specified URL, otherwise false.

cobbler.utils.**remove_yum_olddata**(*path: PathLike*)

> Delete .olddata folders that might be present from a failed run of createrepo.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **path** – The path to check for .olddata files.

cobbler.utils.**revert_strip_none**(*data*)

> Does the opposite to strip_none. If a value which represents None is detected, it replaces it with None.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **data** – The data to check.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> The data without None.

cobbler.utils.**rmfile**(*path: str*)

> Delete a single file.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **path** – The file to delete.

cobbler.utils.**rmglob_files**(*path: str*, *glob_pattern: str*)

> Deletes all files in `path` with `glob_pattern` with the help of `rmfile()`.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>
>> - **path** – The folder of the files to remove.
>>
>> - **glob_pattern** – The glob pattern for the files to remove in `path`.

cobbler.utils.**rmtree**(*path: str*) → bool | None

> Delete a complete directory or just a single file.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **path** – The directory or folder to delete.
>>
>> **Returns**
>>> May possibly return true on success or may return None on success.
>>
>> **Raises**
>>> **CX** – Raised in case `path` does not exist.

cobbler.utils.**rmtree_contents**(*path: str*)

> Delete the content of a folder with a glob pattern.
>
>> **Parameters**
>>> **path** – This parameter presents the glob pattern of what should be deleted.

---

cobbler.utils.**rsync_files**(*src: str*, *dst: str*, *args: str*, *quiet: bool = True*) → bool

> Sync files from src to dst. The extra arguments specified by args are appended to the command.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **src** – The source for the copy process.
> > >
> > > - **dst** – The destination for the copy process.
> > >
> > > - **args** – The extra arguments are appended to our standard arguments.
> > >
> > > - **quiet** – If `True` no progress is reported. If `False` then progress will be reported by rsync.
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > `True` on success, otherwise `False`.

cobbler.utils.**run_this**(*cmd: str*, *args: str | tuple*)

> A simple wrapper around subprocess calls.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **cmd** – The command to run in a shell process.
> > >
> > > - **args** – The arguments to attach to the command.

cobbler.utils.**run_triggers**(*api*, *ref*, *globber*, *additional: list = None*)

> Runs all the trigger scripts in a given directory. Example: `/var/lib/cobbler/triggers/blah/*`

> As of Cobbler 1.5.X, this also runs Cobbler modules that match the globbing paths.

> Python triggers are always run before shell triggers.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > - **api** – The api object to use for resolving the actions.
> > >
> > > - **ref** – Can be a Cobbler object, if not None, the name will be passed to the script. If ref is None, the script will be called with no arguments.
> > >
> > > - **globber** – is a wildcard expression indicating which triggers to run.
> > >
> > > - **additional** – Additional arguments to run the triggers with.
> >
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > **CX** – Raised in case the trigger failed.

cobbler.utils.**safe_filter**(*var*)

> This function does nothing if the argument does not find any semicolons or two points behind each other.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **var** – This parameter shall not be None or have ".."/";" at the end.
> >
> > **Raises**
> >
> > > **CX** – In case any `..` or `/` is found in `var`.

cobbler.utils.**service_restart**(*service_name: str*)

> Restarts a daemon service independent of the underlining process manager. Currently SupervisorD, systemd and SysV are supported. Checks which manager is present is done in the order just described.

> > **Parameters**
> >
> > > **service_name** – The name of the service
> >
> > **Returns**
> >
> > > If the system is SystemD or SysV based the return code of the restart command.

cobbler.utils.**strip_none**(*data*, *omit_none: bool = False*)

> Remove "None" entries from datastructures. Used prior to communicating with XMLRPC.

> > **Parameters**

- **data** – The data to strip None away.

- **omit_none** – If the datastructure is not a single item then None items will be skipped instead of replaced if set to "True".

> **Returns**
> > The modified data structure without any occurrence of None.

cobbler.utils.**subprocess_call**(*cmd*, *shell:* *bool* *= True*, *input=None*)

> A simple subprocess call with no output capturing.

