

NAME

virt-xml – Edit libvirt XML using command line options.

SYNOPSIS

virt-xml DOMAIN XML–ACTION XML–OPTION [OUTPUT–OPTION] [MISC–OPTIONS] ...

DESCRIPTION

virt-xml is a command line tool for editing libvirt XML using explicit command line options. See the **EXAMPLES** section at the end of this document to jump right in.

Each **virt-xml** invocation requires 3 things: name of an existing domain to alter (or XML passed on stdin), an action to on the XML, and an XML change to make. actions are one of:

- **--add-device**: Append a new device definition to the XML
- **--remove-device**: Remove an existing device definition
- **--edit**: Edit an existing XML block
- **--build-xml**: Just build the requested XML block and print it. No domain or input are required here, but it's recommended to provide them, so **virt-xml** can fill in optimal defaults.

An XML change is one instance of any of the XML options provided by **virt-xml**, for example **--disk** or **--boot**.

virt-xml only allows one action and XML pair per invocation. If you need to make multiple edits, invoke the command multiple times.

OPTIONS

-c --connect URI

Connect to a non-default hypervisor. See **virt-install(1)** for details

domain

domain is the name, UUID, or ID of the existing VM. This can be omitted if using **--build-xml**, or if XML is passed on stdin.

When a domain is specified, the default output action is **--define**, even if the VM is running. To update the running VM configuration, add the **--update** option (but not all options/devices support updating the running VM configuration).

If XML is passed on stdin, the default output is **--print-xml**.

XML ACTIONS

--edit [EDIT–OPTIONS]

Edit the specified XML block. EDIT–OPTIONS tell **virt-xml** which block to edit. The type of XML that we are editing is decided by XML option that is passed to **virt-xml**. So if **--disk** is passed, EDIT–OPTIONS select which `<disk>` block to edit.

Certain XML options only ever map to a single XML block, like **--cpu**, **--security**, **--boot**, **--clock**, and a few others. In those cases, **virt-xml** will not complain if a corresponding XML block does not already exist, it will create it for you.

Most XML options support a special value 'clearxml=yes'. When combined with **--edit**, it will completely blank out the XML block being edited before applying the requested changes. This allows completely rebuilding an XML block. See **EXAMPLES** for some usage.

EDIT–OPTIONS examples:

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---edit ---edit without any options implies 'edit the first block'. So '**---edit ---disk DISK-OPTIONS**' means 'edit the first `<disk>`'.

For the single XML block options mentioned above, plain '**---edit**' without any options is what you always want to use.

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---edit #

Select the specified XML block number. So '**---edit 2 ---disk DISK-OPTIONS**' means 'edit the second `<disk>`'. This option only really applies for device XML.

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---edit all

Modify every XML block of the XML option type. So '**---edit all ---disk DISK-OPTIONS**' means 'edit every `<disk>` block'. This option only really applies for device XML.

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---edit DEVICE-OPTIONS

Modify every XML block that matches the passed device options. The device options are in the same format as would be passed to the XML option.

So **---edit path=/tmp/foo ---disk DISK-OPTIONS** means 'edit every `<disk>` with path `/tmp/foo`'. This option only really applies for device XML.

---add-device

Append the specified XML options to the XML `<devices>` list. Example: '**---add-device ---disk DISK-OPTIONS**' will create a new `<disk>` block and add it to the XML.

This option will error if specified with a non-device XML option (see **---edit** section for a partial list).

---remove-device

Remove the specified device from the XML. The device to remove is chosen by the XML option, which takes arguments in the same format as **---edit**. Examples:

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---remove-device ---disk 2

Remove the second disk device

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---remove-device ---network all

Remove all network devices

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---remove-device ---sound pcspk

Remove all sound devices with model='pcspk'

This option will error if specified with a non-device XML option (see **---edit** section for a partial list).

---build-xml

Just build the specified XML, and print it to stdout. No input domain or input XML is required. Example: '**---build-xml ---disk DISK-OPTIONS**' will just print the new `<disk>` device.

