

# rsyncd.conf (配置)

rsyncd.conf 是 rsync 守护进程的配置文件，它定义了 rsync 守护进程的行为。

rsyncd.conf 文件位于 /etc/rsyncd.conf，它包含以下配置项：

## FILE FORMAT

配置项由名称和值组成，格式为：name = value。名称和值之间由等号分隔，名称和值都可以包含空格。

配置项可以出现在文件的任意位置，但必须在行首，且不能出现在注释中。

配置项的值可以是字符串、数字或布尔值。字符串值必须用双引号括起来，且字符串内部的双引号必须转义。数字值可以是十进制、十六进制或八进制。布尔值可以是 yes/no 或 0/1。

配置项 (#) 表示注释，注释行以 # 开头，直到行尾。注释可以出现在文件的任意位置。

配置项的值可以是空字符串，这表示使用默认值。默认值在 rsyncd.conf 文件的注释中给出。

配置项的值可以是 yes/no 或 0/1，这表示布尔值。yes/no 表示是/否，0/1 表示 0/1。

## LAUNCHING THE RSYNC DAEMON

rsync 守护进程可以通过以下命令启动：

chroot /usr 1024 873 守护进程，它监听 873 端口，并允许用户通过 rsync 守护进程进行文件同步。

inetd 守护进程可以监听 873 端口，并启动 rsync 守护进程。rsync 守护进程的配置文件是 /etc/rsyncd.conf。

inetd 守护进程的配置文件是 /etc/services，它定义了守护进程的监听端口。

rsync 873/tcp

/etc/inetd.conf 是 inetd 守护进程的配置文件，它定义了守护进程的监听端口。

rsync stream tcp nowait root /usr/bin/rsync rsyncd --daemon

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## GLOBAL PARAMETERS

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### pid file

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### address

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### socket options

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### listen backlog

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## MODULE PARAMETERS

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## path

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setup name-lookup libraries in your chroot (instead of using a name converter) that you need to explicitly set `numeric ids = false` for rsync to do name lookups.

If you copy library resources into the module's chroot area, you should protect them through your OS's normal user/group or ACL settings (to prevent the rsync module's user from being able to change them), and then hide them from the user's view via "exclude" (see how in the discussion of that parameter). However, it's easier and safer to setup a name converter.

daemon chroot

This parameter specifies a path to which the daemon will chroot before beginning communication with clients. Module paths (and any "use chroot" settings) will then be related to this one. This lets you choose if you want the whole daemon to be chrooted (with this setting), just the transfers to be chrooted (with "use chroot"), or both. Keep in mind that the "daemon chroot" area may need various OS/lib/etc files installed to allow the daemon to function. By default the daemon runs without any chrooting.

proxy protocol

When this parameter is enabled, all incoming connections must start with a V1 or V2 proxy protocol header. If the header is not found, the connection is closed.

Setting this to true requires a proxy server to forward source IP information to rsync, allowing you to log proper IP/host info and make use of client-oriented IP restrictions. The default of false means that the IP information comes directly from the socket's metadata. If rsync is not behind a proxy, this should be disabled.

CAUTION: using this option can be dangerous if you do not ensure that only the proxy is allowed to connect to the rsync port. If any non-proxied connections are allowed through, the client will be able to use a modified rsync to spoof any remote IP address that they desire. You can lock this down using something like iptables -uid-owner root rules (for strict localhost access), various firewall rules, or you can require password authorization so that any spoofing by users will not grant extra access.

This setting is global. If you need some modules to require this and not others, then you will need to setup multiple rsync daemon processes on different ports.

name converter

This parameter lets you specify a program that will be run by the rsync daemon to do user & group conversions between names & ids. This script is started prior to any chroot being setup, and runs as the daemon user (not the transfer user). You can specify a fully qualified pathname or a program name that is on the \$PATH.

The program can be used to do normal user & group lookups without having to put any extra files into the chroot area of the module or you can do customized conversions.

The nameconvert program has access to all of the environment variables that are described in the section on pre-xfer exec. This is useful if you want to customize the conversion using information about the module and/or the copy request.

There is a sample python script in the support dir named "nameconvert" that implements the normal user & group lookups. Feel free to customize it or just use it as documentation to implement your own.

numeric ids

Enabling this parameter disables the mapping of users and groups by name for the current daemon module. This prevents the daemon from trying to load any user/group-related files or libraries. This enabling makes the transfer behave as if the client had passed the `--numeric-ids` command-line option. By default, this parameter is enabled for chroot modules and disabled for non-chroot modules. Also keep in mind that uid/gid preservation requires the module to be running as root (see "uid") or for "fake super" to be configured.