> > **Parameters**

> > > - **cmd** – The command to execute.

> > > - **shell** – Whether to use a shell or not for the execution of the command.

> > > - **input** – If there is any input needed for that command to stdin.

> > **Returns**
> > > The return code of the process

cobbler.utils.**subprocess_get**(*cmd*, *shell:* *bool* *= True*, *input=None*)

> A simple subprocess call with no return code capturing.

> > **Parameters**

> > > - **cmd** – The command to execute.

> > > - **shell** – Whether to use a shell or not for the execution of the command.

> > > - **input** – If there is any input needed for that command to stdin.

> > **Returns**
> > > The data which the subprocess returns.

cobbler.utils.**subprocess_sp**(*cmd*, *shell:* *bool* *= True*, *input=None*)

> Call a shell process and redirect the output for internal usage.

> > **Parameters**

> > > - **cmd** – The command to execute in a subprocess call.

> > > - **shell** – Whether to use a shell or not for the execution of the command.

> > > - **input** – If there is any input needed for that command to stdin.

> > **Returns**
> > > A tuple of the output and the return code.

cobbler.utils.**uniquify**(*seq:* *list*) → list

> Remove duplicates from the sequence handed over in the args.

> > **Parameters**
> > > **seq** – The sequence to check for duplicates.

> > **Returns**
> > > The list without duplicates.

9.23 cobbler.validate module

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cobbler.validate.**hostname**(*dnsname: str*) → str

> Validate the DNS name.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **dnsname** – Hostname or FQDN
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > Hostname or FQDN
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > **TypeError** – If the Hostname/FQDN is not a string or in an invalid format.

cobbler.validate.**ipv4_address**(*addr: str*) → str

> Validate an IPv4 address.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **addr** – IPv4 address
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > IPv4 address
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > - **TypeError** – Raised if `addr` is not a string.
> > > - **AddressValueError** – Raised in case `addr` is not a valid IPv4 address.
> > > - **NetmaskValueError** – Raised in case `addr` is not a valid IPv4 netmask.

cobbler.validate.**ipv4_netmask**(*addr: str*) → str

> Validate an IPv4 netmask.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **addr** – IPv4 netmask
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > IPv4 netmask
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > - **TypeError** – Raised if `addr` is not a string.
> > > - **AddressValueError** – Raised in case `addr` is not a valid IPv4 address.
> > > - **NetmaskValueError** – Raised in case `addr` is not a valid IPv4 netmask.

cobbler.validate.**ipv6_address**(*addr: str*) → str

> Validate an IPv6 address.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **addr** – IPv6 address
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The IPv6 address.

Raises

- **TypeError** – Raised if `addr` is not a string.

- **AddressValueError** – Raised in case `addr` is not a valid IPv6 address.

cobbler.validate.**mac_address**(*mac: str, for_item=True*) → str

 Validate as an Ethernet MAC address.

  Parameters

- **mac** – MAC address

- **for_item** – If the check should be performed for an item or not.

  Returns
   MAC address

  Raises

- **ValueError** – Raised in case `mac` has an invalid format.

- **TypeError** – Raised in case `mac` is not a string.

cobbler.validate.**name_servers**(*nameservers: str | list, for_item: bool = True*) → str | list

 Validate nameservers IP addresses, works for IPv4 and IPv6

  Parameters

- **nameservers** – string or list of nameserver addresses

- **for_item** – enable/disable special handling for Item objects

  Returns
   The list of valid nameservers.

  Raises

- **TypeError** – Raised if `nameservers` is not a string or list.

- **AddressValueError** – Raised in case `nameservers` is not a valid address.

cobbler.validate.**name_servers_search**(*search: str | list, for_item: bool = True*) → str | list

 Validate nameservers search domains.

  Parameters

- **search** – One or more search domains to validate.

- **for_item** – enable/disable special handling for Item objects

  Returns
   The list of valid nameservers.

