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Upgrade Guide Overview

Updated: 2021-12-07

Uyuni has three main components, all of which need regular updates. This guide covers updating the Uyuni Server, Proxy, and clients, as well as some underlying components, such as the database.

It is possible to automate some of the upgrades, but others need to be performed manually.



This guide is not intended to be read cover to cover. Instead, navigate to the component you want to upgrade, then identify the versions you are upgrading from and to.

Uyuni uses an YYYY.MM versioning schema suitable for rolling releases. If you are upgrading the Uyuni Server, see **Upgrade** > **Server-intro-uyuni**.

If you are upgrading the Uyuni Proxy, see **Upgrade** > **Proxy-intro**.

If you are upgrading clients, see **Upgrade** > **Client-intro**.

In addition to upgrading the server, you need to upgrade other underlying technologies, including the database. For more information about upgrading the database, see **Upgrade > Db-intro**.

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Chapter 1. Upgrade the Server

Uyuni uses a rolling release versioning schema. Check the release notes for information about which upgrade strategy to use to upgrade to the next version:

Minor Upgrades

You can consider minor upgrades as regular upgrades. For more information, see **Upgrade > Server-minor-upgrade-uyuni**.

Major Upgrades

You can consider major upgrades as special upgrades. In this case components such as the base operating system, Salt, or the PostgreSQL database will be upgraded. For more information, see Upgrade > Server-major-upgrade-uyuni.

Server - Minor Upgrade

Several times a year, the Uyuni team releases minor upgrades of the Uyuni Server. These updates address bug fixes and feature improvements, and sometimes include new features.



Some additional manual steps might be required, and this information is only available in the release notes. For important extra information about your upgrade, see the release notes at https://www.uyuni-project.org/pages/stable-version.html.

Performing a minor upgrade is similar to installing operating system package updates.

Procedure: Updating Packages on the Uyuni Server

By default, several update repositories are configured and enabled for the Uyuni Server. New and updated packages become available automatically.

1. On the Uyuni Server, at the command prompt, as root, stop the spacewalk services:

spacewalk-service stop

2. Refresh software repositories:

zypper ref

3. List available patches:

zypper list-patches

4. Apply all available patches:

zypper patch

This command only applies patches. To apply all outstanding updates, use ZYPPEr Up instead.

5. Restart the spacewalk services:

spacewalk-service start

Reboot the server if a patch update recommends rebooting.



By default, zypper refreshes the repository every ten minutes (see repo.refresh.delay in /etc/zypp/zypp.conf). If autorefresh is disabled, run zypper ref to refresh all repositories.



Starting with Uyuni 2020.04 spacewalk-schema-upgrade is not needed anymore.

The schema upgrade is run automatically when the spacewalk service is started with spacewalk-service start.



Services affected by a package update are not automatically restarted after an update. You need to restart these services manually to avoid potential failures. Use <code>zypper ps</code> to check for applications that are using old code and require restarting.

Server - Major Upgrade

When Uyuni core components are upgraded to new major versions, you need to perform a major upgrade on the Uyuni Server. This is the case if a version upgrade of PostgreSQL, Salt, or openSUSE Leap is needed. openSUSE Leap is the underlying base operating system (OS).



Some additional manual steps might be required, and this information is only available in the release notes. For important extra information about your upgrade, see the release notes at:

https://www.uyuni-project.org/pages/stable-version.html.



You will not be able to fix issues that arise during the migration. Ensure you have created a backup before you start the migration. If you are running Uyuni Server on a virtual machine, we recommend that you create a snapshot before you start.

The server-migrator.sh script migrates Uyuni Server to the latest version. It also upgrades the underlying operating system to version 15.3. The script is part of the Susemanager package.

Procedure: Migrating the Uyuni Server

1. Before running the **Server-migrator.sh** script, check whether the most recent version of the **Susemanager** package is installed:

```
zypper ref
zypper up susemanager
```

- 2. Run the /usr/lib/susemanager/bin/server-migrator.sh script to upgrade the base OS and Uyuni Server.
- 3. To migrate the database to the latest database version run the migrate script:

```
/usr/lib/susemanager/bin/pg-migrate-x-to-y.sh
```

For more information about PostgreSQL database migration, see db-migration-xy.pdf.

+
. After the migration is complete, manually reboot the {productname} Server:
+

Chapter 2. Upgrade the Proxy

Uyuni Proxies are managed in the same way as clients.

Before you perform any proxy update, schedule a maintenance window. The clients registered to Uyuni through the proxy will not be able to connect to Uyuni while the update is in progress. For more information about maintenance windows, see **Administration** > **Maintenance-windows**.



The upgrade procedure to 2021.12 can either be a major or a minor upgrade. For more information, see the Uyuni 2021.12 release notes.

Major Upgrade

See proxy-uyuni.pdf.

Minor Upgrade

See proxy-minor-uyuni.pdf.

