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# **KSConf Documentation**

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# CHAPTER 1

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## Intro

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This utility handles a number of common Splunk app maintenance tasks in an installable python package. Specifically, this tool deals with many of the nuances with storing Splunk apps in a version control system like git and pointing live Splunk apps to a working tree, merging changes from the live system's (local) folder to the version controlled (default) folder, and dealing with more than one layer of "default" (which splunk can't handle natively).



```
pip install kintyre-splunk-conf
```

## 2.1 Installation Guide

The following doc describes installation options for Kintyre's Splunk Configuration tool. This tool is available as a normal Python package that should require very minimal effort to install and upgrade. However, sometimes Python packaging gets ugly and the one-liner may not work.

A portion of this document is targeted at those who can't install packages as Admin or are forced to use Splunk's embedded Python. For everyone else, please start with the one-liner!

### 2.1.1 Quick install

Using pip:

```
pip install kintyre-splunk-conf
```

System-level install: (For Mac/Linux)

```
curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py | sudo python - kintyre-splunk-conf
```

Note: This will also install/update pip and work around some known TLS/SSL issues

### Enable Bash completion

If you're on a Mac or Linux, and would like to enable bash completion, run these commands:

```
pip install argcomplete
echo 'eval "$$(register-python-argcomplete ksconf)"' >> ~/.bashrc
```

## 2.1.2 Requirements

- Python 2.7
- PIP (strongly recommended)
- Tested on Mac, Linux, and Windows

### Check Python version

Check your installed python version by running:

```
python --version
```

Note that Linux distributions and Mac OS X that ship with multiple version of Python may have renamed this to `python2`, `python2.7` or similar.

### Check PIP Version

```
pip --version
```

If you are running a different python interpreter version, you can instead run this as:

```
python2.7 -m pip --version
```

## 2.1.3 Installation

There are several ways to install `ksconf`. Technically all standard python packaging approaches should work just fine, there's no compiled code or external run-time dependencies so installation is fairly easy, but for non-python developers there are some gotchas. Installation options are listed from the most easy and recommended to more obscure and difficult:

### Install from PyPI with PIP

The preferred installation method is to install via the standard Python package tool 'pip'. `Ksconf` can be installed via the registered `kintyre-splunk-conf` package using the standard python process.

There are 2 popular variations, depending on whether or not you would like to install for all users or just play around with it locally.

### Install `ksconf` into a virtual environment

*Use this option if you don't have admin access*

Installing `ksconf` with `virtualenv` is a great way to test the tool without requiring admin privileges and has many advantages for a production install too. Here are the basic steps to get started.

Please change `venv` to a suitable path for your environment.

```
# Install Python virtualenv package (if not already installed)
pip install virtualenv

# Create and activate new 'venv' virtual environment
virtualenv venv
source venv/bin/activate

pip install kintyre-splunk-conf
```

*Windows users:* The above virtual environment activation should be run as `venv\Scripts\activate.bat`.

## Install ksconf system-wide

**Note:** This requires admin access.

This is the absolute easiest install method where ‘ksconf’ is available to all users on the system but it requires root access.

On Mac or Linux, run:

```
sudo pip install kintyre-splunk-conf
```

On Windows, run this commands from an Administrator console.

```
pip install kintyre-splunk-conf
```

## Install from GIT

If you’d like to contribute to ksconf, or just build the latest and greatest, then install from the git repository is a good choice. (Technically this is still installing with `pip`, so it’s easy to switch between a PyPI install, and a local install.)

```
git clone https://github.com/Kintyre/ksconf.git
cd ksconf
pip install .
```

See [developer docs](#) for additional details about contributing to ksconf.

### 2.1.4 Use the standalone executable

Ksconf can be installed as a standalone executable. This works well for testing or when all other options fail.

From the [GitHub releases](#) page , grab the file name `ksconf-*-standalone` and copy it to a `bin` folder and rename it `ksconf`.

