

Uyuni 2026.04

Installation and Upgrade Guide



U Y U N I

Chapter 1. Preface

Installation, Deployment and Upgrade
Uyuni 2026.04

This guide provides comprehensive, step-by-step instructions for deploying, upgrading, and managing Uyuni Server and Proxy.

It is organized into the following sections:

- **Requirements:** Outlines the essential hardware, software, and networking prerequisites to ensure a smooth setup.
- **Deployment and Installation:** Guides you through deploying Uyuni as a container and completing the initial configuration.
- **Upgrade and Migration:** Details the process for upgrading and migrating Uyuni while minimizing downtime.
- **Basic Server Management:** Covers fundamental server operations, helping you get started with Uyuni efficiently.

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Chapter 2. Requirements

2.1. General Requirements

The following tables specify the minimum server and proxy requirements.



Do not use NFS for storage because it does not support SELinux file labeling.

2.1.1. Server Requirements

Table 1. Server Requirements for x86-64 Architecture

Software and Hardware	Details	Recommendation
Tumbleweed	Clean installation, up-to-date	Tumbleweed
CPU	-	Minimum 4 dedicated 64-bit CPU cores (x86-64)
RAM	Test or Base Installation	Minimum 16 GB
	Production Server	Minimum 32 GB
Disk Space	/ (root directory)	Minimum 40 GB
	/var/lib/pgsql	Minimum 50 GB
	/var/spacwalk	Minimum storage required: 100 GB (this will be verified by the implemented check) * 50 GB for each SUSE product and Package Hub * 360 GB for each Red Hat product
	/var/cache	Minimum 10 GB. Add 100 MB per SUSE product, 1 GB per Red Hat or other product. Double the space if the server is an ISS Master.
	Swap space	3 GB

2.1.2. Proxy Requirements

Table 2. Proxy Requirements

Software and Hardware	Details	Recommendation
Tumbleweed	Clean installation, up-to-date	Tumbleweed
CPU		Minimum 2 dedicated 64-bit CPU cores
RAM	Test Server	Minimum 2 GB
	Production Server	Minimum 8 GB
Disk Space	/ (root directory)	Minimum 40 GB
	/srv	Minimum 100 GB
	/var/cache (Squid)	Minimum 100 GB

Uyuni Proxy caches packages in the `/var/cache/` directory. If there is not enough space available in `/var/cache/`, the proxy will remove old, unused packages and replace them with newer packages.

As a result of this behavior:

- The larger `/var/cache/` directory is on the proxy, the less traffic there will be between it and the Uyuni Server.
- By making the `/var/cache/` directory on the proxy the same size as `/var/pacewalk/` on the Uyuni Server, you avoid a large amount of traffic after the first synchronization.
- The `/var/cache/` directory can be small on the Uyuni Server compared to the proxy. For a guide to size estimation, see the [\[server-hardware-requirements\]](#) section.

2.2. Network Requirements

This section details the networking and port requirements for Uyuni.



IP forwarding will be enabled by containerized installation. This means Uyuni Server and Proxies will behave as a router. This behavior is done by podman directly. Podman containers do not run if IP forwarding is disabled.

Consider achieving network isolation of the Uyuni environment according to your policies.

For more information, see <https://www.suse.com/support/kb/doc/?id=000020166>.

2.2.1. Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

The Uyuni server must resolve its FQDN correctly. If the FQDN cannot be resolved, it can cause serious problems in a number of different components.

For more information about configuring the hostname and DNS, see <https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP7/html/SLES-all/cha-network.html#sec-network-yast-change-host>.

2.2.2. Hostname and IP Address

To ensure that the Uyuni domain name can be resolved by its clients, both server and client machines must be connected to a working DNS server. You also need to ensure that reverse lookups are correctly configured.

For more information about setting up a DNS server, see <https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP7/html/SLES-all/cha-dns.html>.

2.2.3. Reenable router advertisements

When the Uyuni is installed using `mgradm install podman` or `mgrpdx install podman`, it sets up Podman which enables IPv4 and IPv6 forwarding. This is needed for communication from the outside of the container.

