Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8

Configuring and Managing cloud-init for RHEL 8

Using cloud-init to automate the initialization of cloud instances
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Using cloud-init to automate the initialization of cloud instances
Abstract

You can use cloud-init to automate the initialization of cloud instances. You can install the cloud-init package on your virtual machine, or you can choose a Red Hat Enterprise Linux image that includes cloud-init already installed. You can use cloud-init with a number of Red Hat products.
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MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE

Red Hat is committed to replacing problematic language in our code, documentation, and web properties. We are beginning with these four terms: master, slave, blacklist, and whitelist. Because of the enormity of this endeavor, these changes will be implemented gradually over several upcoming releases. For more details, see our CTO Chris Wright’s message.
PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION

We appreciate your input on our documentation. Please let us know how we could make it better. To do so:

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  2. Use your mouse cursor to highlight the part of text that you want to comment on.
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  4. Follow the displayed instructions.

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  1. Go to the **Bugzilla** website.
  2. As the Component, use **Documentation**.
  3. Fill in the **Description** field with your suggestion for improvement. Include a link to the relevant part(s) of documentation.
  4. Click **Submit Bug**.
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO CLOUD-INIT

cloud-init is a software package that automates the initialization of cloud instances during system boot. You can configure cloud-init to perform a variety of tasks. Some sample tasks that cloud-init can perform include:

- Configuring a host name
- Installing packages on an instance
- Running scripts
- Suppressing default virtual machine behavior

Where you obtain your image for configuring cloud-init depends on how you intend to use it.

- The cloud-init package is installed on KVM Guest Images that you download from the Red Hat Customer Portal. When you launch an instance, cloud-init is enabled. KVM Guest Images that you download from the Red Hat Customer Portal are intended for use with Red Hat Virtualization (RHV) and the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP). You can also create an image from scratch for RHV and RHOSP.

- Another option is to download an ISO image from the Red Hat Customer Portal or create one. In this case, you need to install cloud-init on your ISO image.

- If you plan to use an image with a cloud provider (for example, AWS or Azure), use Red Hat Image Builder to create the image. Image Builder images are customized for use for specific cloud providers. The image types AMI, VHD, and qcow2 include cloud-init already installed. Refer to Composing a Customized RHEL System Image for information on Image Builder.

Most cloud platforms support cloud-init, though configuration procedures and supported options vary. Alternatively, you can configure cloud-init for a NoCloud environment.

You can configure cloud-init on one virtual machine (VM) and then use that VM as a template for additional VMs or clusters of VMs.

Specific Red Hat products (for example, Red Hat Virtualization) have documented procedures for configuring cloud-init for use with those products.

This document refers to the cloud-init documentation in a number of places. Refer to the referenced cloud-init documentation for complete information on cloud-init.

Prerequisites

- Sign up for a Red Hat Customer Portal account.

Additional resources

- cloud-init Documentation

1.1. CLOUD-INIT CONFIGURATION

cloud-init uses YAML-formatted file instructions to perform tasks. You decide the initial configuration you want cloud-init to perform by providing instructions within the YAML files. When an instance boots, the cloud-init service starts and searches for and executes the instructions. Tasks complete during the first boot or on subsequent boots of your VM, based on your cloud-init configuration.
You define the tasks by configuring the `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg` file and adding directives under the `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/` directory.

- The `cloud.cfg` file includes directives, such as those for user access and authentication and system information. The file also includes default and optional modules for `cloud-init`. The modules are executed in order within three phases that include the `cloud-init` initialization phase, the configuration phase, and the final phase. Within the `cloud.cfg` file, modules for the three phases are listed under `cloud_init_modules`, `cloud_config_modules`, and `cloud_final_modules`, respectively.

- The `cloud.cfg.d` directory is where you can add additional directives for `cloud-init`. When you add directives to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory, you typically add them to a file named `*.cfg`, and you always include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file.

### 1.2. CLOUD-INIT OPERATES IN STAGES

`cloud-init` operates in five stages during a system boot. Those stages determine whether `cloud-init` runs and where it finds its datasources, among other tasks. A brief summary of the stages follows.

1. The `cloud-init` generator stage, through the `systemd` service, determines whether to run `cloud-init` upon the boot.

2. During the local stage, `cloud-init` finds local datasources and applies network configuration.

3. During the network stage, `cloud-init` processes user data and runs the modules listed under `cloud_init_modules` in your `cloud.cfg` file. You can enable, disable, or add modules to the `cloud_init_modules` section.

4. During the config stage, `cloud-init` runs the modules listed under `cloud_config_modules` in your `cloud.cfg` file. You can enable, disable, or add modules to the `cloud_config_modules` section.

5. During the final stage, `cloud-init` can run what you have included under `cloud_final_modules` in your `cloud.cfg` file. You can include package installations that you would typically run after a system boots and can also include configuration management plug-ins and user scripts. You can enable, disable, or add modules to the `cloud_final_modules` section.

The five boot stages are described in the `cloud-init` Documentation section `Boot Stages`.

### 1.3. CLOUD-INIT MODULES EXECUTE IN PHASES

When `cloud-init` runs, it executes the modules within `cloud.cfg` in order within three phases that include the network phase (`cloud_init_modules`), the configuration phase (`cloud_config_modules`), and the final phase (`cloud_final_modules`). When `cloud-init` runs for the first time on a VM, all the modules you have configured run in their respective phases. On a subsequent running of `cloud-init`, whether a module runs within a phase depends on the `module frequency` of the individual module. Some modules run every time `cloud-init` runs; some modules only run the first time `cloud-init` runs, even if the instance ID changes.