This file is just a zip file, prepended with a shebang that tells the OS to launch Python, and then Python run the `__main__.py` module located inside of the zip file. This is more better supported in Python 3.x, but works as far back as Python 2.6. It worked during testing. Good luck!

Reasons why this is a non-ideal install approach:

- Lower performance since all python file live in a zip file, and precompiled version’s can be cached (in Python 2.7).
- No standard install pathway (doesn’t use `pip`); user must manually copy the executable into place.
- Uses a non-standard build process. (May not be a big deal, but could cause things to break in the future.)

### Install the Wheel manually (offline mode)

Download the latest “Wheel” file from [PyPI](#), copy it to the destination server and install with pip.

Offline pip install:

```
pip install ~/Downloads/kintyre-splunk-conf-0.4.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl
```

### Install with Splunk’s Python

Splunk Enterprise 6.x and later installs an embedded Python 2.7 environment. However, Splunk does not provide packing tools (such as `pip` or the `distutils` standard library which is required to bootstrap install `pip`). For these reasons, it’s typically easier and cleaner to install `ksconf` with the system provided Python. However, sometimes the system-provided Python environment is the wrong version, is missing (like on Windows), or security restrictions prevent the installation of additional packages. In such cases, Splunk’s embedded Python becomes a beacon of hope.

### On Linux or Mac

Download the latest “Wheel” file from [PyPI](#). The path to this download will be set in the `pkg` variable as shown below.

Setup the shell:

```
export SPLUNK_HOME=/opt/splunk
export pkg=~Downloads/kintyre_splunk_conf-0.4.9-py2.py3-none-any.whl
```

Run the following:

```
cd $SPLUNK_HOME
mkdir Kintyre
cd Kintyre
# Unzip the 'kconf' folder into SPLUNK_HOME/Kintyre
unzip "$pkg"

cat > $SPLUNK_HOME/bin/ksconf <<HERE
#!/bin/sh
export PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:$SPLUNK_HOME/Kintyre
exec $SPLUNK_HOME/bin/python -m ksconf.cli \$*
HERE
chmod +x $SPLUNK_HOME/bin/ksconf
```

Test the install:

```
ksconf --version
```

### On Windows

1. Open a browser and download the latest “Wheel” file from [PyPI](#).
2. Rename the `.whl` extension to `.zip`. (This may require showing file extensions in Explorer.)
3. Extract the zip file to a temporary folder. (This should create a folder named “ksconf”)
4. Create a new folder called “Kintyre” under the Splunk installation path (aka `SPLUNK_HOME`) By default this is `C:\Program Files\Splunk`.

5. Copy the “ksconf” folder to “SPLUNK\_HOME\Kintyre”.
6. Create a new batch file called `ksconf.bat` and paste in the following. Be sure to adjust for a non-standard `%SPLUNK_HOME%` value, if necessary.

```
@echo off
SET SPLUNK_HOME=C:\Program Files\Splunk
SET PYTHONPATH=%SPLUNK_HOME%\bin;%SPLUNK_HOME%\Python-2.7\Lib\site-packages\win32;
↪%SPLUNK_HOME%\Python-2.7\Lib\site-packages;%SPLUNK_HOME%\Python-2.7\Lib
SET PYTHONPATH=%PYTHONPATH%;%SPLUNK_HOME%\Kintyre
CALL "%SPLUNK_HOME%\bin\python.exe" -m ksconf.cli %*
```

7. Move `ksconf.bat` to the `Splunk\bin` folder. (This assumes that `%SPLUNK_HOME%/bin` is part of your `%PATH%`. If not, add it, or find an appropriate install location.)
8. Test this by running `ksconf --version` from the command line.

## 2.1.5 Validate the install

Confirm installation with the following command:

```
ksconf --help
```

If this works, it means that `ksconf` installed and is part of your `PATH` and should be useable everywhere in your system. Go forth and conquer!