However, if your system previously had `/proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/eth0/accept_ra` set to `1`, it will stop using router advertisements. As a result, the routes are no longer obtained via router advertisements and the default IPv6 route is missing.

To recover correct functioning of the IPv6 routing, follow the procedure depending on whether:

- server and proxy are based on 15 SP7 (without Network manager)
- server and proxy are based on SL Micro 6.2} (with Network manager)

Procedure: Reenabling router advertisements without Network Manager

1. Create a file in `/etc/sysctl.d`, for example `99-ipv6-ras.conf`.
2. Add the following parameter and value to the file:

```
net.ipv6.conf.eth0.accept_ra = 2
```

3. Reboot.



⋮ Network management is not working when you have no wicked.

Procedure: Reenabling router advertisements with Network Manager

1. List your connections with `nmcli connection show`.
2. Create or modify the file `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/<name of connection>.nmconnection` to add this setting:

```
[ipv6]
addr-gen-mode=eui64
```

3. Reboot.
4. The file should look similar to this:

```
[connection]
id=Wired connection 1
type=ethernet
interface-name=eth0

[ethernet]

[ipv4]
dns-priority=20
method=auto

[ipv6]
addr-gen-mode=eui64
method=auto
```

2.2.4. Deployment behind HTTP or HTTPS OSI level 7 proxy

Some environments enforce internet access through a HTTP or HTTPS proxy. This could be a Squid server or similar. To allow the Uyuni Server internet access in such configuration, you need to configure the following.

Procedure: Configuring HTTP or HTTPS OSI level 7 proxy

1. For operating system internet access, modify `/etc/sysconfig/proxy` according to your needs:

```
PROXY_ENABLED="no"
HTTP_PROXY=""
HTTPS_PROXY=""
NO_PROXY="localhost, 127.0.0.1"
```

2. For Podman container internet access, modify `/etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service.d/custom.conf` according to your needs. For example, set:

```
[Service]
Environment=TZ=Europe/Berlin
Environment="PODMAN_EXTRA_ARGS="
Environment="https_proxy=user:password@http://192.168.10.1:3128"
```

3. For Java application internet access, modify `/etc/rhn/rhn.conf` according to your needs. On the container host, execute `mgrctl` term to open a command line inside the server container:

- a. Modify `/etc/rhn/rhn.conf` according to your needs. For example, set:

```
# Use proxy FQDN, or FQDN:port
server.satellite.http_proxy =
server.satellite.http_proxy_username =
server.satellite.http_proxy_password =
# no_proxy is a comma separated list
server.satellite.no_proxy =
```

4. On the container host, restart the server to enforce the new configuration:

```
systemctl restart uyuni-server.service
```

2.2.5. Air-gapped Deployment

If you are on an internal network and do not have access to SUSE Customer Center, you can use an **Installation-and-upgrade › Container-deployment**.

In a production environment, the Uyuni Server and clients should always use a firewall. For a comprehensive list of the required ports, see [installation-and-upgrade:network-requirements.pdf](#).

