

rules files are collectively sorted and processed in lexical order, regardless of the directories in which they live. However, files with identical filenames replace each other. Files in /etc have the highest priority, files in /run take precedence over files with the same name under /usr. This can be used to override a system-supplied rules file with a local file if needed; a symlink in /etc with the same name as a rules file in /lib, pointing to /dev/null, disables the rules file entirely. Rule files must have the extension .rules; other extensions are ignored. Every line in the rules file contains at least one key-value pair. Except for empty lines or lines beginning with "#", which are ignored. There are two kinds of keys: match and assignment. If all match keys match against their values, the rule gets applied and the assignment keys get the specified values assigned. A matching rule may rename a network interface, add symlinks pointing to the device node, or run a specified program as part of the event handling.

A rule consists of a comma-separated list of one or more key-value pairs. Each key has a distinct operation, depending on the used operator. Valid operators are:

"=="

Compare for equality.

"!="

Compare for inequality.

"="

Assign a value to a key. Keys that represent a list are reset and only this single value is assigned.

"+="

Add the value to a key that holds a list of entries.

"-="

Remove the value from a key that holds a list of entries.

":="

Assign a value to a key finally; disallow any later changes.

The following key names can be used to match against device properties. Some of the keys also match against properties of the parent devices in sysfs, not only the device that has generated the event. If multiple keys that match a parent device are specified in a single rule, all these keys must match at one and the same parent device.

ACTION

Match the name of the event action.

DEVPATH

Match the devpath of the event device.

KERNEL

Match the name of the event device.

NAME

Match the name of a network interface. It can be used once the NAME key has been set in one of the preceding rules.

SYMLINK

Match the name of a symlink targeting the node. It can be used once a SYMLINK key has been set in one of the preceding rules. There may be multiple symlinks; only one needs to match.

SUBSYSTEM

Match the subsystem of the event device.

DRIVER

Match the driver name of the event device. Only set this key for devices which are bound to a driver at the time the event is generated.

ATTR{filename}

Match sysfs attribute values of the event device. Trailing whitespace in the attribute values is ignored unless the specified match value itself contains trailing whitespace.

SYSCTL{kernel parameter}

Match a kernel parameter value.

KERNELS

Search the devpath upwards for a matching device name.

SUBSYSTEMS

Search the devpath upwards for a matching device subsystem name.

DRIVERS

Search the devpath upwards for a matching device driver name.

ATTRS{filename}

Search the devpath upwards for a device with matching sysfs attribute values.

If multiple ATTRS matches are specified, all of them must match on the same

device. Trailing whitespace in the attribute values is ignored unless the specified match value itself contains trailing whitespace.

TAGS

Search the devpath upwards for a device with matching tag.

ENV{key}

Match against a device property value.

CONST{key}

Match against a system-wide constant. Supported keys are:

"arch"

System's architecture. See `ConditionArchitecture=` in `systemd.unit(5)` for possible values.

"virt"

System's virtualization environment. See `systemd-detect-virt(1)` for possible values.

Unknown keys will never match.

TAG

Match against a device tag.

TEST{octal mode mask}

Test the existence of a file. An octal mode mask can be specified if needed.

PROGRAM

Execute a program to determine whether there is a match; the key is true if the program returns successfully. The device properties are made available to the executed program in the environment. The program's standard output is available in the `RESULT` key.

This can only be used for very short-running foreground tasks. For details, see

`RUN`.

RESULT

Match the returned string of the last `PROGRAM` call. This key can be used in the same or in any later rule after a `PROGRAM` call.

Most of the fields support shell glob pattern matching and alternate patterns. The following special characters are supported:

"*"

Matches zero or more characters.

"?"

Matches any single character.

"[]"

Matches any single character specified within the brackets. For example, the pattern string "tty[SR]" would match either "ttyS" or "ttyR". Ranges are also supported via the "-" character. For example, to match on the range of all digits, the pattern "[0-9]" could be used. If the first character following the "[" is a "!", any characters not enclosed are matched.

"|"

Separates alternative patterns. For example, the pattern string "abc|x*" would match either "abc" or "x*".

The following keys can get values assigned:

NAME

The name to use for a network interface. See `systemd.link(5)` for a higher-level mechanism for setting the interface name. The name of a device node cannot be changed by `udev`, only additional symlinks can be created.

SYMLINK

The name of a symlink targeting the node. Every matching rule adds this value to the list of symlinks to be created.

The set of characters to name a symlink is limited. Allowed characters are "0-9A-Za-z#+-.:=@_/", valid UTF-8 character sequences, and "\x00" hex encoding.

All other characters are replaced by a "_" character.

Multiple symlinks may be specified by separating the names by the space character. In case multiple devices claim the same name, the link always points to the device with the highest `link_priority`. If the current device goes away, the links are re-evaluated and the device with the next highest `link_priority` becomes the owner of the link. If no `link_priority` is specified, the order of the devices (and which one of them owns the link) is undefined.

Symlink names must never conflict with the kernel's default device node names, as that would result in unpredictable behavior.

OWNER, GROUP, MODE

The permissions for the device node. Every specified value overrides the compiled-in default value.

SECLABEL{module}

Applies the specified Linux Security Module label to the device node.

ATTR{key}

The value that should be written to a sysfs attribute of the event device.

SYSCTL{kernel parameter}

The value that should be written to kernel parameter.

ENV{key}

Set a device property value. Property names with a leading "." are neither stored in the database nor exported to events or external tools (run by, for example, the PROGRAM match key).

