
deluge Documentation

Release 2.0.4.dev3

Deluge Team

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1.1 Getting started with Deluge

This is a starting point if you are new to Deluge where we will walk you through getting up and running with our BitTorrent client.

1.1.1 Installing Deluge

These are the instructions for installing Deluge. Consider them a work-in-progress and feel free to make suggestions for improvement.

Ubuntu

PPA

Until the stable PPA is updated, the development version of Deluge can be used:

```
sudo add-apt-repository -u ppa:deluge-team/stable
sudo apt install deluge
```

PyPi

To install from Python PyPi, Deluge requires the following system installed packages:

```
sudo apt install python3-pip python3-libtorrent python3-gi python3-gi-cairo gir1.2-
↳gtk-3.0 gir1.2-appindicator3
```

Install with pip:

```
pip install deluge
```

Windows

Unfortunately due to move to GTK3 and Python 3 there is no installer package currently available for Windows.

Intrepid users can install Deluge from separate packages as detailed in [issue #3201](#).

macOS

There is no .app package currently for macOS, but can try Deluge with [Homebrew](#).

1. Install [Homebrew](#)
2. Open a terminal.
3. Run the following to install required packages:

```
brew install pygobject3 gtk+3 adwaita-icon-theme  
brew install libtorrent-rasterbar
```

4. To fix translations:

```
brew link gettext --force
```

5. Install Deluge:

```
pip3 install deluge
```

1.2 How-to guides

A collection of guides covering common issues that might be encountered using Deluge.

1.2.1 GTK UI

How to set Deluge as default torrent application

Check registered MIME types

```
gio mime application/x-bittorrent  
gio mime x-scheme-handler/magnet
```

Set Deluge as default for MIME types

```
gio mime x-scheme-handler/magnet deluge.desktop  
gio mime application/x-bittorrent deluge.desktop
```

Troubleshooting

```
update-mime-database ~/.local/share/mime  
update-desktop-database ~/.local/share/applications
```

XDG Check

```
xdg-mime query default x-scheme-handler/magnet
```

References

<https://help.gnome.org/admin/system-admin-guide/stable/mime-types-custom-user.html.en>

1.2.2 Deluge as a service

Services are used to start applications on system boot and leave them running in the background. They will also stop the application nicely on system shutdown and automatically restart them if they crash.

The Deluge daemon `deluged` and Web UI `deluge-web` can both be run as services.

How to create systemd services for Linux

This guide walks you through setting up Deluge systemd services on Linux.

Ensure Deluge daemon `deluged` and Web UI `deluge-web` are installed. Use `which` to check installation paths and if necessary modify the service file `ExecStart` lines to point to alternative paths.

Create a service specific user

For security it is best to run a service with a specific user and group. You can create one using the following command:

```
sudo adduser --system --gecos "Deluge Service" --disabled-password --group --home /
↳var/lib/deluge deluge
```

This creates a new system user and group named `deluge` with no login access and home directory `/var/lib/deluge` which will be the default location for the config files.

In addition you can add to the `deluge` group any users you wish to be able to easily manage or access files downloaded by Deluge, for example:

```
sudo adduser <username> deluge
```

Daemon (deluged) service

Create the file `/etc/systemd/system/deluged.service` containing the following:

```
[Unit]
Description=Deluge Bittorrent Client Daemon
Documentation=man:deluged
After=network-online.target

[Service]
Type=simple
UMask=007

ExecStart=/usr/bin/deluged -d
```

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```
Restart=on-failure

# Time to wait before forcefully stopped.
TimeoutStopSec=300

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

User configuration

To run the service using the previously created user e.g. `deluge`, first create the service configuration directory:

```
sudo mkdir /etc/systemd/system/deluged.service.d/
```

Then create a user file `/etc/systemd/system/deluged.service.d/user.conf` with the following contents:

```
# Override service user
[Service]
User=deluge
Group=deluge
```

Start deluged service

Now enable it to start up on boot, start the service and verify it is running:

```
sudo systemctl enable /etc/systemd/system/deluged.service
sudo systemctl start deluged
sudo systemctl status deluged
```

Umask for deluged downloaded files

The umask in the service file can be modified to determine access to files downloaded by deluged (also applies to logging files). Some useful access values are detailed as follows:

- 000 - full access for all users and groups.
- 007 - only user and group that deluged is running as (e.g. `deluge`) with no access from any other accounts.
- 002 - user and group deluged is running as with read-only for all other accounts.
- 022 - user deluged is running as with read-only for all other accounts.

The service for deluged must be stopped and started instead of just restarted after changes.

Web UI (deluge-web) service

Create the file `/etc/systemd/system/deluge-web.service` containing the following:


```

[Unit]
Description=Deluge Bittorrent Client Web Interface
Documentation=man:deluge-web
After=network-online.target deluged.service
Wants=deluged.service

[Service]
Type=simple
UMask=027

ExecStart=/usr/bin/deluge-web -d

Restart=on-failure

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target

```

User configuration

To run the service using the previously created user e.g. `deluge`, first create the service configuration directory:

```
sudo mkdir /etc/systemd/system/deluge-web.service.d/
```

Then create a user file `/etc/systemd/system/deluge-web.service.d/user.conf` with the following contents:

```

# Override service user
[Service]
User=deluge
Group=deluge

```

Start deluge-web service

Now enable it to start up on boot, start the service and verify it is running:

```

sudo systemctl enable /etc/systemd/system/deluge-web.service
sudo systemctl start deluge-web
sudo systemctl status deluge-web

```

Service logging

Create a log directory for Deluge and give the service user (e.g. `deluge`), full access:

```

sudo mkdir -p /var/log/deluge
sudo chown -R deluge:deluge /var/log/deluge
sudo chmod -R 750 /var/log/deluge

```

The `deluge` log directory is now configured so that user `deluge` has full access, group `deluge` read only and everyone else denied access. The `umask` specified in the services sets the permission of new log files.

Enable logging in the service files by editing the `ExecStart` line, appending `-l` and `-L` options:

```
ExecStart=/usr/bin/deluged -d -l /var/log/deluge/daemon.log -L warning
```

```
ExecStart=/usr/bin/deluge-web -d -l /var/log/deluge/web.log -L warning
```

See `deluged -h` for all available log-levels.