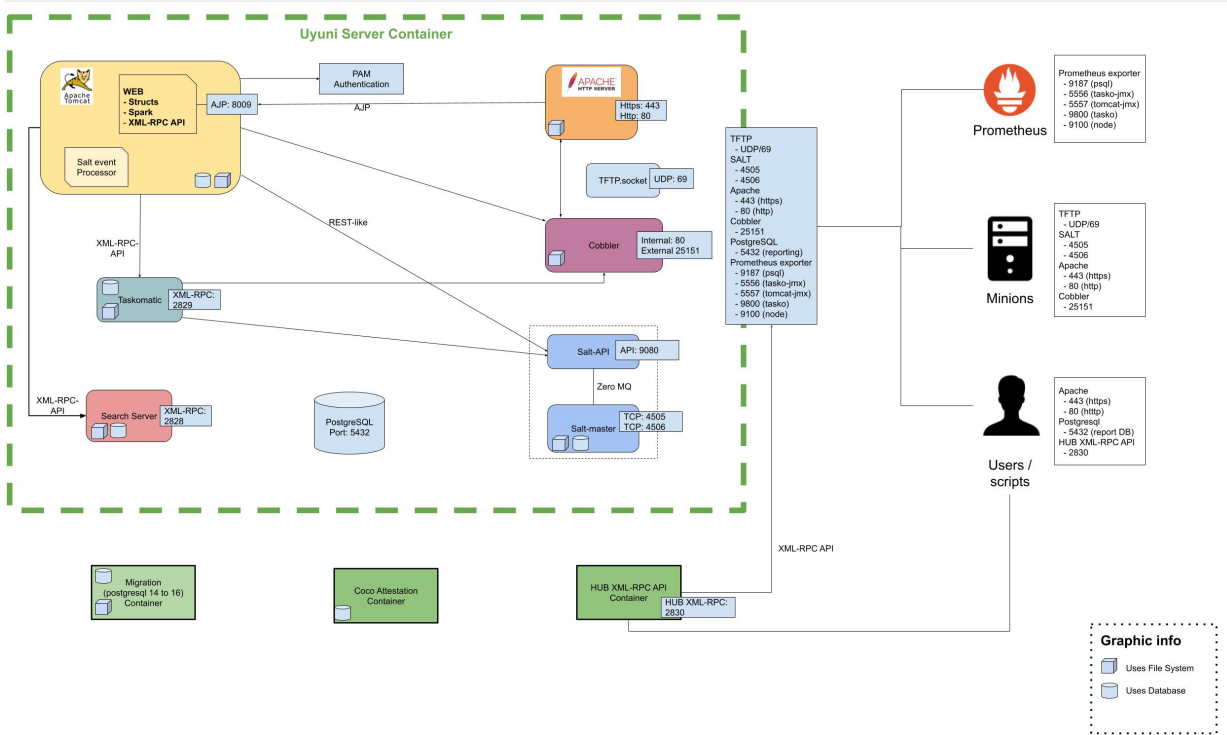
2.2.6. Required Network Ports

This section contains a comprehensive list of ports that are used for various communications within Uyuni.

