libvirt 0.8.7

Virsh Command Reference

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libvirt 0.8.7 Virsh Command Reference
Edition 0

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This book is a work in progress (recently begun), to comprehensively document each command available in **`virsh`**, the libvirt command shell.

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Preface

1. Document Conventions

This manual uses several conventions to highlight certain words and phrases and draw attention to specific pieces of information.

In PDF and paper editions, this manual uses typefaces drawn from the *Liberation Fonts*[1] set. The Liberation Fonts set is also used in HTML editions if the set is installed on your system. If not, alternative but equivalent typefaces are displayed. Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and later includes the Liberation Fonts set by default.

1.1. Typographic Conventions

Four typographic conventions are used to call attention to specific words and phrases. These conventions, and the circumstances they apply to, are as follows.

`Mono-spaced Bold`

Used to highlight system input, including shell commands, file names and paths. Also used to highlight keycaps and key combinations. For example:

> To see the contents of the file **`my_next_bestselling_novel`** in your current working directory, enter the **`cat my_next_bestselling_novel`** command at the shell prompt and press **`Enter`** to execute the command.

The above includes a file name, a shell command and a keycap, all presented in mono-spaced bold and all distinguishable thanks to context.

Key combinations can be distinguished from keycaps by the hyphen connecting each part of a key combination. For example:

> Press **`Enter`** to execute the command.
>
> Press **`Ctrl`**+**`Alt`**+**`F1`** to switch to the first virtual terminal. Press **`Ctrl`**+**`Alt`**+**`F7`** to return to your X-Windows session.

The first paragraph highlights the particular keycap to press. The second highlights two key combinations (each a set of three keycaps with each set pressed simultaneously).

If source code is discussed, class names, methods, functions, variable names and returned values mentioned within a paragraph will be presented as above, in **`mono-spaced bold`**. For example:

> File-related classes include **`filesystem`** for file systems, **`file`** for files, and **`dir`** for directories. Each class has its own associated set of permissions.

Proportional Bold

This denotes words or phrases encountered on a system, including application names; dialog box text; labeled buttons; check-box and radio button labels; menu titles and sub-menu titles. For example:

[1] https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/

Choose **System** → **Preferences** → **Mouse** from the main menu bar to launch **Mouse Preferences**. In the **Buttons** tab, click the **Left-handed mouse** check box and click **Close** to switch the primary mouse button from the left to the right (making the mouse suitable for use in the left hand).

To insert a special character into a **gedit** file, choose **Applications** → **Accessories** → **Character Map** from the main menu bar. Next, choose **Search** → **Find…** from the **Character Map** menu bar, type the name of the character in the **Search** field and click **Next**. The character you sought will be highlighted in the **Character Table**. Double-click this highlighted character to place it in the **Text to copy** field and then click the **Copy** button. Now switch back to your document and choose **Edit** → **Paste** from the **gedit** menu bar.

The above text includes application names; system-wide menu names and items; application-specific menu names; and buttons and text found within a GUI interface, all presented in proportional bold and all distinguishable by context.

Mono-spaced Bold Italic or ***Proportional Bold Italic***

Whether mono-spaced bold or proportional bold, the addition of italics indicates replaceable or variable text. Italics denotes text you do not input literally or displayed text that changes depending on circumstance. For example:

To connect to a remote machine using ssh, type **ssh *username*@*domain.name*** at a shell prompt. If the remote machine is **example.com** and your username on that machine is john, type **ssh john@example.com**.

The **mount -o remount *file-system*** command remounts the named file system. For example, to remount the **/home** file system, the command is **mount -o remount /home**.

To see the version of a currently installed package, use the **rpm -q *package*** command. It will return a result as follows: ***package-version-release***.

Note the words in bold italics above — username, domain.name, file-system, package, version and release. Each word is a placeholder, either for text you enter when issuing a command or for text displayed by the system.

Aside from standard usage for presenting the title of a work, italics denotes the first use of a new and important term. For example:

Publican is a *DocBook* publishing system.

1.2. Pull-quote Conventions

Terminal output and source code listings are set off visually from the surrounding text.

Output sent to a terminal is set in **mono-spaced roman** and presented thus:

```
books        Desktop   documentation  drafts  mss    photos   stuff  svn
books_tests  Desktop1  downloads      images  notes  scripts  svgs
```

Source-code listings are also set in **mono-spaced roman** but add syntax highlighting as follows:

```
package org.jboss.book.jca.ex1;

import javax.naming.InitialContext;

public class ExClient
{
   public static void main(String args[])
       throws Exception
   {
      InitialContext iniCtx = new InitialContext();
      Object         ref    = iniCtx.lookup("EchoBean");
      EchoHome       home   = (EchoHome) ref;
      Echo           echo   = home.create();

      System.out.println("Created Echo");

      System.out.println("Echo.echo('Hello') = " + echo.echo("Hello"));
   }
}
```

1.3. Notes and Warnings

Finally, we use three visual styles to draw attention to information that might otherwise be overlooked.

Note

Notes are tips, shortcuts or alternative approaches to the task at hand. Ignoring a note should have no negative consequences, but you might miss out on a trick that makes your life easier.

Important

Important boxes detail things that are easily missed: configuration changes that only apply to the current session, or services that need restarting before an update will apply. Ignoring a box labeled 'Important' won't cause data loss but may cause irritation and frustration.

Warning

Warnings should not be ignored. Ignoring warnings will most likely cause data loss.

2. We Need Feedback!

If you find a typographical error in this manual, or if you have thought of a way to make this manual better, we would love to hear from you! Please submit a bug report at *http://libvirt.org/bugs.html*

Commands listed by group

These are the commands presently available in **virsh**.

Command	Availability	Description
attach-device	From libvirt 0.2.3	Attach device from an XML file
attach-disk	From libvirt 0.3.0	Attach disk device
attach-interface	From libvirt 0.3.0	Attach network interface
autostart	From libvirt 0.2.1	Enable and disable the automatic starting of a guest domain when the libvirt daemon starts
console	From libvirt 0.2.0	Connect the virtual serial console for the guest
cpu-baseline	From libvirt 0.7.7	Compute baseline CPU
cpu-compare	From libvirt 0.7.5	Compare host CPU with a CPU described by an XML file
create	From libvirt 0.1.0	Create a guest domain from an XML file
define	From libvirt 0.1.6	Define, but don't start, a guest domain from an XML file
destroy	From libvirt 0.0.1	Immediately terminates a running guest domain, releasing any resources in use by it
detach-device	From libvirt 0.2.3	Detach a device from an XML file
detach-disk	From libvirt 0.3.0	Detach a disk device
detach-interface	From libvirt 0.3.0	Detach a network interface
domid	From libvirt 0.1.0 Prior to version 0.1.0, this command was known as **idof**	Convert a domain name or UUID to domain id
domjobabort	From libvirt 0.7.7	Aborts the currently running guest domain job
domjobinfo	From libvirt 0.7.7	Returns information about jobs running on a domain
domname	From libvirt 0.1.0 Prior to version 0.1.0, this command was known as **nameof**	Convert a guest domain id or UUID to guest domain name
domuuid	From libvirt 0.1.1	Convert a guest domain name or id to guest domain UUID