Restart the services:

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl restart deluged
sudo systemctl restart deluge-web
```

Log rotation

To enable log rotation append `--logrotate` to the above `ExecStart` lines.

Conditionally start deluged for mount points

If you have a USB disk drive or network drive that may not be immediately available on boot or disconnected at random then you may want the `deluged` service to wait for mount point to be ready before starting. If they are unmounted or disconnected then `deluged` is stopped. When they become available again `deluged` is started.

Ensure you have added the correct drive details to `fstab` or equivalent so they are mounted at boot.

List the available drive mounts:

```
sudo systemctl -t mount
```

Look for your mount point in the `Description` column. Mounts are formatted similar to the mount point with `-s` replacing `/s` in the path. e.g.: `media-xyz.mount`

Modify the `[Unit]` section of the `deluged.service` script by adding the details below, substituting `xyz.mount` for the mount you want the service to depend on:

```
[Unit]
Description=Deluge Bittorrent Client Daemon
# Start after network and specified mounts are available.
After=network-online.target xyz.mount
Requires=xyz.mount
# Stops deluged if mount points disconnect
BindsTo=xyz.mount
```

For multiple mount points add a space between additional entries. e.g.:

```
After=network-online.target xyz.mount abc.mount def.mount
```

Modify the `[Install]` section to ensure the `deluged` service is started when the mount point comes back online:

```
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target xyz.mount
```

Reference: `systemd.unit`

How to create launchd services for macOS

The following launchd script uses a separate user deluge, this is optional but recommended for security. To create a new deluge user follow the [Apple help](#) steps.

The paths to deluged and deluge-web assumes installation using [Homebrew](#) and will need modified if using other installation methods e.g. `Deluge.app`.

Daemon (deluged) service

Create the file `/Library/LaunchDaemons/org.deluge-torrent.deluged.plist` containing the following:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>Label</key>
  <string>org.deluge-torrent.deluged</string>
  <key>ProgramArguments</key>
  <array>
    <string>/usr/local/bin/deluged</string>
    <string>-d</string>
    <string>-L</string>
    <string>error</string>
    <string>-l</string>
    <string>/var/log/deluged.log</string>
  </array>
  <key>StandardOutPath</key>
  <string>/tmp/deluged.stdout</string>
  <key>StandardErrorPath</key>
  <string>/tmp/deluged.stderr</string>
  <!-- To enable running as 'deluge' user remove comments.
  <key>UserName</key>
  <string>deluge</string>
  -->
  <key>RunAtLoad</key>
  <true/>
  <key>KeepAlive</key>
  <true/>
</dict>
</plist>
```

Set the service to load on startup and then start it:

```
sudo launchctl load -w /Library/LaunchDaemons/org.deluge-torrent.deluged.plist
sudo launchctl start org.deluge-torrent.deluged
```

Web UI (deluge-web) service

Create the file `/Library/LaunchDaemons/org.deluge-torrent.deluge-web.plist` containing the following:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/DTDs/
PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>Label</key>
  <string>org.deluge-torrent.deluge-web</string>
  <key>ProgramArguments</key>
  <array>
    <string>/usr/local/bin/deluge-web</string>
    <string>-d</string>
    <string>-L</string>
    <string>error</string>
    <string>-l</string>
    <string>/var/log/deluge-web.log</string>
  </array>
  <key>StandardOutPath</key>
  <string>/tmp/deluge-web.stdout</string>
  <key>StandardErrorPath</key>
  <string>/tmp/deluge-web.stderr</string>
  <!-- To enable running as 'deluge' user remove comments.
  <key>UserName</key>
  <string>deluge</string>
  -->
  <key>RunAtLoad</key>
  <true/>
  <key>KeepAlive</key>
  <true/>
</dict>
</plist>
```

Set the service to load on startup and then start it:

```
sudo launchctl load -w /Library/LaunchDaemons/org.deluge-torrent.deluge-web.plist
sudo launchctl start org.deluge-torrent.deluge-web
```

Logging

Logging is enabled by default in the above script, error level, and can be modified as required.

How to create NSSM services for Windows

Download [NSSM](#) and read their usage page about installing.

In order for the services to be stopped properly, use the debug application versions (ending in `-debug.exe`).

Daemon (deluged) service

Create a deluged service:

```
nssm install deluged
```

The following are minimum UI changes required for the service to work:

```
Path: C:\Program Files\Deluge\deluged-debug.exe
Arguments: -c C:\config_location
```

Web UI (deluge-web) service

```
nssm install deluge-web
```

```
Path: C:\Program Files\Deluge\deluge-web-debug.exe
Arguments: -c C:\config_location
```

If Web UI is not accessible outside your machine (if you're running Deluge from a home server), you have to whitelist Deluge in your Windows Firewall for the `deluge-web` and `deluge-web-debug` executable.

1.3 Release notes

A summary of the important changes in major releases of Deluge. For more details see the [changelog](#) or the [git commit log](#).

1.3.1 Deluge 2.0 release notes

Welcome to the latest release of Deluge, a long time in the making!

What's new

Some of the highlights since the last major release.

- Migrated to Python 3 with minimal support retained for Python 2.7.
- Shiny new logo.
- Multi-user support.
- Performance updates to handle thousands of torrents with faster loading times.
- A New Console UI which emulates GTK/Web UIs.
- GTK UI migrated to GTK3 with UI improvements and additions.
- Magnet pre-fetching to allow file selection when adding torrent.
- Fully support libtorrent 1.2 release.
- Language switching support.
- Improved documentation hosted on ReadTheDocs.
- AutoAdd plugin replaces built-in functionality.
- Web UI now daemonizes by default so service scripts will require `-d` option.

Packaging

PyPi

As well as the usual source tarball available for [download](#) we now have published Deluge on the PyPi software repository.

Windows and MacOS

Unfortunately there are no packages yet for [Windows](#) or MacOS but they are being worked on. For now alternative [install](#) methods are available for testing.

Upgrade considerations

Deluge 2.0 is not compatible with Deluge 1.x clients or daemons so these will require upgrading too. Also third-party Python scripts may not be compatible if they directly connect to the Deluge client and will need migrating.

Always make a backup of your [config](#) before a major version upgrade to guard against data loss.

Translations may not be as up-to date so please help out, see [translations](#) page.

Plugins written for Deluge 1.3 will need upgrading for Deluge 2.0, due to the requirement of Python 3 and GTK3 UI. There is a [update plugin](#) document to help Plugin authors update their plugins.

1.4 Development & community

Deluge is an open-source project, and relies on its community of users to keep getting better.

1.4.1 Contributing code

Basic requirements and standards

- A [new ticket](#) is required for bugs or features. Search the ticket system first, to avoid filing a duplicate.
- Ensure code follows the [syntax and conventions](#).
- Code must pass tests. See [testing](#) document for information on how to run and write unit tests.
- Commit messages are informative.

Pull request process:

- Fork us on [GitHub](#).
- Clone your repository.
- Create a feature branch for your issue.
- Apply your changes:
 - Add them, and then commit them to your branch.
 - Run the tests until they pass.

- When you feel you are finished, rebase your commits to ensure a simple and informative commit log.
- Create a pull request on GitHub from your forked repository.
 - Verify that the tests run by [Travis-ci](#) are passing.

Syntax and conventions

Code formatting

We use two applications to automatically format the code to save development time. They are both run with `pre-commit`.

Black

- Python

Prettier

- JavaScript
- CSS
- YAML
- Markdown

Common

- Line length: 79 chars.
- Indent: 4 spaces, no tabs.
- All code should use 'single quotes'.

Python

We follow [PEP8](#) and [Python Code Style](#) which is adhered to with [Black](#).

- Code “must” pass [Black](#), [flake8](#) and [isort](#) source code checkers. (Optionally [Pylint](#))