**NOTE**

An instance ID uniquely identifies an instance. When an instance ID changes, `cloud-init` treats the instance as a new instance.

A brief description of the `module frequency` values follows.
• *Per instance* means that the module runs on first boot of an instance. For example, if you clone an instance or create a new instance from a saved image, the modules designated as per instance run again.

• *Per once* means that the module runs only once. For example, if you clone an instance or create a new instance from a saved image, the modules designated per once do not run again on those instances.

• *Per always* means the module runs on every boot.

**NOTE**
You can override a module’s frequency when you configure the module or by using the command line.

### 1.4. CLOUD-INIT ACTS UPON USER DATA, METADATA, AND VENDOR DATA

cloud-init consumes and acts upon user data, metadata, and vendor data.

- User data includes directives you specify in the `cloud.cfg` file and in the `cloud.cfg.d` directory, for example, user data can include files to run, packages to install, and shell scripts. Refer to the cloud-init Documentation section User-Data Formats for information on the types of user data that cloud-init allows.

- Metadata includes data associated with a specific datasource, for example, metadata can include a server name and instance ID. If you are using a specific cloud platform, the platform determines where your instances find user data and metadata. Your platform may require that you add metadata and user data to an HTTP service; in this case, when cloud-init runs it consumes metadata and user data from the HTTP service.

- Vendor data is optionally provided by the organization (for example, a cloud provider) and includes information that can customize the image to better fit the environment where the image runs. cloud-init acts upon optional vendor data and user data after it reads any metadata and initializes the system. By default, vendor data runs on the first boot. You can disable vendor data execution.

Refer to the cloud-init Documentation section Instance Metadata for a description of metadata; Datasources for a list of datasources; and Vendor Data for more information on vendor data.

### 1.5. CLOUD-INIT IDENTIFIES THE CLOUD PLATFORM

cloud-init attempts to identify the cloud platform using the script `ds-identify`. The script runs on the first boot of an instance.

Adding a datasource directive can save time when cloud-init runs. You would add the directive in the `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg` file or in the `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d` directory. A sample follows.

```plaintext
datasource_list:[Ec2]
```

Beyond adding the directive for your cloud platform, you can further configure cloud-init by adding additional configuration details, such as metadata URLs.

```plaintext
datasource_list: [Ec2]
```
datasource:
Ec2:

After `cloud-init` runs, you can view a log file (`run/cloud-init/ds-identify.log`) that provides detailed information about the platform.

Additional resources

- Datasources
- What datasource am I using?
CHAPTER 2. RED HAT SUPPORT FOR CLOUD-INIT

This chapter covers Red Hat support for cloud-init. It includes information on Red Hat products that use cloud-init, cloud-init modules that Red Hat supports, and default directories and files.

2.1. CLOUD-INIT SIGNIFICANT DIRECTORIES AND FILES

The following table includes important directories and files. Review these directories and files; they allow you to perform tasks like:

- Configuring cloud-init
- Finding information on your configuration after cloud-init has run
- Examining log files
- Finding templates

Depending on your scenario and datasource, there can be additional files and directories important to your configuration.

Table 2.1. cloud-init directories and files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory or File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg</td>
<td>The cloud.cfg file includes the basic cloud-init configuration and lets you know in what phase each module runs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d</td>
<td>The cloud.cfg.d directory is where you can add additional directives for cloud-init.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/var/lib/cloud</td>
<td>When cloud-init runs, it creates a directory layout under /var/lib/cloud. The layout includes directories and files that give specifics on your instance configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/usr/share/doc/cloud-init/examples</td>
<td>The examples directory includes multiple examples. You can use them to help model your own directives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/etc/cloud/templates</td>
<td>This directory includes templates that you can enable in cloud-init for certain scenarios. The templates provide direction for enabling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/var/log/cloud-init.log</td>
<td>The cloud-init.log file provides log information helpful for debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/run/cloud-init</td>
<td>The /run/cloud-init directory includes logged information on your datasource and the ds-identify script.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2. RED HAT PRODUCTS THAT USE CLOUD-INIT

You can use `cloud-init` with the following Red Hat products.

- **Red Hat Virtualization.** Once you install `cloud-init` on a VM, you can create a template and leverage `cloud-init` functions for all VMs created from that template. Refer to [Using Cloud-Init to Automate the Configuration of Virtual Machines](#) for information on using `cloud-init` with VMs.

- **Red Hat OpenStack Platform.** You can use `cloud-init` to help configure images for OpenStack. Refer to the [Instances and Images Guide](#) for more information.

- **Red Hat CloudForms.** You can use `cloud-init` to provision VMs for Red Hat CloudForms. Refer to [Customization Templates for Virtual Machine and Instance Provisioning](#) for more information.

- **Red Hat Satellite.** You can use `cloud-init` with Red Hat Satellite. Refer to [Preparing Cloud-init Images in Red Hat Virtualization](#) for more information.

- **Red Hat OpenShift.** You can use `cloud-init` when you create VMs for OpenShift. Refer to [Creating Virtual Machines](#) for more information.