Command	Availability	Description
domxml-from-native	From libvirt 0.6.4	Convert native guest configuration format to domain XML format
domxml-to-native	From libvirt 0.6.4	Convert guest domain XML config to a native guest configuration format
dump	From libvirt 0.1.9	Core dump a guest domain
dumpxml	From libvirt 0.0.1	Output the guest domain information as an XML dump to stdout
edit	From libvirt 0.4.6	Edit the XML configuration for a guest domain
managedsave	From libvirt 0.8.0	Save and destroy a running guest domain, so it can be restarted from the same state at a later time. When the virsh *start* command is next run for the guest domain, it will automatically be started from this saved state
managedsave-remove	From libvirt 0.8.3	Remove an existing managed save state file from a guest domain
maxvcpus	From libvirt 0.8.5	Show maximum number of virtual CPUs for guest domains on this connection
memtune	From libvirt 0.8.5	Gets or sets the current memory parameters for a guest domain
migrate	From libvirt 0.3.2	Migrates a guest domain to another host
migrate-setmaxdowntime	From libvirt 0.8.0	Set maximum tolerable downtime of a guest domain which is being live-migrated to another host
reboot	From libvirt 0.1.0	Run a reboot command in a guest domain
restore	From libvirt 0.0.2	Restore a guest domain
resume	From libvirt 0.0.1	Resume a guest domain
save	From libvirt 0.0.2	Save the running state of a guest domain to a file
schedinfo	From libvirt 0.2.3	Show or set scheduler parameters

Command	Availability	Description
setmaxmem	From libvirt 0.1.4	Change the maximum memory allocation limit in the guest domain
setmem	From libvirt 0.1.4	Change the current memory allocation in the guest domain
setvcpus	From libvirt 0.1.4	Change the number of virtual CPUs in the guest domain
shutdown	From libvirt 0.0.1	Run shutdown in a guest domain
start	From libvirt 0.1.6	Start a guest domain, either from the last managedsave state, or via a fresh boot if no managedsave state is present
suspend	From libvirt 0.0.1	Suspend a running guest domain
ttyconsole	From libvirt 0.3.2	Output the device for the TTY console
undefine	From libvirt 0.1.6	Remove the configuration for an inactive guest domain
update-device	From libvirt 0.8.0	Update device from an XML file
vcpucount	From libvirt 0.8.5	Returns the number of virtual CPUs used by a guest domain
vcpuinfo	From libvirt 0.1.4	Returns basic information about a guest domains virtual CPUs
vcpupin	From libvirt 0.1.4	Pin guest domain virtual CPUs to physical host CPUs
version	From libvirt 0.0.1	Display the system version information
vncdisplay	From libvirt 0.2.0	Output the IP address and port number for the VNC display

Table 1.1. Domain management commands

Command	Availability	Description
domblkinfo	From libvirt 0.8.1	Get block device size info for a guest domain
domblkstat	From libvirt 0.3.2	Get device block stats for a running guest domain
domifstat	From libvirt 0.3.2	Get network interface stats for a running guest domain
dominfo	From libvirt 0.1.0	Returns basic information about a guest domain

Command	Availability	Description
dommemstat	From libvirt 0.7.5	Get memory statistics for a runnng guest domain
domstate	From libvirt 0.1.0 Prior to version 0.1.0, this command was known as **dstate**	Returns state about a guest domain
list	From libvirt 0.0.1	Returns a list of guest domains

Table 1.2. Domain monitoring commands

Command	Availability	Description
capabilities	From libvirt 0.2.1	Returns capabilities of hypervisor/driver
connect	From libvirt 0.0.1	Connect to local hypervisor
freecell	From libvirt 0.3.3	Display available free memory for a NUMA cell
hostname	From libvirt 0.3.0	Display the name of the hypervisor host
nodeinfo	From libvirt 0.1.0	Returns basic information about the node
qemu-monitor-command	From libvirt 0.8.6	Qemu monitor command
uri	From libvirt 0.3.0	Display the hypervisor canonical URI

Table 1.3. Host and hypervisor commands

Command	Availability	Description
iface-define	From libvirt 0.7.0	Define a physical host network interface
iface-destroy	From libvirt 0.7.0	Shut down and disable a physical host network interface
iface-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.7.0	Output information for a physical host network interface, as an XML dump to stdout
iface-edit	From libvirt 0.7.0	Edit the XML configuration for a physical host network interface
iface-list	From libvirt 0.7.0	Returns a list of physical host network interfaces
iface-mac	From libvirt 0.7.0	Returns the MAC address for a physical host network interface
iface-name	From libvirt 0.7.0	Returns the physical host interface name for a MAC address
iface-start	From libvirt 0.7.0	Enables and starts a physical host network interface

Command	Availability	Description
iface-undefine	From libvirt 0.7.0	Removes the configuration information for a physical host network interface

Table 1.4. Interface commands

Command	Availability	Description
nwfilter-define	From libvirt 0.8.0	Define a new network filter or update an existing one
nwfilter-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.8.0	Output the network filter information as an XML dump to stdout
nwfilter-edit	From libvirt 0.8.0	Edit the XML configuration for a network filter
nwfilter-list	From libvirt 0.8.0	Returns the list of network filters
nwfilter-undefine	From libvirt 0.8.0	Undefine a network filter

Table 1.5. Network filter commands

Command	Availability	Description
net-autostart	From libvirt 0.2.1	Enable or disable the automatic starting of a virtual network, when the libvirt daemon starts
net-create	From libvirt 0.2.0	Creates a new transient virtual network from an XML file
net-define	From libvirt 0.2.0	Adds a new permanent virtual network from an XML file, without starting it
net-destroy	From libvirt 0.2.0	Shuts down a running virtual network
net-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.2.0	Displays the XML configuration for a virtual network (to stdout)
net-edit	From libvirt 0.4.6	Allows the user to edit the XML configuration of a virtual network, using their preferred editor
net-info	From libvirt 0.8.6	Displays basic information for a virtual network
net-list	From libvirt 0.2.0	Lists the virtual networks libvirt is aware of
net-name	From libvirt 0.2.0	When given a network UUID, returns its corresponding network name
net-start	From libvirt 0.2.0	Starts a (previously defined) inactive virtual network

Command	Availability	Description
net-undefine	From libvirt 0.2.0	Removes an inactive virtual network from the libvirt configuration
net-uuid	From libvirt 0.2.0	When given a network name, returns its corresponding UUID

Table 1.6. (Virtual) Networking commands

Command	Availability	Description
nodedev-create	From libvirt 0.6.5	Create a device on the physical host, which can then be assigned to a guest domain
nodedev-destroy	From libvirt 0.6.5	Destroys a device on a physical host
nodedev-dettach	From libvirt 0.6.1	Dettach a node device from its device driver before assigning to a guest domain
nodedev-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.5.0	Output the details for a node device as an XML dump to stdout
nodedev-list	From libvirt 0.5.0	Enumerate devices on the host
nodedev-reattach	From libvirt 0.6.1	Reattach a node device to its device driver, once released by the guest domain
nodedev-reset	From libvirt 0.6.1	Reset a node device before or after assigning to a domain

