



Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'nm-settings-keyfile.5'

C:\>man nm-settings-keyfile.5

NM-SETTINGS-KEYFILE(5) Configuration NM-SETTINGS-KEYFILE(5)

NAME

nm-settings-keyfile - Description of keyfile settings plugin

DESCRIPTION

NetworkManager is based on the concept of connection profiles that contain network configuration (see nm-settings(5) for details). The profiles can be stored in various formats. NetworkManager uses plugins for reading and writing the data. The plugins can be configured in NetworkManager.conf(5).

The keyfile plugin is the generic plugin that supports all the connection types and capabilities that NetworkManager has. It writes files out in a .ini-style format in /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/. This plugin is always enabled and will automatically be used to store any connections that are not supported by any other active plugin. For security, it will ignore files that are readable or writable by any user or group other than 'root' since private keys and passphrases may be stored in plaintext inside the file.

FILE FORMAT

The keyfile config format is a simple .ini-style format. It consists of sections (groups) of key-value pairs. Each section corresponds to a setting name as described in the settings specification (nm-settings(5)). Each configuration key/value pair in the section is one of the properties listed in the settings specification. The majority of properties of the specification is written in the same format into the keyfile too. However some values are inconvenient for people

to use. These are stored in the files in more readable ways. These properties are described below. An example could be IP addresses that are not written as integer arrays, but more reasonably as "1.2.3.4/12 1.2.3.254". More information of the generic key file format can be found at [GLib key file format\[1\]](#) (Lines beginning with a '#' are comments, lists are separated by character ; etc.).

Users can create or modify the keyfile connection files manually, even if that is not the recommended way of managing the profiles. However, if they choose to do that, they must inform NetworkManager about their changes (see `monitor-connection-file` in `nm-settings(5)` and `nmcli con (re)load`).

Examples of keyfile configuration.

A sample configuration for an ethernet network:

```
[connection]
id=Main eth0
uuid=27afa607-ee36-43f0-b8c3-9d245cdc4bb3
type=802-3-ethernet
autoconnect=true

[ipv4]
method=auto

[802-3-ethernet]
mac-address=00:23:5a:47:1f:71
```

A sample configuration for WPA-EAP (PEAP with MSCHAPv2) and always-ask secret:

```
[connection]
id=CompanyWIFI
uuid=cdac6154-a33b-4b15-9904-666772cfa5ee
type=wifi
autoconnect=false

[wifi]
ssid=CorpWLAN
mode=infrastructure
security=802-11-wireless-security

[wifi-security]
key-mgmt=wpa-eap

[ipv4]
```

```
method=auto
[ipv6]
method=auto
[802-1x]
eap=peap;
identity=joe
ca-cert=/home/joe/.cert/corp.crt
phase1-peapver=1
phase2-auth=mschapv2
password-flags=2
```

A sample configuration for openvpn:

```
[connection]
id=RedHat-openvpn
uuid=7f9b3356-b210-4c0e-8123-bd116c9c280f
type=vpn
timestamp=1385401165

[vpn]
service-type=org.freedesktop.NetworkManager.openvpn
connection-type=password
password-flags=3
remote=ovpn.my-company.com
cipher=AES-256-CBC
reneg-seconds=0
port=443
username=joe
ca=/etc/openvpn/ISCA.pem
tls-remote=ovpn.my-company.com

[ipv6]
method=auto

[ipv4]
method=auto
ignore-auto-dns=true
never-default=true
```

A sample configuration for a bridge and a bridge port:

```
[connection]                [connection]
id=MainBridge                id=br-port-1
uuid=171ae855-a0ab-42b6-bd0c-60f5812eea9d  uuid=d6e8ae98-71f8-4b3d-9d2d-2e26048fe794
interface-name=MainBridge    interface-name=em1
type=bridge                  type=ethernet
                             master=MainBridge
[bridge]                     slave-type=bridge
interface-name=MainBridge
```

A sample configuration for a VLAN:

```
[connection]
id=VLAN for building 4A
uuid=8ce1c9e0-ce7a-4d2c-aa28-077dda09dd7e
interface-name=VLAN-4A
type=vlan
[vlan]
interface-name=VLAN-4A
parent=eth0
id=4
```

DETAILS

keyfile plugin variables for the majority of NetworkManager properties have one-to-one mapping. It means a NetworkManager property is stored in the keyfile as a variable of the same name and in the same format. There are several exceptions to this rule, mainly for making keyfile syntax easier for humans. The exceptions handled specially by keyfile plugin are listed below. Refer to `nm-settings(5)` for all available settings and properties and their description.

Name aliases. Some of the NetworkManager setting names are somewhat hard to type or remember. Therefore keyfile introduces aliases that can be used instead of the names.

setting name	keyfile alias
802-3-ethernet	= ethernet
802-11-wireless	= wifi
802-11-wireless-security	= wifi-security

Table 1. bridge setting (section)

Property	Keyfile Variable	Format	Description
mac-address	mac-address	usual	MAC address in
		hex-digits-and-colons	traditional
		notation	hex-digits-and-colons
			notation, or
			semicolon
			separated list of
			6 decimal bytes
			(obsolete)
			Example:
			mac-address=00:22:68:12:79:A2
			mac-address=0;34;104;18;121;162;

Table 2. infiniband setting (section)

Property	Keyfile Variable	Format	Description
mac-address	mac-address	usual	MAC address in
		hex-digits-and-colons	traditional
		notation	hex-digits-and-colons
			notation, or or
			semicolon
			separated list of
			20 decimal bytes
			(obsolete)