2.3. RED HAT SUPPORTS THESE CLOUD-INIT MODULES

Red Hat supports most `cloud-init` modules. Individual modules can contain multiple configuration options. The following table lists all of the `cloud-init` modules that Red Hat currently supports and provides a brief description and the default module frequency. Refer to [Modules](#) in the cloud-init Documentation section for complete descriptions and options for these modules.

**Table 2.2. Supported cloud-init modules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cloud-init Module</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Module Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bootcmd</td>
<td>Runs commands early in the boot process</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca_certs</td>
<td>Adds CA certificates</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>Enables or disables output of internal information to assist with debugging</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_ec2_metadata</td>
<td>Enables or disables the AWS EC2 metadata</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disk_setup</td>
<td>Configures simple partition tables and file systems</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final_message</td>
<td>Specifies the output message once <code>cloud-init</code> completes</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foo</td>
<td>Example shows module structure (Module does nothing)</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-init Module</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default Module Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growpart</td>
<td>Resizes partitions to fill the available disk space</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keys_to_console</td>
<td>Allows controls of fingerprints and keys that can be written to the console</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landscape</td>
<td>Installs and configures a landscape client</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locale</td>
<td>Configures the system locale and applies it system-wide</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcollective</td>
<td>Installs, configures, and starts mcollective</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>migrator</td>
<td>Moves old versions of cloud-init to newer versions</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mounts</td>
<td>Configures mount points and swap files</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone_home</td>
<td>Posts data to a remote host after boot completes</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power_state_change</td>
<td>Completes shutdown and reboot after all configuration modules have run</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puppet</td>
<td>Installs and configures puppet</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resizefs</td>
<td>Resizes a file system to use all available space on a partition</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolve_conf</td>
<td>Configures resolv.conf</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh_subscription</td>
<td>Registers a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rightscale_userdata</td>
<td>Adds support for RightScale configuration hooks to cloud-init</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsyslog</td>
<td>Configures remote system logging using rsyslog</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-init Module</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default Module Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runcmd</td>
<td>Runs arbitrary commands</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt_minion</td>
<td>Installs, configures, and starts <a href="#">salt minion</a></td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripts_per_boot</td>
<td>Runs per boot scripts</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripts_per_instance</td>
<td>Runs per instance scripts</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripts_per_once</td>
<td>Runs scripts once</td>
<td>per once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripts_user</td>
<td>Runs user scripts</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripts_vendor</td>
<td>Runs vendor scripts</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed_random</td>
<td>Provides random seed data</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_hostname</td>
<td>Sets host name and fully qualified domain name (FQDN)</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_passwords</td>
<td>Sets user passwords and enables or disables SSH password authentication</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssh_authkey_fingerprints</td>
<td>Logs fingerprints of user SSH keys</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssh_import_id</td>
<td>Imports SSH keys</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssh</td>
<td>Configures SSH, and host and authorized SSH keys</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timezone</td>
<td>Sets the system time zone</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_etc_hosts</td>
<td>Updates /etc/hosts</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_hostname</td>
<td>Updates host name and FQDN</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>users_groups</td>
<td>Configures users and groups</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_files</td>
<td>Writes arbitrary files</td>
<td>per instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yum_add_repo</td>
<td>Adds yum repository configuration to the system</td>
<td>per always</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table lists modules that Red Hat does not currently support.

**Table 2.3. Modules not supported**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apt_configure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apt_pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>byobu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emit_upstart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grub_dpkg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubuntu_init_switch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.4. THE DEFAULT CLOUD.CFG FILE

The `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg` file lists the modules comprising the basic configuration for **cloud-init**.

The modules in the file are the default modules for **cloud-init**. You can configure the modules for your environment or remove modules you do not need. Modules that are included in `cloud.cfg` do not necessarily do anything by being listed in the file. You need to configure them individually if you want them to perform actions during one of the **cloud-init** phases.

The `cloud.cfg` file provides the chronology for running individual modules. You can add additional modules to `cloud.cfg` as long as Red Hat supports the modules you want to add.

What follows are the default contents of the file for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL).

**NOTE**

- Modules run in the order given in `cloud.cfg`. You typically do not change this order.
- The `cloud.cfg` directives can be overridden by user data.
- When running **cloud-init** manually, you can override `cloud.cfg` with command line options.
- Each module includes its own configuration options, where you can add specific information.
ssh_pwauth: 0

mount_default_fields: [~,
    'auto',
    'defaults,nofail,x-systemd.requires=cloud-init.service',
    '0',
    '2']

ssh_deletekeys: 1

ssh_genkeytypes: ~

syslog_fix_perms: ~

disable_vmware_customization: false

cloud_init_modules:
    - disk_setup
    - migrator
    - bootcmd
    - write-files
    - growpart
    - resizefs
    - set_hostname
    - update_hostname
    - update_etc_hosts
    - rsyslog
    - users-groups
    - ssh

cloud_config_modules:
    - mounts
    - locale
    - set-passwords
    - rh_subscription
    - yum-add-repo
    - package-update-upgrade-install
    - timezone
    - puppet
    - chef
    - salt-minion
    - mcollective
    - disable-ec2-metadata
    - runcmd

cloud_final_modules:
    - rightscale_userdata
    - scripts-per-once
    - scripts-per-boot
    - scripts-per-instance
    - scripts-user
    - ssh-authkey-fingerprints
    - keys-to-console
    - phone-home
    - final-message
    - power-state-change

system_info:

default_user:
    name: cloud-user
    lock_passwd: true
    gecos: Cloud User
    groups: [adm, systemd-journal]
sudo: ['"ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL"]
shell: /bin/bash
distro: rhel
paths:
  cloud_dir: /var/lib/cloud
templates_dir: /etc/cloud/templates
ssh_svcname: sshd

