
fabtools Documentation

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Ronan Amicel

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CONTENTS

ABOUT

`fabtools` includes useful functions to help you write your `Fabric` files.

`fabtools` makes it easier to manage system users, packages, databases, etc.

`fabtools` includes a number of low-level actions, as well as a higher level interface called `fabtools.require`.

Using `fabtools.require` allows you to use a more declarative style, similar to Chef or Puppet.

INSTALLING

To install the latest release from [PyPI](#)

```
$ pip install fabtools
```

To install the latest development version from [GitHub](#)

```
$ pip install git+git://github.com/ronnix/fabtools.git
```


EXAMPLE

Here is an example `fabfile.py` using `fabtools`

```
from fabric.api import *
from fabtools import require
import fabtools

@task
def setup():

    # Require some Debian/Ubuntu packages
    require.deb.packages([
        'imagemagick',
        'libxml2-dev',
    ])

    # Require a Python package
    with fabtools.python.virtualenv('/home/myuser/env'):
        require.python.package('pyramid')

    # Require an email server
    require.postfix.server('example.com')

    # Require a PostgreSQL server
    require.postgres.server()
    require.postgres.user('myuser', 's3cr3tp4ssw0rd')
    require.postgres.database('myappsdb', 'myuser')

    # Require a supervisor process for our app
    require.supervisor.process('myapp',
        command='/home/myuser/env/bin/gunicorn_paster /home/myuser/env/myapp/production.ini',
        directory='/home/myuser/env/myapp',
        user='myuser'
    )

    # Require an nginx server proxying to our app
    require.nginx.proxied_site('example.com',
        docroot='/home/myuser/env/myapp/myapp/public',
        proxy_url='http://127.0.0.1:8888'
    )

    # Setup a daily cron task
    fabtools.cron.add_daily('maintenance', 'myuser', 'my_script.py')
```


SUPPORTED TARGETS

`fabtools` currently supports the following target operating systems:

- Debian 6.0 (squeeze)
- Ubuntu 10.04 (lucid)
- Ubuntu 12.04 (precise)
- RHEL 5/6
- CentOS 5/6
- Scientific Linux 5/6
- SmartOS (Joyent)
- Archlinux

Contributions to help support other Unix/Linux distributions are welcome!

4.1 Automatic integration test result

API DOCUMENTATION

5.1 fabtools

5.1.1 fabtools.cron

Cron tasks

This module provides tools to manage periodic tasks using cron.

`fabtools.cron.add_task` (*name*, *timespec*, *user*, *command*)

Add a cron task.

The *command* will be run as *user* periodically.

You can use any valid `crontab(5)` *timespec*, including the @hourly, @daily, @weekly, @monthly and @yearly shortcuts.

Examples:

```
from fabtools.cron import add_task

# Run every month
add_task('cleanup', '@monthly', 'alice', '/home/alice/bin/cleanup.sh')

# Run every tuesday and friday at 5:30am
add_task('reindex', '30 5 * * 2,4', 'bob', '/home/bob/bin/reindex.sh')
```

`fabtools.cron.add_daily` (*name*, *user*, *command*)

Shortcut to add a daily cron task.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Run every day
fabtools.cron.add_daily('backup', 'root', '/usr/local/bin/backup.sh')
```

5.1.2 fabtools.deb

Debian packages

This module provides tools to manage Debian/Ubuntu packages and repositories.

See Also:*fabtools.require.deb*

`fabtools.deb.update_index(quiet=True)`
Update APT package definitions.

`fabtools.deb.upgrade(safe=True)`
Upgrade all packages.

`fabtools.deb.is_installed(pkg_name)`
Check if a package is installed.

`fabtools.deb.install(packages, update=False, options=None)`
Install one or more packages.

If *update* is `True`, the package definitions will be updated first, using `update_index()`.

Extra *options* may be passed to `apt-get` if necessary.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Update index, then install a single package
fabtools.deb.install('build-essential', update=True)

# Install multiple packages
fabtools.deb.install([
    'python-dev',
    'libxml2-dev',
])
```

`fabtools.deb.uninstall(packages, purge=False, options=None)`
Remove one or more packages.

If *purge* is `True`, the package configuration files will be removed from the system.

Extra *options* may be passed to `apt-get` if necessary.

`fabtools.deb.preseed_package(pkg_name, preseed)`
Enable unattended package installation by preseeding `debconf` parameters.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Unattended install of Postfix mail server
fabtools.deb.preseed_package('postfix', {
    'postfix/main_mailer_type': ('select', 'Internet Site'),
    'postfix/mailname': ('string', 'example.com'),
    'postfix/destinations': ('string', 'example.com, localhost.localdomain, localhost'),
})
fabtools.deb.install('postfix')
```

`fabtools.deb.get_selections()`
Get the state of `dkpg` selections.

Returns a dict with state => [packages].

`fabtools.deb.add_apt_key(filename, update=True)`
Trust packages signed with this public key.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Download 3rd party APT public key
if not fabtools.is_file('rabbitmq-signing-key-public.asc'):
    run('wget http://www.rabbitmq.com/rabbitmq-signing-key-public.asc')

# Tell APT to trust that key
fabtools.deb.add_apt_key('rabbitmq-signing-key-public.asc')
```

5.1.3 fabtools.files

Files and directories

See Also:

fabtools.require.files

`fabtools.files.is_file(path, use_sudo=False)`
Check if a path exists, and is a file.

`fabtools.files.is_dir(path, use_sudo=False)`
Check if a path exists, and is a directory.

`fabtools.files.is_link(path, use_sudo=False)`
Check if a path exists, and is a symbolic link.

`fabtools.files.owner(path, use_sudo=False)`
Get the owner name of a file or directory.

`fabtools.files.group(path, use_sudo=False)`
Get the group name of a file or directory.

`fabtools.files.mode(path, use_sudo=False)`
Get the mode (permissions) of a file or directory.
Returns a string such as '0755', representing permissions as an octal number.

`fabtools.files.upload_template(filename, template, context=None, use_sudo=False, user='root',
mkdir=False, chown=False)`
Upload a template file.

`fabtools.files.md5sum(filename, use_sudo=False)`
Compute the MD5 sum of a file.

class `fabtools.files.watch(filenames, callback=None, use_sudo=False)`
Context manager to watch for changes to the contents of some files.

The *filenames* argument can be either a string (single filename) or a list (multiple filenames).

You can read the *changed* attribute at the end of the block to check if the contents of any of the watched files has changed.

You can also provide a *callback* that will be called at the end of the block if the contents of any of the watched files has changed.

Example using an explicit check:

```
from fabric.contrib.files import comment, uncomment

from fabtools.files import watch
from fabtools.services import restart
```

```
# Edit configuration file
with watch('/etc/daemon.conf') as config:
    uncomment('/etc/daemon.conf', 'someoption')
    comment('/etc/daemon.conf', 'otheroption')

# Restart daemon if needed
if config.changed:
    restart('daemon')
```

Same example using a callback:

```
from functools import partial

from fabric.contrib.files import comment, uncomment

from fabtools.files import watch
from fabtools.services import restart

with watch('/etc/daemon.conf', callback=partial(restart, 'daemon')):
    uncomment('/etc/daemon.conf', 'someoption')
    comment('/etc/daemon.conf', 'otheroption')
```

`fabtools.files.uncommented_lines(filename, use_sudo=False)`
Get the lines of a remote file, ignoring empty or commented ones

5.1.4 fabtools.git

Git

This module provides low-level tools for managing [Git](#) repositories. You should normally not use them directly but rather use the high-level wrapper `fabtools.require.git.working_copy()` instead.

See Also:

fabtools.require.git

`fabtools.git.clone(remote_url, path=None, use_sudo=False, user=None)`
Clone a remote Git repository into a new directory.

Parameters

- **remote_url** (*str*) – URL of the remote repository to clone.
- **path** (*str*) – Path of the working copy directory. Must not exist yet.
- **use_sudo** (*bool*) – If `True` execute `git` with `fabric.operations.sudo()`, else with `fabric.operations.run()`.
- **user** (*str*) – If `use_sudo` is `True`, run `fabric.operations.sudo()` with the given user. If `use_sudo` is `False` this parameter has no effect.