```
flake8 deluge
isort -rc -df deluge
pylint deluge
pylint deluge/plugins/*/deluge/
```

- Using the `pre-commit` application can aid in identifying issues while creating git commits.

Strings and bytes

To prevent bugs or errors in the code byte strings (`str`) must be decoded to strings (Unicode text strings, `unicode`) on input and then encoded on output.

Notes:

- PyGTK/GTK+ will accept `str` (UTF-8 encoded) or `unicode` but will only return `str`. See [GTK3 Unicode docs](#).
- There is a `bytearray` type which enables in-place modification of a string. See [Python Bytearrays](#)
- Python 3 renames `unicode` to `str` type and byte strings become `bytes` type.

JavaScript

- Classes should follow the Ext coding style.
- Class names should be in !CamelCase
- Instances of classes should use camelCase.

Path separators

- All relative path separators used within code should be converted to posix format `/`, so should not contain `\` or `\\`. This is to prevent confusion when dealing with cross-platform clients and servers.

Docstrings

All new docstrings must use Napoleon [Google Style](#) with old docstrings eventually converted over.

Google Style example:

```
def func(arg):
    """Function purpose.

    Args:
        arg (type): Description.

    Returns:
        type: Description. If the line is too, long indent next
        line with three spaces.
    """
    return
```

See complete list of supported headers.

Verify that the documentation parses correctly with:

```
python setup.py build_docs
```

1.4.2 Running tests

Deluge testing is implemented using Trial which is Twisted's testing framework and an extension of Python's unittest.

See Twisted website for documentation on [Twisted Trial](#) and [Writing tests using Trial](#).

Testing

The tests are located in the source folder under `deluge/tests`. The tests are run from the project root directory. View the unit test coverage at: deluge-torrent.github.io

Trial

Here are some examples that show running all the test through to selecting an individual test.

```
trial deluge
trial deluge.tests.test_client
trial deluge.tests.test_client.ClientTestCase
trial deluge.tests.test_client.ClientTestCase.test_connect_localclient
```

Pytest

```
pytest deluge/tests
pytest deluge/tests/test_client.py
pytest deluge/tests/test_client.py -k test_connect_localclient
```

Plugin

Running the tests for a specific plugin (requires `pytest`):

```
pytest deluge/plugins/<name-of-plugin>
```

Tox

All the tests for Deluge can be run using `Tox`

See available targets:

```
tox -l
py27
py3
lint
docs
```

Run specific test:

```
tox -e py3
```

Verify code with pre-commit:

```
tox -e lint
```

Travis CI

Deluge develop branch is tested automatically by [Travis](#). When creating a pull request (PR) on [GitHub](#), Travis will be automatically run the unit tests with the code in the PR.

1.4.3 Documentation contributions

Build

We use Sphinx to create the documentation from source files and docstrings in code.

```
pip install -r docs/requirements.txt
python setup.py build_docs
```

The resulting html files are in `docs/build/html`.

man pages

Located in `docs/man`

1.4.4 Translation contributions

Translators

For translators we have a [Launchpad translations](#) account where you can translate the `.po` files.

Marking text for translation

To mark text for translation in Python and ExtJS wrap the string with the function `_()` like this:

```
torrent.set_tracker_status(_("Announce OK"))
```

For GTK the text can also be marked translatable in the `glade/*.ui` files:

```
<property name="label" translatable="yes">Max Upload Speed:</property>
```

For more details see: [Python Gettext](#)

Translation process

These are the overall stages in gettext translation:

Portable Object Template -> Portable Object -> Machine Object

- The `deluge.pot` is created using `generate_pot.py`.

- Upload `deluge/i18n/deluge.pot` to [Launchpad translations](#).
- Give the translators time to translate the text.
- Download the updated `.po` files from translation site.
- Extract to `deluge/i18n/` and strip the `deluge-` prefix:

```
rename -f 's/^deluge-//' deluge-*.po
```

- The binary MO files for each language are generated by `setup.py` using the `msgfmt.py` script.

To enable Web UI to use translations update `gettext.js` by running `gen_gettext.py` script.

Useful applications

- [podiff](#) - Compare textual information in two PO files
- [gtranslator](#) - GUI PO file editor
- [Poedit](#) - GUI PO file editor

Testing translation

Testing that translations are working correctly can be performed by running Deluge as follows.

Create an MO for a single language in the correct sub-directory:

```
mkdir -p deluge/i18n/fr/LC_MESSAGES
python msgfmt.py -o deluge/i18n/fr/LC_MESSAGES/deluge.mo deluge/i18n/fr.po
```

Run Deluge using an alternative language:

```
LANGUAGE=fr deluge
LANGUAGE=ru_RU.UTF-8 deluge
```

Note: If you do not have a particular language installed on your system it will only translate based on the MO files for Deluge so some GTK text/button strings will remain in English.

1.5 Development guide

This is a guide to help with developing Deluge.

1.5.1 Developer tutorials

A list of articles to help developers get started with Deluge.

Setup tutorial for Deluge development

The aim of this tutorial is to download the source code and setup an environment to enable development work on Deluge.

Pre-requisites

To build and run the Deluge applications they depends on tools and libraries as listed in DEPENDS.md.

Almost all of the Python packages dependencies will be installed using pip but there are some packages or libraries that are required to be installed to the system.

Ubuntu

Build tools

```
sudo apt install git intltool closure-compiler
pip install --user tox tox-venv
```

Runtime libraries and tools

```
sudo apt install python3-libtorrent python3-geoip python3-dbus python3-gi \
python3-gi-cairo gir1.2-gtk-3.0 gir1.2-appindicator3 python3-pygame libnotify4 \
librsvg2-common xdg-utils
```

Setup development environment

Clone Deluge git repository

Download the latest git code to local folder.