# vim:syntax=yaml

1. Specifies the default user for the system. Refer to Users and Groups for more information.
2. Enables or disables root login. Refer to Authorized Keys for more information.
3. Specifies whether ssh is configured to accept password authentication. Refer to Set Passwords for more information.
4. Configures mount points; must be a list containing six values. Refer to Mounts for more information.
5. Specifies whether to remove default host SSH keys. Refer to Host Keys for more information.
6. Specifies key types to generate. Refer to Host Keys for more information.
7. cloud-init runs at multiple stages of boot. Set this option so that cloud-init can log all stages to its log file. Find more information on this option in the cloud-config.txt file in the usr/share/doc/cloud-init/examples directory.
8. Enables or disables VMware vSphere customization
9. The modules in this section are services that run when the cloud-init service starts, early in the boot process.
10. These modules run during cloud-init configuration, after initial boot.
11. These modules run in the final phase of cloud-init, after the configuration finishes.
12. Specifies details about the default user. Refer to Users and Groups for more information.
13. Specifies the distribution
14. Specifies the main directory that contains cloud-init-specific subdirectories. Refer to Directory layout for more information.
15. Specifies where templates reside
16. The name of the SSH service

Additional resources

- Where are the Configuration Files?
- Modules

2.5. THE CLOUD.CFG.D DIRECTORY
cloud-init acts upon directives that you provide and configure. Typically, those directives are included in the cloud.cfg.d directory.

NOTE

While you can configure modules by adding user data directives within the cloud.cfg file, as a best practice consider leaving cloud.cfg unmodified. Add your directives to the /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d directory. Adding directives to this directory can make future modifications and upgrades easier.

There are multiple ways to add directives. You can include directives in a file named *.cfg, which includes the heading #cloud-config. Typically, the directory would contain multiple *.cfg files. There are other options for adding directives, for example, you can add a user data script. Refer to User-Data Formats for more information.

Additional resources

- Where are the Configuration Files?
- Cloud config examples

2.6. THE DEFAULT 05_LOGGING.CFG FILE

The 05_logging.cfg file sets logging information for cloud-init. The /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d directory includes this file, along with other cloud-init directives that you add.

cloud-init uses the logging configuration in 05_logging.cfg by default. What follows are the default contents of the file for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL).

```yaml
## This yaml formatted config file handles setting
## logger information. The values that are necessary to be set
## are seen at the bottom. The top '_log' are only used to remove
## redundancy in a syslog and fallback-to-file case.
##
## The 'log_cfgs' entry defines a list of logger configs
## Each entry in the list is tried, and the first one that
## works is used. If a log_cfg list entry is an array, it will
## be joined with '\n'.
_log:
- &log_base |
  [loggers]
  keys=root,cloudinit

  [handlers]
  keys=consoleHandler,cloudLogHandler

  [formatters]
  keys=simpleFormatter,arg0Formatter

  [logger_root]
  level=DEBUG
  handlers=consoleHandler,cloudLogHandler

  [logger_cloudinit]
```

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level=DEBUG
qualname=cloudinit
handlers=
propagate=1

[handler_consoleHandler]
class=StreamHandler
level=WARNING
formatter=arg0Formatter
args=(sys.stderr,)

[formatter_arg0Formatter]
format=%(asctime)s - %(filename)s[%(levelname)s]: %(message)s

[formatter_simpleFormatter]
format=[CLOUDINIT] %(filename)s[%(levelname)s]: %(message)s

-log_file |
[handler_cloudLogHandler]
class=FileHandler
level=DEBUG
formatter=arg0Formatter
args=('/var/log/cloud-init.log',)
-log_syslog |
[handler_cloudLogHandler]
class=handlers.SysLogHandler
level=DEBUG
formatter=simpleFormatter
args=('\dev/log', handlers.SysLogHandler.LOG_USER)

log_cfgs:
# Array entries in this list will be joined into a string
# that defines the configuration.
#
# If you want logs to go to syslog, uncomment the following line.
# - [ *log_base, *log_syslog ]
#
# The default behavior is to just log to a file.
# This mechanism that does not depend on a system service to operate.
# - [ *log_base, *log_file ]
# A file path can also be used.
# - /etc/log.conf

# This tells cloud-init to redirect its stdout and stderr to
# 'tee -a /var/log/cloud-init-output.log' so the user can see output
# there without needing to look on the console.
output: {all: '| tee -a /var/log/cloud-init-output.log'}

Additional resources

- Logging

2.7. THE CLOUD-INIT /VAR/LIB/CLOUD DIRECTORY LAYOUT

When cloud-init first runs, it creates a directory layout that includes information about your instance and cloud-init configuration.
What follows is the sample directory layout for `cloud-init`.