`fabtools.git.fetch(path, use_sudo=False, user=None)`
Fetch changes from the default remote repository.

This will fetch new changesets, but will not update the contents of the working tree unless you do a merge or rebase.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Path of the working copy directory. This directory must exist and be a Git working copy with a default remote to fetch from.
- **use_sudo** (*bool*) – If True execute git with `fabric.operations.sudo()`, else with `fabric.operations.run()`.
- **user** (*str*) – If `use_sudo` is True, run `fabric.operations.sudo()` with the given user. If `use_sudo` is False this parameter has no effect.

`fabtools.git.pull(path, use_sudo=False, user=None)`

Fetch changes from the default remote repository and merge them.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Path of the working copy directory. This directory must exist and be a Git working copy with a default remote to pull from.
- **use_sudo** (*bool*) – If True execute git with `fabric.operations.sudo()`, else with `fabric.operations.run()`.
- **user** (*str*) – If `use_sudo` is True, run `fabric.operations.sudo()` with the given user. If `use_sudo` is False this parameter has no effect.

`fabtools.git.checkout(path, branch='master', use_sudo=False, user=None)`

Checkout a branch to the working directory.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Path of the working copy directory. This directory must exist and be a Git working copy.
- **branch** (*str*) – Name of the branch to checkout.
- **use_sudo** (*bool*) – If True execute git with `fabric.operations.sudo()`, else with `fabric.operations.run()`.
- **user** (*str*) – If `use_sudo` is True, run `fabric.operations.sudo()` with the given user. If `use_sudo` is False this parameter has no effect.

5.1.5 fabtools.group

Groups

See Also:

fabtools.require.groups

`fabtools.group.exists(name)`

Check if a group exists.

`fabtools.group.create(name, gid=None)`

Create a new group.

Example:

```
import fabtools
```

```
if not fabtools.group.exists('admin'):  
    fabtools.group.create('admin')
```

5.1.6 fabtools.mysql

MySQL users and databases

This module provides tools for creating MySQL users and databases.

See Also:

fabtools.require.mysql

Manage users

`fabtools.mysql.user_exists(name, host='localhost', **kwargs)`

Check if a MySQL user exists.

`fabtools.mysql.create_user(name, password, host='localhost', **kwargs)`

Create a MySQL user.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Create DB user if it does not exist
if not fabtools.mysql.user_exists('dbuser'):
    fabtools.mysql.create_user('dbuser', password='somerandomstring')
```

Manage databases

`fabtools.mysql.database_exists(name, **kwargs)`

Check if a MySQL database exists.

`fabtools.mysql.create_database(name, owner=None, owner_host='localhost', charset='utf8', collate='utf8_general_ci', **kwargs)`

Create a MySQL database.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Create DB if it does not exist
if not fabtools.mysql.database_exists('myapp'):
    fabtools.mysql.create_database('myapp', owner='dbuser')
```

5.1.7 fabtools.network

Network

`fabtools.network.interfaces()`

Get the list of network interfaces. Will return all datalinks on SmartOS.

`fabtools.network.address(interface)`

Get the IPv4 address assigned to an interface.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Print all configured IP addresses
for interface in fabtools.network.interfaces():
    print(fabtools.network.address(interface))
```

`fabtools.network.nameservers()`

Get the list of nameserver addresses.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Check that all name servers are reachable
for ip in fabtools.network.nameservers():
    run('ping -c1 %s' % ip)
```

5.1.8 fabtools.nodejs

Node.js

This module provides tools for installing [Node.js](#) and managing packages using [npm](#).

See Also:

fabtools.require.nodejs

`fabtools.nodejs.install_from_source(version='0.10.7')`

Install Node JS from source.

```
import fabtools

# Install Node.js
fabtools.nodejs.install_nodejs()
```

Note: This function may not work for old versions of Node.js.

`fabtools.nodejs.version()`

Get the version of Node.js currently installed.

Returns None if it is not installed.

`fabtools.nodejs.install_package(package, version=None, local=False)`

Install a Node.js package.

If *local* is True, the package will be installed locally.

```
import fabtools

# Install package globally
fabtools.nodejs.install_package('express')

# Install package locally
fabtools.nodejs.install_package('underscore', local=False)
```

`fabtools.nodejs.install_dependencies()`

Install Node.js package dependencies.

This function calls `npm install`, which will locally install all packages specified as dependencies in the `package.json` file found in the current directory.

```
from fabric.api import cd
from fabtools import nodejs

with cd('/path/to/nodejsapp/'):
    nodejs.install_dependencies()
```

`fabtools.nodejs.package_version(package, local=False)`

Get the installed version of a Node.js package.

Returns `None` if the package is not installed. If `*local*` is `True`, returns the version of the locally installed package.

`fabtools.nodejs.update_package(package, local=False)`

Update a Node.js package.

If `local` is `True`, the package will be updated locally.

`fabtools.nodejs.uninstall_package(package, version=None, local=False)`

Uninstall a Node.js package.

If `local` is `True`, the package will be uninstalled locally.

```
import fabtools

# Uninstall package globally
fabtools.nodejs.uninstall_package('express')

# Uninstall package locally
fabtools.nodejs.uninstall_package('underscore', local=False)
```

5.1.9 fabtools.openvz

OpenVZ containers

This module provides high-level tools for managing [OpenVZ](#) templates and containers.

Warning: The remote host needs a patched kernel with OpenVZ support.

See Also:

`fabtools.require.openvz`

Manage templates

`fabtools.openvz.download_template(name=None, url=None)`

Download an OpenVZ template.

Example:

```
from fabtools.openvz import download_template

# Use custom OS template
download_template(url='http://example.com/templates/mybox.tar.gz')
```

If no *url* is provided, the OS template will be downloaded from the download.openvz.org repository:

```
from fabtools.openvz import download_template

# Use OS template from http://download.openvz.org/template/precreated/
download_template('debian-6.0-x86_64')
```

Manage containers

`fabtools.openvz.exists(ctid_or_name)`

Check if the container exists.

`fabtools.openvz.create(ctid, otemplate=None, config=None, private=None, root=None, ipadd=None, hostname=None, **kwargs)`

Create an OpenVZ container.

`fabtools.openvz.set(ctid_or_name, save=True, **kwargs)`

Set container parameters.

`fabtools.openvz.status(ctid_or_name)`

Get the status of the container.

`fabtools.openvz.start(ctid_or_name, wait=False, force=False, **kwargs)`

Start the container.

If *wait* is *True*, wait until the container is up and running.

Warning: *wait=True* is broken with *vzctl* 3.0.24 on Debian 6.0 (*squeeze*)

`fabtools.openvz.stop(ctid_or_name, fast=False, **kwargs)`

Stop the container.

`fabtools.openvz.restart(ctid_or_name, wait=True, force=False, fast=False, **kwargs)`

Restart the container.

`fabtools.openvz.destroy(ctid_or_name)`

Destroy the container.

Run commands inside a container

`fabtools.openvz.exec2(ctid_or_name, command)`

Run a command inside the container.

```
import fabtools
```

```
res = fabtools.openvz.exec2('foo', 'hostname')
```

Warning: the command will be run as **root**.

`fabtools.openvz.guest(*args, **kws)`

Context manager to run commands inside a guest container.

Supported basic operations are: [run](#), [sudo](#) and [put](#).

Warning: commands executed with `run()` will be run as **root** inside the container. Use `sudo(command, user='foo')` to run them as an unprivileged user.

Example:

```
from fabtools.openvz import guest

with guest('foo'):
    run('hostname')
    sudo('whoami', user='alice')
    put('files/hello.txt')
```

Container class

class fabtools.openvz.container.**Container** (*ctid*)

Object-oriented interface to OpenVZ containers.

create (***kwargs*)

Create the container.

Extra args are passed to `fabtools.openvz.create()`.

destroy ()

Destroy the container.

set (***kwargs*)

Set container parameters.

Extra args are passed to `fabtools.openvz.set()`.

start (***kwargs*)

Start the container.

Extra args are passed to `fabtools.openvz.start()`.

stop (***kwargs*)

Stop the container.

Extra args are passed to `fabtools.openvz.stop()`.

restart (***kwargs*)

Restart the container.