Table 1.7. Node device commands

Command	Availability	Description
secret-define	From libvirt 0.7.1	Define or modify a secret
secret-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.7.1	Output attributes of a secret as an XML dump to stdout
secret-get-value	From libvirt 0.7.1	Output a secret value to stdout
secret-list	From libvirt 0.7.1	Returns a list of secrets
secret-set-value	From libvirt 0.7.1	Set a secret value
secret-undefine	From libvirt 0.7.1	Undefine a secret

Table 1.8. Secrets, commands for managing them

Command	Availability	Description
snapshot-create	From libvirt 0.8.0	Creates a snapshot of a domain
snapshot-current	From libvirt 0.8.0	Gets the current snapshot for a domain
snapshot-delete	From libvirt 0.8.0	Removes a snapshot, and all of it's children, from a domain

Command	Availability	Description
snapshot-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.8.0	Displays the XML fragment for a domain snapshot
snapshot-list	From libvirt 0.8.0	Lists the snapshots for a domain
snapshot-revert	From libvirt 0.8.0	Reverts a domain to a given snapshot

Table 1.9. (Domain) Snapshot commands

Command	Availability	Description
find-storage-pool-sources	From libvirt 0.4.6	Discover potential storage pool sources
find-storage-pool-sources-as	From libvirt 0.4.6	Discover potential storage pool sources
pool-autostart	From libvirt 0.4.1	Enable or disable the automatic starting of a storage pool, when the libvirt daemon starts
pool-build	From libvirt 0.4.1	Build a storage pool
pool-create	From libvirt 0.4.1	Create and start a *transient* storage pool, that will not persist across system restarts, using settings from an XML file
pool-create-as	From libvirt 0.4.1	Create and start a *transient* storage pool, that will not persist across system restarts, using settings passed as options
pool-define	From libvirt 0.4.1	Add a new *persistent* storage pool to the configuration, without starting it, using settings from an XML file
pool-define-as	From libvirt 0.4.1	Add a new *persistent* storage pool to the configuration, without starting it, using settings passed as options
pool-delete	From libvirt 0.4.1	Delete a storage pool
pool-destroy	From libvirt 0.4.1	Shuts down a storage pool (from the libvirt point of view), releasing any resources in use by it
pool-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.4.1	Displays the XML configuration for a storage pool (to stdout)
pool-edit	From libvirt 0.4.6	Allows the user to edit the XML configuration of a storage pool, using their preferred editor

Command	Availability	Description
pool-info	From libvirt 0.4.1	Returns basic information about a storage pool
pool-list	From libvirt 0.4.1	Displays a list of the storage pools libvirt is aware of
pool-name	From libvirt 0.4.1	When given a pool UUID, returns the name of the corresponding storage pool
pool-refresh	From libvirt 0.4.1	Re-examines the storage in a storage pool, updating the internal list of volumes present and their details
pool-start	From libvirt 0.4.1	Starts a (previously defined) inactive storage pool
pool-undefine	From libvirt 0.4.1	Removes an inactive storage pool from the libvirt configuration
pool-uuid	From libvirt 0.4.1	When given a storage pool name, returns the corresponding storage pool UUID

Table 1.10. Storage pool commands

Command	Availability	Description
vol-clone	From libvirt 0.6.4	Copies an existing storage volume, including data, to a new storage volume
vol-create	From libvirt 0.4.1	Creates a new storage volume, on a given storage pool, using settings from an XML file
vol-create-as	From libvirt 0.4.1	Creates a new storage volume, on a given storage pool, using settings passed as options
vol-create-from	From libvirt 0.6.4	Create a new storage volume from an existing storage volume
vol-delete	From libvirt 0.4.1	Removes a storage volume from a storage pool
vol-dumpxml	From libvirt 0.4.1	Displays the XML configuration for a storage volume, to stdout
vol-info	From libvirt 0.4.1	Returns basic information about a storage volume
vol-key	From libvirt 0.4.1	When given a storage volume name or path, returns the corresponding key for that volume

Command	Availability	Description
vol-list	From libvirt 0.4.1	Displays a list of the storage volumes libvirt is aware of, in a given storage pool
vol-name	From libvirt 0.4.1	When given a storage volume path or key, returns the corresponding name for that volume
vol-path	From libvirt 0.4.1	When given a storage volume name or key, returns the corresponding path for that volume
vol-pool	From libvirt 0.8.2	Returns the storage pool name or UUID for a given storage volume
vol-wipe	From libvirt 0.8.0	Ensure data previously on a volume is not accessible to future reads

Table 1.11. Storage volume commands

Command	Availability	Description
cd	From libvirt 0.7.0	Change the current directory
echo	From libvirt 0.8.5	Echo back arguments, possibly with quoting
exit	From libvirt 0.8.0	Quit this interactive terminal. Alternative name for the **quit** command, doing exactly the same thing.
help	From libvirt 0.0.1	Prints global help, command specific help, or help for a group of related commands
pwd	From libvirt 0.7.0	Displays the current directory
quit	From libvirt 0.0.1	Quit this interactive terminal. Alternative name for the **exit** command, doing exactly the same thing.

Table 1.12. Virsh commands

Index of commands

2.1. attach-device

Attach device from an XML file

Usage

`attach-device`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.3 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.2. attach-disk

Attach disk device

Usage

`attach-disk`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.3.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.3. attach-interface

Attach network interface

Usage

```
attach-interface
```

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.3.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.4. autostart

Enable and disable the automatic starting of a guest domain when the libvirt daemon starts

Usage

```
autostart
```

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.5. capabilities

Returns capabilities of hypervisor/driver

Usage
`capabilities`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.2.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.6. cd

Change the current directory

Usage
`cd`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.7. connect

Connect to local hypervisor

Usage
`connect`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.8. console

Connect the virtual serial console for the guest

Usage
`console`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.9. cpu-baseline

Compute baseline CPU

Usage
`cpu-baseline`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.7 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.10. cpu-compare

Compare host CPU with a CPU described by an XML file

Usage
`cpu-compare`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.11. create

Create a guest domain from an XML file

Usage
`create`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.12. define

Define, but don't start, a guest domain from an XML file

Usage
`define`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.13. destroy

Immediately terminates a running guest domain, releasing any resources in use by it

Usage
`destroy`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.14. detach-device

Detach a device from an XML file

Usage
`detach-device`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.2.3 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.15. detach-disk

Detach a disk device

Usage
`detach-disk`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.3.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.16. detach-interface

Detach a network interface

Usage
`detach-interface`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.3.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.17. domblkinfo

Get block device size info for a guest domain

Usage
`domblkinfo`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.18. domblkstat

Get device block stats for a running guest domain

Usage

`domblkstat`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.3.2 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.19. domid

Convert a domain name or UUID to domain id

Usage

`domid`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.1.0 onwards

Prior to version 0.1.0, this command was known as **idof**

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.20. domifstat

Get network interface stats for a running guest domain

Usage

`domifstat`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.3.2 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.21. dominfo