```
git clone git://deluge-torrent.org/deluge.git
cd deluge
```

Create Python virtual environment

Creation of a [Python virtual environment] keeps the development isolated and easier to maintain and Tox has an option to make this process easier:

```
tox -e denv3
```

Activate virtual environment:

```
source .venv/bin/activate
```

Deluge will be installed by Tox in *develop* mode which creates links back to source code so that changes will be reflected immediately without repeated installation. Check it is installed with:

```
(.venv) $ deluge --version
deluge-gtk 2.0.0b2.dev149
libtorrent: 1.1.9.0
Python: 2.7.12
OS: Linux Ubuntu 16.04 xenial
```

Setup pre-commit hook

Using `pre-commit` ensures submitted code is checked for quality when creating git commits.

```
(.venv) $ pre-commit install
```

You are now ready to start playing with the source code.

Reference

- [Contributing](#)
- [\[Key requirements concepts\]](#)
- [How to install plugins in develop mode?](#)
- [How to setup and test translations?](#)
- [How to run tests?](#)
- [How to create a plugin? ->](#)

1.5.2 How-to guides

A collection of guides for specific issues or to cover more detail than the tutorials.

Web JSON-RPC

How to connect to JSON-RPC with curl

Before continuing make sure `deluge-web` or Web UI plugin is running.

Create a curl configuration file

To save a lot of typing and to keep the curl command short we shall create a `curl.cfg` files and put the following contents in it:

```
request = "POST"
compressed
cookie = "cookie_deluge.txt"
cookie-jar = "cookie_deluge.txt"
header = "Content-Type: application/json"
header = "Accept: application/json"
url = "http://localhost:8112/json"
write-out = "\n"
```

To pretty-print the JSON result see: <https://stackoverflow.com/q/352098/175584>

Log in to Web UI

Log in to the Web UI and get session cookie:

```
curl -d '{"method": "auth.login", "params": ["deluge"], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

Result is `true` to signify that login was successful:

```
{
  "error": null,
  "id": 1,
  "result": true
}
```

Check the contents of the cookie file to verify session ID created.

```
cat cookie_deluge.txt
# Netscape HTTP Cookie File
# http://curl.haxx.se/docs/http-cookies.html
# This file was generated by libcurl! Edit at your own risk.

localhost FALSE /json FALSE 1540061203 _session_id <session_id>
```

Check connected to deluged

Use the `web.connected` method to get a boolean response if the Web UI is connected to a deluged host:

```
curl -d '{"method": "web.connected", "params": [], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

Result is `false` because Web UI is not yet connected to the daemon:

```
{
  "error": null,
  "id": 1,
  "result": false
}
```

Get list of deluged hosts

Use the `web.get_hosts` method:

```
curl -d '{"method": "web.get_hosts", "params": [], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

The result contains the `<hostID>` for using in request `params` field.

```
{
  "error": null,
  "id": 1,
  "result": [
    [
      "<hostID>",
      "127.0.0.1",
      58846,
      "localclient"
    ]
  ]
}
```

Get the deluged host status

```
curl -d '{"method": "web.get_host_status", \
"params": ["<hostID>"], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

The result shows the version and status; *online*, *offline* or *connected*.

```
{
  "error": null,
  "id": 1,
  "result": [
    "<hostID>",
    "Online",
    "2.0.0"
  ]
}
```

Connect to deluged host

To connect to deluged with <hostID>:

```
curl -d '{"method": "web.connect", \
"params": ["<hostID>"], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

The result contains the full list of available host methods:

```
{
  "error": null,
  "id": 1,
  "result": [
    "core.add_torrent_url",
    ...
    "core.upload_plugin"
  ]
}
```

Disconnect from host

```
curl -d '{"method": "web.disconnect", "params": [], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

A successful result:

```
{
  "error": null,
  "id": 1,
  "result": "Connection was closed cleanly."
}
```

Add a torrent

```
curl -d '{"method": "web.add_torrents", "params": \
[[{"path": "/tmp/ubuntu-12.04.1-desktop-amd64.iso.torrent", \
"options": null}], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

Add a magnet URI

```
curl -d '{"method": "core.add_torrent_magnet", \
"params": [{"<magnet_uri>", {}], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

Get list of files for a torrent

```
curl -d '{"method": "web.get_torrent_files", \
"params": [{"<torrentid>"], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg
```

Set a core config option

```
curl -d '{"method": "core.set_config", \
"params": [{"max_upload_slots_global": "200"}], "id": 1}' -K curl.cfg

{"error": null, "result": null, "id": 1}
```

Useful curl configuration options

For full list of options see man page `man curl` or `help curl --help`:

```
--cookie (-b) # Load cookie file with session id
--cookie-jar (-c) # Save cookie file with session id
--compressed # responses are gzipped
--include (-i) # Include the HTTP header in output (optional)
--header (-H) # HTTP header
--request (-X) # custom request method
--data (-d) # data to send in POST request '{"method": "", "params": [], "id": ""}'
--insecure (-k) # use with self-signed certs https
```

Plugins

How to update a Deluge 1.3 plugin for 2.0

With the new code in Deluge 2.0 there are changes that require authors of existing plugins to update their plugins to work on Deluge 2.0.

The main changes are with Python 3 support and the new GTK3 user interface with the dropping of GTK2. However it is still possible for a 1.3 plugin to be made compatible with 2.0 and this guide aims to help with that process.

Python

Python version matching

Ensure your code is both Python 2.7 and Python ≥ 3.5 compatible.

In 1.3-stable the plugins that were built with a specific version of Python would only be loaded if the system Python also matched.

This has change in Deluge 2.0 and it will load any Python version of plugin eggs so compatibility is essential for end-users not to encounter issues.

Six

Use `six` to assist with compatibility.

Unicode literals

Add the following to files to ensure strings and bytes separation so there are no surprises when running on Python 3.