The directory can include optional directories, such as `/scripts/vendor`.

```
/var/lib/cloud/
- data/
  - instance-id
  - previous-instance-id
  - previous-datasource
  - previous-hostname
  - result.json
  - set-hostname
  - status.json
- handlers/
- instance
  - boot-finished
  - cloud-config.txt
  - datasource
  - handlers/
  - obj.pkl
  - scripts/
  - sem/
  - user-data.txt
  - user-data.txt.i
  - vendor-data.txt
  - vendor-data.txt.i
- instances/
  f111ee00-0a4a-4eea-9c17-3fa164739c55/
    - boot-finished
    - cloud-config.txt
    - datasource
    - handlers/
    - obj.pkl
    - scripts/
    - sem/
    - user-data.txt
    - user-data.txt.i
    - vendor-data.txt
    - vendor-data.txt.i
- scripts/
- per-boot/
- per-instance/
- per-once/
- vendor/
- seed/
- sem/
- config_scripts_per_once.once
```

Additional resources

- Directory layout
CHAPTER 3. CONFIGURING CLOUD-INIT

This chapter includes examples of the most common configuration tasks for cloud-init.

Your cloud-init configuration can require that you add directives to the cloud.cfg file and the cloud.cfg.d directory. Alternatively, your specific data source might require that you add directives to files, such as a user data file and a metadata file. A data source might require that you upload your directives to an HTTP server. Check the requirements of your data source and add directives accordingly.

3.1. CREATING A VIRTUAL MACHINE THAT INCLUDES CLOUD-INIT FOR A NOCLOUD DATASOURCE

What follows is a sample procedure for creating a new VM that includes cloud-init. In this procedure, you create a meta-data and user-data file. Your meta-data file includes instance details. Your user-data file includes information to create a user and grant access. You then include those files in a new ISO image, and you attach the ISO file to a new VM you create from a KVM Guest Image. In this scenario, the datasource is NoCloud.

Procedure

1. Create a directory named cloudinitiso and move into it.
   
   $ mkdir cloudinitiso
   $ cd cloudinitiso

2. Create a file named meta-data. Add the following information to the file.
   
   instance-id: citest
   local-hostname: citest-1

3. Create a file named user-data. Include the following information in the file.
   
   #cloud-config
   password: cilogon
   chpasswd: {expire: False}
   ssh_pwauth: True
   sshAuthorized_keys:
   - ssh-rsa AAA...fhHQ== sample@redhat.com

   NOTE
   The final line of the user-data file references an SSH public key. Find your SSH public keys in ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub. When trying this sample procedure, modify the line to include one of your public keys.

4. Use the genisoimage command to create an ISO image that includes user-data and meta-data.
   
   # genisoimage -output ciiso.iso -volid cidata -joliet -rock user-data meta-data
   
   I: -input-charset not specified, using utf-8 (detected in locale settings)

6. Create a new VM from the KVM Guest Image using the `virt-install` command. Include the ISO image you created as an attachment to the image.

   ```bash
   virt-install \
     --memory 4096 \
     --vcpus 4 \
     --name mytestcivm \
     --disk /var/lib/libvirt/images/rhel-8.1-x86_64-kvm.qcow2,device=disk,bus=virtio,format=qcow2 \
     --disk /home/sample/cloudinitiso/ciiso.iso,device=cdrom \
     --os-type Linux \
     --os-variant rhel8.0 \
     --virt-type kvm \
     --graphics none \
     --import
   ```

7. Log on to your image as `cloud-user`. Your password is `cilogon`.

   ```bash
   citest-1 login: cloud-user
   Password: 
   [cloud-user@citest-1 ~]$ 
   ```

**Verification Steps**

- Check the `cloud-init` status to see that it has completed its tasks.

   ```bash
   [cloud-user@citest-1 instance]$ cloud-init status
   status: done
   ```

- `cloud-init` creates the `cloud-init` directory layout under `/var/lib/cloud` when it runs, and it updates or changes certain directory contents based upon the directives you have specified. For example, you can confirm that the datasource is `NoCloud` by checking the datasource file.

   ```bash
   $ cd /var/lib/cloud/instance
   $ cat datasource
   DataSourceNoCloud: DataSourceNoCloud [seed=/dev/sr0][dsmode=net]
   ```

   `cloud-init` copies user-data into `/var/lib/cloud/instance/user-data.txt`.

   ```bash
   $ cat user-data.txt
   #cloud-config
   password: cilogon
   chpasswd: {expire: False}
   ```
ssh_pwauth: True
ssh_authorized_keys:
  - ssh-rsa AAA...fhHQ== sample@redhat.com

These are samples. The cloud-init directory layout includes much more information.

NOTE
For OpenStack, the Instances and Images Guide includes information for configuring an instance using cloud-init. See Creating a customized instance for specific procedures.

Additional resources
- NoCloud

3.2. EXPIRING A CLOUD USER PASSWORD WITH CLOUD-INIT
You can force cloud-user to change the cloud-user password at the first login. Perform the following procedure to expire a password.

Procedure
1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the cloud.cfg.d directory.

   #cloud-config
   password: mypassword
cpasswd: {expire: True}
ssh_pauth: True
ssh_authorized_keys:
  - ssh-rsa AAA...SDvz user1@yourdomain.com
  - ssh-rsa AAB...QTuo user2@yourdomain.com

   This works to expire the password because password and cpasswd operate on the default user unless you indicate otherwise.

   NOTE
   This is a global setting. When you set cpasswd to True, all users you create need to change their passwords when they log in.

3.3. CHANGING A DEFAULT USER NAME WITH CLOUD-INIT
You can change the default user name to something other than cloud-user.
Procedure

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.