Returns basic information about a guest domain

Usage

`dominfo`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.1.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.22. domjobabort

Aborts the currently running guest domain job

Usage
`domjobabort`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.7 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.23. domjobinfo

Returns information about jobs running on a domain

Usage
`domjobinfo`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.7 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.24. dommemstat

Get memory statistics for a runnng guest domain

Usage
`dommemstat`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.25. domname

Convert a guest domain id or UUID to guest domain name

Usage
`domname`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.0 onwards

Prior to version 0.1.0, this command was known as **nameof**

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.26. domstate

Returns state about a guest domain

Usage
`domstate`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.0 onwards

Prior to version 0.1.0, this command was known as **dstate**

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.27. domuuid

Convert a guest domain name or id to guest domain UUID

Usage
`domuuid`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.28. domxml-from-native

Convert native guest configuration format to domain XML format

Usage
`domxml-from-native`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.6.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.29. domxml-to-native

Convert guest domain XML config to a native guest configuration format

Usage
`domxml-to-native`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.6.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.30. dump

Core dump a guest domain

Usage
`dump`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.9 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.31. dumpxml

Output the guest domain information as an XML dump to stdout

Usage
`dumpxml`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.32. echo

Echo back arguments, possibly with quoting

Usage
`echo`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.33. edit

Edit the XML configuration for a guest domain

Usage
`edit`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.34. exit

Quit this interactive terminal. Alternative name for the **quit** command, doing exactly the same thing.

Usage
`exit`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.35. find-storage-pool-sources-as

Discover potential storage pool sources

Usage
`find-storage-pool-sources-as`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.36. find-storage-pool-sources

Discover potential storage pool sources

Usage
`find-storage-pool-sources`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.37. freecell

Display available free memory for a NUMA cell

Usage

`freecell`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.3.3 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.38. help

Prints global help, command specific help, or help for a group of related commands

Usage

`help`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.39. hostname

Display the name of the hypervisor host

Usage

`hostname`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.3.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.40. iface-define

Define a physical host network interface

Usage

`iface-define`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.41. iface-destroy

Shut down and disable a physical host network interface

Usage

`iface-destroy`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.42. iface-dumpxml

Output information for a physical host network interface, as an XML dump to stdout

Usage
`iface-dumpxml`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.43. iface-edit

Edit the XML configuration for a physical host network interface

Usage
`iface-edit`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.44. iface-list

Returns a list of physical host network interfaces

Usage
```
iface-list
```

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.45. iface-mac

Returns the MAC address for a physical host network interface

Usage
```
iface-mac
```

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.46. iface-name

Returns the physical host interface name for a MAC address

Usage
`iface-name`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.47. iface-start

Enables and starts a physical host network interface

Usage
`iface-start`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.48. iface-undefine

Removes the configuration information for a physical host network interface

Usage
`iface-undefine`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.49. list

Returns a list of guest domains

Usage
`list`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.50. managedsave-remove

Remove an existing managed save state file from a guest domain

Usage
`managedsave-remove`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.3 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.51. managedsave

Save and destroy a running guest domain, so it can be restarted from the same state at a later time. When the virsh *start* command is next run for the guest domain, it will automatically be started from this saved state

Usage
`managedsave`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.52. maxvcpus

Show maximum number of virtual CPUs for guest domains on this connection

Usage
`maxvcpus`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.53. memtune

Allows you to display or set the memory parameters for a guest domain

Usage
`memtune` *`--domain domain-identifier --hard-limit kb --soft-limit kb --swap-hard-limit kb --min-guarantee kb`*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
`--domain domain-identifier`	required	The name, id, or UUID of the guest domain The word "**--domain**" itself is optional.
`--hard-limit kb`	optional	Maximum memory the guest domain can use, in kilobytes. QEMU and LXC only.
`--soft-limit kb`	optional	Minimum memory guaranteed for the guest domain during

Name	Required?	Description
		contention, in kilobytes. QEMU and LXC only.
--swap-hard-limit kb	optional	Maximum swap memory the guest domain can use, in kilobytes. QEMU and LXC only.
--min-guarantee kb	optional	Minimum amount of memory required to start a guest domain, in kilobytes. VMware ESX and vSphere only.

Table 2.1. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

QEMU and LXC

The *--hard-limit*, *--soft-limit*, and *--swap-hard-limit* parameters are only used by QEMU and LXC.

VMware ESX and vSphere

The *--min-guarantee* parameter is only used by VMware ESX and vSphere.

Examples

Without flags the current settings are displayed:

```
virsh # memtune domain-id
```

This command sets the memory hard limit:

```
virsh # memtune domain-id --hard-limit kilobytes
```

This command sets the memory soft limit:

```
virsh # memtune domain-id --soft-limit kilobytes
```

This command sets the swap hard limit:

```
virsh # memtune domain-id --swap-hard-limit kilobytes
```

Adding the following lines to a guest domain xml file will set the given values for the memory tunables:

```
<memtune>
  <hard_limit>131072</hard_limit>
  <soft_limit>65536</soft_limit>
  <swap_hard_limit>262144</swap_hard_limit>
```

```
</memtune>
```

Example in context

We run the memtune command giving only a guest domain first, to see what the present values for the domain are:

```
virsh # memtune lxcbb1
hard_limit     : 131072
soft_limit     : 65536
swap_hard_limit: 262144
```

This shows the value for **hard_limit** is *131072*, which means 128MB of memory. To change it to 256MB, we run the memtune command again giving it the new value (256 x 1024 = 262144):

```
virsh # memtune lxcbb1 --hard-limit 262144
```

Then verify the change has taken effect:

```
virsh # memtune lxcbb1
hard_limit     : 262144
soft_limit     : 65536
swap_hard_limit: 262144
```

See also

- *http://www.libvirt.org/formatdomain.html#elementsResources* - Gives the details of the XML needed by *memtune*.

2.54. migrate-setmaxdowntime

Set maximum tolerable downtime of a guest domain which is being live migrated to another host

Usage

`migrate-setmaxdowntime`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.55. migrate

Migrates a guest domain to another host

Usage

migrate

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.3.2 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.56. net-autostart

Enables or disables the automatic startup of a **persistent** virtual network, by the libvirt daemon.

Usage

net-autostart *--network network-identifier --disable*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-identifier	required	The name or UUID for the virtual network being configured. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.
--disable	optional	Disables the automatic starting of the virtual network.

Table 2.2. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-autostart default --disable
```

Stops the virtual network named "*default*" from automatically starting when the libvirt daemon starts.

```
virsh # net-autostart --network default --disable
```

Same as the above example.

```
virsh # net-autostart bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0 --disable
```

Stops the virtual network with UUID "*bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0*" from automatically starting when the libvirt daemon starts.

```
virsh # net-autostart --network bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0 --disable
```

Same as the above example.

```
virsh # net-autostart default
```

Enables the automatic starting of the virtual network named "*default*", by the libvirt daemon when it starts.