2.1. Proxy - Major Upgrade

Before you perform any proxy update, schedule a maintenance window. The clients registered to Uyuni through the proxy will not be able to connect to Uyuni while the update is in progress. For more information about maintenance windows, see **Administration** > **Maintenance-windows**.



Major proxy upgrades include a version upgrade of the operating system. For more information, see the Uyuni 2021.12 release notes.

2.1.1. Preparation for the Upgrade

Procedure: Update the package opensuse-build-key at the proxies

1. At the command prompt on the Uyuni Server, as root, use the **Spacewalk-repo-sync** command to sync all the openSUSE Leap 15.2 channels:

```
spacewalk-repo-sync -p opensuse_leap15_2-x86_64
```

1. Update the package openSUSE-build-key on all Uyuni proxies.

Procedure: Adding openSUSE Leap 15.3 Software Channels at the Command Prompt

1. At the command prompt on the Uyuni Server, as root, use the spacewalk-common-channels command to add the appropriate channels:

```
spacewalk-common-channels opensuse_leap15_3 \
opensuse_leap15_3-non-oss \
opensuse_leap15_3-non-oss-updates \
opensuse_leap15_3-updates \
opensuse_leap15_3-backports-update \
opensuse_leap15_3-sle-updates \
opensuse_leap15_3-sle-updates \
opensuse_leap15_3-uyuni-client \
uyuni-proxy-stable-leap-153
```

2. Fully synchronize all channels with spacewalk-repo-sync.

2.1.2. Upgrade the Proxy

To upgrade a proxy you first stop the proxy service, then you replace the software repositories and update the software, and finally you restart the proxy service.

Procedure: Updating the Uyuni Proxy

- 1. In the Uyuni Server Web UI, navigate to proxy system's details page, click the Reactivation subtab.
- 2. Click [Generate New Key] to generate a reactivation key.
- 3. On the Uyuni Proxy, stop the proxy service:

```
spacewalk-proxy stop
```

- 4. In the Uyuni Server Web UI, navigate to **Systems > Proxy** and click the name of the proxy.
- 5. Click **Software** > **Software Channels**, and as the base channel select the openSUSE Leap 15.3 channel that is listed in the **Customs Channels** list.
- 6. In the Child Channels pane, select the 15.3 child channels.
- 7. Click [Next], and Confirm Software Channel Change with [Confirm].
- 8. Click **Details** > **Remote Command**, add **zypper dup --allow-vendor-change** to the script field, and click [**schedule**]
- 9. Wait until the remote command is executed.
- 10. Re-register with the reactivation key using the rhnreg_ks command-line utility. The system is reregistered with the same ID, history, and groups.
- 11. On the Uyuni Proxy, start the proxy service:

```
spacewalk-proxy start
```

If you need to update many proxies, you can create an action chain of this command sequence on the Uyuni Server. You can use the action chain to perform updates on multiple proxies at the same time.

2.2. Proxy - Minor Upgrade

Before you perform any proxy update, schedule a maintenance window. The clients registered to Uyuni through the proxy will not be able to connect to Uyuni while the update is in progress. For more information about maintenance windows, see **Administration** > **Maintenance-windows**.



Minor proxy upgrades do not include a version upgrade of the operating system. For more information, see the Uyuni 2021.12 release notes.

2.2.1. Upgrade the Proxy

To update a proxy you first stop the proxy service, then update the software and finally restart the proxy service.

Procedure: Updating the Uyuni Proxy

1. On the Uyuni Proxy, stop the proxy service:

spacewalk-proxy stop

- 2. In the Uyuni Server Web UI, navigate to **Systems** > **Proxy** and click the name of the proxy.
- 3. Select all the packages to be updated on the proxy, and then apply the selection.
- 4. On the Uyuni Proxy, start the proxy service:

spacewalk-proxy start

If you need to update many proxies, you can create an action chain of this command sequence on the Uyuni Server. You can use the action chain to perform updates on multiple proxies at the same time.

Chapter 3. Upgrade the Clients

Clients use the versioning system of their underlying operating system. For clients using SUSE operating systems, you can perform upgrades within the Uyuni Web UI.

For more information about upgrading clients, see **Client-configuration** > **Client-upgrades**.

Chapter 4. Upgrade the Database

To successfully perform a major Uyuni update, you might need to upgrade the underlying database.

To upgrade to the latest PostgreSQL, see Upgrade > Db-migration-xy.

This table shows the PostgreSQL version required for each version of Uyuni and openSUSE:

Table 1. PostgreSQL Versions

Uyuni version	Operating System version	PostgreSQL version
Uyuni >= 2020.07	openSUSE 15.2	PostgreSQL 12
Uyuni >= 2021.06	openSUSE 15.3	PostgreSQL 13

Database Migration to Latest Version

This section covers upgrading the PostgreSQL database to the latest version. If you are already using PostgreSQL 13, you do not need to perform this migration.

