NAME

netplan-generate - generate backend configuration from netplan YAML files

SYNOPSIS

netplan [--debug] **generate** -h | --help

netplan [--debug] **generate** [--root-dir *ROOT_DIR*] [--mapping *MAPPING*]

DESCRIPTION

netplan generate converts netplan YAML into configuration files understood by the backends (**systemd-networkd**(8) or **NetworkManager**(8)). It*does not* apply the generated configuration.

You will not normally need to run this directly as it is run by **netplan apply**, **netplan try**, or at boot.

Only if executed during the systemd `initializing` phase (i.e. "Early bootup, before `basic.target` is reached"), will it attempt to start/apply the newly created service units. **Requir es feature: generate-just-in-time**

For details of the configuration file format, see **netplan**(5).

OPTIONS

-h, --help
: Print basic help.

--debug Print debugging output during the process.

--root-dir *ROOT_DIR*
: Instead of looking in /{lib,etc,run}/netplan, look in /*ROOT_DIR*/{lib,etc,run}/netplan

--mapping *MAPPING*
: Instead of generating output files, parse the configuration files and print some internal information about the device specified in *MAPPING*.

HANDLING MULTIPLE FILES

There are 3 locations that netplan generate considers:

- /lib/netplan/*.yaml
- /etc/netplan/*.yaml
- /run/netplan/*.yaml

If there are multiple files with exactly the same name, then only one will be read. A file in /run/netplan will shadow - completely replace - a file with the same name in /etc/netplan. A file in /etc/netplan will itself shadow a file in /lib/netplan.

Or in other words, /run/netplan is top priority, then /etc/netplan, with /lib/netplan having the lowest priority.

If there are files with different names, then they are considered in lexicographical order - regardless of the directory they are in. Later files add to or override earlier files. For example, /run/netplan/10-foo.yaml would be updated by /lib/netplan/20-abc.yaml.

If you have two files with the same key/setting, the following rules apply:

- If the values are YAML boolean or scalar values (numbers and strings) the old value is overwritten by the new value.
- If the values are sequences, the sequences are concatenated - the new values are appended to the old list.
- If the values are mappings, netplan will examine the elements of the mappings in turn using these rules.

SEE ALSO

netplan(5), **netplan-apply**(8), **netplan-try**(8), **systemd-networkd**(8), **NetworkManager**(8)

AUTHORS

Daniel Axtens (<daniel.axtens@canonical.com>).