Extra args are passed to `fabtools.openvz.restart()`.

status ()

Get the container's status.

running ()

Check if the container is running.

exists ()

Check if the container exists.

exec2 (*command*)

Run a command inside the container.

```
from fabtools.require.openvz import container
```

```
with container('foo') as ct:
    res = ct.exec2('hostname')
```

Warning: the command will be run as root .
--

5.1.10 `fabtools.oracle_jdk`

Oracle JDK

This module provides tools for installing Oracle JDK

See Also:

fabtools.require.oracle_jdk

`fabtools.oracle_jdk.install_from_oracle_site(version='7u21-b11')`
Download tarball from Oracle site and install JDK.

```
import fabtools

# Install Oracle JDK
fabtools.oracle_jdk.install_from_oracle_site()
```

`fabtools.oracle_jdk.version()`
Get the version of currently installed JDK.

Returns None if it is not installed.

5.1.11 `fabtools.pkg`

SmartOS packages

This module provides tools to manage SmartOS packages.

See Also:

fabtools.require.pkg

`fabtools.pkg.update_index(force=False)`
Update pkgin package definitions.

`fabtools.pkg.upgrade(full=False)`
Upgrade all packages.

`fabtools.pkg.is_installed(pkg_name)`
Check if a package is installed.

`fabtools.pkg.install(packages, update=False, yes=None, options=None)`
Install one or more packages.

If *update* is True, the package definitions will be updated first, using `update_index()`.

Extra *yes* may be passed to pkgin to validate license if necessary.

Extra *options* may be passed to pkgin if necessary.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Update index, then verbosely install a single package
fabtools.pkg.install('redis', update=True, options='-V',)

# Install multiple packages
fabtools.pkg.install([
    'unzip',
```

```
    'top'  
  )
```

`fabtools.pkg.uninstall` (*packages*, *orphan=False*, *options=None*)

Remove one or more packages.

If *orphan* is `True`, orphan dependencies will be removed from the system.

Extra *options* may be passed to `pkgin` if necessary.

`fabtools.pkg.smartos_build`()

Get the build of SmartOS. Useful to determine provider for example.

Example:

```
from fabtools.pkg import smartos_build  
  
if smartos_build().startswith('joyent'):  
    print('SmartOS Joyent')
```

`fabtools.pkg.smartos_image`()

Get the SmartOS image. Useful to determine the image/dataset for example. Returns `None` if it can't be determined.

Example:

```
from fabtools.pkg import smartos_image  
  
if smartos_image().startswith('percona'):  
    sudo("mysql -uroot -psecretpassword -e 'show databases;'")
```

5.1.12 fabtools.postgres

PostgreSQL users and databases

This module provides tools for creating PostgreSQL users and databases.

See Also:

fabtools.require.postgres

Manage users

`fabtools.postgres.user_exists` (*name*)

Check if a PostgreSQL user exists.

`fabtools.postgres.create_user` (*name*, *password*, *superuser=False*, *createdb=False*, *create-role=False*, *inherit=True*, *login=True*, *connection_limit=None*, *encrypted_password=False*)

Create a PostgreSQL user.

Example:

```
import fabtools  
  
# Create DB user if it does not exist  
if not fabtools.postgres.user_exists('dbuser'):  
    fabtools.postgres.create_user('dbuser', password='somerandomstring')
```



```
# Create DB user with custom options
fabtools.postgres.create_user('dbuser2', password='s3cr3t',
    createdb=True, createrole=True, connection_limit=20)
```

Manage databases

`fabtools.postgres.database_exists(name)`

Check if a PostgreSQL database exists.

`fabtools.postgres.create_database(name, owner, template='template0', encoding='UTF8', locale='en_US.UTF-8')`

Create a PostgreSQL database.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Create DB if it does not exist
if not fabtools.postgres.database_exists('myapp'):
    fabtools.postgres.create_database('myapp', owner='dbuser')
```

5.1.13 fabtools.python

Python environments and packages

This module includes tools for using [virtual environments](#) and installing packages using [pip](#).

See Also:

[fabtools.python_distribute](#) and [fabtools.require.python](#)

Virtual environments

`fabtools.python.virtualenv(*args, **kws)`

Context manager to activate an existing Python [virtual environment](#).

```
from fabric.api import run
from fabtools.python import virtualenv

with virtualenv('/path/to/virtualenv'):
    run('python -V')
```

Installing pip

`fabtools.python.is_pip_installed(version=None)`

Check if [pip](#) is installed.

`fabtools.python.install_pip()`

Install the latest version of [pip](#).

```
import fabtools

if not fabtools.python.is_pip_installed():
    fabtools.python.install_pip()
```

Installing packages

`fabtools.python.is_installed(package)`

Check if a Python package is installed.

`fabtools.python.install(packages, upgrade=False, use_mirrors=True, use_sudo=False, user=None, download_cache=None, quiet=False)`

Install Python package(s) using `pip`.

Examples:

```
import fabtools

# Install a single package
fabtools.python.install('package', use_sudo=True)

# Install a list of packages
fabtools.python.install(['pkg1', 'pkg2'], use_sudo=True)
```

`fabtools.python.install_requirements(filename, upgrade=False, use_mirrors=True, use_sudo=False, user=None, download_cache=None, quiet=False)`

Install Python packages from a `pip requirements` file.

```
import fabtools

fabtools.python.install_requirements('project/requirements.txt')
```

5.1.14 `fabtools.python_distribute`

Python packages

This module provides tools for installing Python packages using the `easy_install` command provided by `distribute`.

See Also:

`fabtools.python` and `fabtools.require.python`

`fabtools.python_distribute.is_distribute_installed()`

Check if `distribute` is installed.

`fabtools.python_distribute.install_distribute()`

Install the latest version of `distribute`.

```
from fabtools.python_distribute import *
```

```
if not is_distribute_installed():
    install_distribute()
```

`fabtools.python_distribute.install(packages, upgrade=False, use_sudo=False)`

Install Python packages with `easy_install`.

Examples:

```
import fabtools

# Install a single package
fabtools.python_distribute.install('package', use_sudo=True)

# Install a list of packages
fabtools.python_distribute.install(['pkg1', 'pkg2'], use_sudo=True)
```

5.1.15 fabtools.rpm

RPM packages

This module provides tools to manage CentOS/RHEL/SL/Fedora packages and repositories.

See Also:

fabtools.require.rpm

```
fabtools.rpm.update(kernel=False)
    Upgrade all packages, skip obsoletes if obsoletes=0 in yum.conf.
    Exclude kernel upgrades by default.

fabtools.rpm.upgrade(kernel=False)
    Upgrade all packages, including obsoletes.
    Exclude kernel upgrades by default.

fabtools.rpm.groupupdate(group, options=None)
    Update an existing software group, skip obsoletes if obsoletes=1 in yum.conf.
    Extra options may be passed to yum if necessary.

fabtools.rpm.is_installed(pkg_name)
    Check if a package is installed.

fabtools.rpm.install(packages, repos=None, yes=None, options=None)
    Install one or more packages.
    Extra repos may be passed to yum to enable extra repositories at install time.
    Extra yes may be passed to yum to validate license if necessary.
    Extra options may be passed to yum if necessary like: ['--nogpgcheck', '--exclude=package']
```

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Install a single package, in an alternative install root
fabtools.rpm.install('emacs', options='--installroot=/my/new/location')

# Install multiple packages silently
fabtools.rpm.install([
    'unzip',
    'nano'
], '--quiet')
```

`fabtools.rpm.groupinstall` (*group*, *options=None*)

Install a *group* of packages. Use `yum grouplist` to get the list of groups.

Extra *options* may be passed to `yum` if necessary like: [`'--nogpgcheck'`, `'--exclude=package'`]

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Install development packages
fabtools.rpm.groupinstall('Development tools')
```

`fabtools.rpm.uninstall` (*packages*, *options=None*)

Remove one or more *packages*.

Extra *options* may be passed to `yum` if necessary.

`fabtools.rpm.groupuninstall` (*group*, *options=None*)

Remove an existing software group.

Extra *options* may be passed to `yum` if necessary.