If you want to upgrade to the latest Uyuni version, you must be using PostgreSQL version 12 or 13, depending on the underlying operating system:

- If you are running SLES 15 SP3, use PostgreSQL 13.
- If you are running Leap 15.2, use PostgreSQL 12.

Prepare to Upgrade

Before you begin the upgrade, prepare your existing Uyuni Server and create a database backup.

PostgreSQL stores data at /var/lib/pgsql/data/.

Procedure: Preparing to Upgrade

1. Check the active PostgreSQL version:

```
psql --version
```

2. Check the active smdba version:

```
rpm -q smdba
```

PostgreSQL 13 requires smdba version 1.7.6 or later.

3. Perform a database backup. For more information on backing up, see Administration > Backup-

restore.

Upgrade PostgreSQL



Always create a database backup before performing a migration.

PostgreSQL upgrades can be performed in two ways: a regular upgrade, or a fast upgrade:

A regular upgrade creates a complete copy of the database, so you need double the existing database size of space available. Regular upgrades can take a considerable amount of time, depending on the size of the database and the speed of the storage system.

A fast upgrade only takes a few minutes, and uses almost no additional disk space. However, if a fast upgrade fails, you must restore the database from the backup. A fast upgrade reduces the risk of running out of disk space, but increases the risk of data lose when a backup does not exist or cannot be replayed. A regular upgrade will copy the database files instead of creating hard links between the files.

PostgreSQL stores data at /var/lib/pqsql/data/.

Procedure: Performing a Regular Upgrade

- 1. Perform a database backup. For more information on backing up, see **Administration** > **Backup-restore**.
- 2. Start the upgrade. Run the script:

/usr/lib/susemanager/bin/pg-migrate-x-to-y.sh

3. When the upgrade has successfully completed, you can safely delete the old database directory and reclaim lost disk space. The old directory is renamed to /var/lib/pgsql/data-pg10 or /var/lib/pgsql/data-pg10, depending on the version you started from.

The pg-migrate-x-to-y.sh script performs these operations:

- Stop spacewalk services
- Shut down the running database
- Check if the latest PostgreSQL is installed and install it if necessary
- Switch from previous version of PostgreSQL to the latest as the new default
- Initiate the database migration
- Create a PostgreSQL configuration file tuned for use by Uyuni
- Start the database and spacewalk services



If the upgrade fails, the migration script will attempt to restore the database to its original state.

Procedure: Performing a Fast PostgreSQL Upgrade

- 1. Perform a database backup. Without a verified database backup, you must not initiate a fast upgrade. For more information on backing up, see **Administration** > **Backup-restore**.
- 2. Start the upgrade. Run the script.

/usr/lib/susemanager/bin/pg-migrate-x-to-y.sh fast

3. When the upgrade has successfully completed, you can safely delete the old database directory and reclaim lost disk space. The old directory is renamed to /var/lib/pgsql/data-pg10 or /var/lib/pgsql/data-pg10, depending on the version you started from.

Chapter 5. Troubleshooting

This section contains some common problems you might encounter with Uyuni upgrades, and solutions to resolving them.

To get more information about an upgrade problem, check the migration log file. The log file is located at /var/log/rhn/migration.log on the system you are upgrading.

5.1. Not Enough Disk Space

Check the available disk space before you begin migration. We recommend locating /var/spacewalk and /var/lib/pgsql on separate XFS file systems.

When you are setting up a separate file system, edit /etc/fstab and remove the /var/lib/pqsql subvolume. Reboot the server to pick up the changes.

5.2. Retrying to Set up the Target System

If you need to retry setting up the target system, follow these steps:

- 1. Delete /root/.MANAGER_SETUP_COMPLETE.
- 2. Stop PostgreSQL and remove /var/lib/pgsql/data.
- 3. Set the target system hostname to match the source system hostname.
- 4. Check the /etc/hosts file, and correct it if necessary.
- 5. Check /etc/setup_env.sh on the target system, and ensure the database name is set:

```
MANAGER_DB_NAME='susemanager'
```

- 6. Reboot the target system.
- 7. Run mgr-setup again.

5.3. Schema Upgrade Fails

If the schema upgrade fails, the database version check and all the other spacewalk services do not start. Run spacewalk-service start for more information and hints how to proceed.

You can also run the version check directly:

```
systemctl status uyuni-check-database.service
```

or

journalctl -u uyuni-check-database.service

These commands print debug information if you do not want to run the more general spacewalk-service command.

5.4. The Web UI Fails to Load

Sometimes, the Web UI will not load after migration. This is usually caused by browser caching, if the new system has the same hostname and IP address as the old system. This duplication can confuse some browsers.

This issue is resolved by clearing the cache and reloading the page. In most browsers, you can do this quickly by pressing Ctrl+F5.

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