```
virsh # net-autostart --network default
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with an XML file we've already created, using the *required XML format*[1]:

```
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <bridge name="virbr100" />
  <forward mode="route" />
  <ip address="10.10.120.1" netmask="255.255.255.0" />
</network>
```

```
# ls -al /root/examplenetwork.xml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 162 Nov  7 16:43 /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

We start virsh interactively, then define a **persistent** virtual network:

```
# virsh
Welcome to virsh, the virtualization interactive terminal.
```

[1] http://libvirt.org/formatnetwork.html

```
Type:  'help' for help with commands
       'quit' to quit
```

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
```

```
virsh # net-define /root/examplenetwork.xml
Network examplenetwork defined from /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Newly defined virtual networks aren't set to automatically be started, as can be seen here:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       inactive   no    <-- this is the important piece
```

We enable automatic starting for it:

```
virsh # net-autostart examplenetwork
Network examplenetwork marked as autostarted
```

Checking, to make sure:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       inactive   yes    <-- this is the important piece
```

From now on, whenever the libvirt daemon is started, it will automatically start this virtual network too (unless it's already running). If at some point we want to turn off automatic starting of the virtual network, we use the --disable option to the command:

```
# net-autostart --disable examplenetwork
Network examplenetwork unmarked as autostarted
```

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       inactive   no    <-- this is the important piece
```

See also

- *net-dumpxml* - Outputs the XML configuration for a virtual network, to stdout.
- *net-list* - Lists the virtual networks libvirt is aware of.

2.57. net-create

Creates a running, **transient** virtual network, using settings from an XML file.

Usage

net-create *--file file-name*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--file file-name	required	The full path (and file name) to an XML file containing the *network settings required*[2]. The word "**--file**" itself is optional.

Table 2.3. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-create /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Creates a new, transient, virtual network using the settings from */root/examplenetwork.xml*.

```
virsh # net-create --file /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with an XML file we've already created, using the *required XML format*[3]:

```
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <bridge name="virbr100" />
  <forward mode="route" />
  <ip address="10.10.120.1" netmask="255.255.255.0" />
</network>
```

```
# ls -al /root/examplenetwork.xml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 162 Nov  7 16:43 /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

We start virsh interactively, then create the **transient** virtual network:

[3] http://libvirt.org/formatnetwork.html

```
# virsh
Welcome to virsh, the virtualization interactive terminal.

Type:  'help' for help with commands
       'quit' to quit
```

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
```

```
virsh # net-create /root/examplenetwork.xml
Network examplenetwork created from /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Created. Now we confirm:

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       active     no
```

We check the details of the created network from virsh. This shows us the generated UUID, and anything else that may be in effect (ie Spanning Tree Protocol).

```
virsh # net-dumpxml examplenetwork
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <uuid>97ce3914-231e-4026-0a78-822e1e2e7226</uuid>
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='0' />
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

Then, after exiting virsh, we check how it appears to the host Linux OS:

```
# ifconfig virbr100
virbr100  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:95:C3:06:A5:BF
          inet addr:10.10.120.1  Bcast:10.10.120.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:11 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:2653 (2.5 KiB)
```

See also

- *net-define* - An alternative to **net-create**. Use this when you want a **persistent** virtual network that will last through reboots and shutdowns, rather than a **transient** one created using *net-create*.

- *net-destroy* - Shuts down a running virtual network, as started with *net-create* or *net-start*.
- *http://libvirt.org/formatnetwork.html* - Gives the details of the XML needed by *net-create*.

2.58. net-define

Adds a new **persistent** virtual network to libvirt, without starting it, using settings from an XML file.

You will need to manually start this virtual network when needed using *net-start*, unless you enable automatic starting for it. If you enable automatic starting, the virtual network will be started when the libvirt daemon starts.

To enable automatic starting of this virtual network, use the *net-autostart* command.

Usage

net-define *--file file-name*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--file file-name	required	The full path (and file name) to an XML file containing the *network settings required*[4]. The word "**--file**" itself is optional.

Table 2.4. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-define /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Creates a new, persistent, virtual network using the settings from the XML file */root/examplenetwork.xml*.

```
virsh # net-define --file /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with an XML file we've already created, using the *required XML format*[5]:

```
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
```

[5] http://libvirt.org/formatnetwork.html

```
  <bridge name="virbr100" />
  <forward mode="route" />
  <ip address="10.10.120.1" netmask="255.255.255.0" />
</network>
```

```
# ls -al /root/examplenetwork.xml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 162 Nov  7 16:43 /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

We start virsh interactively, then create the **transient** virtual network:

```
# virsh
Welcome to virsh, the virtualization interactive terminal.

Type:  'help' for help with commands
       'quit' to quit
```

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
```

```
virsh # net-define /root/examplenetwork.xml
Network examplenetwork defined from /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Defined. Now we confirm:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       inactive   no
```

Newly defined virtual networks aren't automatically started, so we manually start it now:

```
virsh # net-start examplenetwork
Network examplenetwork started
```

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       active     no
```

We check the details of the started network from virsh. This shows us the generated UUID, and anything else that may be in effect (ie Spanning Tree Protocol).

```
virsh # net-dumpxml examplenetwork
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
```

```
  <uuid>97ce3914-231e-4026-0a78-822e1e2e7226</uuid>
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='0' />
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

If the virtualisation server is running Linux, we can check how it appears to the host OS:

```
# ifconfig virbr100
virbr100  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr A6:45:97:AE:8E:08
          inet addr:10.10.120.1  Bcast:10.10.120.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:11 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:2653 (2.5 KiB)
```

See also

- *net-autostart* - Used to enable and disable the automatic starting of a virtual network.
- *net-create* - An alternative to **net-define**. Use this when you want a **transient** virtual network that will disappear when the host is rebooted or shutdown, rather than a **persistent** one created using *net-define*.
- *net-destroy* - Shuts down a running virtual network, as started with *net-create* or *net-start*.
- *net-start* - Manually starts a virtual network that isn't running.
- *http://libvirt.org/formatnetwork.html* - Gives the details of the XML needed by *net-define*.

2.59. net-destroy

Shuts down a virtual network, releasing any resources in use by it.

Usage

net-destroy *--network network-identifier*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-identifier	required	The name or UUID of the network to be shut down. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.5. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

Linux

If the virtualisation host is running Linux, the name the operating system uses for the network interface can be found using the *net-dumpxml* virsh command.

Look for the name value of the **bridge** line. **virbr100** in this instance:

```
virsh # net-dumpxml examplenetwork
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <uuid>b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd</uuid>
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='0' />
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

Using **ifconfig**, or a similar tool such as **ip**, the **virbr100** interface will be seen on the host when the virtual network is running:

```
# ifconfig virbr100
virbr100  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr D2:43:D9:47:FA:AA
inet addr:10.10.120.1  Bcast:10.10.120.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:7 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:1553 (1.5 KiB)
```

After shutting down a virtual network with the **net-destroy** command, the Linux OS will no longer show this interface:

```
# ifconfig virbr100
virbr100: error fetching interface information: Device not found
```

Examples

```
virsh # net-destroy mynetwork
```

Shuts down the virtual network named "*mynetwork*".

```
virsh # net-destroy --network mynetwork
```