A chroot-enabled module should not have this parameter set to false unless you're using a "name converter" program or you've taken steps to ensure that the module has the necessary resources it needs to translate names and that it is not possible for a user to change those resources.

munge symlinks

This parameter tells rsync to modify all symlinks in the same way as the (non-daemon-affecting) `--munge-links` command-line option (using a method described below). This should help protect your files from user trickery when your daemon module is writable. The default is disabled when "use chroot" is on with an inside-chroot path of "/", OR if "daemon chroot" is on, otherwise it is enabled.

If you disable this parameter on a daemon that is not read-only, there are tricks that a user can play with uploaded symlinks to access daemon-excluded items (if your module has any), and, if "use chroot" is off, rsync can even be tricked into showing or changing data that is outside the module's path (as access-permissions allow).

The way rsync disables the use of symlinks is to prefix each one with the string `/rsyncd-munged/`. This prevents the links from being used as long as that directory does not exist. When this parameter is enabled, rsync will refuse to run if that path is a directory or a symlink to a directory. When using the "munge symlinks" parameter in a chroot area that has an inside-chroot path of "/", you should add `/rsyncd-munged/` to the exclude setting for the module so that a user can't try to create it.

Note: rsync makes no attempt to verify that any pre-existing symlinks in the module's hierarchy are as safe as you want them to be (unless, of course, it just copied in the whole hierarchy). If you setup an rsync daemon on a new area or locally add symlinks, you can manually protect your symlinks from being abused by prefixing `/rsyncd-munged/` to the start of every symlink's value. There is a perl script in the support directory of the source code named "munge-symlinks" that can be used to add or remove this prefix from your symlinks.

When this parameter is disabled on a writable module and "use chroot" is off (or the inside-chroot path is not "/"), incoming symlinks will be modified to drop a leading slash and to remove `..` path elements that rsync believes will allow a symlink to escape the module's hierarchy. There

are tricky ways to work around this, though, so you had better trust your users if you choose this combination of parameters.

#### charset

This specifies the name of the character set in which the module's filenames are stored. If the client uses an `--iconv` option, the daemon will use the value of the "charset" parameter regardless of the character set the client actually passed. This allows the daemon to support charset conversion in a chroot module without extra files in the chroot area, and also ensures that name-translation is done in a consistent manner. If the "charset" parameter is not set, the `--iconv` option is refused, just as if "iconv" had been specified via "refuse options".

If you wish to force users to always use `--iconv` for a particular module, add "no-iconv" to the "refuse options" parameter. Keep in mind that this will restrict access to your module to very new rsync clients.

#### max connections

This parameter allows you to specify the maximum number of simultaneous connections you will allow. Any clients connecting when the maximum has been reached will receive a message telling them to try later. The default is 0, which means no limit. A negative value disables the module. See also the "lock file" parameter.

#### log file

When the "log file" parameter is set to a non-empty string, the rsync daemon will log messages to the indicated file rather than using syslog. This is particularly useful on systems (such as AIX) where `syslog()` doesn't work for chrooted programs. The file is opened before `chroot()` is called, allowing it to be placed outside the transfer. If this value is set on a per-module basis instead of globally, the global log will still contain any authorization failures or config-file error messages.

If the daemon fails to open the specified file, it will fall back to using syslog and output an error about the failure. (Note that the failure to open the specified log file used to be a fatal error.)

This setting can be overridden by using the `--log-file=FILE` or `--dparam=logfile=FILE` command-line options. The former overrides all the log-file parameters of the daemon and all module settings. The latter sets the daemon's log file and the default for all the modules, which still allows modules to override the default setting.

#### syslog facility

This parameter allows you to specify the syslog facility name to use when logging messages from the rsync daemon. You may use any standard syslog facility name which is defined on your system. Common names are auth, authpriv, cron, daemon, ftp, kern, lpr, mail, news, security, syslog, user, uucp, local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local6 and local7. The default is daemon. This setting has no effect if the "log file" setting is a non-empty string (either set in the per-modules settings, or inherited from the global settings).

#### syslog tag

This parameter allows you to specify the syslog tag to use when logging messages from the rsync daemon. The default is "rsyncd". This setting has no effect if the "log file" setting is a non-

empty string (either set in the per-modules settings, or inherited from the global settings).

For example, if you wanted each authenticated user's name to be included in the syslog tag, you could do something like this:

```
syslog tag = rsyncd.%RSYNC_USER_NAME%
```

max verbosity

This parameter allows you to control the maximum amount of verbose information that you'll allow the daemon to generate (since the information goes into the log file). The default is 1, which allows the client to request one level of verbosity.