## 2.1.6 Command line completion

Bash completion allows for a more intuitive interactive workflow by providing quick access to command line options and file completions. Often this saves time since the user can avoid mistyping file names or be reminded of which command line actions and arguments are available without switching contexts. For example, if the user types `ksconf d` and hits `then` the `ksconf diff` is completed. Or if the user types `ksconf` and hits `tab` twice, the full list of command actions are listed.

This feature is use the `argcomplete` python package and supports Bash, zsh, tcsh.

Install via pip:

```
pip install argcomplete
```

Enable command line completion for `ksconf` can be done in two ways. The easiest option is to enable it for `ksconf` only. (However, it only works for the current user, it can break if the `ksconf` command is referenced in a non-standard way.) The alternate option is to enable global command line completion for all python scripts at once, which is preferable if you use this module with many python tool.

Enable `argcomplete` for `ksconf` only:

```
# Edit your bashrc script
vim ~/.bashrc

# Add the following line
eval "$(register-python-argcomplete ksconf)"

# Reload your bashrc (Alternative: restart your shell)
source ~/.bashrc
```

To enable `argcomplete` globally, run the command:

```
activate-global-python-argcomplete
```

This adds new script to your the `bash_completion.d` folder, which can be use for all scripts and all users, but it does add some minor overhead to each completion command request.

OS-specific notes:

- **Mac OS X:** The global registration option has issue due the old version of Bash shipped by default. So either use the one-shot registration or install a later version of bash with homebrew: `brew install bash` then. Switch to the newer bash by default with `chsh /usr/local/bin/bash`.
- **Windows:** Argcomplete doesn't work on windows Bash for GIT. See [argcomplete issue 142](#) for more info. If you really want this, use Linux subsystem for Windows instead.

## 2.1.7 Frequent gotchas

### PIP Install TLS Error

If `pip` throws an error message like the following:

```
There was a problem confirming the ssl certificate: [SSL: TLSV1_ALERT_PROTOCOL_
↪VERSION] tlsv1 alert protocol version
...
No matching distribution found for setuptools
```

The problem is likely caused by changes to PyPI website in April 2018 when support for TLS v1.0 and 1.1 were removed. Downloading new packages requires upgrading to a new version of `pip`. Like so:

Upgrade `pip` as follows:

```
curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py | python
```

Note: Use `sudo python` above if not in a virtual environment.

Helpful links:

- [Not able to install Python packages \[SSL: TLSV1\\_ALERT\\_PROTOCOL\\_VERSION\]](#)
- [‘pip install’ fails for every package \(“Could not find a version that satisfies the requirement”\)](#)

## 2.1.8 Resources

- [Python packaging docs](#) provide a general overview on installing Python packages, how to install per-user vs install system-wide.
- [Install PIP docs](#) explain how to bootstrap or upgrade `pip` the Python packaging tool. Recent versions of Python come with this by default, but releases before Python 2.7.9 do not.

## 2.2 Command line reference

The following documents the CLI options

## 2.2.1 ksconf

```
usage: ksconf [-h] [--version] [--force-color]
           {check,combine,diff,promote,merge,minimize,sort,unarchive} ...
```

Kintyre Splunk CONFig tool.

This utility handles a number of common Splunk app maintenance tasks **in** a small **and** easy to relocate package. Specifically, this tools deals **with** many of the nuances **with** storing Splunk apps **in** git, **and** pointing live Splunk apps to a git repository. Merging changes **from the** live system's (local) folder to the version controlled (default) folder, **and** dealing **with** more than one layer of "default" (which splunk can't handle natively) are all supported tasks.