`fabtools.rpm.repolist` (*status=''*, *media=None*)

Get the list of `yum` repositories. Returns enabled repositories by default.

Extra *status* may be passed to list disabled repositories if necessary.

Media and debug repositories are kept disabled, except if you pass *media*.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Install a package that may be included in disabled repositories
fabtools.rpm.install('vim', fabtools.rpm.repolist('disabled'))
```

5.1.16 fabtools.service

System services

This module provides low-level tools for managing system services, using the `service` command. It supports both `upstart` services and traditional SysV-style `/etc/init.d/` scripts.

See Also:

fabtools.require.service

See Also:

fabtools.systemd

`fabtools.service.is_running` (*service*)

Check if a service is running.

```
import fabtools

if fabtools.service.is_running('foo'):
    print "Service foo is running!"
```

`fabtools.service.start` (*service*)

Start a service.

```
import fabtools
```

```
# Start service if it is not running
if not fabtools.service.is_running('foo'):
    fabtools.service.start('foo')
```

`fabtools.service.stop(service)`
Stop a service.

```
import fabtools
```

```
# Stop service if it is running
if fabtools.service.is_running('foo'):
    fabtools.service.stop('foo')
```

`fabtools.service.restart(service)`
Restart a service.

```
import fabtools
```

```
# Start service, or restart it if it is already running
if fabtools.service.is_running('foo'):
    fabtools.service.restart('foo')
else:
    fabtools.service.start('foo')
```

`fabtools.service.reload(service)`
Reload a service.

```
import fabtools
```

```
# Reload service
fabtools.service.reload('foo')
```

Warning: The service needs to support the reload operation.

`fabtools.service.force_reload(service)`
Force reload a service.

```
import fabtools
```

```
# Force reload service
fabtools.service.force_reload('foo')
```

Warning: The service needs to support the force-reload operation.

5.1.17 fabtools.shorewall

Shorewall firewall

See Also:

fabtools.require.shorewall

Firewall status

`fabtools.shorewall.status()`

Get the firewall status.

`fabtools.shorewall.is_started()`

Check if the firewall is started.

`fabtools.shorewall.is_stopped()`

Check if the firewall is stopped.

Firewall rules

`fabtools.shorewall.rule(port, action='ACCEPT', source='net', dest='$FW', proto='tcp')`

Helper to build a firewall rule.

Examples:

```
from fabtools.shorewall import rule
```

```
# Rule to accept connections from example.com on port 1234
```

```
r1 = rule(port=1234, source=hosts(['example.com']))
```

```
# Rule to reject outgoing SMTP connections
```

```
r2 = rule(port=25, action='REJECT', source='$FW', dest='net')
```

`fabtools.shorewall.hosts(hostnames, zone='net')`

Builds a host list suitable for use in a firewall rule.

`fabtools.shorewall.Ping(**kwargs)`

Helper to build a firewall rule for ICMP pings.

Extra args will be passed to `rule()`.

`fabtools.shorewall.SSH(port=22, **kwargs)`

Helper to build a firewall rule for SSH connections

Extra args will be passed to `rule()`.

`fabtools.shorewall.HTTP(port=80, **kwargs)`

Helper to build a firewall rule for HTTP connections

Extra args will be passed to `rule()`.

`fabtools.shorewall.HTTPS(port=443, **kwargs)`

Helper to build a firewall rule for HTTPS connections

Extra args will be passed to `rule()`.

`fabtools.shorewall.SMTP(port=25, **kwargs)`

Helper to build a firewall rule for SMTP connections

Extra args will be passed to `rule()`.

5.1.18 fabtools.supervisor

Supervisor processes

This module provides high-level tools for managing long-running processes using `supervisord`.

See Also:

fabtools.require.supervisor

Manage supervisord

`fabtools.supervisor.reload_config()`

Reload supervisor configuration.

`fabtools.supervisor.update_config()`

Reread and update supervisor job configurations.

Less heavy-handed than a full reload, as it doesn't restart the backend supervisor process and all managed processes.

Manage processes

`fabtools.supervisor.process_status(name)`

Get the status of a supervisor process.

`fabtools.supervisor.start_process(name)`

Start a supervisor process

`fabtools.supervisor.stop_process(name)`

Stop a supervisor process

`fabtools.supervisor.restart_process(name)`

Restart a supervisor process

5.1.19 fabtools.system**System settings****OS detection**

`fabtools.system.distrib_id()`

Get the OS distribution ID.

Returns one of "Debian", "Ubuntu", "RHEL", "CentOS", "Fedora", "Archlinux"...

Example:

```
from fabtools.system import distrib_id

if distrib_id() != 'Debian':
    abort(u"Distribution is not supported")
```

`fabtools.system.distrib_family()`

Get the distribution family.

Returns one of debian, redhat, other.

`fabtools.system.distrib_release()`

Get the release number of the Linux distribution.

Example:

```
from fabtools.system import distrib_id, distrib_release

if distrib_id() == 'CentOS' and distrib_release() == '6.1':
    print(u"CentOS 6.2 has been released. Please upgrade.")
```

`fabtools.system.distrib_codename()`

Get the codename of the Linux distribution.

Example:

```
from fabtools.deb import distrib_codename

if distrib_codename() == 'precise':
    print(u"Ubuntu 12.04 LTS detected")
```

`fabtools.system.distrib_desc()`

Get the description of the Linux distribution.

For example: Debian GNU/Linux 6.0.7 (squeeze).

Hardware detection

`fabtools.system.get_arch()`

Get the CPU architecture.

Example:

```
from fabtools.system import get_arch

if get_arch() == 'x86_64':
    print(u"Running on a 64-bit Intel/AMD system")
```

`fabtools.system.cpus()`

Get the number of CPU cores.

Example:

```
from fabtools.system import cpus

nb_workers = 2 * cpus() + 1
```

Hostname

`fabtools.system.get_hostname()`

Get the fully qualified hostname.

`fabtools.system.set_hostname(hostname, persist=True)`

Set the hostname.

Kernel parameters

`fabtools.system.get_sysctl(key)`

Get a kernel parameter.

Example:


```
from fabtools.system import get_sysctl

print "Max number of open files:", get_sysctl('fs.file-max')
```

`fabtools.system.set_sysctl(key, value)`
Set a kernel parameter.

Example:

```
import fabtools

# Protect from SYN flooding attack
fabtools.system.set_sysctl('net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies', 1)
```

Locales

`fabtools.system.supported_locales()`
Gets the list of supported locales.
Each locale is returned as a (locale, charset) tuple.

5.1.20 fabtools.systemd

Systemd services

This module provides low-level tools for managing `systemd` services.

See Also:

fabtools.service

`fabtools.systemd.enable(service)`
Enable a service.
`fabtools.enable('httpd')`

Note: This function is idempotent.

`fabtools.systemd.disable(service)`
Disable a service.
`fabtools.systemd.disable('httpd')`

Note: This function is idempotent.

`fabtools.systemd.is_running(service)`
Check if a service is running.

```
if fabtools.systemd.is_running('httpd'):
    print("Service httpd is running!")
```

`fabtools.systemd.start(service)`
Start a service.

```
if not fabtools.systemd.is_running('httpd'):  
    fabtools.systemd.start('httpd')
```

Note: This function is idempotent.

`fabtools.systemd.stop(service)`
Stop a service.

```
if fabtools.systemd.is_running('foo'):  
    fabtools.systemd.stop('foo')
```

Note: This function is idempotent.

`fabtools.systemd.restart(service)`
Restart a service.

```
if fabtools.systemd.is_running('httpd'):  
    fabtools.systemd.restart('httpd')  
else:  
    fabtools.systemd.start('httpd')
```

`fabtools.systemd.reload(service)`
Reload a service.

```
fabtools.systemd.reload('foo')
```

Warning: The service needs to support the reload operation.

`fabtools.systemd.start_and_enable(service)`
Start and enable a service (convenience function).

Note: This function is idempotent.

`fabtools.systemd.stop_and_disable(service)`
Stop and disable a service (convenience function).

Note: This function is idempotent.

5.1.21 fabtools.user

Users

See Also:

fabtools.require.users

`fabtools.user.exists(name)`
Check if a user exists.