This also affects the user's ability to request higher levels of --info and --debug logging. If the max value is 2, then no info and/or debug value that is higher than what would be set by -vv will be honored by the daemon in its logging. To see how high of a verbosity level you need to accept for a particular info/debug level, refer to rsync --info=help and rsync --debug=help. For instance, it takes max-verbosity 4 to be able to output debug TIME2 and FLIST3.

lock file

This parameter specifies the file to use to support the "max connections" parameter. The rsync daemon uses record locking on this file to ensure that the max connections limit is not exceeded for the modules sharing the lock file. The default is /var/run/rsyncd.lock.

read only

This parameter determines whether clients will be able to upload files or not. If "read only" is true then any attempted uploads will fail. If "read only" is false then uploads will be possible if file permissions on the daemon side allow them. The default is for all modules to be read only.

Note that "auth users" can override this setting on a per-user basis.

write only

This parameter determines whether clients will be able to download files or not. If "write only" is true then any attempted downloads will fail. If "write only" is false then downloads will be possible if file permissions on the daemon side allow them. The default is for this parameter to be disabled.

Helpful hint: you probably want to specify "refuse options = delete" for a write-only module.

open noatime

When set to True, this parameter tells the rsync daemon to open files with the O\_NOATIME flag (on systems that support it) to avoid changing the access time of the files that are being transferred. If your OS does not support the O\_NOATIME flag then rsync will silently ignore this option. Note also that some filesystems are mounted to avoid updating the atime on read access even without the O\_NOATIME flag being set.

When set to False, this parameters ensures that files on the server are not opened with O\_NOATIME.



When set to Unset (the default) the user controls the setting via --open-noatime.  
list

This parameter determines whether this module is listed when the client asks for a listing of available modules. In addition, if this is false, the daemon will pretend the module does not exist when a client denied by "hosts allow" or "hosts deny" attempts to access it. Realize that if "reverse lookup" is disabled globally but enabled for the module, the resulting reverse lookup to a potentially client-controlled DNS server may still reveal to the client that it hit an existing module. The default is for modules to be listable.  
uid

This parameter specifies the user name or user ID that file transfers to and from that module should take place as when the daemon was run as root. In combination with the "gid" parameter this determines what file permissions are available. The default when run by a super-user is to switch to the system's "nobody" user. The default for a non-super-user is to not try to change the user. See also the "gid" parameter.

The RSYNC\_USER\_NAME environment variable may be used to request that rsync run as the authorizing user. For example, if you want a rsync to run as the same user that was received for the rsync authentication, this setup is useful:

```
uid = %RSYNC_USER_NAME%  
gid = *
```

gid

This parameter specifies one or more group names/IDs that will be used when accessing the module. The first one will be the default group, and any extra ones be set as supplemental groups. You may also specify a "\*" as the first gid in the list, which will be replaced by all the normal groups for the transfer's user (see "uid"). The default when run by a super-user is to switch to your OS's "nobody" (or perhaps "nogroup") group with no other supplementary groups. The default for a non-super-user is to not change any group attributes (and indeed, your OS may not allow a non-super-user to try to change their group settings).

The specified list is normally split into tokens based on spaces and commas. However, if the list starts with a comma, then the list is only split on commas, which allows a group name to contain a space. In either case any leading and/or trailing whitespace is removed from the tokens and empty tokens are ignored.

daemon uid

This parameter specifies a uid under which the daemon will run. The daemon usually runs as user root, and when this is left unset the user is left unchanged. See also the "uid" parameter.  
daemon gid

This parameter specifies a gid under which the daemon will run. The daemon usually runs as group root, and when this is left unset, the group is left unchanged. See also the "gid" parameter.  
fake super

Setting "fake super = yes" for a module causes the daemon side to behave as if the --fake-super command-line option had been specified. This allows the full attributes of a file to be stored without having to have the daemon actually running as root.

filter

The daemon has its own filter chain that determines what files it will let the client access. This chain is not sent to the client and is independent of any filters the client may have specified. Files excluded by the daemon filter chain (daemon-excluded files) are treated as non-existent if the client tries to pull them, are skipped with an error message if the client tries to push them (triggering exit code 23), and are never deleted from the module. You can use daemon filters to prevent clients from downloading or tampering with private administrative files, such as files you may add to support uid/gid name translations.

The daemon filter chain is built from the "filter", "include from", "include", "exclude from", and "exclude" parameters, in that order of priority. Anchored patterns are anchored at the root of the module. To prevent access to an entire subtree, for example, "/secret", you must exclude everything in the subtree; the easiest way to do this is with a triple-star pattern like "/secret/\*\*".