   ```
   #cloud-config
   user: <username>
   password: mypassword
   chpasswd: {expire: False}
   ssh_pwauth: True
   ssh Authorized_keys:
     - ssh-rsa AAA...SDvz user1@yourdomain.com
     - ssh-rsa AAB...QTuo user2@yourdomain.com
   ```

   **NOTE**

   All user directives include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file so that `cloud-init` recognizes the file as containing user directives. When you include directives in the `cloud.cfg.d` directory, name the file `*.cfg`, and always include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file.

2. Add the line `user: <username>`, replacing `<username>` with the new default user name.

   ```
   #cloud-config
   user: username
   password: mypassword
   ```

3.4. SETTING A ROOT PASSWORD WITH CLOUD-INIT

To set the root password, create a user list.

Procedure

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.

   ```
   #cloud-config
   ssh_pwauth: True
   ssh Authorized_keys:
     - ssh-rsa AAA...SDvz user1@yourdomain.com
     - ssh-rsa AAB...QTuo user2@yourdomain.com
   ```

   **NOTE**

   All user directives include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file so that `cloud-init` recognizes the file as containing user directives. When you include directives in the `cloud.cfg.d` directory, name the file `*.cfg`, and always include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file.

2. Create a user list in the `chpasswd` section of the file. The format is shown in the following sample.

   ```
   ssh_pwauth: True
   ssh Authorized_keys:
     - ssh-rsa AAA...SDvz user1@yourdomain.com
     - ssh-rsa AAB...QTuo user2@yourdomain.com
   ```

   **NOTE**

   White space is significant. Do not include white space before or after the colon in your user list. If you include white space, the password is set with a space in it.
chpasswd:
list: |
  root: myrootpassword
cloud-user: mypassword
expire: False

NOTE
If you use this method to set the user password, you must set all passwords in this section.

3.5. MANAGING RED HAT SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH CLOUD-INIT

You can use the `rh_subscription` directive to register your system. Samples follow. For each subscription, you would edit your user data.

Procedure

The following example uses the **auto-attach** and **service-level** options.

- Under `rh_subscription`, add your **username** and **password**, set **auto-attach** to **True**, and set **service-level** to **self-support**.

```ini
rh_subscription:
  username: sample@redhat.com
  password: 'mypassword'
  auto-attach: True
  service-level: self-support
```

NOTE

The **service-level** option requires that you use the **auto-attach** option.

The following example uses the **activation-key** and **org** options.

- Under `rh_subscription`, add your **activation key** and **org** number and set **auto-attach** to **True**.

```ini
rh_subscription:
  activation-key: example_key
  org: 12345
  auto-attach: True
```

The following example adds a subscription pool.

- Under `rh_subscription`, add your **username**, **password**, and pool number.

```ini
rh_subscription:
  username: sample@redhat.com
  password: 'password'
  add-pool: XYZ01234567
```
NOTE

This sample is the equivalent of the `subscription-manager attach --pool=XYZ01234567` command.

The following example sets a server host name in the `/etc/rhsm/rhsm.conf` file.

- Under `rh_subscription`, add your `username`, `password`, `server-hostname`, and set `auto-attach` to `True`.

```bash
rh_subscription:
  username: sample@redhat.com
  password: 'password'
  server-hostname: test.example.com
  auto-attach: True
```

### 3.6. ADDING USERS AND USER OPTIONS WITH CLOUD-INIT

You create and describe users in a `users` section. You can modify the section to add more users to your initial system configuration, and you can set additional user options.

If you add the `users` section, you must also set the default user options in this section.

**Procedure**

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.