```
fabtools.user.create(name, comment=None, home=None, create_home=None, skele-
                    ton_dir=None, group=None, create_group=True, extra_groups=None, pass-
                    word=None, system=False, shell=None, uid=None, ssh_public_keys=None,
                    non_unique=False)
```

Create a new user and its home directory.

If `create_home` is `None` (the default), a home directory will be created for normal users, but not for system users. You can override the default behaviour by setting `create_home` to `True` or `False`.

If `system` is `True`, the user will be a system account. Its UID will be chosen in a specific range, and it will not have a home directory, unless you explicitly set `create_home` to `True`.

If `shell` is `None`, the user's login shell will be the system's default login shell (usually `/bin/sh`).

`ssh_public_keys` can be a (local) filename or a list of (local) filenames of public keys that should be added to the user's SSH authorized keys (see `fabtools.user.add_ssh_public_keys()`).

Example:

```
import fabtools

if not fabtools.user.exists('alice'):
    fabtools.user.create('alice')

with cd('/home/alice'):
    # ...
```

```
fabtools.user.modify(name, comment=None, home=None, move_current_home=False, group=None,
                    extra_groups=None, login_name=None, password=None, shell=None,
                    uid=None, ssh_public_keys=None, non_unique=False)
```

Modify an existing user.

`ssh_public_keys` can be a (local) filename or a list of (local) filenames of public keys that should be added to the user's SSH authorized keys (see `fabtools.user.add_ssh_public_keys()`).

Example:

```
import fabtools

if fabtools.user.exists('alice'):
    fabtools.user.modify('alice', shell='/bin/sh')
```

```
fabtools.user.home_directory(name)
```

Get the absolute path to the user's home directory

Example:

```
import fabtools

home = fabtools.user.home_directory('alice')
```

```
fabtools.user.local_home_directory(name='')
```

Get the absolute path to the local user's home directory

Example:

```
import fabtools

local_home = fabtools.user.local_home_directory()
```

```
fabtools.user.authorized_keys(name)
```

Get the list of authorized SSH public keys for the user

`fabtools.user.add_ssh_public_key(name, filename)`

Add a public key to the user's authorized SSH keys.

filename must be the local filename of a public key that should be added to the user's SSH authorized keys.

Example:

```
import fabtools
```

```
fabtools.user.add_ssh_public_key('alice', '~/ssh/id_rsa.pub')
```

`fabtools.user.add_ssh_public_keys(name, filenames)`

Add multiple public keys to the user's authorized SSH keys.

filenames must be a list of local filenames of public keys that should be added to the user's SSH authorized keys.

Example:

```
import fabtools
```

```
fabtools.user.add_ssh_public_keys('alice', [
    '~/ssh/id1_rsa.pub',
    '~/ssh/id2_rsa.pub',
])
```

`fabtools.user.add_host_keys(name, hostname)`

Add all public keys of a host to the user's SSH known hosts file

5.1.22 fabtools.utils

Utilities

`fabtools.utils.run_as_root(command, *args, **kwargs)`

Run a remote command as the root user.

When connecting as root to the remote system, this will use Fabric's `run` function. In other cases, it will use `sudo`.

5.1.23 fabtools.vagrant

Vagrant helpers

`fabtools.vagrant.vagrant()`

Run the following tasks on a vagrant box.

First, you need to import this task in your `fabfile.py`:

```
from fabric.api import *
from fabtools.vagrant import vagrant
```

```
@task
def some_task():
    run('echo hello')
```

Then you can easily run tasks on your current Vagrant box:

```
$ fab vagrant some_task
```

```
fabtools.vagrant.ssh_config(name='')
```

Get the SSH parameters for connecting to a vagrant VM.

```
fabtools.vagrant.vagrant
```

Run the following tasks on a vagrant box.

First, you need to import this task in your `fabfile.py`:

```
from fabric.api import *
from fabtools.vagrant import vagrant

@task
def some_task():
    run('echo hello')
```

Then you can easily run tasks on your current Vagrant box:

```
$ fab vagrant some_task
```

```
fabtools.vagrant.vagrant_settings(name='', *args, **kwargs)
```

Context manager that sets a vagrant VM as the remote host.

Use this context manager inside a task to run commands on your current Vagrant box:

```
from fabtools.vagrant import vagrant_settings

with vagrant_settings():
    run('hostname')
```

5.2 fabtools.require

5.2.1 fabtools.require.deb

Debian packages

This module provides high-level tools for managing Debian/Ubuntu packages and repositories.

See Also:

fabtools.deb

Repositories

```
fabtools.require.deb.source(name, uri, distribution, *components)
```

Require a package source.

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
# Official MongoDB packages
```

```
require.deb.source('mongodb', 'http://downloads-distro.mongodb.org/repo/ubuntu-upstart', 'dist',
```

```
fabtools.require.deb.ppa(name)
```

Require a PPA package source.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

# Node.js packages by Chris Lea
require.deb.ppa('ppa:chris-lea/node.js')
```

Packages

`fabtools.require.deb.package(pkg_name, update=False)`
Require a deb package to be installed.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.deb.package('foo')
```

`fabtools.require.deb.packages(pkg_list, update=False)`
Require several deb packages to be installed.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.deb.packages([
    'foo',
    'bar',
    'baz',
])
```

`fabtools.require.deb.nopackage(pkg_name)`
Require a deb package to be uninstalled.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.deb.nopackage('apache2')
```

`fabtools.require.deb.nopackages(pkg_list)`
Require several deb packages to be uninstalled.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.deb.nopackages([
    'perl',
    'php5',
    'ruby',
])
```

5.2.2 fabtools.require.files

Files and directories

This module provides high-level tools for managing files and directories.

See Also:*fabtools.files*`fabtools.require.files.directory(path, use_sudo=False, owner='', group='', mode='')`

Require a directory to exist.

```
from fabtools import require

require.directory('/tmp/mydir', owner='alice', use_sudo=True)
```

Note: This function can be accessed directly from the `fabtools.require` module for convenience.

```
fabtools.require.files.file(path=None, contents=None, source=None, url=None, md5=None,
                             use_sudo=False, owner=None, group='', mode=None, verify_remote=True)
```

Require a file to exist and have specific contents and properties.

You can provide either:

•*contents*: the required contents of the file:

```
from fabtools import require

require.file('/tmp/hello.txt', contents='Hello, world')
```

•*source*: the local path of a file to upload:

```
from fabtools import require

require.file('/tmp/hello.txt', source='files/hello.txt')
```

•*url*: the URL of a file to download (*path* is then optional):

```
from fabric.api import cd
from fabtools import require

with cd('tmp'):
    require.file(url='http://example.com/files/hello.txt')
```

If *verify_remote* is `True` (the default), then an MD5 comparison will be used to check whether the remote file is the same as the source. If this is `False`, the file will be assumed to be the same if it is present. This is useful for very large files, where generating an MD5 sum may take a while.

Note: This function can be accessed directly from the `fabtools.require` module for convenience.

```
fabtools.require.files.template_file(path=None, template_contents=None, template_source=None, context=None, **kwargs)
```

Require a file whose contents is defined by a template.

5.2.3 fabtools.require.git

Git

This module provides high-level tools for managing [Git](#) repositories.**See Also:**

fabtools.git

`fabtools.require.git.command()`
Require the git command-line tool.

Example:

```
from fabric.api import run
from fabtools import require
```

```
require.git.command()
run('git --help')
```

`fabtools.require.git.working_copy(remote_url, path=None, branch='master', update=True, use_sudo=False, user=None)`

Require a working copy of the repository from the `remote_url`.

The `path` is optional, and defaults to the last segment of the remote repository URL, without its `.git` suffix.

If the `path` does not exist, this will clone the remote repository and check out the specified branch.

If the `path` exists and `update` is `True`, it will fetch changes from the remote repository, check out the specified branch, then merge the remote changes into the working copy.

If the `path` exists and `update` is `False`, it will only check out the specified branch, without fetching remote changesets.

Parameters

- **remote_url** (*str*) – URL of the remote repository (e.g. <https://github.com/ronnix/fabtools.git>). The given URL will be the origin remote of the working copy.
- **path** (*str*) – Absolute or relative path of the working copy on the filesystem. If this directory doesn't exist yet, a new working copy is created through `git clone`. If the directory does exist *and* `update == True`, a `git fetch` is issued. If `path` is `None` the `git clone` is issued in the current working directory and the directory name of the working copy is created by `git`.
- **branch** (*str*) – Branch to check out.
- **update** (*bool*) – Whether or not to fetch and merge remote changesets.
- **use_sudo** (*bool*) – If `True` execute `git` with `fabric.operations.sudo()`, else with `fabric.operations.run()`.
- **user** (*str*) – If `use_sudo` is `True`, run `fabric.operations.sudo()` with the given user. If `use_sudo` is `False` this parameter has no effect.

5.2.4 fabtools.require.groups

System groups

See Also:

fabtools.group

`fabtools.require.groups.group(name, gid=None)`
Require a group.