The "filter" parameter takes a space-separated list of daemon filter rules, though it is smart enough to know not to split a token at an internal space in a rule (e.g. "- /foo - /bar" is parsed as two rules). You may specify one or more merge-file rules using the normal syntax. Only one "filter" parameter can apply to a given module in the config file, so put all the rules you want in a single parameter. Note that per-directory merge-file rules do not provide as much protection as global rules, but they can be used to make --delete work better during a client download operation if the per-dir merge files are included in the transfer and the client requests that they be used.

exclude

This parameter takes a space-separated list of daemon exclude patterns. As with the client --exclude option, patterns can be qualified with "-" or "+" to explicitly indicate exclude/include. Only one "exclude" parameter can apply to a given module. See the "filter" parameter for a description of how excluded files affect the daemon.

include

Use an "include" to override the effects of the "exclude" parameter. Only one "include" parameter can apply to a given module. See the "filter" parameter for a description of how excluded files affect the daemon.

exclude from

This parameter specifies the name of a file on the daemon that contains daemon exclude patterns, one per line. Only one "exclude from" parameter can apply to a given module; if you have multiple exclude-from files, you can specify them as a merge file in the "filter" parameter. See the "filter" parameter for a description of how excluded files affect the daemon.

include from

Analogue of "exclude from" for a file of daemon include patterns. Only one "include from" parameter can apply to a given module. See the "filter" parameter for a description of how

excluded files affect the daemon.

#### incoming chmod

This parameter allows you to specify a set of comma-separated chmod strings that will affect the permissions of all incoming files (files that are being received by the daemon). These changes happen after all other permission calculations, and this will even override destination-default and/or existing permissions when the client does not specify --perms. See the description of the --chmod rsync option and the chmod(1) manpage for information on the format of this string.

#### outgoing chmod

This parameter allows you to specify a set of comma-separated chmod strings that will affect the permissions of all outgoing files (files that are being sent out from the daemon). These changes happen first, making the sent permissions appear to be different than those stored in the filesystem itself. For instance, you could disable group write permissions on the server while having it appear to be on to the clients. See the description of the --chmod rsync option and the chmod(1) manpage for information on the format of this string.

#### auth users

This parameter specifies a comma and/or space-separated list of authorization rules. In its simplest form, you list the usernames that will be allowed to connect to this module. The usernames do not need to exist on the local system. The rules may contain shell wildcard characters that will be matched against the username provided by the client for authentication. If "auth users" is set then the client will be challenged to supply a username and password to connect to the module. A challenge response authentication protocol is used for this exchange. The plain text usernames and passwords are stored in the file specified by the "secrets file" parameter. The default is for all users to be able to connect without a password (this is called "anonymous rsync").

In addition to username matching, you can specify groupname matching via a '@' prefix. When using groupname matching, the authenticating username must be a real user on the system, or it will be assumed to be a member of no groups. For example, specifying "@rsync" will match the authenticating user if the named user is a member of the rsync group.

Finally, options may be specified after a colon (:). The options allow you to "deny" a user or a group, set the access to "ro" (read-only), or set the access to "rw" (read/write). Setting an auth-rule-specific ro/rw setting overrides the module's "read only" setting.

Be sure to put the rules in the order you want them to be matched, because the checking stops at the first matching user or group, and that is the only auth that is checked. For example:

```
auth users = joe:deny @guest:deny admin:rw @rsync:ro susan joe sam
```

In the above rule, user joe will be denied access no matter what. Any user that is in the group "guest" is also denied access. The user "admin" gets access in read/write mode, but only if the admin user is not in group "guest" (because the admin user-matching rule would never be reached if the user is in group "guest"). Any other user who is in group "rsync" will get read-only access. Finally, users susan, joe, and sam get the ro/rw setting of the module, but only if the user didn't

match an earlier group-matching rule.

If you need to specify a user or group name with a space in it, start your list with a comma to indicate that the list should only be split on commas (though leading and trailing whitespace will also be removed, and empty entries are just ignored). For example:

```
auth users = , joe:deny, @Some Group:deny, admin:rw, @RO Group:ro
```

See the description of the secrets file for how you can have per-user passwords as well as per-group passwords. It also explains how a user can authenticate using their user password or (when applicable) a group password, depending on what rule is being authenticated.

See also the section entitled "USING RSYNC-DAEMON FEATURES VIA A REMOTE SHELL CONNECTION" in `rsync(1)` for information on how handle an `rsyncd.conf`-level username that differs from the remote-shell-level username when using a remote shell to connect to an `rsync` daemon.

secrets file

This parameter specifies the name of a file that contains the username:password and/or @groupname:password pairs used for authenticating this module. This file is only consulted if the "auth users" parameter is specified. The file is line-based and contains one name:password pair per line. Any line has a hash (#) as the very first character on the line is considered a comment and is skipped. The passwords can contain any characters but be warned that many operating systems limit the length of passwords that can be typed at the client end, so you may find that passwords longer than 8 characters don't work.

The use of group-specific lines are only relevant when the module is being authorized using a matching "@groupname" rule. When that happens, the user can be authorized via either their "username:password" line or the "@groupname:password" line for the group that triggered the authentication.

It is up to you what kind of password entries you want to include, either users, groups, or both. The use of group rules in "auth users" does not require that you specify a group password if you do not want to use shared passwords.