positional arguments:

```
{check,combine,diff,promote,merge,minimize,sort,unarchive}
  check      Perform basic syntax and sanity checks on .conf files
  combine     Merge configuration files from one or more source
             directories into a combined destination directory.
             This allows for an arbitrary number of splunk's
             configuration layers within a single app. Ad-hoc uses
             include merging the 'users' directory across several
             instances after a phased server migration.
  diff       Compares settings differences of two .conf files
             ignoring textual and sorting differences
  promote     Promote .conf settings from one file into another
             either in batch mode (all changes) or interactively
             allowing the user to pick which stanzas and keys to
             integrate. Changes made via the UI (stored in the
             local folder) can be promoted (moved) to a version-
             controlled directory.
  merge      Merge two or more .conf files
  minimize   Minimize the target file by removing entries
             duplicated in the default conf(s) provided.
  sort       Sort a Splunk .conf file. Sorted output can be echoed
             or files can be sorted inplace.
  unarchive  Install or overwrite an existing app in a git-friendly
             way. If the app already exist, steps will be taken to
             upgrade it safely.
```

optional arguments:

```
-h, --help      show this help message and exit
--version       show program's version number and exit
--force-color   Force TTY color mode on. Useful if piping the output a
               color-aware pager, like 'less -R'
```

## 2.2.2 ksconf check

```
usage: ksconf check [-h] [--quiet] FILE [FILE ...]
```

Provide basic syntax **and** sanity checking **for** Splunk's .conf files. Use Splunk's builtin 'btool check' for a more robust validation of keys and values. Consider using this utility **as** part of a pre-commit hook.

positional arguments:

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```
FILE          One or more configuration files to check. If the special value
              of '-' is given, then the list of files to validate is read
              from standard input
```

optional arguments:

```
-h, --help    show this help message and exit
--quiet, -q   Reduce the volume of output.
```

### 2.2.3 ksconf combine

```
usage: ksconf combine [-h] [--target TARGET] [--dry-run] [--banner BANNER]
                    source [source ...]
```

Merge .conf settings from multiple source directories into a combined target directory. Configuration files can be stored in a '/etc/\*.d' like directory structure and consolidated back into a single 'default' directory.

This command supports both one-time operations and recurring merge jobs. For example, this command can be used to combine all users knowledge objects (stored in 'etc/users') after a server migration, or to merge a single user's settings after an their account has been renamed. Recurring operations assume some type of external scheduler is being used. A best-effort is made to only write to target files as needed.

The 'combine' command takes your logical layers of configs (upstream, corporate, splunk admin fixes, and power user knowledge objects, ...) expressed as individual folders and merges them all back into the single 'default' folder that Splunk reads from. One way to keep the 'default' folder up-to-date is using client-side git hooks.

No directory layout is mandatory, but but one simple approach is to model your layers using a prioritized 'default.d' directory structure. (This idea is borrowed from the Unix System V concept where many services natively read their config files from '/etc/\*.d' directories.)

#### THE PROBLEM:

In a typical enterprise deployment of Splunk, a single app can easily have multiple logical sources of configuration: (1) The upstream app developer, (2) local developer app-developer adds organization-specific customizations or fixes, (3) splunk admin tweaks the inappropriate 'indexes.conf' settings, and (4) custom knowledge objects added by your subject matter experts. Ideally we'd like to version control these, but doing so is complicated because normally you have to manage all 4 of these logical layers in one 'default' folder. (Splunk requires that app settings be located either in 'default' or 'local'; and managing local files with version control leads to merge conflicts; so effectively, all version controlled settings need to be in 'default', or risk merge conflicts.) So when a new upstream version is released, someone has to manually upgrade the app being careful to preserve all custom configurations. The solution provided by the 'combine' functionality is that all of these logical sources can be stored separately in their own physical directories allowing changes to be managed independently. (This also allows for different layers to be mixed-and-matched by selectively including which layers to combine.) While this doesn't completely remove the need for a human to review app upgrades, it does lower the overhead enough

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that updates can be pulled in more frequently, thus reducing the divergence potential. (Merge frequently.)

## NOTES:

The 'combine' command is similar to running the 'merge' subcommand recursively against a set of directories. One key difference is that this command will gracefully handle non-conf files intelligently too.

## EXAMPLE:

```

Splunk_CiscoSecuritySuite/
├── README
├── default.d
│   ├── 10-upstream
│   │   ├── app.conf
│   │   ├── data
│   │   │   └── ui
│   │   │       ├── nav
│   │   │       │   └── default.xml
│   │   │       └── views
│   │   │           ├── authentication_metrics.xml
│   │   │           ├── cisco_security_overview.xml
│   │   │           ├── getting_started.xml
│   │   │           ├── search_ip_profile.xml
│   │   │           ├── upgrading.xml
│   │   │           └── user_tracking.xml
│   │   ├── eventtypes.conf
│   │   ├── macros.conf
│   │   ├── savedsearches.conf
│   │   └── transforms.conf
│   ├── 20-my-org
│   │   └── savedsearches.conf
│   ├── 50-splunk-admin
│   │   ├── indexes.conf
│   │   ├── macros.conf
│   │   └── transforms.conf
│   └── 70-firewall-admins
│       ├── data
│       │   └── ui
│       │       └── views
│       │           ├── attacks_noc_bigscreen.xml
│       │           ├── device_health.xml
│       │           └── user_tracking.xml
│       └── eventtypes.conf

```

## Commands:

```

cd Splunk_CiscoSecuritySuite
ksconf combine default.d/* --target=default

```

## positional arguments:

source	The source directory where configuration files will be merged from. When multiple sources directories are provided, start with the most general and end with the specific; later sources will override values from the earlier ones. Supports wildcards so a typical Unix
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```

        conf.d/##-NAME directory structure works well.

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  --target TARGET, -t TARGET
                        Directory where the merged files will be stored.
                        Typically either 'default' or 'local'
  --dry-run, -D         Enable dry-run mode. Instead of writing to TARGET,
                        show what changes would be made to it in the form of a
                        'diff'. If TARGET doesn't exist, then show the merged
                        file.
  --banner BANNER, -b BANNER
                        A warning banner telling discouraging editing of conf
                        files.

```

## 2.2.4 kskonf diff

```

usage: kskonf diff [-h] [-o FILE] [--comments] CONF1 CONF2

Compares the content differences of two .conf files

This command ignores textual differences (like order, spacing, and comments)
and focuses strictly on comparing stanzas, keys, and values. Note that spaces
within any given value will be compared. Multiline fields are compared in are
compared in a more traditional 'diff' output so that long savedsearches and
macros can be compared more easily.

positional arguments:
  CONF1                Left side of the comparison
  CONF2                Right side of the comparison

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -o FILE, --output FILE
                        File where difference is stored. Defaults to standard
                        out.
  --comments, -C       Enable comparison of comments. (Unlikely to work
                        consistently)

```

## 2.2.5 kskonf promote

```

usage: kskonf promote [-h] [--batch | --interactive] [--force] [--keep]
                    [--keep-empty]
                    SOURCE TARGET

Propagate .conf settings applied in one file to another. Typically this is
used to take local changes made via the UI and push them into a default (or
default.d/) location.

NOTICE: By default, changes are *MOVED*, not just copied.

Promote has two different modes: batch and interactive. In batch mode all

```

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changes are applied automatically **and** the (now empty) source file **is** removed. In interactive mode the user **is** prompted to pick which stanzas **and** keys to integrate. This can be used to push changes made via the UI, which are stored **in** a 'local' file, to the version-controlled 'default' file. Note that the normal operation moves changes **from the** SOURCE file to the TARGET, updating both files **in** the process. But it's also possible to preserve the local file, **if** desired.