   ```bash
   #cloud-config
   users:
   - default
   - name: user2
     gecos: User N. Ame
     selinux-user: staff_u
     groups: users,wheel
     ssh_pwhauth: True
     ssh_authorized_keys:
       - ssh-rsa AA..vz user@domain.com
   
   chpasswd:
   
   #cloud-config
   ``

2. Add or modify the `users` section to add users.

   - If you want `cloud-user` to be the default user created along with the other users you specify, ensure that you add `default` as the first entry in the section. If it is not the first entry, `cloud-user` is not created.

   - By default, users are labeled as `unconfined_u` if there is not an `selinux-user` value.
You can use the `runcmd` and `bootcmd` sections to execute commands during startup and initialization. The `bootcmd` section executes early in the initialization process and by default runs on every boot. The `runcmd` section executes near the end of the process and is only executed during the first boot and initialization.

**Procedure**

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.

   ```text
   #cloud-config
   users:
   - default
   - name: user2
     gecos: User N. Ame
     groups: users
   chpasswd:
   list: |
     root:password
     cloud-user:mypassword
     user2:mypassword2
     expire: False
   bootcmd:
   - echo New MOTD >> /etc/motd
   runcmd:
   - echo New MOTD2 >> /etc/motd
   ```

2. Add the sections for `bootcmd` and `runcmd`; include commands you want `cloud-init` to execute.

**3.8. ADDING ADDITIONAL SUDOERS WITH CLOUD-INIT**
You can configure a user as a sudoer by adding a `sudo` and `groups` entry to the `users` section.

**Procedure**

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.

   ```
   #cloud-config
   users:
   - default
   - name: user2
     gecos: User D. Two
     sudo: ["ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL"]
     groups: wheel,adm,systemd-journal
     ssh_pwauth: True
     ssh Authorized_keys: ssh-rsa AA...vz user@domain.com
   chpasswd:
   list: |
     root:password
     cloud-user:mypassword
     user2:mypassword2
   expire: False
   ```

2. Add a `sudo` entry and specify the user access. For example, `sudo: ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL` allows a user unrestricted user access.

3. Add a `groups` entry and specify the groups that include the user.

**3.9. SETTING UP A STATIC NETWORKING CONFIGURATION WITH CLOUD-INIT**

You can set up your network configuration with `cloud-init` by adding a `network-interfaces` section to your metadata.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux provides its default networking service through `NetworkManager`, which is a dynamic network control and configuration daemon that keeps network devices and connections up and active when they are available. Refer to `Getting Started with NetworkManager` for more information on `NetworkManager`.

Your datasource might provide a network configuration. Refer to the `cloud-init` documentation section `Network Configuration Sources` for more information.

If you specify no network configuration for `cloud-init` and have not disabled network configuration, `cloud-init` tries to determine if any attached devices have a connection. If it finds a connected device, it generates a network configuration that issues a DHCP request on the interface. Refer to the `cloud-init` documentation section `Fallback Network Configuration` for more information.
Procedure

The following example adds a static networking configuration.

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.

   ```
   NOTE
   All user directives include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file so that `cloud-init` recognizes the file as containing user directives. When you include directives in the `cloud.cfg.d` directory, name the file `*.cfg`, and always include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file.
   ```

2. Add a `network-interfaces` section.

   ```
   network-interfaces: |
   iface eth0 inet static
   address 192.168.1.10
   network 192.168.1.0
   netmask 255.255.255.0
   broadcast 192.168.1.255
   gateway 192.168.1.254
   bootcmd:
     - ifdown eth0
     - ifup eth0
   ```

   ```
   NOTE
   You can disable a network configuration by adding the following information to your metadata.
   ```

   ```
   network
   config: disabled
   ```

Additional resources

- Network Configuration
- NoCloud

3.10. CONFIGURING ONLY A ROOT USER WITH CLOUD-INIT

You can configure your user data so that you have a root user and no other users.

Procedure

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.
NOTE

All user directives include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file so that `cloud-init` recognizes the file as containing user directives. When you include directives in the `cloud.cfg.d` directory, name the file `*.cfg`, and always include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file.

2. Create an entry for the user `root` in the `users` section.
   The simple example that follows includes a `users` section with only the `name` option.

   ```yaml
   users:
     - name: root
   chpasswd:
     list: |
       root:password
   expire: False
   ```

3. Optionally, set up SSH keys for the root user.

   ```yaml
   users:
     - name: root
       ssh_pwauth: True
       sshAuthorizedKeys:
         - ssh-rsa AA..vz user@domain.com
   ```

### 3.11. Setting Up Storage with Container-Storage-Setup in Cloud-Init

You can set up storage by referencing the `container-storage-setup` utility within the `write_files` module.

**Procedure**

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your user-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the `cloud.cfg.d` directory.

   ```yaml
   write_files:
     - path: /etc/sysconfig/docker-storage-setup
       permissions: 0644
   ```

   **NOTE**

   All user directives include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file so that `cloud-init` recognizes the file as containing user directives. When you include directives in the `cloud.cfg.d` directory, name the file `*.cfg`, and always include `#cloud-config` at the top of the file.

2. Add or modify the `write_files` module to include the path to the `container-storage-setup` utility.
   The following example sets the size of the root logical volume to 6GB rather than the default 3GB.

   ```yaml
   write_files:
     - path: /etc/sysconfig/docker-storage-setup
       permissions: 0644
   ```
NOTE
Prior to RHEL 7.4, container-storage-setup was called docker-storage-setup. If you are using OverlayFS for storage, as of RHEL 7.4 you can now use that type of file system with SELinux in enforcing mode.

3.12. CHANGING THE SYSTEM LOCALE WITH CLOUD-INIT

You can configure the system location with the locale module.

Procedure

1. Depending upon the requirements of your datasource, open your meta-data file for editing, or otherwise add the following directive to the cloud.cfg file or the cloud.cfg.d directory.

2. Add the locale directive, specifying the location. The following sample sets the locale to ja_JP (Japan) with UTF-8 encoding.

```
#cloud-config
locale: ja_JP.UTF-8
```

Additional resources

- Locale

3.13. CLOUD-INIT AND SHELL SCRIPTS

You can add list values or string values to bootcmd or runcmd. You can also provide a shell script within your userdata.

- If you use a list value for bootcmd or runcmd, each list item is run in turn using execve.
- If you use a string value, then the entire string is run as a shell script.
- If you want to use cloud-init to run a shell script, you can provide a shell script (complete with shebang (#!)) instead of providing cloud-init with a .yaml file.

Refer to Run commands on first boot for examples of how to put shell scripts in bootcmd and runcmd.

3.14. PREVENTING CLOUD-INIT FROM UPDATING CONFIG FILES

When you create or restore an instance from a backup image, the instance ID changes. The change in instance ID can cause cloud-init to update configuration files.

Perform the following procedure to ensure that cloud-init does not update certain configuration files when you create or restore from backup.

Procedure
1. Open the `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg` file for editing.

2. Comment out or remove the configuration that you do not want `cloud-init` to update when you restore your instance. For example, to avoid updating the SSH key file, remove `-ssh` from the `cloud_init_modules` section.

   ```
   cloud_init_modules:
   - disk_setup
   - migrator
   - bootcmd
   - write-files
   - growpart
   - resizefs
   - set_hostname
   - update_hostname
   - update_etc_hosts
   - rsyslog
   - users-groups
   # - ssh
   ```

**Verification steps**

You can check to see which configuration files `cloud-init` has updated. To do so, examine the `/var/log/cloud/cloud-init.log` file. Updated files are logged during instance startup with messages beginning with **Writing to**. An example follows.