Same as the above example.

```
virsh # net-destroy bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
```

Shuts down the virtual network that has a UUID of "*bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0*".

```
virsh # net-destroy --network bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with a virtual network named *examplenetwork*, already running on a virtualisation host server:

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       active     yes
```

The network is shut down by simply using the **net-destroy** command on it:

```
# net-destroy examplenetwork
Network examplenetwork destroyed
```

The command now shows it as inactive:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       inactive   yes
```

See also

- *net-create* - Creates a running, **transient** virtual network, using settings from an XML file.
- *net-list* - Displays a list of the virtual networks libvirt is aware of.
- *net-start* - Manually starts a virtual network that isn't running.

2.60. net-dumpxml

Outputs the XML configuration for a virtual network, to stdout.

Usage

net-dumpxml *--network network-identifier*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-identifier	required	The name or UUID of the network whose XML configuration is to be displayed. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.6. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-dumpxml mynetwork
```

Outputs the XML configuration for the virtual network named "*mynetwork*".

```
virsh # net-dumpxml --network mynetwork
```

Same as the above example.

```
virsh # net-dumpxml bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
```

Outputs the XML configuration for the virtual network that has a UUID of "*bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0*".

```
virsh # net-dumpxml --network bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with a few virtual networks already defined:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       active     no
```

We use **net-dumpxml** to look at the XML configuration for "*examplenetwork*":

```
virsh # net-dumpxml examplenetwork
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <uuid>b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd</uuid>
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='0' />
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

Done.

See also

- *net-list* - Displays a list of the virtual networks libvirt is aware of.

2.61. net-edit

Allows the user to edit the XML configuration of a virtual network, using their preferred editor.

net-edit launches the command (or script) is defined in the users *$EDITOR* environment variable, passing it a temporary copy of the XML configuration for the virtual network.

When the user exits the editor, **net-edit** checks if the temporary file was changed.

If it was, then **net-edit** validates it to ensure it's error free. If no errors are found, **net-edit** then overwrites the existing saved virtual network configuration using it.

Usage

net-edit *--network network-identifier*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-identifier	required	The name or UUID of the virtual network whose XML configuration is to be edited. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.7. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.4.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-edit mynetwork
```

Edits the XML configuration for the virtual network named "*mynetwork*".

```
virsh # net-edit --network mynetwork
```

Same as the above example.

```
virsh # net-edit bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
```

Edits the XML configuration for the virtual network having UUID "*bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0*".

```
virsh # net-edit --network bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with a few virtual networks already defined:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       active     no
```

We use *net-dumpxml* to view the XML configuration for "*examplenetwork*":

```
virsh # net-dumpxml examplenetwork
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <uuid>b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd</uuid>
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='0' />
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

We want to change one of the values, for example, the Spanning Tree Protocol delay of 0. Let's say want it to be 30 (seconds) instead.

Using **net-edit**, we launch an editor on the XML fragment. (**vi** is the editor shown):

```
virsh # net-edit examplenetwork
```

The editor window appears, and we make the change directly:

```
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <uuid>b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd</uuid>
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='30' />      <-- changed to 30 here
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
~
~
~
~
~
~
"/tmp/virsht2UZ6L" 8L, 238C
```

Then save the (temporary) file and exit the editor. **net-edit** automatically copies the temporary XML to the saved configuration, if no errors in it were detected.

```
Network examplenetwork XML configuration edited.
```

The next time the "*examplenetwork*" virtual network is started, it will use the new value.

See also

- *net-dumpxml* - Outputs the XML configuration for a virtual network, to stdout.
- *net-list* - Displays a list of the virtual networks libvirt is aware of.

2.62. net-info

Displays basic information for a virtual network.

Usage

net-info *--network network-identifier*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-identifier	required	The name or UUID of the virtual network to display information for. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.8. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-info default
Name            default
UUID            1c42888c-82c9-4dda-bc9c-4387962a0c0e
Active:         yes
Persistent:     yes
Autostart:      yes
Bridge: virbr0
```

Displays basic information for the virtual network named "*default*".

If the host server is running Linux, then the **Bridge** field gives the name of the Linux network bridge being for the virtual network.

```
virsh # net-info --network default
Name            default
UUID            1c42888c-82c9-4dda-bc9c-4387962a0c0e
Active:         yes
Persistent:     yes
Autostart:      yes
```

```
Bridge:         virbr0
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

We begin with an existing virtual network, running on the host:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
```

The virtual network "*default*" is active and enabled for automatic starting.

We use the **net-info** command to display further details:

```
# net-info default
Name            default
UUID            1c42888c-82c9-4dda-bc9c-4387962a0c0e
Active:         yes
Persistent:     yes
Autostart:      yes
Bridge:         virbr0
```

Some of the same information can also be retrieved using the *net-dumpxml* command, then looking through the output:

```
virsh # net-dumpxml default
<network>
  <name>default</name>
  <uuid>1c42888c-82c9-4dda-bc9c-4387962a0c0e</uuid>
  <forward mode='nat'/>
  <bridge name='virbr0' stp='on' delay='0' />
  <ip address='192.168.122.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
    <dhcp>
      <range start='192.168.122.2' end='192.168.122.254' />
    </dhcp>
  </ip>
</network>
```

See also

- *net-dumpxml* - Outputs the XML configuration for a virtual network, to stdout
- *net-list* - Lists the virtual networks libvirt is aware of

2.63. net-list

Lists the virtual networks libvirt is aware of, along with basic status and autostart information.

Used without parameters, **net-list** displays information for only *active* virtual networks.

Usage

net-list *--all --inactive*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--all	optional	Instructs **net-list** to display both *active* and *inactive* virtual networks.
--inactive	optional	Instructs **net-list** to only display *inactive* virtual networks.

Table 2.9. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-list
```

Displays the *active* libvirt virtual networks.

```
virsh # net-list --all
```

Displays all virtual networks libvirt knows of, both *active* and *inactive*.

```
virsh # net-list --inactive
```

Displays only the *inactive* libvirt virtual networks.

Example in context

Displaying all of the libvirt virtual networks on a host:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes      <-- this is a virtual network
examplenetwork       inactive   no       <-- this is a virtual network
```

See also

- *net-autostart* - Used to enable and disable the automatic starting of a virtual network.
- *net-destroy* - Shuts down a running virtual network, as started with *net-create* or *net-start*.
- *net-start* - Manually starts a virtual network that isn't running.

2.64. net-name

When given a virtual network UUID, returns its corresponding virtual network name.

Usage

net-name *--network network-UUID*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-UUID	required	The UUID of the virtual network you want the name for. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.10. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-name b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd
```

Returns the name of the virtual network having a UUID of "*b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd*".

