

Comdasys FAQ: Configuration Locking

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1. Configuratin Locking

1.1. Introduction

Often it's desirable to edit a configuration file and protect it so it doesn't get overwritten by the web interface or `applyconfig.sh`. The commands `lockconfig` and `unlockconfig` are used for that.

1.2. Syntax

Both `lockconfig` and `unlockconfig` take the same parameters. These are:

- `-h` (`--help`) Show help page
- `-l` (`--list`) Show the list of templates and the configuration files they're responsible for

All other parameters are interpreted as being template names.

1.3. What are templates?

The `applyconfig.sh` command uses so-called templates. Every template is responsible for a configuration file. E.g. the file `/etc/dhcpd.conf` is managed by the the template `dhcpd`. The command `lockconfig --list` shows a list of all templates and the configuration files each template is responsible for:

```
chap: /etc/ppp/chap-secrets
dhcpd: /etc/dhcpd.conf
dyndns: /etc/dyndns/dyndns
htb: /etc/sysconfig/htb/config.out
ipsec-conf: /etc/ipsec.conf
ipsec-secrets: /etc/ipsec.secrets
l2tpd-conf: /etc/l2tpd/l2tpd.conf
l2tpd-ppp: /etc/ppp/options.l2tpd
...
```

1.4. An example

Suppose you want to edit `/etc/dhcpd.conf` and prevent that it gets overwritten by `applyconfig.sh` or the web interface. First, enter `lockconfig --list` and look for the line containing `/etc/dhcpd.conf`. In this line you can see that the template `dhcpd` is responsible for `/etc/dhcpd.conf`. Enter `lockconfig dhcpd` and the `dhcpd` template won't get executed and `/etc/dhcpd.conf` won't get overwritten.

f you like to have a configuration file managed by the Comdasys Convergence again you have to use the `unlockconfig` command which is used in the same way as `lockconfig`.