```
2019-09-03 00:16:07,XXX - util.py[DEBUG]: Writing to /root/.ssh/authorized_keys - wb: [XXX] 554 bytes
2019-09-03 00:16:08,XXX - util.py[DEBUG]: Writing to /etc/ssh/sshd_config - wb: [XXX] 3905 bytes
```

### 3.15. MODIFYING A VM CREATED FROM A KVM GUEST IMAGE AFTER CLOUD-INIT HAS RUN

This section provides a sample procedure for when you want to modify your `cloud-init` configuration before rerunning `cloud-init`. When you launch a VM that includes the `cloud-init` package installed and enabled, `cloud-init` runs in its default state on that initial boot of your VM.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to your VM.

2. Add or change directives, for example, modify the `cloud.cfg` file in the `/etc/cloud` directory or add directives to the `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d` directory.

3. Run the `cloud-init clean` command to clean directories so that `cloud-init` can rerun. You can also run the following commands as root to clean the VM.

   ```bash
   `rm -Rf /var/lib/cloud/instances/*`
   `rm -Rf /var/lib/cloud/instance`
   `rm -Rf /var/lib/cloud/data/*`
   ```
NOTE

You can save the cleaned image as a new image and use that image for multiple VMs. The new VMs run `cloud-init` using your updated `cloud-init` configuration.

4. Rerun `cloud-init` or reboot the VM.
   `cloud-init` reruns, implementing the configuration changes you made.

### 3.16. MODIFYING A VM FOR A SPECIFIC DATASOURCE AFTER CLOUD-INIT HAS RUN

This section provides a sample procedure for when you want to modify your `cloud-init` configuration before rerunning `cloud-init`. The following procedure uses OpenStack as an example. Note that the procedure varies based upon your datasource.

**Procedure**

1. Create and launch an instance for the OpenStack Platform. Refer to [Virtual Machine Instances](Virtual Machine Instances for information on creating instances for OpenStack. In this example, our virtual machine includes `cloud-init`, which runs upon boot of the virtual machine.

2. Add or change directives. For example, modify the `user-data.file` file that is stored on the OpenStack HTTP server.

3. Clean the virtual machine. Run the following commands as root.

   ```bash
   rm -rf /etc/resolv.conf /run/cloud-init
   userdel -rf cloud-user
   hostnamectl set-hostname localhost.localdomain
   rm /etc/NetworkManager/conf.d/99-cloud-init.conf
   ```

   **NOTE**
   You can save the cleaned image as a new image and use that image for multiple virtual machines. The new virtual machines run `cloud-init` using your updated `cloud-init` configuration.

4. Rerun `cloud-init` or reboot the virtual machine.
   `cloud-init` reruns, implementing the configuration changes you made.

### 3.17. TROUBLESHOOTING CLOUD-INIT

You can troubleshoot your instance after `cloud-init` has run by examining your configuration and log files. Once you have identified the issue, you can rerun `cloud-init` on your instance.

You can run `cloud-init` from the command line using the `cloud-init` command. To view the command syntax, along with a description of the optional arguments and subcommands, run the `cloud-init --help` command. The basic syntax follows.

```bash
{init,modules,single,query,dhclient-hook,features,analyze,devel,collect-logs,clean,status}
```
The procedure that follows offers ideas for identifying issues with cloud-init and samples for rerunning the program.

**Procedure**

1. Review the cloud-init configuration files.
   
   a. Examine the /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg configuration file. Check which modules are included under cloud_init_modules, cloud_config_modules, and cloud_final_modules.
   
   b. Check directives (*.cfg files) in the /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d directory.

2. Review the /var/log/cloud-init.log and /var/log/cloud-init-output.log files for details on a specific issue. For example, if the issue was that the root partition was not automatically extended, check log messages for growpart. If the file system was not extended, check log messages for resizefs. A sample `grep` command for resizefs follows.

```
# grep resizefs /var/log/cloud-init.log
```

**NOTE**

growpart does not support LVM. If your root partition is based in LVM, the root partition is not automatically extended upon first boot.

   
   - Rerun cloud-init with only the init modules.
     ```
     /usr/bin/cloud-init -d init
     ```
   
   - Rerun cloud-init with all modules in your configuration.
     ```
     /usr/bin/cloud-init -d modules
     ```
   
   - Delete the cloud-init cache and force cloud-init to run after boot.
     ```
     rm -rf /var/lib/cloud/* && /usr/bin/cloud-init -d init
     ```
   
   - Run the following commands to clean directories and simulate a clean instance.
     ```
     rm -Rf /var/lib/cloud/instances/*
     rm -Rf /var/lib/cloud/instance
     rm -Rf /var/lib/cloud/data/*
     reboot
     ```
   
   - Run the following commands to rerun cloud-init.
     ```
     cloud-init init --local
     ```

**Additional resources**

- CLI Interface