  Raises
   TypeError – Raised if `search` is not a string or list.

cobbler.validate.**validate_autoinstall_script_name**(*name: str*) → bool

 This validates if the name given for the script is valid in the context of the API call made. It will be handed to tftpgen.py#generate_script in the end.

  Parameters
   name – The name of the script. Will end up being a filename. May have an extension but should never be a path.

  Returns
   If this is a valid script name or not.

cobbler.validate.**validate_boot_remote_file**(*value: str*) → bool

> This validates if the passed value is a valid value for `remote_boot_{kernel,initrd}`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **value** – Must be a valid URI starting with http or tftp. ftp is not supported and thus invalid.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > False in any case. If value is valid, `True` is returned.

cobbler.validate.**validate_breed**(*breed: str*) → str

> This is a setter for the operating system breed.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **breed** – The os-breed which shall be set.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > > - **TypeError** – If breed is not a str.
> > > - **ValueError** – If breed is not a supported breed.

cobbler.validate.**validate_grub_remote_file**(*value: str*) → bool

> This validates if the passed value is a valid value for `remote_grub_{kernel,initrd}`.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **value** – Must be a valid grub formatted URI starting with http or tftp. ftp is not supported and thus invalid.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > False in any case. If value is valid, `True` is returned.

cobbler.validate.**validate_obj_id**(*object_id: str*) → bool

> This validates a possible object ID against its Cobbler specific object id schema.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **object_id** – The possible object id candidate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True in case it is one, False otherwise.

cobbler.validate.**validate_obj_name**(*object_name: str*) → bool

> This validates the name of an object against the Cobbler specific object name schema.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **object_name** – The object name candidate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True in case it matches the RE_OBJECT_NAME regex, False in all other cases.

cobbler.validate.**validate_obj_type**(*object_type: str*) → bool

> This validates the given object type against the available object types in Cobbler.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **object_type** – The str with the object type to validate.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True in case it is one, False in all other cases.

cobbler.validate.**validate_os_version**(*os_version: str*, *breed: str*) → str

> This is a setter for the operating system version of an object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > - **os_version** – The version which shall be set.
> > > - **breed** – The breed to validate the os_version for.

cobbler.validate.**validate_repos**(*repos: list*, *api*, *bypass_check: bool = False*)

> This is a setter for the repository.
>
> > **Parameters**
> >
> > - **repos** – The repositories to set for the object.
> >
> > - **api** – The api to find the repos.
> >
> > - **bypass_check** – If the newly set repos should be checked for existence.

cobbler.validate.**validate_serial_baud_rate**(*baud_rate: int | str | BaudRates*) → *BaudRates*

> The baud rate is very import that the communication between the two devices can be established correctly. This is the setter for this parameter. This effectively is the speed of the connection.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **baud_rate** – The baud rate to set.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The validated baud rate.

cobbler.validate.**validate_serial_device**(*value: str | int*) → int

> Set the serial device for an object.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **value** – The number of the serial device.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > The validated device number

cobbler.validate.**validate_uuid**(*possible_uuid: str*) → bool

> Validate if the handed string is a valid UUIDv4 hex representation.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **possible_uuid** – The str with the UUID.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > True in case it is one, False otherwise.

cobbler.validate.**validate_virt_auto_boot**(*value: bool*) → bool

> For Virt only. Specifies whether the VM should automatically boot upon host reboot 0 tells Koan not to auto_boot virtuals.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **value** – May be True or False.

cobbler.validate.**validate_virt_bridge**(*vbridge: str*) → str

> The default bridge for all virtual interfaces under this profile.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **vbridge** – The bridgename to set for the object.
> >
> > **Raises**
> > **TypeError** – In case vbridge was not of type str.

cobbler.validate.**validate_virt_cpus**(*num: str | int*) → int

> For Virt only. Set the number of virtual CPUs to give to the virtual machine. This is fed to virtinst RAW, so Cobbler will not yelp if you try to feed it 9999 CPUs. No formatting like 9,999 please :)
>
> Zero means that the number of cores is inherited. Negative numbers are forbidden
>
> > **Parameters**
> > **num** – The number of cpu cores. If you pass the magic inherit string it will be converted to 0.