However if the generated XML is targeted for a specific domain, it's recommended to pass it to `virt-xml`, so the tool can set optimal defaults.

This option will error if specified with an XML option that does not map cleanly to a specific XML block, like `--vcpus` or `--memory`.

OUTPUT OPTIONS

These options decide what action to take after altering the XML. In the common case these do not need to be specified, as 'XML actions' will imply a default output action, described in detail above. These are only needed if you want to modify the default output.

`--update`

If the specified domain is running, attempt to alter the running VM configuration. If combined with `--edit`, this is an update operation. If combined with `--add-device`, this is a device hotplug. If combined with `--remove-device`, this is a device hotunplug.

Keep in mind, most XML properties and devices do not support live update operations, so don't expect it to succeed in all cases.

By default this also implies `--define`.

`--define`

Define the requested XML change. This is typically the default if no output option is specified, but if a `--print` option is specified, `--define` is required to force the change.

`--no-define`

Explicitly do not define the XML. For example if you only want to alter the runtime state of a VM, combine this with `--update`.

`--start`

Start the VM after performing the requested changes. If combined with `--no-define`, this will create transient VM boot with the requested changes.

`--print-diff`

Print the generated XML change in unified diff format. If only this output option is specified, all other output options are disabled and no persistent change is made.

`--print-xml`

Print the generated XML in its entirety. If only this output option is specified, all other output options are disabled and no persistent change is made.

`--confirm`

Before defining or updating the domain, show the generated XML diff and interactively request confirmation.

GUEST OS OPTIONS

`--os-variant`, `--osinfo OS_VARIANT`

Optimize the guest configuration for a specific operating system (ex. 'fedora29', 'rhel7', 'win10'). While not required, specifying this options is **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED**, as it can greatly increase performance by specifying virtio among other guest tweaks.

If the guest has been installed using virt-manager version 2.0.0 or newer, providing this information should not be necessary, as the OS variant will have been stored in the guest configuration during installation and virt-xml will retrieve it from there automatically.

Use the command `virt-xml --osinfo list` to get the list of the accepted OS variants. See `osinfo-query os` for even more output.

See virt-install(1) documentation for more details about `--os-variant/--osinfo`

XML OPTIONS

- `--disk`

- **--network**
- **--graphics**
- **--metadata**
- **--memory**
- **--vcpus**
- **--cpu**
- **--iothreads**
- **--seclabel**
- **--keywrap**
- **--cputune**
- **--numatune**
- **--memtune**
- **--blkiotune**
- **--memorybacking**
- **--features**
- **--clock**
- **--pm**
- **--events**
- **--resources**
- **--sysinfo**
- **--xml**
- **--qemu-commandline**
- **--launchSecurity**
- **--boot**
- **--idmap**
- **--controller**
- **--input**
- **--serial**
- **--parallel**
- **--channel**
- **--console**
- **--hostdev**
- **--filesystem**
- **--sound**
- **--audio**
- **--watchdog**
- **--video**
- **--smartcard**

- **--redirdev**
- **--memballoon**
- **--tpm**
- **--rng**
- **--panic**
- **--shmem**
- **--memdev**

These options alter the XML for a single class of XML elements. More complete documentation is found in `virt-install(1)`.

Generally these options map pretty straightforwardly to the libvirt XML, documented at <https://libvirt.org/formatdomain.html>

Option strings are in the format of: `--option opt=val,opt2=val2,...` example: `--disk path=/tmp/foo,shareable=on`. Properties can be used with `'--option opt=,'`, so to clear a disks cache setting you could use `'--disk cache=,'`

For any option, use `--option=?` to see a list of all available sub options, example: `--disk=?` or `--boot=?`

`--help` output also lists a few general examples. See the **EXAMPLES** section below for some common examples.