TAG

Attach a tag to a device. This is used to filter events for users of libudev's monitor functionality, or to enumerate a group of tagged devices. The implementation can only work efficiently if only a few tags are attached to a device. It is only meant to be used in contexts with specific device filter requirements, and not as a general-purpose flag. Excessive use might result in inefficient event handling.

RUN{type}

Add a program to the list of programs to be executed after processing all the rules for a specific event, depending on "type":

"program"

Execute an external program specified as the assigned value. If no absolute path is given, the program is expected to live in `/lib/udev`; otherwise, the absolute path must be specified.

This is the default if no type is specified.

"builtin"

As program, but use one of the built-in programs rather than an external one.

The program name and following arguments are separated by spaces. Single quotes can be used to specify arguments with spaces.

This can only be used for very short-running foreground tasks. Running an event process for a long period of time may block all further events for this or a dependent device.

Starting daemons or other long-running processes is not appropriate for udev; the forked processes, detached or not, will be unconditionally killed after the event handling has finished.

Note that running programs that access the network or mount/unmount filesystems is not allowed inside of udev rules, due to the default sandbox that is enforced on `systemd-udevd.service`.

Please also note that `:=` and `=` are clearing both, program and builtin commands.

In order to activate long-running processes from udev rules, provide a service unit, and pull it in from a udev device using the `SYSTEMD_WANTS` device property. See `systemd.device(5)` for details.

LABEL

A named label to which a GOTO may jump.

GOTO

Jumps to the next LABEL with a matching name.

IMPORT{type}

Import a set of variables as device properties, depending on "type":

"program"

Execute an external program specified as the assigned value and, if it returns successfully, import its output, which must be in environment key format. Path specification, command/argument separation, and quoting work like in RUN.

"builtin"

Similar to "program", but use one of the built-in programs rather than an external one.

"file"

Import a text file specified as the assigned value, the content of which must be in environment key format.

"db"

Import a single property specified as the assigned value from the current device database. This works only if the database is already populated by an earlier event.

"cmdline"

Import a single property from the kernel command line. For simple flags the value of the property is set to "1".

"parent"

Import the stored keys from the parent device by reading the database entry of the parent device. The value assigned to `IMPORT{parent}` is used as a filter of key names to import (with the same shell glob pattern matching used for comparisons).

This can only be used for very short-running foreground tasks. For details see `RUN`.

OPTIONS

Rule and device options:

`link_priority=value`

Specify the priority of the created symlinks. Devices with higher priorities overwrite existing symlinks of other devices. The default is 0.

`string_escape=none|replace`

Usually, control and other possibly unsafe characters are replaced in strings used for device naming. The mode of replacement can be specified with this option.

`static_node=`

Apply the permissions specified in this rule to the static device node with the specified name. Also, for every tag specified in this rule, create a symlink in the directory `/run/udev/static_node-tags/tag` pointing at the static device node with the specified name. Static device node creation is performed by `systemd-tmpfiles` before `systemd-udev` is started. The static nodes might not have a corresponding kernel device; they are used to trigger automatic kernel module loading when they are accessed.

`watch`

Watch the device node with `inotify`; when the node is closed after being opened for writing, a change `uevent` is synthesized.

`nowatch`

Disable the watching of a device node with `inotify`.

`db_persist`

Set the flag (sticky bit) on the `udev` database entry of the event device.

Device properties are then kept in the database even when udevadm info --cleanup-db is called. This option can be useful in certain cases (e.g. Device Mapper devices) for persisting device state on the transition from initramfs.

The NAME, SYMLINK, PROGRAM, OWNER, GROUP, MODE, SECLABEL, and RUN fields support simple string substitutions. The RUN substitutions are performed after all rules have been processed, right before the program is executed, allowing for the use of device properties set by earlier matching rules. For all other fields, substitutions are performed while the individual rule is being processed. The available substitutions are:

\$kernel, %k

The kernel name for this device.

\$number, %n

The kernel number for this device. For example, "sda3" has kernel number "3".

\$devpath, %p

The devpath of the device.

\$id, %b

The name of the device matched while searching the devpath upwards for SUBSYSTEMS, KERNELS, DRIVERS, and ATTRS.

\$driver

The driver name of the device matched while searching the devpath upwards for SUBSYSTEMS, KERNELS, DRIVERS, and ATTRS.

\$attr{file}, %s{file}

The value of a sysfs attribute found at the device where all keys of the rule have matched. If the matching device does not have such an attribute, and a previous KERNELS, SUBSYSTEMS, DRIVERS, or ATTRS test selected a parent device, then the attribute from that parent device is used.

If the attribute is a symlink, the last element of the symlink target is returned as the value.

\$env{key}, %E{key}

A device property value.

\$major, %M

The kernel major number for the device.

\$minor, %m

The kernel minor number for the device.

\$result, %c

The string returned by the external program requested with PROGRAM. A single part of the string, separated by a space character, may be selected by specifying the part number as an attribute: "%c{N}". If the number is followed by the "+" character, this part plus all remaining parts of the result string are substituted: "%c{N+}".

\$parent, %P

The node name of the parent device.

\$name

The current name of the device. If not changed by a rule, it is the name of the kernel device.

\$links

A space-separated list of the current symlinks. The value is only set during a remove event or if an earlier rule assigned a value.

\$root, %r

The udev_root value.

\$sys, %S

The sysfs mount point.

\$devnode, %N

The name of the device node.

%%

The "%" character itself.

\$\$

The "\$" character itself.

SEE ALSO

systemd-udev.service(8), udevadm(8), systemd.link(5)

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