```
from __future__ import unicode_literals
```

GTK 3 addition

In order to support both Deluge 1.3 and 2.0 all existing plugin GTK UI files must be copied and then converted to contain only GTK3 code with the old files still using PyGTK e.g.:

```
cp gtkui.py gtk3ui.py
```

Convert from libglade to GtkBuilder

With PyGTK there were two library options for creating the user interface from XML files by default Deluge plugins used libglade but that has been deprecated and removed in GTK3. So the libglade `.glade` files will need converted to GtkBuilder `.ui` files and the Python code updated.

See the official [Migrating to GtkBuilder](#) document for more details.

GtkBuilder conversion script

Install the `gtk-builder-convert` converter on Ubuntu with:

```
sudo apt install libgtk2.0-dev
```

To convert your GTK run it like so:

```
gtk-builder-convert data/config.glade data/config.ui
```

Glade UI designer for GTK2

The above conversion can also be done in Glade UI designer (version <=3.8).

In the preferences select `GtkBuilder` as the project file format. Ensure that the minimum Gtk version is set to 2.24 and fix any deprecated widgets.

The updated file should be saved with file extension `.ui`.

Python code changes

The code needs to replace `gtk.glade` references with `gtk.Builder` and the first step is updating how the files are loaded:

```
- glade = gtk.glade.XML(get_resource("config.glade"))
+ builder = Gtk.Builder.new_from_file(get_resource("config.ui"))
```

Replace signals method:

```
- glade.signal_autoconnect(self)
+ builder.connect_signals(self)
```

Replace `get_widget` with `get_object`:

```
- glade.get_widget
+ builder.get_object
```

Check for any remaining `glade` methods and replace with the `builder` equivalents.

Migrate XML files to GTK3

If you open and save the file it will update with the new requirement header:

```
<!-- Generated with glade 3.18.3 -->
<interface>
  <requires lib="gtk+" version="3.10"/>
```

You can fix deprecated widgets but keep the minimum GTK version to <= 3.10 for desktop compatibility.

An example of migrating a Deluge plugin to `GtkBuilder`: [AutoAdd GtkBuilder](#)

Gtk import rename

Move from `PyGTK` to `GTK3` using Python bindings.

<https://pygobject.readthedocs.io/en/latest/guide/porting.html>

```
wget https://gitlab.gnome.org/GNOME/pygobject/raw/master/tools/pygi-convert.sh
cp gtkui.py gtk3ui.py
sh pygi-convert.sh gtk3ui.py
```

```
-import gtk
+from gi.repository import Gtk
```

```
- self.builder = gtk.Builder()
+ self.builder = Gtk.Builder()
```

Deluge GTK3

Imports

Imports will need renamed from `deluge.ui.gtkui` to `deluge.ui.gtk3`.

There is also a new `PluginBase` for Gtk3 UI:

```
-from deluge.plugins.pluginbase import GtkPluginBase
+from deluge.plugins.pluginbase import Gtk3PluginBase
-class GtkUI(GtkPluginBase):
+class Gtk3UI(Gtk3PluginBase):
```

Entry points

To enable the GTK3 UI to find the plugin the entry points requires updating too.

In the plugin `__init__.py` file add a new `Gtk3UIPlugin` class:

```
class Gtk3UIPlugin(PluginInitBase):
    def __init__(self, plugin_name):
        from .gtk3ui import Gtk3UI as _plugin_cls
        self._plugin_cls = _plugin_cls
        super(Gtk3UIPlugin, self).__init__(plugin_name)
```

A new entry for GTK3 UI can then be added to `setup.py`:

```
[deluge.plugin.gtkui]
%s = %s:GtkUIPlugin
+ [deluge.plugin.gtk3ui]
+ %s = deluge_%s:Gtk3UIPlugin
[deluge.plugin.webui]
%s = %s:WebUIPlugin
- """ % (__plugin_name__, __plugin_name__.lower()*3)
+ """ % (__plugin_name__, __plugin_name__.lower()*4)
```

1.5.3 Packaging documentation

Release Checklist

Pre-release

- Update *translation* `po` files from [Launchpad](#) account.
- Changelog is updated with relevant commits and release date is added.
- Docs [release notes](#) are updated.
- Tag release in git and push upstream e.g.

```
git tag -a deluge-2.0.0 -m "Deluge 2.0.0 Release"
```

Release

- Create source and wheel distributions:

```
python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel
```

- Upload to PyPi (currently only accepts tar.gz):

```
twine upload dist/deluge-2.0.0.tar.gz dist/deluge-2.0.0-py3-none-any.whl
```

- Calculate sha256sum for each file e.g.

```
cd dist; sha256sum deluge-2.0.0.tar.xz > deluge-2.0.0.tar.xz.sha256
```

- Upload source tarballs and packages to `download.deluge-torrent.org`.
 - Ensure file permissions are global readable: 0644
 - Sub-directories correspond to *major.minor* version e.g. all 2.0.x patch releases are stored in `source/2.0`.
 - Change release version in `version` files.
 - Run `trigger-deluge` to sync OSUOSL FTP site.
- Create packages (Ubuntu, Windows, OSX).
 - Ubuntu: <https://code.launchpad.net/~deluge-team/+recipe/stable-releases>

Post-release

- Update with version, hashes and release notes:
 - Publish docs on [ReadTheDocs](#).
 - Forum announcement.
 - IRC welcome message.
 - [Wikipedia](#)
- Close Trac milestone and add new milestone version for future tickets.
- Ensure all stable branch commits are also applied to development branch.

Launchpad recipe

The launchpad build recipes are for build from source automatically to provide Ubuntu packages. They are used to create daily builds of a Deluge git branch.

Note these don't have the same control as a creating a publishing to PPA.

Main reference: <https://help.launchpad.net/Packaging/SourceBuilds/Recipes>

Deluge Launchpad build recipes

Recipe configuration: <https://code.launchpad.net/~deluge-team/+recipes>

An example for building the develop branch:

```
# git-build-recipe format 0.4 deb-version 2.0.0.dev{revno}+{git-commit}+{time}
lp:deluge develop
nest-part packaging lp:~calumlind/+git/lp_deluge_deb debian debian develop
```

There are two parts, first to get the source code branch and then the debian files for building the package.

Testing and building locally

Create a `deluge.recipe` file with the contents from launchpad and create the build files with `git-build-recipe`:

```
git-build-recipe --allow-fallback-to-native deluge.recipe lp_build
```

Setup `pbuilder` and build the deluge package:

```
sudo pbuilder build lp_build/deluge*.dsc
```

Alternatively to build using local files with `pdebuild`:

```
cd lp_build/deluge/deluge
pdebuild
```

This will allow modifying the debian files to test changes to rules or control.

Packaging for Windows

Currently there is no working package for Deluge 2.0. The previous Python freezing application `bbfreeze` is not compatible with Python 3 and the project is no longer maintained.

There are two alternatives `cxfreeze` and `pyinstaller` but neither is trivial with the GTKUI application.

See [#3201](#)

1.6 Reference

Technical reference material.

1.6.1 Deluge Web UI

The Deluge web interface is a full featured interface built using the ExtJS framework, running on top of a Twisted web server.

SSL Configuration

By default the web interface will use the same private key and certificate as the Deluge daemon. You can use a different certificate/key and specify it in the Web UI config, see below for details.

Create SSL Certificate Examples

Sample guide: [How to Create a SSL Certificate](#)

Linux

```
openssl req -new -x509 -nodes -out deluge.cert.pem -keyout deluge.key.pem
```

Windows

```
C:\OpenSSL\bin\openssl.exe req -config C:\OpenSSL\bin\openssl.cnf -x509 -days 365 -  
↪newkey rsa:1024 -keyout hostkey.pem -nodes -out hostcert.pem
```

Enable Web UI SSL

There are two ways to enable SSL encryption in the web server:

- Specify in your config (accessible via the Preferences window).
- Use `--ssl` when running the web server, overriding the configuration value to enable SSL.

Enable Development mode

Append `?dev=true` to the Web UI URL to enable development mode, uses the source JavaScript files (if available) rather than compressed versions:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8112/?dev=true
```

1.6.2 Deluge RPC

Message Formats

DelugeRPC is a protocol used for daemon/client communication. There are four types of messages involved in the protocol: RPC Request, RPC Response, RPC Error and Event. All messages are zlib compressed with reencode encoded strings and their data formats are detailed below.

RPC Request

This message is created and sent by the client to the server requesting that a remote method be called. Multiple requests can be bundled in a list.

[[request_id, method, [args], {kwargs}], ...]

request_id (int) An integer determined by the client that is used in replies from the server. This is used to ensure the client knows which request the data is in response to. Another alternative would be to respond in the same order the requests come in, but this could cause lag if an earlier request takes longer to process.

method (str) The name of the remote method to call. This name can be in dotted format to call other objects or plugins methods.

args (list) The arguments to call the method with.

kwargs (dict) The keyword arguments to call the method with.

RPC Response

This message is created and sent in response to a RPC Request from a client. It will hold the return value of the requested method call. In the case of an error, a RPC Error message will be sent instead.

[message_type, request_id, [return_value]]

message_type (int) This will be a RPC_RESPONSE type id. This is used on the client side to determine what kind of message is being received from the daemon.

request_id (int) The request_id is the same as the one sent by the client in the initial request. It used on the client side to determine what message this is in response to.

return_value (list) The return value of the method call.

RPC Error

This message is created in response to an error generated while processing a RPC Request and will serve as a replacement for a RPC Response message.

[message_type, request_id, exception_type, exception_msg, traceback]

message_type (int) This will be a RPC_ERROR type id.

request_id (int) The request_id is the same as the one sent by the client in the initial request.

exception_type (str) The type of exception raised.

exception_msg (str) The message as to why the exception was raised.

traceback (str) The traceback of the generated exception.

Event

This message is created by the daemon and sent to the clients without being in response to a RPC Request. Events are generally sent for changes in the daemon's state that the clients need to be made aware of.

[message_type, event_name, data]

message_type (int) This will be a RPC_EVENT type id.

event_name (str) This is the name of the event being emitted by the daemon.

data (list) Additional data to be sent with the event. This is dependent upon the event being emitted.

1.6.3 Deluge RPC API

- *Deluge RPC*

```
class deluge.core.core.Core (listen_interface=None, outgoing_interface=None,
                             read_only_config_keys=None)
```

```
    add_torrent_file (filename, filedump, options)
```

```
        Adds a torrent file to the session.
```

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – The filename of the torrent.
- **filedump** (*str*) – A base64 encoded string of the torrent file contents.
- **options** (*dict*) – The options to apply to the torrent upon adding.

Returns *str* – The torrent_id or None.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

add_torrent_file_async (*filename, filedump, options, save_state=True*)

Adds a torrent file to the session asynchronously.

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – The filename of the torrent.
- **filedump** (*str*) – A base64 encoded string of torrent file contents.
- **options** (*dict*) – The options to apply to the torrent upon adding.
- **save_state** (*bool*) – If the state should be saved after adding the file.

Returns *Deferred* – The torrent ID or None.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

add_torrent_files (*torrent_files*)

Adds multiple torrent files to the session asynchronously.

Parameters

- **torrent_files** (*list of tuples*) – Torrent files as tuple of
- ``(*filename, filedump, options*)` –

Returns *Deferred*

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

add_torrent_magnet (*uri, options*)

Adds a torrent from a magnet link.

Parameters

- **uri** (*string*) – the magnet link
- **options** (*dict*) – the options to apply to the torrent on add

Returns the torrent_id

Return type string

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

add_torrent_url (*url, options, headers=None*)

Adds a torrent from a URL. Deluge will attempt to fetch the torrent from the URL prior to adding it to the session.

Parameters

- **url** (*string*) – the URL pointing to the torrent file
- **options** (*dict*) – the options to apply to the torrent on add
- **headers** (*dict*) – any optional headers to send

Returns a *Deferred* which returns the torrent_id as a str or None

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

connect_peer (*torrent_id, ip, port*)
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

create_account (*username, password, authlevel*)
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 10*)

create_torrent (*path, tracker, piece_length, comment, target, webseeds, private, created_by, trackers, add_to_session*)
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

disable_plugin (*plugin*)
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

enable_plugin (*plugin*)
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

force_reannounce (*torrent_ids*)
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

force_recheck (*torrent_ids*)
 Forces a data recheck on *torrent_ids*
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_auth_levels_mappings ()
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 0*)

get_available_plugins ()
 Returns a list of plugins available in the core
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_completion_paths (*args*)
 Returns the available path completions for the input value.
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_config ()
 Get all the preferences as a dictionary
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_config_value (*key*)
 Get the config value for *key*
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_config_values (*keys*)
 Get the config values for the entered keys
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_enabled_plugins ()
 Returns a list of enabled plugins in the core
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_external_ip ()
 Returns the external IP address received from libtorrent.
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_filter_tree (*show_zero_hits=True, hide_cat=None*)
returns {field: [(value,count)] } for use in sidebar(s)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_free_space (*path=None*)
Returns the number of free bytes at path

Parameters **path** (*string*) – the path to check free space at, if None, use the default download location

Returns the number of free bytes at path

Return type int

Raises **InvalidPathError** – if the path is invalid

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_known_accounts ()
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 10*)

get_libtorrent_version ()
Returns the libtorrent version.