There is no default for the "secrets file" parameter, you must choose a name (such as `/etc/rsyncd.secrets`). The file must normally not be readable by "other"; see "strict modes". If the file is not found or is rejected, no logins for an "auth users" module will be possible.

strict modes

This parameter determines whether or not the permissions on the secrets file will be checked. If "strict modes" is true, then the secrets file must not be readable by any user ID other than the one that the `rsync` daemon is running under. If "strict modes" is false, the check is not performed. The default is true. This parameter was added to accommodate `rsync` running on the Windows operating system.

hosts allow

This parameter allows you to specify a list of comma- and/or whitespace-separated patterns that are matched against a connecting client's hostname and IP address. If none of the patterns match, then the connection is rejected.

Each pattern can be in one of six forms:

- a dotted decimal IPv4 address of the form a.b.c.d, or an IPv6 address of the form a:b:c::d:e:f. In this case the incoming machine's IP address must match exactly.

- an address/mask in the form ipaddr/n where ipaddr is the IP address and n is the number of one bits in the netmask. All IP addresses which match the masked IP address will be allowed in.

- an address/mask in the form ipaddr/maskaddr where ipaddr is the IP address and maskaddr is the netmask in dotted decimal notation for IPv4, or similar for IPv6, e.g. ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:: instead of /64. All IP addresses which match the masked IP address will be allowed in.

- a hostname pattern using wildcards. If the hostname of the connecting IP (as determined by a reverse lookup) matches the wildcarded name (using the same rules as normal Unix filename matching), the client is allowed in. This only works if "reverse lookup" is enabled (the default).

- a hostname. A plain hostname is matched against the reverse DNS of the connecting IP (if "reverse lookup" is enabled), and/or the IP of the given hostname is matched against the connecting IP (if "forward lookup" is enabled, as it is by default). Any match will be allowed in.

- an '@' followed by a netgroup name, which will match if the reverse DNS of the connecting IP is in the specified netgroup.

Note IPv6 link-local addresses can have a scope in the address specification:

```
fe80::1%link1
fe80::%link1/64
fe80::%link1/ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
```

You can also combine "hosts allow" with "hosts deny" as a way to add exceptions to your deny list. When both parameters are specified, the "hosts allow" parameter is checked first and a match results in the client being able to connect. A non-allowed host is then matched against the "hosts deny" list to see if it should be rejected. A host that does not match either list is allowed to connect.

The default is no "hosts allow" parameter, which means all hosts can connect.  
hosts deny

This parameter allows you to specify a list of comma- and/or whitespace-separated patterns that are matched against a connecting clients hostname and IP address. If the pattern matches then the connection is rejected. See the "hosts allow" parameter for more information.

The default is no "hosts deny" parameter, which means all hosts can connect.  
reverse lookup

Controls whether the daemon performs a reverse lookup on the client's IP address to determine its hostname, which is used for "hosts allow" & "hosts deny" checks and the "%h" log escape. This is enabled by default, but you may wish to disable it to save time if you know the lookup will not

return a useful result, in which case the daemon will use the name "UNDETERMINED" instead.

If this parameter is enabled globally (even by default), rsync performs the lookup as soon as a client connects, so disabling it for a module will not avoid the lookup. Thus, you probably want to disable it globally and then enable it for modules that need the information.

forward lookup

Controls whether the daemon performs a forward lookup on any hostname specified in an hosts allow/deny setting. By default this is enabled, allowing the use of an explicit hostname that would not be returned by reverse DNS of the connecting IP.

ignore errors

This parameter tells rsyncd to ignore I/O errors on the daemon when deciding whether to run the delete phase of the transfer. Normally rsync skips the --delete step if any I/O errors have occurred in order to prevent disastrous deletion due to a temporary resource shortage or other I/O error. In some cases this test is counter productive so you can use this parameter to turn off this behavior.

ignore nonreadable

This tells the rsync daemon to completely ignore files that are not readable by the user. This is useful for public archives that may have some non-readable files among the directories, and the sysadmin doesn't want those files to be seen at all.

transfer logging

This parameter enables per-file logging of downloads and uploads in a format somewhat similar to that used by ftp daemons. The daemon always logs the transfer at the end, so if a transfer is aborted, no mention will be made in the log file.

If you want to customize the log lines, see the "log format" parameter.

log format

This parameter allows you to specify the format used for logging file transfers when transfer logging is enabled. The format is a text string containing embedded single-character escape sequences prefixed with a percent (%) character. An optional numeric field width may also be specified between the percent and the escape letter (e.g. "%-50n %8l %07p"). In addition, one or more apostrophes may be specified prior to a numerical escape to indicate that the numerical value should be made more human-readable. The 3 supported levels are the same as for the --human-readable command-line option, though the default is for human-readability to be off. Each added apostrophe increases the level (e.g. "%'l %'b %'f").