```
from fabtools import require

require.group('mygroup')
```

Note: This function can be accessed directly from the `fabtools.require` module for convenience.

5.2.5 fabtools.require.mysql

MySQL

This module provides high-level tools for installing a MySQL server and creating MySQL users and databases.

See Also:

fabtools.mysql

`fabtools.require.mysql.server` (*version=None, password=None*)
Require a MySQL server to be installed and running.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.mysql.server(password='s3cr3t')
```

`fabtools.require.mysql.user` (*name, password, **kwargs*)
Require a MySQL user.

Extra arguments will be passed to `fabtools.mysql.create_user()`.

Example:

```
from fabric.api import settings
from fabtools import require

with settings(mysql_user='root', mysql_password='s3cr3t'):
    require.mysql.user('dbuser', 'somerandomstring')
```

`fabtools.require.mysql.database` (*name, **kwargs*)
Require a MySQL database.

Extra arguments will be passed to `fabtools.mysql.create_database()`.

Example:

```
from fabric.api import settings
from fabtools import require

with settings(mysql_user='root', mysql_password='s3cr3t'):
    require.mysql.database('myapp', owner='dbuser')
```

5.2.6 fabtools.require.nginx

Nginx

This module provides high-level tools for installing the `nginx` web server and managing the configuration of web sites.

```
fabtools.require.nginx.server()
```

Require nginx server to be installed and running.

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
require.nginx.server()
```

```
fabtools.require.nginx.enabled(config)
```

Ensure link to `/etc/nginx/sites-available/config` exists and reload nginx configuration if needed.

```
fabtools.require.nginx.disabled(config)
```

Ensure link to `/etc/nginx/sites-available/config` doesn't exist and reload nginx configuration if needed.

```
fabtools.require.nginx.site(server_name, template_contents=None, template_source=None, enabled=True, check_config=True, **kwargs)
```

Require an nginx site.

You must provide a template for the site configuration, either as a string (*template_contents*) or as the path to a local template file (*template_source*).

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
CONFIG_TPL = '''
server {
    listen      %(port)d;
    server_name %(server_name)s %(server_alias)s;
    root        %(docroot)s;
    access_log  /var/log/nginx/%(server_name)s.log;
}'''
```

```
require.nginx.site('example.com', template_contents=CONFIG_TPL,
    port=80,
    server_alias='www.example.com',
    docroot='/var/www/mysite',
)
```

See Also:

```
fabtools.require.files.template_file()
```

```
fabtools.require.nginx.proxied_site(server_name, enabled=True, **kwargs)
```

Require an nginx site for a proxied app.

This uses a predefined configuration template suitable for proxying requests to a backend application server.

Required keyword arguments are:

- port*: the port nginx should listen on
- proxy_url*: URL of backend application server
- docroot*: path to static files

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
require.nginx.proxied_site('example.com',
    port=80,
    proxy_url='http://127.0.0.1:8080/',
    docroot='/path/to/myapp/static',
)
```

5.2.7 fabtools.require.nodejs

Node.js

This module provides tools for installing [Node.js](#) and managing packages using [npm](#).

See Also:

fabtools.nodejs

`fabtools.require.nodejs.installed_from_source(version='0.10.7')`

Require Node.js to be installed from source.

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
require.nodejs.installed_from_source()
```

`fabtools.require.nodejs.package(pkg_name, version=None, local=False)`

Require a Node.js package.

If the package is not installed, and no *version* is specified, the latest available version will be installed.

If a *version* is specified, and a different version of the package is already installed, it will be updated to the specified version.

If *local* is `True`, the package will be installed locally.

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
# Install package system-wide
require.nodejs.package('foo')
```

```
# Install package locally
require.nodejs.package('bar', local=True)
```

5.2.8 fabtools.require.openvz

OpenVZ containers

This module provides high-level tools for managing [OpenVZ](#) templates and containers.

Warning: The remote host needs a patched kernel with OpenVZ support.

See Also:

fabtools.openvz

`fabtools.require.openvz.template(name=None, url=None)`

Require an OpenVZ OS template.

If the OS template is not installed yet, it will be downloaded from *url* using `download_template()`:

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
# Use custom OS template
require.openvz.template(url='http://example.com/templates/mybox.tar.gz')
```

If no *url* is provided, `download_template()` will attempt to download the OS template from the `download.openvz.org` repository:

```
from fabtools import require

# Use OS template from http://download.openvz.org/template/precreated/
require.openvz.template('debian-6.0-x86_64')
```

`fabtools.require.openvz.container(name, ostemplate, **kwargs)`

Require an OpenVZ container.

If it does not exist, the container will be created using the specified OS template (see `fabtools.require.openvz.template()`).

Extra args will be passed to `fabtools.openvz.create()`:

```
from fabtools import require

require.openvz.container('foo', 'debian', ipadd='1.2.3.4')
```

This function returns a `fabtools.openvz.Container` object, that can be used to perform further operations:

```
from fabtools.require.openvz import container

ct = container('foo', 'debian')
ct.set('ipadd', '1.2.3.4')
ct.start()
ct.exec2('hostname')
```

This function can also be used as a context manager:

```
from fabtools.require.openvz import container

with container('foo', 'debian') as ct:
    ct.set('ipadd', '1.2.3.4')
    ct.start()
    ct.exec2('hostname')
```

5.2.9 `fabtools.require.oracle_jdk`

Oracle JDK

This module provides tools for installing Oracle JDK

See Also:

`fabtools.oracle_jdk`

`fabtools.require.oracle_jdk.installed(version='7u21-b11')`

Require Oracle JDK to be installed.

```
from fabtools import require

require.oracle_jdk.installed()
```

5.2.10 `fabtools.require.pkg`

SmartOS packages

This module provides high-level tools for managing SmartOS packages.

See Also:

fabtools.pkg

`fabtools.require.pkg.package` (*pkg_name*, *update=False*, *yes=None*)
Require a SmartOS package to be installed.

```
from fabtools import require

require.pkg.package('foo')
```

`fabtools.require.pkg.packages` (*pkg_list*, *update=False*)
Require several SmartOS packages to be installed.

```
from fabtools import require

require.pkg.packages([
    'top',
    'unzip',
    'zip',
])
```

`fabtools.require.pkg.nopackage` (*pkg_name*, *orphan=True*)
Require a SmartOS package to be uninstalled.

```
from fabtools import require

require.pkg.nopackage('top')
```

`fabtools.require.pkg.nopackages` (*pkg_list*, *orphan=True*)
Require several SmartOS packages to be uninstalled.

```
from fabtools import require

require.pkg.nopackages([
    'top',
    'zip',
    'unzip',
])
```

5.2.11 `fabtools.require.postfix`

Postfix

This module provides high-level tools for managing the [Postfix](#) email server.

`fabtools.require.postfix.server` (*mailname*)
Require a Postfix email server.