```
virsh # net-name --network b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Given a virtual network UUID, we can determine which virtual network it belongs to:

```
virsh # net-name b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd
examplenetwork
```

We can confirm by using the *net-dumpxml* command on the returned network name:

```
virsh # net-dumpxml examplenetwork
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>                          <-- the name is here
  <uuid>b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd</uuid>  <-- the UUID is here
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='1' />
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

Using **net-name** is more efficient than dumping the XML for the virtual network and manually extracting the **name** value.

See also

- *net-dumpxml* - Outputs the XML configuration for a virtual network, to stdout

2.65. net-start

Starts an inactive, previously defined, virtual network.

Usage

net-start *--network network-identifier*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-identifier	required	The name or UUID of the virtual network to start. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.11. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-start examplenetwork
```

Starts the virtual network named "*examplenetwork*".

```
virsh # net-start --network examplenetwork
```

Same as the above example.

```
virsh # net-start b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd
```

Starts the virtual network that has a UUID of "*b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd*".

```
virsh # net-start --network b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with an XML file we've already created, using the *required XML format*[6]:

[6] http://libvirt.org/formatnetwork.html

```
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <bridge name="virbr100" />
  <forward mode="route" />
  <ip address="10.10.120.1" netmask="255.255.255.0" />
</network>
```

```
# ls -al /root/examplenetwork.xml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 162 Nov  7 16:43 /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

We start virsh interactively, then define a **persistent** virtual network using the XML file:

```
# virsh
Welcome to virsh, the virtualization interactive terminal.

Type:  'help' for help with commands
       'quit' to quit
```

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
```

```
virsh # net-define /root/examplenetwork.xml
Network examplenetwork defined from /root/examplenetwork.xml
```

Defined. Now we confirm:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       inactive   no    <-- new persistent networks start out inactive
```

Newly defined virtual networks aren't automatically started, so we manually start it now:

```
virsh # net-start examplenetwork      <-- this is net-start in action
Network examplenetwork started
```

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       active     no       <-- the persistent network is now running
 (active)
```

We check the details of the started network from virsh, using *net-dumpxml*. This shows us the name of the bridge network interface.

```
virsh # net-dumpxml examplenetwork
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name>
  <uuid>b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd</uuid>
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='0' />      <-- the "virbr100" here
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

If the virtualisation server is running Linux, we can check how the bridge interface appears to the host OS:

```
# ifconfig virbr100
virbr100  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr A6:45:97:AE:8E:08
          inet addr:10.10.120.1  Bcast:10.10.120.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:11 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:2653 (2.5 KiB)
```

See also

- *net-define* - Adds a new **persistent** virtual network to libvirt, without starting it, using settings from an XML file.
- *net-dumpxml* - Outputs the XML configuration for a virtual network, to stdout
- *net-list* - Displays a list of the virtual networks libvirt is aware of.

2.66. net-undefine

Removes an inactive virtual network from the libvirt configuration.

Usage

net-undefine *--network network-identifier*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-identifier	required	The name or UUID of the virtual network to remove. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.12. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-undefine examplenetwork
```

Undefines the virtual network named "*examplenetwork*".

```
virsh # net-undefine --network examplenetwork
```

Same as the above example.

```
virsh # net-undefine b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd
```

Undefines the virtual network having a UUID of "*b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd*".

```
virsh # net-undefine --network b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd
```

Same as the above example.

Example in context

Starting with a virtual network named *examplenetwork*, already running on a virtualisation host server:

```
virsh # net-list
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
examplenetwork       active     yes
```

The virtual network is running (active), so we need to shut it down before removing it. We use the *net-destroy* command to shut it down:

```
# net-destroy examplenetwork
Network examplenetwork destroyed
```

Then remove it using **net-undefine**:

```
virsh # net-undefine examplenetwork       <-- this is net-undefine in action
Network examplenetwork has been undefined
```

Done. The *net-list* command no longer shows it listed:

```
virsh # net-list --all
Name                 State      Autostart
-----------------------------------------
default              active     yes
```

See also

- *net-define* - Adds a new **persistent** virtual network to libvirt, without starting it, using settings from an XML file.
- *net-destroy* - Shuts down a running virtual network, as started with *net-create* or *net-start*.
- *net-list* - Displays a list of the virtual networks libvirt is aware of.

2.67. net-uuid

When given a network name, returns its corresponding UUID.

Usage

net-uuid *--network network-name*

Options

Name	Required?	Description
--network network-name	required	The name of the virtual network you want the UUID for. The word "**--network**" itself is optional.

Table 2.13. Options

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

```
virsh # net-uuid mynetwork
fa3642ab-e113-7eaa-528f-14ed78bca20
```

Returns the UUID of the virtual network named "**mynetwork**".

```
virsh # net-uuid --network mynetwork
fa3642ab-e113-7eaa-528f-14ed78bca20
```

Same as the previous example.

Example in context

Given a virtual network name, we can get its UUID:

```
virsh # net-uuid examplenetwork
bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
```

We can confirm by using the *net-dumpxml* command on the returned network UUID:

```
virsh # net-dumpxml bfbc4c69-7d6a-cc9a-904c-09910ce179c0
<network>
  <name>examplenetwork</name><-- the name is here
  <uuid>b7005dec-be1a-fe9a-338a-0cb1301dfcfd</uuid><-- the UUID is here
  <forward mode='route'/>
  <bridge name='virbr100' stp='on' delay='1' />
  <ip address='10.10.120.1' netmask='255.255.255.0'>
  </ip>
</network>
```

Using **net-uuid** is more efficient than dumping the XML for the virtual network and manually extracting the **uuid** value.

See also

- *net-dumpxml* - Outputs the XML configuration for a virtual network, to stdout
- *net-list* - Lists the virtual networks libvirt is aware of

2.68. nodedev-create

Create a device on the physical host, which can then be assigned to a guest domain

Usage

nodedev-create

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.6.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.69. nodedev-destroy

Destroys a device on a physical host

Usage

nodedev-destroy

Options

Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.6.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.70. nodedev-dettach

Detach a node device from its device driver before assigning to a guest domain

Usage
`nodedev-dettach`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.6.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.71. nodedev-dumpxml

Output the details for a node device as an XML dump to stdout

Usage
`nodedev-dumpxml`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.5.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.72. nodedev-list

Enumerate devices on the host

Usage
`nodedev-list`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.5.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.73. nodedev-reattach

Reattach a node device to its device driver, once released by the guest domain

Usage
`nodedev-reattach`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.6.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.74. nodedev-reset

Reset a node device before or after assigning to a domain

Usage
`nodedev-reset`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.6.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.75. nodeinfo

Returns basic information about the node

Usage
`nodeinfo`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.76. nwfilter-define

Define a new network filter or update an existing one

Usage
`nwfilter-define`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.77. nwfilter-dumpxml

Output the network filter information as an XML dump to stdout

Usage
`nwfilter-dumpxml`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.78. nwfilter-edit

Edit the XML configuration for a network filter

Usage
`nwfilter-edit`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.79. nwfilter-list

Returns the list of network filters

Usage
`nwfilter-list`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.80. nwfilter-undefine

Undefine a network filter

Usage

`nwfilter-undefine`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.81. pool-autostart

Enable or disable the automatic starting of a storage pool, when the libvirt daemon starts

Usage

`pool-autostart`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.82. pool-build

Build a storage pool

Usage
`pool-build`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.83. pool-create-as

Create and start a **transient** storage pool, that will not persist across system restarts, using settings passed as options

Usage
`pool-create-as`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.84. pool-create

Create and start a **transient** storage pool, that will not persist across system restarts, using settings from an XML file

Usage
`pool-create`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.85. pool-define-as

Add a new **persistent** storage pool to the configuration, without starting it, using settings passed as options

Usage
`pool-define-as`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.86. pool-define

Add a new **persistent** storage pool to the configuration, without starting it, using settings from an XML file

Usage
`pool-define`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.87. pool-delete

Delete a storage pool

Usage
`pool-delete`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.88. pool-destroy

Shuts down a storage pool (from the libvirt point of view), releasing any resources in use by it

Usage
`pool-destroy`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.89. pool-dumpxml

Displays the XML configuration for a storage pool (to stdout)

Usage
`pool-dumpxml`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.90. pool-edit

Allows the user to edit the XML configuration of a storage pool, using their preferred editor

Usage
`pool-edit`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.91. pool-info

Returns basic information about a storage pool

Usage
`pool-info`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.92. pool-list

Displays a list of the storage pools libvirt is aware of

Usage
`pool-list`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.93. pool-name

When given a pool UUID, returns the name of the corresponding storage pool

Usage
`pool-name`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.94. pool-refresh

Re-examines the storage in a storage pool, updating the internal list of volumes present and their details

Usage
`pool-refresh`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.95. pool-start

Starts a (previously defined) inactive storage pool

Usage
`pool-start`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.96. pool-undefine

Removes an inactive storage pool from the libvirt configuration

Usage
`pool-undefine`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.97. pool-uuid

When given a storage pool name, returns the corresponding storage pool UUID

Usage
`pool-uuid`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.98. pwd

Displays the current directory

Usage
`pwd`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.99. qemu-monitor-command

Qemu monitor command

Usage
`qemu-monitor-command`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.100. quit

Quit this interactive terminal. Alternative name for the **exit** command, doing exactly the same thing.

Usage
`quit`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.101. reboot

Run a reboot command in a guest domain

Usage

`reboot`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.1.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.102. restore

Restore a guest domain

Usage

`restore`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.0.2 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.103. resume

Resume a guest domain

Usage

`resume`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.104. save

Save the running state of a guest domain to a file

Usage

`save`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.0.2 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.105. schedinfo

Show or set scheduler parameters

Usage

`schedinfo`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.2.3 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.106. secret-define

Define or modify a secret

Usage
`secret-define`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.107. secret-dumpxml

Output attributes of a secret as an XML dump to stdout

Usage
`secret-dumpxml`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.108. secret-get-value

Output a secret value to stdout

Usage
`secret-get-value`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.109. secret-list

Returns a list of secrets

Usage
`secret-list`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.110. secret-set-value

Set a secret value

Usage
`secret-set-value`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.111. secret-undefine

Undefine a secret

Usage
`secret-undefine`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.7.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.112. setmaxmem

Change the maximum memory allocation limit in the guest domain

Usage
`setmaxmem`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.113. setmem

Change the current memory allocation in the guest domain

Usage
`setmem`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.114. setvcpus

Change the number of virtual CPUs in the guest domain

Usage
`setvcpus`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.115. shutdown

Run shutdown in a guest domain

Usage
`shutdown`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.116. snapshot-create

Creates a snapshot of a domain

Usage
`snapshot-create`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.117. snapshot-current

Gets the current snapshot for a domain

Usage
`snapshot-current`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.118. snapshot-delete

Removes a snapshot, and all of it's children, from a domain

Usage

`snapshot-delete`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.119. snapshot-dumpxml

Displays the XML fragment for a domain snapshot

Usage

`snapshot-dumpxml`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.120. snapshot-list

Lists the snapshots for a domain

Usage

`snapshot-list`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.121. snapshot-revert

Reverts a domain to a given snapshot

Usage

`snapshot-revert`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.122. start

Start a guest domain, either from the last managedsave state, or via a fresh boot if no managedsave state is present

Usage

`start`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.123. suspend

Suspend a running guest domain

Usage
`suspend`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.124. ttyconsole

Output the device for the TTY console

Usage
`ttyconsole`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.3.2 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.125. undefine

Remove the configuration for an inactive guest domain

Usage
`undefine`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.6 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.126. update-device

Update device from an XML file

Usage
`update-device`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.127. uri

Display the hypervisor canonical URI

Usage
`uri`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.3.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.128. vcpucount

Returns the number of virtual CPUs used by a guest domain

Usage
`vcpucount`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.5 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.129. vcpuinfo

Returns basic information about a guest domains virtual CPUs

Usage
`vcpuinfo`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.130. vcpupin

Pin guest domain virtual CPUs to physical host CPUs

Usage
`vcpupin`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.1.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.131. version

Display the system version information

Usage
`version`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.0.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.132. vncdisplay

Output the IP address and port number for the VNC display

Usage
`vncdisplay`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.2.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.133. vol-clone

Copies an existing storage volume, including data, to a new storage volume

Usage
`vol-clone`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.6.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.134. vol-create-as

Creates a new storage volume, on a given storage pool, using settings passed as options

Usage
`vol-create-as`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.135. vol-create-from

Create a new storage volume from an existing storage volume

Usage

`vol-create-from`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.6.4 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.136. vol-create

Creates a new storage volume, on a given storage pool, using settings from an XML file

Usage

`vol-create`

Options

Needs to be written

Availability

Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes

None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

2.137. vol-delete

Removes a storage volume from a storage pool

Usage
`vol-delete`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.138. vol-dumpxml

Displays the XML configuration for a storage volume, to stdout

Usage
`vol-dumpxml`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.139. vol-info

Returns basic information about a storage volume

Usage
`vol-info`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.140. vol-key

When given a storage volume name or path, returns the corresponding key for that volume

Usage
`vol-key`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.141. vol-list

Displays a list of the storage volumes libvirt is aware of, in a given storage pool

Usage
`vol-list`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.142. vol-name

When given a storage volume path or key, returns the corresponding name for that volume

Usage
`vol-name`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.143. vol-path

When given a storage volume name or key, returns the corresponding path for that volume

Usage
`vol-path`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.4.1 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.144. vol-pool

Returns the storage pool name or UUID for a given storage volume

Usage
`vol-pool`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.2 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples
Needs to be written

Example in context
Needs to be written

See also
Needs to be written

2.145. vol-wipe

Ensure data previously on a volume is not accessible to future reads

Usage
`vol-wipe`

Options
Needs to be written

Availability
Available from libvirt 0.8.0 onwards

Platform or Hypervisor specific notes
None yet

Examples

Needs to be written

Example in context

Needs to be written

See also

Needs to be written

Appendix A. Revision History

Revision 2-0 **Wed Jan 05 2011** **Justin Clift** *jclift@redhat.com*

Added the content for the memtune command, provided by Nikunj A. Dadhania.

Revision 1-0 **Wed Dec 07 2010** **Justin Clift** *jclift@redhat.com*

Added a description for every virsh command, along with the version of libvirt where it became available.

Revision 0-0 **Wed Nov 10 2010** **Justin Clift** *jclift@redhat.com*

Initial content added, covering the Virtual Networking commands.

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