The default log format is "%o %h [%a] %m (%u) %f %l", and a "%t [%p] " is always prefixed when using the "log file" parameter. (A perl script that will summarize this default log format is included in the rsync source code distribution in the "support" subdirectory: rsyncstats.)

The single-character escapes that are understood are as follows:

- %a the remote IP address (only available for a daemon)
- %b the number of bytes actually transferred

%B the permission bits of the file (e.g. rwxrwxrwt)

%c the total size of the block checksums received for the basis file (only when sending)

%C the full-file checksum if it is known for the file. For older rsync protocols/versions, the checksum was salted, and is thus not a useful value (and is not displayed when that is the case). For the checksum to output for a file, either the --checksum option must be in-effect or the file must have been transferred without a salted checksum being used. See the --checksum-choice option for a way to choose the algorithm.

%f the filename (long form on sender; no trailing "/")

%G the gid of the file (decimal) or "DEFAULT"

%h the remote host name (only available for a daemon)

%i an itemized list of what is being updated

%l the length of the file in bytes

%L the string "-> SYMLINK", "=> HARDLINK", or "" (where SYMLINK or HARDLINK is a filename)

%m the module name

%M the last-modified time of the file

%n the filename (short form; trailing "/" on dir)

%o the operation, which is "send", "recv", or "del." (the latter includes the trailing period)

%p the process ID of this rsync session

%P the module path

%t the current date time

%u the authenticated username or an empty string

%U the uid of the file (decimal)

For a list of what the characters mean that are output by "%i", see the --itemize-changes option in the rsync manpage.

Note that some of the logged output changes when talking with older rsync versions. For instance, deleted files were only output as verbose messages prior to rsync 2.6.4.

timeout

This parameter allows you to override the clients choice for I/O timeout for this module. Using this parameter you can ensure that rsync won't wait on a dead client forever. The timeout is specified in seconds. A value of zero means no timeout and is the default. A good choice for anonymous rsync daemons may be 600 (giving a 10 minute timeout).

refuse options

This parameter allows you to specify a space-separated list of rsync command-line options that will be refused by your rsync daemon. You may specify the full option name, its one-letter abbreviation, or a wild-card string that matches multiple options. Beginning in 3.2.0, you can also negate a match term by starting it with a "!".

When an option is refused, the daemon prints an error message and exits.

For example, this would refuse --checksum (-c) and all the various delete options:

```
refuse options = c delete
```

The reason the above refuses all delete options is that the options imply `--delete`, and implied options are refused just like explicit options.

The use of a negated match allows you to fine-tune your refusals after a wild-card, such as this:

```
refuse options = delete-* !delete-during
```

Negated matching can also turn your list of refused options into a list of accepted options. To do this, begin the list with a `"*"` (to refuse all options) and then specify one or more negated matches to accept. For example:

```
refuse options = * !a !v !compress*
```

Don't worry that the `"*"` will refuse certain vital options such as `--dry-run`, `--server`, `--no-iconv`, `--seclude-args`, etc. These important options are not matched by wild-card, so they must be overridden by their exact name. For instance, if you're forcing iconv transfers you could use something like this:

```
refuse options = * no-iconv !a !v
```

As an additional aid (beginning in 3.2.0), refusing (or `"!refusing"`) the `"a"` or `"archive"` option also affects all the options that the `--archive` option implies (`-rdlptgoD`), but only if the option is matched explicitly (not using a wildcard). If you want to do something tricky, you can use `"archive*"` to avoid this side-effect, but keep in mind that no normal rsync client ever sends the actual archive option to the server.

As an additional safety feature, the refusal of `"delete"` also refuses `remove-source-files` when the daemon is the sender; if you want the latter without the former, instead refuse `"delete-*"` as that refuses all the delete modes without affecting `--remove-source-files`. (Keep in mind that the client's `--delete` option typically results in `--delete-during`.)

When un-refusing delete options, you should either specify `"!delete*"` (to accept all delete options) or specify a limited set that includes `"delete"`, such as:

```
refuse options = * !a !delete !delete-during
```

... whereas this accepts any delete option except `--delete-after`:

```
refuse options = * !a !delete* delete-after
```

A note on refusing `"compress"`: it may be better to set the `"dont compress"` daemon parameter to `"*"` and ensure that `RSYNC_COMPRESS_LIST=zlib` is set in the environment of the daemon in order to disable compression silently instead of returning an error that forces the client to remove the `-z` option.



If you are un-refusing the compress option, you may want to match `"!compress"` if you also want to allow the `--compress-level` option.

Note that the `"copy-devices"` & `"write-devices"` options are refused by default, but they can be explicitly accepted with `"!copy-devices"` and/or `"!write-devices"`. The options `"log-file"` and `"log-file-format"` are forcibly refused and cannot be accepted.