Returns the version

Return type string

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_listen_port ()
Returns the active listen port

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_path_size (*path*)

Returns the size of the file or folder ‘path’ and -1 if the path is inaccessible (non-existent or insufficient privileges)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_proxy ()
Returns the proxy settings

Returns *dict* – Contains proxy settings.

Notes

Proxy type names: 0: None, 1: Socks4, 2: Socks5, 3: Socks5 w Auth, 4: HTTP, 5: HTTP w Auth, 6: I2P

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_session_state ()
Returns a list of torrent_ids in the session.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_session_status (*keys*)
Gets the session status values for ‘keys’, these keys are taken from libtorrent’s session status.

See: <http://www.rasterbar.com/products/libtorrent/manual.html#status>

Parameters **keys** (*list*) – the keys for which we want values

Returns a dictionary of {key: value, ... }

Return type dict

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_torrent_status (*torrent_id, keys, diff=False*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_torrents_status (*filter_dict, keys, diff=False*)

returns all torrents , optionally filtered by filter_dict.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

glob (*path*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

is_session_paused ()

Returns the activity of the session

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

move_storage (*torrent_ids, dest*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

pause_session ()

Pause the entire session

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

pause_torrent (*torrent_id*)

Pauses a torrent

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

pause_torrents (*torrent_ids=None*)

Pauses a list of torrents

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

prefetch_magnet_metadata (*magnet, timeout=30*)

Download magnet metadata without adding to Deluge session.

Used by UIs to get magnet files for selection before adding to session.

Parameters

- **magnet** (*str*) – The magnet URI.
- **timeout** (*int*) – Number of seconds to wait before canceling request.

Returns *Deferred* – A tuple of (torrent_id (str), metadata (dict)) for the magnet.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

queue_bottom (*torrent_ids*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

queue_down (*torrent_ids*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

queue_top (*torrent_ids*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

queue_up (*torrent_ids*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

remove_account (*username*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 10*)

remove_torrent (*torrent_id, remove_data*)

Removes a single torrent from the session.

Parameters

- **torrent_id** (*str*) – The torrent ID to remove.
- **remove_data** (*bool*) – If True, also remove the downloaded data.

Returns *bool* – True if removed successfully.

Raises **InvalidTorrentError** – If the torrent ID does not exist in the session.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

remove_torrents (*torrent_ids, remove_data*)

Remove multiple torrents from the session.

Parameters

- **torrent_ids** (*list*) – The torrent IDs to remove.
- **remove_data** (*bool*) – If True, also remove the downloaded data.

Returns

list –

An empty list if no errors occurred otherwise the list contains tuples of strings, a torrent ID and an error message. For example:

[(<torrent_id>, 'Error removing torrent')]

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

rename_files (*torrent_id, filenames*)

Rename files in *torrent_id*. Since this is an asynchronous operation by libtorrent, watch for the `TorrentFileRenamedEvent` to know when the files have been renamed.

Parameters

- **torrent_id** (*string*) – the *torrent_id* to rename files
- **filenames** (*((index, filename), ...)*) – a list of index, filename pairs

Raises **InvalidTorrentError** – if *torrent_id* is invalid

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

rename_folder (*torrent_id, folder, new_folder*)

Renames the *folder* to *new_folder* in *torrent_id*. Watch for the `TorrentFolderRenamedEvent` which is emitted when the folder has been renamed successfully.

Parameters

- **torrent_id** (*string*) – the torrent to rename folder in
- **folder** (*string*) – the folder to rename
- **new_folder** (*string*) – the new folder name

Raises **InvalidTorrentError** – if the *torrent_id* is invalid

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

rescan_plugins ()
 Re-scans the plugin folders for new plugins
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

resume_session ()
 Resume the entire session
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

resume_torrent (*torrent_id*)
 Resumes a torrent
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

resume_torrents (*torrent_ids=None*)
 Resumes a list of torrents
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_config (*config*)
 Set the config with values from dictionary
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_auto_managed (*torrent_id, value*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'auto_managed'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_file_priorities (*torrent_id, priorities*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'file_priorities'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_max_connections (*torrent_id, value*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'max_connections'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_max_download_speed (*torrent_id, value*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'max_download_speed'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_max_upload_slots (*torrent_id, value*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'max_upload_slots'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_max_upload_speed (*torrent_id, value*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'max_upload_speed'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_move_completed (*torrent_id, value*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'move_completed'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_move_completed_path (*torrent_id, value*)
 Deprecated: Use set_torrent_options with 'move_completed_path'
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_options (*torrent_ids, options*)
 Sets the torrent options for torrent_ids

Parameters

- **torrent_ids** (*list*) – A list of torrent_ids to set the options for.
- **options** (*dict*) – A dict of torrent options to set. See `torrent.TorrentOptions` class for valid keys.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_prioritize_first_last (*torrent_id, value*)
Deprecated: Use `set_torrent_options` with ‘`prioritize_first_last`’

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_remove_at_ratio (*torrent_id, value*)
Deprecated: Use `set_torrent_options` with ‘`remove_at_ratio`’

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_stop_at_ratio (*torrent_id, value*)
Deprecated: Use `set_torrent_options` with ‘`stop_at_ratio`’

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_stop_ratio (*torrent_id, value*)
Deprecated: Use `set_torrent_options` with ‘`stop_ratio`’

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

set_torrent_trackers (*torrent_id, trackers*)
Sets a torrents tracker list. trackers will be `[{"url", "tier"}]`

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

test_listen_port ()
Checks if the active port is open

Returns True if the port is open, False if not

Return type bool

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

update_account (*username, password, authlevel*)
RPC exported method (*Auth level: 10*)

upload_plugin (*filename, filedump*)

This method is used to upload new plugins to the daemon. It is used when connecting to the daemon remotely and installing a new plugin on the client side. `plugin_data` is a `xmlrpc.Binary` object of the file data, i.e. `plugin_file.read()`

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

```
class deluge.core.daemon.Daemon (listen_interface=None, outgoing_interface=None,  
                                interface=None, port=None, standalone=False,  
                                read_only_config_keys=None)
```

The Deluge Daemon class

```
__init__ (listen_interface=None, outgoing_interface=None, interface=None, port=None, stan-  
          dalone=False, read_only_config_keys=None)
```

Parameters

- **listen_interface** (*str, optional*) – The IP address to listen to BitTorrent connections on.