`virt-xml` specifically has some operations that don't really apply to `virt-install` Examples:

--boot refresh--machine-type=yes

Refresh the XML `<os><type machine=X></os>` value to the latest one that qemu provides. For example, if your VM has a machine type value **pc-q35-4.0**, this will reset the value to **q35**, and works similarly with other versioned machine types. Occasionally this is necessary to get enable qemu bug fixes, or when qemu deprecates and removes old machine type values.

MISCELLANEOUS OPTIONS

-h, --help

Show the help message and exit

--version

Show program's version number and exit

-q, --quiet

Avoid verbose output.

-d, --debug

Print debugging information

EXAMPLES

See a list of all suboptions that `--disk` and `--network` take

```
# virt-xml --disk=? --network=?
```

Change the `<description>` of domain 'EXAMPLE':

```
# virt-xml EXAMPLE --edit --metadata description="my new description"
```

Enable the boot device menu for domain 'EXAMPLE':

```
# virt-xml EXAMPLE --edit --boot menu=on
```

Clear the previous `<cpu>` definition of domain 'winxp', change it to 'host-model', but interactively confirm the diff before saving:

```
# virt-xml winxp --edit --cpu host-model,clearxml=yes --confirm
```

Change the second sound card to model=ich6 on 'fedora19', but only output the diff:

```
# virt-xml fedora19 --edit 2 --sound model=ich6 --print-diff
```

Update the every graphics device password to 'foo' of the running VM 'rhel6':

```
# virt-xml rhel6 --edit all --graphics password=foo --update
```

Remove the disk path from disk device hdc:

```
# virt-xml rhel6 --edit target=hdc --disk path=
```

Change all disk devices of type 'disk' to use cache=none, using XML from stdin, printing the new XML to stdout.

```
# cat <xmlfile> | virt-xml --edit device=disk --disk cache=none
```

Change disk 'hda' IO to native and use startup policy as 'optional'.

```
# virt-xml fedora20 --edit target=hda \
    --disk io=native,startup_policy=optional
```

Change all host devices to use driver_name=vfio for VM 'fedora20' on the remote connection

```
# virt-xml --connect qemu+ssh://remotehost/system \
    fedora20 --edit all --hostdev driver_name=vfio
```

Hotplug host USB device 001.003 to running domain 'fedora19':

```
# virt-xml fedora19 --update --add-device --hostdev 001.003
```

Add a spicevmc channel to the domain 'winxp', that will be available after the next VM shutdown.

```
# virt-xml winxp --add-device --channel spicevmc
```

Create a 10G qcow2 disk image and attach it to 'fedora18' for the next VM startup:

```
# virt-xml fedora18 --add-device \
    --disk /var/lib/libvirt/images/newimage.qcow2,format=qcow2,size=10
```

Same as above, but ensure the disk is attached to the most appropriate bus for the guest OS by providing information about it on the command line:

```
# virt-xml fedora18 --osinfo fedora18 --add-device \
    --disk /var/lib/libvirt/images/newimage.qcow2,format=qcow2,size=10
```

Hotunplug the disk vdb from the running domain 'rhel7':

```
# virt-xml rhel7 --update --remove-device --disk target=vdb
```

Remove all graphics devices from the VM 'rhel7' after the next shutdown:

```
# virt-xml rhel7 --remove-device --graphics all
```

Generate XML for a virtio console device and print it to stdout:

```
# virt-xml --build-xml --console pty,target_type=virtio
```

Add qemu command line passthrough:

```
# virt-xml f25 --edit --confirm --qemu-commandline="--device FOO"
```

Use boot device 'network' for a single transient boot:

```
# virt-xml myvm --no-define --start --edit --boot network
```

CAVEATS

Virtualization hosts supported by libvirt may not permit all changes that might seem possible. Some edits made to a VM's definition may be ignored. For instance, QEMU does not allow the removal of certain devices once they've been defined.

BUGS

Please see <https://virt-manager.org/bugs>

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SEE ALSO

`virt-install(1)`, the project website <https://virt-manager.org>