Here are all the options that are not matched by wild-cards:

- `--server`: Required for rsync to even work.
- `--rsh, -e`: Required to convey compatibility flags to the server.
- `--out-format`: This is required to convey output behavior to a remote receiver. While rsync passes the older alias `--log-format` for compatibility reasons, this options should not be confused with `--log-file-format`.
- `--sender`: Use `"write only"` parameter instead of refusing this.
- `--dry-run, -n`: Who would want to disable this?
- `--seclude-args, -s`: Is the oldest arg-protection method.
- `--from0, -0`: Makes it easier to accept/refuse `--files-from` without affecting this helpful modifier.
- `--iconv`: This is auto-disabled based on `"charset"` parameter.
- `--no-iconv`: Most transfers use this option.
- `--checksum-seed`: Is a fairly rare, safe option.
- `--write-devices`: Is non-wild but also auto-disabled.

dont compress

NOTE: This parameter currently has no effect except in one instance: if it is set to `"*"` then it minimizes or disables compression for all files (for those that don't want to refuse the `--compress` option completely).

This parameter allows you to select filenames based on wildcard patterns that should not be compressed when pulling files from the daemon (no analogous parameter exists to govern the pushing of files to a daemon). Compression can be expensive in terms of CPU usage, so it is usually good to not try to compress files that won't compress well, such as already compressed files.

The `"dont compress"` parameter takes a space-separated list of case-insensitive wildcard patterns. Any source filename matching one of the patterns will be compressed as little as possible during the transfer. If the compression algorithm has an `"off"` level, then no compression occurs for those files. If an algorithms has the ability to change the level in mid-stream, it will be minimized to reduce the CPU usage as much as possible.

See the `--skip-compress` parameter in the `rsync(1)` manpage for the list of file suffixes that are skipped by default if this parameter is not set.

early exec, pre-xfer exec, post-xfer exec

You may specify a command to be run in the early stages of the connection, or right before and/or after the transfer. If the early exec or pre-xfer exec command returns an error code, the transfer is aborted before it begins. Any output from the pre-xfer exec command on stdout (up to

several KB) will be displayed to the user when aborting, but is not displayed if the script returns success. The other programs cannot send any text to the user. All output except for the pre-xfer exec stdout goes to the corresponding daemon's stdout/stderr, which is typically discarded. See the `--no-detatch` option for a way to see the daemon's output, which can assist with debugging.

Note that the early exec command runs before any part of the transfer request is known except for the module name. This helper script can be used to setup a disk mount or decrypt some data into a module dir, but you may need to use lock file and max connections to avoid concurrency issues. If the client rsync specified the `--early-input=FILE` option, it can send up to about 5K of data to the stdin of the early script. The stdin will otherwise be empty.

Note that the post-xfer exec command is still run even if one of the other scripts returns an error code. The pre-xfer exec command will not be run, however, if the early exec command fails.

The following environment variables will be set, though some are specific to the pre-xfer or the post-xfer environment:

RSYNC\_MODULE\_NAME: The name of the module being accessed.

RSYNC\_MODULE\_PATH: The path configured for the module.

RSYNC\_HOST\_ADDR: The accessing host's IP address.

RSYNC\_HOST\_NAME: The accessing host's name.

RSYNC\_USER\_NAME: The accessing user's name (empty if no user).

RSYNC\_PID: A unique number for this transfer.

RSYNC\_REQUEST: (pre-xfer only) The module/path info specified by the user. Note that the user can specify multiple source files, so the request can be something like "mod/path1 mod/path2", etc.

RSYNC\_ARG#: (pre-xfer only) The pre-request arguments are set in these numbered values. RSYNC\_ARG0 is always "rsyncd", followed by the options that were used in RSYNC\_ARG1, and so on. There will be a value of "." indicating that the options are done and the path args are beginning -- these contain similar information to RSYNC\_REQUEST, but with values separated and the module name stripped off.

RSYNC\_EXIT\_STATUS: (post-xfer only) the server side's exit value. This will be 0 for a successful run, a positive value for an error that the server generated, or a -1 if rsync failed to exit properly. Note that an error that occurs on the client side does not currently get sent to the server side, so this is not the final exit status for the whole transfer.

RSYNC\_RAW\_STATUS: (post-xfer only) the raw exit value from waitpid().

Even though the commands can be associated with a particular module, they are run using the permissions of the user that started the daemon (not the module's uid/gid setting) without any chroot restrictions.

These settings honor 2 environment variables: use RSYNC\_SHELL to set a shell to use when running the command (which otherwise uses your system() call's default shell), and use RSYNC\_NO\_XFER\_EXEC to disable both options completely.