- **outgoing_interface** (*str*, *optional*) – The network interface name or IP address to open outgoing BitTorrent connections on.
- **interface** (*str*, *optional*) – The IP address the daemon will listen for UI connections on.
- **port** (*int*, *optional*) – The port the daemon will listen for UI connections on.
- **standalone** (*bool*, *optional*) – If True the client is in Standalone mode otherwise, if False, start the daemon as separate process.
- **read_only_config_keys** (*list of str*, *optional*) – A list of config keys that will not be altered by `core.set_config()` RPC method.

authorized_call (*rpc*)

Determines if session `auth_level` is authorized to call RPC.

Parameters **rpc** (*str*) – A RPC, e.g. `core.get_torrents_status`

Returns *bool* – True if authorized to call RPC, otherwise False.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 1*)

get_method_list ()

Returns a list of the exported methods.

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

get_version ()

Returns the daemon version

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

shutdown (**args*, ***kwargs*)

RPC exported method (*Auth level: 5*)

1.6.4 Deluge Web JSON-RPC API

- Spec: [JSON-RPC v1](#)
- URL: `/json`
- [Deluge RPC API](#)

class `deluge.ui.web.json_api.WebApi`

The component that implements all the methods required for managing the web interface. The complete web json interface also exposes all the methods available from the core RPC.

add_host (*host*, *port*, *username=""*, *password=""*)

Adds a host to the list.

Parameters

- **host** (*str*) – The IP or hostname of the deluge daemon.
- **port** (*int*) – The port of the deluge daemon.
- **username** (*str*) – The username to login to the daemon with.
- **password** (*str*) – The password to login to the daemon with.

Returns

tuple –

A tuple of (bool, str). If True will contain the host_id, otherwise if False will contain the error message.

add_torrents (*torrents*)

Add torrents by file

Parameters *torrents* (*list*) – A list of dictionaries containing the torrent path and torrent options to add with.

```
json_api.web.add_torrents ([{
    "path": "/tmp/deluge-web/some-torrent-file.torrent",
    "options": {"download_location": "/home/deluge/"
}])
```

connect (*host_id*)

Connect the web client to a daemon.

Parameters *host_id* (*str*) – The id of the daemon in the host list.

Returns *Deferred* – List of methods the daemon supports.

connected ()

The current connection state.

Returns True if the client is connected

Return type boolean

deregister_event_listener (*event*)

Remove an event listener from the event queue.

Parameters *event* (*string*) – The event name

disconnect ()

Disconnect the web interface from the connected daemon.

download_torrent_from_url (*url*, *cookie=None*)

Download a torrent file from a URL to a temporary directory.

Parameters *url* (*string*) – the URL of the torrent

Returns the temporary file name of the torrent file

Return type string

edit_host (*host_id*, *host*, *port*, *username=""*, *password=""*)

Edit host details in the hostlist.

Parameters

- **host_id** (*str*) – The host identifying hash.
- **host** (*str*) – The IP or hostname of the deluge daemon.
- **port** (*int*) – The port of the deluge daemon.
- **username** (*str*) – The username to login to the daemon with.
- **password** (*str*) – The password to login to the daemon with.

Returns *bool* – True if successful, False otherwise.

get_config ()

Get the configuration dictionary for the web interface.

Return type dictionary

Returns the configuration

get_events ()

Retrieve the pending events for the session.

get_host_status (*host_id*)

Returns the current status for the specified host.

Parameters **host_id** (*string*) – the hash id of the host

get_hosts ()

Return the hosts in the hostlist.

get_magnet_info (*uri*)

Parse a magnet URI for hash and name.

get_plugin_info (*name*)

Get the details for a plugin.

get_plugin_resources (*name*)

Get the resource data files for a plugin.

get_plugins ()

All available and enabled plugins within WebUI.

Note: This does not represent all plugins from deluge.client.core.

Returns *dict* – A dict containing ‘available_plugins’ and ‘enabled_plugins’ lists.

get_torrent_files (*torrent_id*)

Gets the files for a torrent in tree format

Parameters **torrent_id** (*string*) – the id of the torrent to retrieve.

Returns The torrents files in a tree

Return type dictionary

get_torrent_info (*filename*)

Return information about a torrent on the filesystem.

Parameters **filename** (*string*) – the path to the torrent

Returns information about the torrent:

```
{
  "name": the torrent name,
  "files_tree": the files the torrent contains,
  "info_hash": the torrents info_hash
}
```

Return type dictionary

get_torrent_status (*torrent_id*, *keys*)

Get the status for a torrent, filtered by status keys.

register_event_listener (*event*)

Add a listener to the event queue.

Parameters **event** (*string*) – The event name

remove_host (*host_id*)

Removes a host from the hostlist.

Parameters **host_id** (*str*) – The host identifying hash.

Returns *bool* – True if successful, False otherwise.

set_config (*config*)

Sets the configuration dictionary for the web interface.

Parameters **config** (*dictionary*) – The configuration options to update

start_daemon (*port*)

Starts a local daemon.

stop_daemon (*host_id*)

Stops a running daemon.

Parameters **host_id** (*string*) – the hash id of the host

update_ui (*keys, filter_dict*)

Gather the information required for updating the web interface.

Parameters

- **keys** (*list*) – the information about the torrents to gather
- **filter_dict** (*dictionary*) – the filters to apply when selecting torrents.

Returns The torrent and UI information.

Return type dictionary

upload_plugin (*filename, path*)

Upload a plugin to config.

class deluge.ui.web.json_api.**WebUtils**

Utility functions for the Web UI that do not fit in the WebApi.

get_languages ()

Get the available translated languages

Returns *list* – of tuples [(lang-id, language-name), ...]

- genindex
- modindex