If either the source file **or** target file **is** modified **while** a promotion **is** under progress, changes will be aborted. And **any** custom selections you made will be lost. (This needs improvement.)

positional arguments:

SOURCE	The source configuration file to pull changes from. (Typically the 'local' conf file)
TARGET	Configuration file <b>or</b> directory to push the changes into. (Typically the 'default' folder) When a directory <b>is</b> given instead of a file then the same file name <b>is</b> assumed <b>for</b> both SOURCE <b>and</b> TARGET

optional arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message <b>and</b> exit
--batch, -b	Use batch mode where all configuration settings are automatically promoted. All changes are moved <b>from the</b> source to the target file <b>and</b> the source file will be blanked <b>or</b> removed.
--interactive, -i	Enable interactive mode where the user will be prompted to approve the promotion of specific stanzas <b>and</b> keys. The user will be able to apply, skip, <b>or</b> edit the changes being promoted. (This functionality was inspired by 'git add --patch').
--force, -f	Disable safety checks.
--keep, -k	Keep conf settings <b>in</b> the source file. This means that changes will be copied into the target file instead of moved there.
--keep-empty	Keep the source file, even <b>if</b> after the settings promotions the file has no content. By default, SOURCE will be removed <b>if</b> all content has been moved into the TARGET location. Splunk will re-create <b>any</b> necessary local files on the fly.

## 2.2.6 ksconf merge

```
usage: ksconf merge [-h] [--target FILE] [--dry-run] [--banner BANNER]
FILE [FILE ...]
```

positional arguments:

FILE	The source configuration file to pull changes from.
------	---

optional arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message <b>and</b> exit
--target FILE, -t FILE	Save the merged configuration files to this target file. If <b>not</b> given, the default <b>is</b> to write the merged conf to standard output.

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```

--dry-run, -D      Enable dry-run mode. Instead of writing to TARGET,
                   show what changes would be made to it in the form of a
                   'diff'. If TARGET doesn't exist, then show the merged
                   file.

--banner BANNER, -b BANNER
                   A banner or warning comment to add to the TARGET file.
                   Often used to warn Splunk admins from editing a auto-
                   generated file.

```

## 2.2.7 kskonf minimize

```

usage: kskonf minimize [-h] [--target FILE] [--dry-run | --output OUTPUT]
                   [--explode-default] [-k PRESERVE_KEY]
                   FILE [FILE ...]

```

Minimize a conf file by removing the default settings

Reduce local conf file to only your indented changes without manually tracking which entires you've edited. Minimizing local conf files makes your local customizations easier to read **and** often results **in** cleaner add-on upgrades.

A typical scenario & why does this matter:

To customizing a Splunk app **or** add-on, start by copying the conf file **from default** to local **and** then applying your changes to the local file. That's good. But stopping here may complicated future upgrades, because the local file doesn't contain *\*just\* your settings, it contains all the default settings too.* Fixes published by the app creator may be masked by your local settings. A better approach **is** to reduce the local conf file leaving only the stanzas **and** settings that you indented to change. This make your conf files easier to read **and** makes upgrades easier, but it's *tedious to do by hand.*

For special cases, the '--explode-default' mode reduces duplication between entries normal stanzas **and global/default** entries. If 'disabled = 0' **is** a **global** default, it's *technically safe to remove that setting from individual stanzas.* But sometimes it's *preferable to be explicit, and this behavior may be too heavy-handed for general use so it's off by default.* Use this mode if your conf file that's *been fully-expanded.* (i.e., conf entries downloaded via REST, **or** the output of "btool list"). This isn't perfect, since many apps push their settings into the **global** namespace, but it can help.

Example usage:

```

cd Splunk_TA_nix
cp default/inputs.conf local/inputs.conf

# Edit 'disabled' and 'interval' settings in-place
vi local/inputs.conf

# Remove all the extra (unmodified) bits
kskonf minimize --target=local/inputs.conf default/inputs.conf

```

positional arguments:

```

FILE      The default configuration file(s) used to determine
          what base settings are unnecessary to keep in the
          target file.

```

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```

optional arguments:
-h, --help           show this help message and exit
--target FILE, -t FILE
                    This is the local file that you with to remove the
                    duplicate settings from. By default, this file will be
                    read and the updated with a minimized version.
--dry-run, -D        Enable dry-run mode. Instead of writing the minimized
                    value to TARGET, show a 'diff' of what would be
                    removed.
--output OUTPUT      When this option is used, the new minimized file will
                    be saved to this file instead of updating TARGET. This
                    can be use to preview changes or helpful in other
                    workflows.
--explode-default, -E
                    Along with minimizing the same stanza across multiple
                    config files, also take into consideration the
                    [default] or global stanza values. This can often be
                    used to trim out cruft in savedsearches.conf by
                    pointing to etc/system/default/savedsearches.conf, for
                    example.
-k PRESERVE_KEY, --preserve-key PRESERVE_KEY
                    Specify a key that should be allowed to be a
                    duplication but should be preserved within the
                    minimized output. For example the it'soften desirable
                    keep the 'disabled' settings in the local file, even
                    if it's enabled by default.

```

## 2.2.8 ksconf sort

```

usage: ksconf sort [-h] [--target FILE | --inplace] [-F] [-q] [-n LINES]
                FILE [FILE ...]

```

Sort a Splunk .conf file. Sort has two modes: (1) by default, the **sorted** config file will be echoed to the screen. (2) the config files are updated inplace when the '**-i**' option **is** used.

Conf files that are manually managed that you don't ever want sorted can be '**blacklisted**' by placing the string '**KSCONF-NO-SORT**' **in** a comment at the top of the .conf file.

To recursively sort **all** files:

```

    find . -name '*.conf' | xargs ksconf sort -i

```

positional arguments:

```

FILE           Input file to sort, or standard input.

```

optional arguments:

```

-h, --help           show this help message and exit
--target FILE, -t FILE
                    File to write results to. Defaults to standard output.
--inplace, -i        Replace the input file with a sorted version. Warning
                    this a potentially destructive operation that may
                    move/remove comments.

```

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```
-n LINES, --newlines LINES
                        Lines between stanzas.
```

In-place update arguments:

```
-F, --force           Force file sorting for all files, even for files
                        containing the special 'KSCONF-NO-SORT' marker.
-q, --quiet           Reduce the output. Reports only updated or invalid
                        files. This is useful for pre-commit hooks, for
                        example.
```

## 2.2.9 kskonf unarchive

```
usage: kskonf unarchive [-h] [--dest DIR] [--app-name NAME]
                        [--default-dir DIR] [--exclude EXCLUDE] [--keep KEEP]
                        [--allow-local]
                        [--git-sanity-check {off,changed,untracked,ignored}]
                        [--git-mode {nochange,stage,commit}] [--no-edit]
                        [--git-commit-args GIT_COMMIT_ARGS]
                        SPL

positional arguments:
  SPL                  The path to the archive to install.

optional arguments:
  -h, --help          show this help message and exit
  --dest DIR          Set the destination path where the archive will be
                        extracted. By default the current directory is used,
                        but sane values include etc/apps, etc/deployment-apps,
                        and so on. This could also be a git repository working
                        tree where splunk apps are stored.
  --app-name NAME     The app name to use when expanding the archive. By
                        default, the app name is taken from the archive as the
                        top-level path included in the archive (by convention)
                        Expanding archives that contain multiple (ITSI) or
                        nested apps (NIX, ES) is not supported.
  --default-dir DIR   Name of the directory where the default contents will
                        be stored. This is a useful feature for apps that use
                        a dynamic default directory that's created by the
                        'combine' mode.
  --exclude EXCLUDE, -e EXCLUDE
                        Add a file pattern to exclude. Splunk's pseudo-glob
                        patterns are supported here. '*' for any non-directory
                        match, '...' for ANY (including directories), and '?'
                        for a single character.
  --keep KEEP, -k KEEP
                        Add a pattern of file to preserve during an upgrade.
  --allow-local       Allow local/ and local.meta files to be extracted from
                        the archive. This is a Splunk packaging violation and
                        therefore by default these files are excluded.
  --git-sanity-check {off,changed,untracked,ignored}
                        By default a 'git status' is run on the destination
                        folder to see if the working tree or index has
                        modifications before the unarchive process starts. The
                        choices go from least restrictive to most thorough:
                        Use 'off' to prevent any 'git status' safely checks.
                        Use 'changed' to abort only upon local modifications
```

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```

to files tracked by git. Use 'untracked' (by default)
to look for changed and untracked files before
considering the tree clean. Use 'ignored' to enable
the most intense safety check which will abort if
local changes, untracked, or ignored files are found.
(These checks are automatically disabled if the app is
not in a git working tree, or git is not present.)
--git-mode {nochange,stage,commit}
Set the desired level of git integration. The default
mode is 'stage', where new, updated, or removed files
are automatically handled for you. If 'commit' mode is
selected, then files are committed with an auto-
generated commit message. To prevent any 'git add' or
'git rm' commands from being run, pick the 'nochange'
mode. Notes: (1) The git mode is irrelevant if the app
is not in a git working tree. (2) If a git commit is
incorrect, simply roll it back with 'git reset' or fix
it with a 'git commit --amend' before the changes are
pushed anywhere else. (That's why you're using git in
the first place, right?)
--no-edit
Tell git to skip opening your editor. By default you
will be prompted to review/edit the commit message.
(Git Tip: Delete the content of the message to abort
the commit.)
--git-commit-args GIT_COMMIT_ARGS, -G GIT_COMMIT_ARGS

