Default encrypted password

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This setting controls the root password that is set for new systems during the handsoff installation.

default\_password\_crypted: "$1$bfI7WLZz$PxXetL97LkScqJFxnW7KS1"

You should modify this by running the following command and inserting the output into the above string (be sure to save the quote marks):

$ openssl passwd -1

Server and next\_server

The server option sets the IP that will be used for the address of the cobbler server. DO NOT use 0.0.0.0, as it is not the listening address. This should be set to the IP you want hosts that are being built to contact the Cobbler server on for such protocols as HTTP and TFTP.

server: 127.0.0.1

The next\_server option is used for DHCP/PXE as the IP of the TFTP server from which network boot ﬁles are downloaded. Usually, this will be the same IP as the server setting.

next\_server: 127.0.0.1

DHCP management and DHCP server template

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In order to PXE boot, you need a DHCP server to handout addresses and direct the booting system to the TFTP server where it can download the network boot ﬁles. Cobbler can manage this for you, via the manage\_dhcp setting:

manage\_dhcp: 0

Change that setting to 1 so Cobbler will generate the dhcpd.conf ﬁle based on the dhcp.template that is included with Cobbler. This template will most likely need to be modiﬁed as well, based on your network settings:

$ vi /etc/cobbler/dhcp.template

For most uses, you’ll only need to modify this block:

subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 { option routers 192.168.1.1; option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.210,192.168.1.211; option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0; filename "/pxelinux.0"; default-lease-time 21600; max-lease-time 43200; next-server $next\_server; }

No matter what, make sure you do not modify the “next-server $next\_server;” line, as that is how the next\_server setting is pulled into the conﬁguration. This ﬁle is a cheetah template, so be sure not to modify anything starting after this line:

#for dhcp\_tag in $dhcp\_tags.keys():

Notes on ﬁles and directories

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Cobbler makes heavy use of the /var directory. The /var/www/cobbler/ks\_mirror directory is where all of the distrubtion and repository ﬁles are copied, so you will need 5-10GB of free space per distribution you wish to import. If you have installed Cobbler onto a system that has very little free space in the partition containing /var, please read the “Relocating Your Installation” section of the Installation Guide to learn how you can relocate your installation properly.

Starting and enabling the Cobbler service

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Once you have updated your settings, you’re ready to start the service:

$ systemctl start cobblerd.service $ systemctl enable cobblerd.service $ systemctl status cobblerd.service

If everything has gone well, you should see output from the status command like this:

cobblerd.service - Cobbler Helper Daemon Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/cobblerd.service; enabled) Active: active (running) since Sun, 17 Jun 2012 13:01:28 -0500; 1min 44s ago Main PID: 1234 (cobblerd) CGroup: name=systemd:/system/cobblerd.service 1234 /usr/bin/python /usr/bin/cobblerd -F

Checking for problems and your ﬁrst sync

Nowthatthecobblerdserviceisupandrunning,it’stimetocheckforproblems. Cobbler’scheckcommandwillmake