This makes sure that Postfix is installed and started.

```
from fabtools import require

# Handle incoming email for our domain
require.postfix.server('example.com')
```

5.2.12 fabtools.require.postgres

PostgreSQL users and databases

See Also:

fabtools.postgres

`fabtools.require.postgres.server` (*version=None*)
Require a PostgreSQL server to be installed and running.

```
from fabtools import require

require.postgres.server()
```

`fabtools.require.postgres.user` (*name, password, superuser=False, createdb=False, create_role=False, inherit=True, login=True, connection_limit=None, encrypted_password=False*)
Require the existence of a PostgreSQL user. The password and options provided will only be applied when creating a new user (existing users will *not* be modified).

```
from fabtools import require

require.postgres.user('dbuser', password='somerandomstring')

require.postgres.user('dbuser2', password='s3cr3t',
    createdb=True, create_role=True, connection_limit=20)
```

`fabtools.require.postgres.database` (*name, owner, template='template0', encoding='UTF8', locale='en_US.UTF-8'*)
Require a PostgreSQL database.

```
from fabtools import require

require.postgres.database('myapp', owner='dbuser')
```

5.2.13 fabtools.require.python

Python environments and packages

This module includes tools for using [virtual environments](#) and installing packages using [pip](#).

See Also:

fabtools.python

Virtual environments

`fabtools.require.python.virtualenv(directory, system_site_packages=False, python=None, use_sudo=False, user=None, clear=False, prompt=None)`

Require a Python `virtual` environment.

```
from fabtools import require

require.python.virtualenv('/path/to/venv')
```

Installing packages

`fabtools.require.python.package(pkg_name, url=None, **kwargs)`

Require a Python package.

If the package is not installed, it will be installed using the `pip` installer.

```
from fabtools.python import virtualenv
from fabtools import require

# Install package system-wide
require.python.package('foo', use_sudo=True)

# Install package in an existing virtual environment
with virtualenv('/path/to/venv'):
    require.python.package('bar')
```

`fabtools.require.python.packages(pkg_list, **kwargs)`

Require several Python packages.

`fabtools.require.python.requirements(filename, **kwargs)`

Require Python packages from a `pip requirements` file.

`fabtools.require.python.pip(version=None)`

Require `pip` to be installed.

`fabtools.require.python.distribute()`

Require `distribute` to be installed.

5.2.14 fabtools.require.redis

Redis

This module provides high-level tools for managing `Redis` instances.

`fabtools.require.redis.installed_from_source(version='2.6.13')`

Require Redis to be installed from source.

The compiled binaries will be installed in `/opt/redis-{version}/`.

`fabtools.require.redis.instance(name, version='2.6.13', **kwargs)`

Require a Redis instance to be running.

The instance will be managed using `supervisord`, as a process named `redis_{name}`, running as the `redis` user.

```
from fabtools import require
from fabtools.supervisor import process_status

require.redis.installed_from_source()

require.redis.instance('db1', port='6379')
require.redis.instance('db2', port='6380')

print process_status('redis_db1')
print process_status('redis_db2')
```

See Also:

fabtools.supervisor and *fabtools.require.supervisor*

5.2.15 fabtools.require.rpm

RPM packages

This module provides high-level tools for managing CentOS/RHEL/SL packages and repositories.

See Also:

fabtools.rpm

`fabtools.require.rpm.package(pkg_name, repos=None, yes=None, options=None)`
Require a rpm package to be installed.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.rpm.package('emacs')
```

`fabtools.require.rpm.packages(pkg_list, repos=None, yes=None, options=None)`
Require several rpm packages to be installed.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.rpm.packages([
    'nano',
    'unzip',
    'vim',
])
```

`fabtools.require.rpm.nopackage(pkg_name, options=None)`
Require a rpm package to be uninstalled.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.rpm.nopackage('emacs')
```

`fabtools.require.rpm.nopackages(pkg_list, options=None)`
Require several rpm packages to be uninstalled.

Example:


```
from fabtools import require

require.rpm.nopackages([
    'unzip',
    'vim',
    'emacs',
])
```

`fabtools.require.rpm.repository(name)`

Require a repository. Aimed for 3rd party repositories.

Name currently only supports EPEL and RPMforge.

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

# RPMforge packages for CentOS 6
require.rpm.repository('rpmforge')
```

5.2.16 fabtools.require.service

System services

This module provides high-level tools for managing system services. The underlying operations use the `service` command, allowing to support both `upstart` services and traditional SysV-style `/etc/init.d/` scripts.

See Also:

fabtools.service

`fabtools.require.service.started(service)`

Require a service to be started.

```
from fabtools import require

require.service.started('foo')
```

`fabtools.require.service.stopped(service)`

Require a service to be stopped.

```
from fabtools import require

require.service.stopped('foo')
```

`fabtools.require.service.restarted(service)`

Require a service to be restarted.

```
from fabtools import require

require.service.restarted('foo')
```

5.2.17 fabtools.require.shorewall

Shorewall firewall

See Also:

fabtools.shorewall

`fabtools.require.shorewall.firewall` (*zones=None, interfaces=None, policy=None, rules=None, routestopped=None, masq=None*)

Ensure that a firewall is configured.

Example:

```
from fabtools.shorewall import *
from fabtools import require

# We need a firewall with some custom rules
require.shorewall.firewall(
    rules=[
        Ping(),
        SSH(),
        HTTP(),
        HTTPS(),
        SMTP(),
        rule(port=1234, source=hosts(['example.com'])),
    ]
)
```

`fabtools.require.shorewall.started()`

Ensure that the firewall is started.

`fabtools.require.shorewall.stopped()`

Ensure that the firewall is stopped.

5.2.18 fabtools.require.supervisor

Supervisor processes

This module provides high-level tools for managing long-running processes using `supervisor`.

See Also:

fabtools.supervisor

`fabtools.require.supervisor.process` (*name, **kwargs*)

Require a supervisor process to be running.

Keyword arguments will be used to build the program configuration file. Some useful arguments are:

- `command`: complete command including arguments (**required**)
- `directory`: absolute path to the working directory
- `user`: run the process as this user
- `stdout_logfile`: absolute path to the log file

You should refer to the [supervisor documentation](#) for the complete list of allowed arguments.

Note: the default values for the following arguments differs from the supervisor defaults:

- `autorestart`: defaults to `true`
 - `redirect_stderr`: defaults to `true`
-

Example:

```
from fabtools import require

require.supervisor.process('myapp',
    command='/path/to/venv/bin/myapp --config production.ini --someflag',
    directory='/path/to/working/dir',
    user='alice',
    stdout_logfile='/path/to/logs/myapp.log',
)
```

5.2.19 fabtools.require.system

System settings

See Also:

fabtools.system

`fabtools.require.system.hostname(name)`

Require the hostname to have a specific value.

`fabtools.require.system.sysctl(key, value, persist=True)`

Require a kernel parameter to have a specific value.

Locales

`fabtools.require.system.default_locale(name)`

Require the locale to be the default.

`fabtools.require.system.locale(name)`

Require the locale to be available.

`fabtools.require.system.locales(names)`

Require the list of locales to be available.

5.2.20 fabtools.require.users

System users

See Also:

fabtools.user

`fabtools.require.users.user(name, comment=None, home=None, create_home=None, skeleton_dir=None, group=None, create_group=True, extra_groups=None, password=None, system=False, shell=None, uid=None, ssh_public_keys=None, non_unique=False)`

Require a user and its home directory.

See `fabtools.user.create()` for a detailed description of arguments.

```
from fabtools import require
```

```
# This will also create a home directory for alice
require.user('alice')
```

```
# Sometimes we don't need a home directory
```

```
require.user('mydaemon', create_home=False)

# Require a user without shell access
require.user('nologin', shell='/bin/false')
```

Note: This function can be accessed directly from the `fabtools.require` module for convenience.

`fabtools.require.users.sudoer` (*username*, *hosts*='ALL', *operators*='ALL', *passwd*=False, *commands*='ALL')

Require sudo permissions for a given user.

Note: This function can be accessed directly from the `fabtools.require` module for convenience.