```

## 2.3 Developer setup

The following steps highlight the developer install process.

### 2.3.1 Setup tools

If you are a developer then we strongly suggest installing into a virtual environment to prevent overwriting the production version of ksconf and for the installation of the developer tools. (The virtualenv name `ksconfdev-pyve` is used below, but this can be whatever suites, just make sure not to commit it. .)

```

# Setup and activate virtual environment
virtualenv ksconfdev-pyve
. ksconfdev-pyve/bin/activate

# Install developer packages
pip install -r requirements-dev.txt

```

### 2.3.2 Install ksconf

```

git clone https://github.com/Kintyre/ksconf.git
cd ksconf
pip install .

```

### 2.3.3 Building the docs

```
cd ksconf
. ksconfdev-pyve/bin/activate

cd docs
make html
open build/html/index.html
```

If you'd like to build PDF, then you'll need some extra tools. On Mac, you may also want to install the following (for building docs, and the like):

```
brew install homebrew/cask/mactex-no-gui
```

(Doh! Still doesn't work, instructions are incomplete for mac latex, ...)

## 2.4 Contributing back

Pull requests are greatly welcome! If you plan on contributing code back to the main `ksconf` repo, please follow the standard GitHub fork and pull-request work-flow. We also ask that you enable a set of git hooks to help safeguard against avoidable issues.

### 2.4.1 Pre-commit hook

The `ksconf` project uses the `pre-commit` hook to enable the following checks:

- Fixes trailing whitespace, EOF, and EOLs
- Confirms python code compiles (AST)
- Blocks the committing of large files and keys
- Rebuilds the CLI docs. (Eventually to be replaced with an argparse Sphinx extension)
- Confirms that all Unit test pass. (Currently this is the same tests also run by Travis CI, but since test complete in under 5 seconds, the run-everywhere approach seems appropriate for now. Eventually, the local testing will likely become a subset of the full test suite.)

Note that this repo both uses `pre-commit` for it's own validation (as discussed here) and provides a `pre-commit` hook service to other repos. This way repositories housing Splunk apps can, for example, use `'ksconf -check'` or `ksconf --sort` against their own `.conf` files for validation purposes.

### Installing the pre-commit hook

To run ensure you changes comply with the `ksconf` coding standards, please install and activate `pre-commit`.

Install:

```
sudo pip install pre-commit

# Register the pre-commit hooks (one time setup)
cd ksconf
pre-commit install --install-hooks
```

## 2.4.2 Install gitlint

Gitlint will check to ensure that commit messages are in compliance with the standard subject, empty-line, body format. You can enable it with:

```
gitlint install-hook
```

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## CHAPTER 3

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### Indices and tables

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- `modindex`
- `search`