cobbler.validate.**validate_virt_file_size**(*num: str | int | float*) → str | float

> For Virt only: Specifies the size of the virt image in gigabytes. Older versions of koan (x<0.6.3) interpret 0 as "don't care". Newer versions (x>=0.6.4) interpret 0 as "no disks"
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **num** – is a non-negative integer (0 means default). Can also be a comma seperated list – for usage with multiple disks (not working at the moment)

cobbler.validate.**validate_virt_path**(*path: str, for_system: bool = False*)

> Virtual storage location suggestion, can be overriden by koan.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > - **path** – The path to the storage.
> > > - **for_system** – If this is set to True then the value is inherited from a profile.

cobbler.validate.**validate_virt_pxe_boot**(*value: bool*) → bool

> For Virt only. Specifies whether the VM should use PXE for booting 0 tells Koan not to PXE boot virtuals
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **value** – May be True or False.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > True or False

cobbler.validate.**validate_virt_ram**(*value: int | str*) → str | int

> For Virt only. Specifies the size of the Virt RAM in MB.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > **value** – 0 tells Koan to just choose a reasonable default.
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > An integer in all cases, except when `value` is the magic inherit string.

9.24 cobbler.yumgen module

Builds out filesystem trees/data based on the object tree. This is the code behind 'cobbler sync'.

Copyright 2006-2009, Red Hat, Inc and Others Michael DeHaan <michael.dehaan AT gmail>

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class cobbler.yumgen.**YumGen**(*api*)

> Bases: object

get_yum_config(*obj, is_profile: bool*) → str

> Return one large yum repo config blob suitable for use by any target system that requests it.
>
> > **Parameters**
> > > - **obj** – The object to generate the yumconfig for.
> > > - **is_profile** – If the requested object is a profile. (Parameter not used currently)
> >
> > **Returns**
> > > The generated yumconfig or the errors.

9.25 Module contents

This is the main Cobbler module. It contains all code related to the Cobbler server and the CLI. External applications should only make use of the `cobbler.api` module.

RELEASE NOTES FOR COBBLER

The release notes can be found on GitHub.

LIMITATIONS AND SURPRISES

11.1 Templating

Before templates are passed to Jinja or Cheetah there is a pre-processing of templates happening. During pre-processing Cobbler replaces variables like `@@my_key@@` in the template. Those keys are currently limited by the regex of `\S`, which translates to `[^ \t\n\r\f\v]`.

11.2 Restarting the daemon

Once you have a Cobbler distro imported or manually added you have to make sure the source for the Kernel & initrd is available all the time. Thus I highly recommend you to add the ISOs to your `/etc/fstab` to make them persistent across reboots. If you forget to remount them the Cobbler daemon won't start!

11.3 Kernel options

The user (so you) is responsible for generating the correct quoting of the Kernel Command Line. We manipulate the arguments you give us in a way that we add wrapping double quotes around them when the value contains a space.

The Linux Kernel describes its quoting at: The kernel's command-line parameters

Consult the documentation of your operating system for how it deals with this if it is not Linux.

11.4 Special Case: Uyuni/SUSE Manager

Note: SUSE Manager is a flavor of Uyuni. The term Uyuni refers to both pieces of software in this context.

Uyuni uses Cobbler for driving auto-installations. When using Cobbler in the context of Uyuni, you need to know that Cobbler is not seen as the source of truth by Uyuni. This means, in case you don't have any auto-installation configured in Uyuni, the content visible in Cobbler is deleted.

Because of the same reason, during the runtime of Cobbler you may see systems popping on and off as the content of Cobbler is managed by Uyuni (in particular, the taskomatic task `kickstart_cleanup` executes cleanup on the Cobbler content)

INDICES AND TABLES

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