HISTORY

6.1 Changelog

6.1.1 Version 0.14.0 (2013-05-22)

Note: Fabtools now requires Fabric \geq 1.6.0

- Upgrade default pip version to 1.3.1
- **Improved vagrant support:**
 - Add support for Vagrant 1.1 providers in functional tests
 - Also set `env.user` and `env.hosts` in vagrant context manager
- Add `fabtools.system.cpus` to get the host's CPU count
- Less verbose output
- Move OS detection functions to `fabtools.system`
- Better support for Red Hat based systems
- **Improvements to the `user` module:**
 - Fix home dir default behaviour in `require.user`
 - Add support for SSH authorized keys (Kamil Chmielewski)
 - Add support for SSH known hosts public keys
 - Add `non_unique` argument to user functions (Zhang Erning)
 - Get absolute path to the local user's home dir (Sebastien Beal)
- Use `SHOW DATABASES` to test existence of MySQL (Zhang Erning)
- **Improvements to the `git` module**
 - Expose lower level `fetch` operation (Andreas Kaiser)
 - Fix missing import in `require` module (Muraoka Yusuke)
 - Require `git` command line tool
- Use `ifconfig` as root in `network` module
- Update OpenVZ guest context manager for Fabric 1.6.0
- **Improvements to the `python` module:**

- Improved detection of distribute
- Add support for `virtualenv --prompt` option (Artem Nezvigin)
- Allow relative path in `virtualenv` context manager
- **Improvements to the `oracle_jdk` module:**
 - Upgrade default Oracle JDK version to 7u21-b11 (Kamil Chmielewski)
 - Add support for Oracle JDK version 6 (Sebastien Beal)
- Fix broken `fabtools.deb.upgrade`
- Add support for Arch Linux packages (Bruno Adele)
- Add support for Linux disk partitions (Bruno Adele)
- Add OpenSSH server hardening (Adam Patterson)
- Add `systemd` module (Jakub Stasiak)
- **Improvements to the `redis` module:**
 - Fix broken Redis configuration (Victor Perron)
 - Upgrade default Redis version to 2.6.13
- Abort on `nginx` configuration errors
- Upgrade default Node.js version to 0.10.7

6.1.2 Version 0.13.0 (2013-03-15)

- Add support for managing remote git repositories (Andreas Kaiser)
- Add intersphinx to docs (Andreas Kaiser)
- Add HTTP proxy support to speed up functional tests
- Upgrade default Node.js version to 0.10.0
- Upgrade default Redis version to 2.6.11
- Upgrade default Oracle JDK version to 7u17-b02
- Fix `vagrant` support (thanks to Dominique Lederer and anentropic)

6.1.3 Version 0.12.0 (2013-03-04)

- Do not create home directory for system users
- Fix `pkg.is_installed` on SmartOS (thanks to Anthony Scalisi)
- Fix `system.get_arch` (thanks to Kamil Chmielewski)
- Add support for installing Oracle JDK (thanks to Kamil Chmielewski)
- Add support for creating Postgres schemas (thanks to Michael Bommarito)
- Fix `mysql.user_exists` (thanks to Serge Travin)

6.1.4 Version 0.11.0 (2013-02-15)

- Fix requiring an existing user (thanks to Jonathan Peel)
- Upgrade default Redis version to 2.6.10
- Upgrade default Node.js version to 0.8.19
- Better support for remote hosts where sudo is not installed

6.1.5 Version 0.10.0 (2013-02-12)

- Enable/disable nginx sites (thanks to Sébastien Béal)
- Add support for SmartOS (thanks to Anthony Scalisi)
- Add support for RHEL/CentOS/SL (thanks to Anthony Scalisi)

6.1.6 Version 0.9.4 (2013-01-10)

- Add files missing in 0.9.3 (thanks to Stéphane Fermigier)

6.1.7 Version 0.9.3 (2013-01-08)

- Fix bugs in user creation (thanks pahaz and Stéphane Klein)
- Add support for group creation

6.1.8 Version 0.9.2 (2013-01-05)

- Add syntax highlighting in README (thanks to Artur Dryomov)

6.1.9 Version 0.9.1 (2013-01-04)

- Fix documentation formatting issues

6.1.10 Version 0.9.0 (2013-01-04)

- Improve user creation and modification
- Add support for BSD / OS X to `files.owner`, `files.group`, `files.mode` and `files.md5sum` (thanks to Troy J. Farrell)
- Improve PostgreSQL user creation (thanks to Troy J. Farrell and Axel Haustant)
- Add `reload` and `force_reload` operations to the `service` module (thanks to Axel Haustant)
- Fix missing import in `require.redis` (thanks to svevang and Sébastien Béal)
- Add `clear` option to Python virtualenv (thanks to pahaz)
- Upgrade default Redis version to 2.6.7
- Upgrade default Node.js version to 0.8.16
- Decrease verbosity of some operations

- Speed up functional tests

6.1.11 Version 0.8.1 (2012-10-26)

- Really fix pip version parsing issue
- Upgrade default pip version to 1.2.1

6.1.12 Version 0.8.0 (2012-10-26)

- Improve user module (thanks to Gaël Pasgrimaud)
- Fix locale support on Debian (thanks to Olivier Kautz)
- Fix version number in documentation (thanks to Guillaume Ayoub)
- Fix potential issue with pip version parsing

6.1.13 Version 0.7.0 (2012-10-13)

- Fix changed directory owner requirement (thanks to Troy J. Farrell)
- Add functions to get a file's owner, group and mode

6.1.14 Version 0.6.0 (2012-10-13)

- Add support for Node.js (thanks to Frank Rousseau)
- Fix dependency on Fabric \geq 1.4.0 (thanks to Laurent Bachelier)

6.1.15 Version 0.5.1 (2012-09-21)

- Documentation and packaging fixes

6.1.16 Version 0.5 (2012-09-21)

- The `watch` context manager now allows you to either provide a callback or do an explicit check afterwards (**warning:** this change is not backwards compatible, please update your fabfiles)
- **Add support for some network-related operations:**
 - get the IPV4 address assigned to an interface
 - get the list of name server IP addresses
- The `services` module now supports both upstart and traditional SysV-style `/etc/init.d` scripts (thanks to Selwin Ong)
- The `virtualenv` context manager can now also be used with `local()` (thanks to khorn)
- The `supervisor` module now uses `update` instead of `reload` to avoid unnecessary restarts (thanks to Dan Fairs)
- Add support for OpenVZ containers (requires a kernel with OpenVZ patches)
- `pip` can now use a download cache

- Upgrade Redis version to 2.4.17
- Misc bug fixes and improvements
- Support for Ubuntu 12.04 LTS and Debian 6.0
- Documentation improvements

6.1.17 Version 0.4 (2012-05-30)

- Added support for requiring an arbitrary APT source
- Added support for adding APT signing keys
- Added support for requiring a user with a home directory
- Added vagrant helpers
- Fixed Python virtualenv context manager

6.1.18 Version 0.3.2 (2012-03-19)

- Fixed README formatting

6.1.19 Version 0.3.1 (2012-03-19)

- Fixed bug in functional tests runner

6.1.20 Version 0.3 (2012-03-19)

- Added support for Shorewall (Shoreline Firewall)
- Fixed Python 2.5 compatibility
- Refactored tests

6.1.21 Version 0.2.1 (2012-03-09)

- Packaging fixes

6.1.22 Version 0.2 (2012-03-09)

- Added support for hostname and sysctl (kernel parameters)
- Added support for Redis
- Simplified API for supervisor processes

6.1.23 Version 0.1.1 (2012-02-19)

- Packaging fixes

6.1.24 Version 0.1 (2012-02-19)

- Initial release

DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Tests

7.1.1 Running tests

If you're using Python 2.7, you can launch the tests using the built-in `unittest` runner:

```
$ python -m unittest discover
```

If you're using Python 2.5 or 2.6, you'll need to install `unittest2`, and use the provided runner:

```
$ pip install unittest2
$ unit2 discover
```

Or you can run the tests on all supported Python versions using `tox`, which will take care of everything:

```
$ pip install tox
$ tox
```

7.1.2 Unit tests

Running unit tests requires the `mock` library.

7.1.3 Functional tests

Running functional tests requires `Vagrant` to launch virtual machines, against which all the tests will be run.

If `Vagrant` is not installed, the functional tests will be skipped automatically.

If `Vagrant` is installed, the default is to run the tests on all available base boxes. You can specify which base boxes should be used by setting the `FABTOOLS_TEST_BOXES` environment variable:

```
$ FABTOOLS_TEST_BOXES='ubuntu_10_04 ubuntu_12_04' tox -e py27
```

You can also use this to manually disable functional tests:

```
$ FABTOOLS_TEST_BOXES='' tox
```


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