## CONFIG DIRECTIVES

There are currently two config directives available that allow a config file to incorporate the contents of other files: `&include` and `&merge`. Both allow a reference to either a file or a directory. They differ in how segregated the file's contents are considered to be.

The `&include` directive treats each file as more distinct, with each one inheriting the defaults of the parent file, starting the parameter parsing as globals/defaults, and leaving the defaults unchanged for the parsing of the rest of the parent file.

The `&merge` directive, on the other hand, treats the file's contents as if it were simply inserted in place of the directive, and thus it can set parameters in a module started in another file, can affect the defaults for other files, etc.

When an `&include` or `&merge` directive refers to a directory, it will read in all the `*.conf` or `*.inc` files (respectively) that are contained inside that directory (without any recursive scanning), with the files sorted into alpha order. So, if you have a directory named `"rsyncd.d"` with the files `"foo.conf"`, `"bar.conf"`, and `"baz.conf"` inside it, this directive:

```
&include /path/rsyncd.d
```

would be the same as this set of directives:

```
&include /path/rsyncd.d/bar.conf  
&include /path/rsyncd.d/baz.conf  
&include /path/rsyncd.d/foo.conf
```

except that it adjusts as files are added and removed from the directory.

The advantage of the `&include` directive is that you can define one or more modules in a separate file without worrying about unintended side-effects between the self-contained module files.

The advantage of the `&merge` directive is that you can load config snippets that can be included into multiple module definitions, and you can also set global values that will affect connections (such as `motd` file), or globals that will affect other include files.

For example, this is a useful `/etc/rsyncd.conf` file:

```
port = 873  
log file = /var/log/rsync.log  
pid file = /var/lock/rsync.lock  
  
&merge /etc/rsyncd.d  
&include /etc/rsyncd.d
```

This would merge any `/etc/rsyncd.d/*.inc` files (for global values that should stay in effect), and then include any `/etc/rsyncd.d/*.conf` files (defining modules without any global-value cross-talk).  
AUTHENTICATION STRENGTH

The authentication protocol used in rsync is a 128 bit MD4 based challenge response system. This is fairly weak protection, though (with at least one brute-force hash-finding algorithm publicly available), so if you want really top-quality security, then I recommend that you run rsync over ssh. (Yes, a future version of rsync will switch over to a stronger hashing method.)

Also note that the rsync daemon protocol does not currently provide any encryption of the data that is transferred over the connection. Only authentication is provided. Use ssh as the transport if you want encryption.

You can also make use of SSL/TLS encryption if you put rsync behind an SSL proxy.

#### SSL/TLS Daemon Setup

When setting up an rsync daemon for access via SSL/TLS, you will need to configure a TCP proxy (such as haproxy or nginx) as the front-end that handles the encryption.

You should limit the access to the backend-rsyncd port to only allow the proxy to connect. If it is on the same host as the proxy, then configuring it to only listen on localhost is a good idea.

You should consider turning on the proxy protocol rsync-daemon parameter if your proxy supports sending that information. The examples below assume that this is enabled.

An example haproxy setup is as follows:

```
frontend fe_rsync-ssl
  bind :::874 ssl crt /etc/letsencrypt/example.com/combined.pem
  mode tcp
  use_backend be_rsync

backend be_rsync
  mode tcp
  server local-rsync 127.0.0.1:873 check send-proxy
```

An example nginx proxy setup is as follows:

```
stream {
  server {
    listen 874 ssl;
    listen [::]:874 ssl;

    ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/example.com/fullchain.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/example.com/privkey.pem;

    proxy_pass localhost:873;
    proxy_protocol on; # Requires rsyncd.conf "proxy protocol = true"
    proxy_timeout 1m;
    proxy_connect_timeout 5s;
  }
}
```

## DAEMON CONFIG EXAMPLES

A simple rsyncd.conf file that allow anonymous rsync to a ftp area at /home/ftp would be:

```
[ftp]
  path = /home/ftp
  comment = ftp export area
```

A more sophisticated example would be:

```
uid = nobody
gid = nobody
use chroot = yes
max connections = 4
syslog facility = local5
pid file = /var/run/rsyncd.pid
```

```
[ftp]
  path = /var/ftp/./pub
  comment = whole ftp area (approx 6.1 GB)
```

```
[smbaftp]
  path = /var/ftp/./pub/samba
  comment = Samba ftp area (approx 300 MB)
```

```
[rsyncftp]
  path = /var/ftp/./pub/rsync
  comment = rsync ftp area (approx 6 MB)
```

```
[sambawww]
  path = /public_html/samba
  comment = Samba WWW pages (approx 240 MB)
```

```
[cvs]
  path = /data/cvs
  comment = CVS repository (requires authentication)
  auth users = tridge, susan
  secrets file = /etc/rsyncd.secrets
```

The /etc/rsyncd.secrets file would look something like this:

```
tridge:mypass
susan:herpass
```