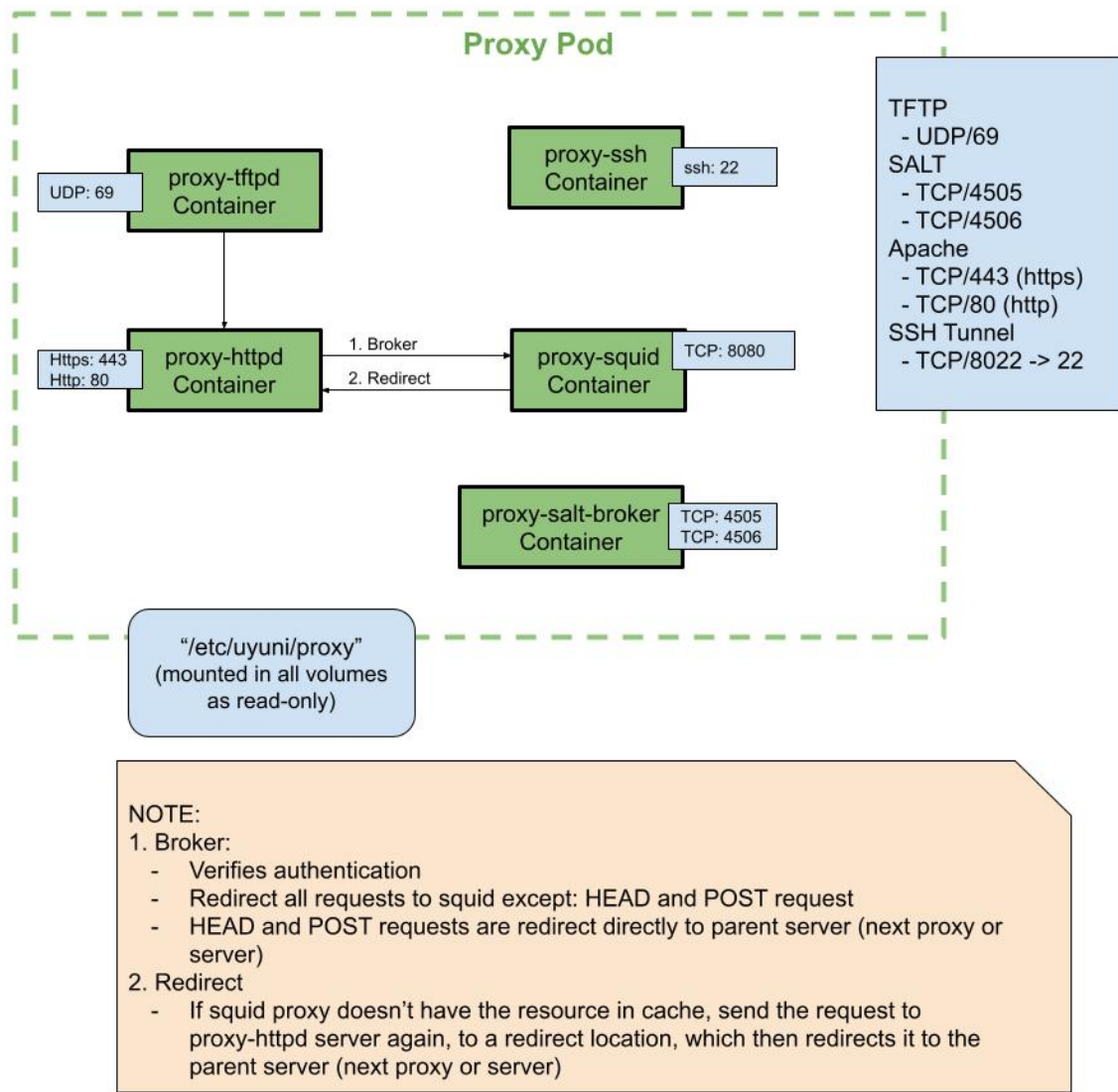
You will not need to open all of these ports. Some ports only need to be opened if you are using the service that requires them.

2.2.6.1. Overview

2.2.6.1.1. Server



2.2.6.1.2. Proxy



2.2.6.2. External Inbound Server Ports

External inbound ports must be opened to configure a firewall on the Uyuni Server to protect the server from unauthorized access.

Opening these ports allows external network traffic to access the Uyuni Server.

Table 3. External Port Requirements for Uyuni Server

Port number	Protocol	Used By	Notes
67	TCP/UDP	DHCP	Required only if clients are requesting IP addresses from the server.

Port number	Protocol	Used By	Notes
69	TCP/UDP	TFTP	Required if server is used as a PXE server for automated client installation.
80	TCP	HTTP	Required temporarily for some bootstrap repositories and automated installations.
443	TCP	HTTPS	Serves the Web UI, client, and server and proxy (tftpsync) requests.
4505	TCP	salt	Required to accept communication requests from clients. The client initiates the connection, and it stays open to receive commands from the Salt master.
4506	TCP	salt	Required to accept communication requests from clients. The client initiates the connection, and it stays open to report results back to the Salt master.
5432	TCP	PostgreSQL	Required to access the reporting database.
5556	TCP	Prometheus	Required for scraping Taskomatic JMX metrics.
5557	TCP	Prometheus	Required for scraping Tomcat JMX metrics.
9100	TCP	Prometheus	Required for scraping Node exporter metrics.
9187	TCP	Prometheus	Required for scraping PostgreSQL metrics.
9800	TCP	Prometheus	Required for scraping Taskomatic metrics.

2.2.6.3. External Outbound Server Ports

External outbound ports must be opened to configure a firewall on the Uyuni Server to restrict what the server can access.

Opening these ports allows network traffic from the Uyuni Server to communicate with external services.

Table 4. External Port Requirements for Uyuni Server

Port number	Protocol	Used By	Notes
80	TCP	HTTP	Required for SUSE Customer Center. Port 80 is not used to serve the Web UI.
443	TCP	HTTPS	Required for SUSE Customer Center.

2.2.6.4. Internal Server Ports

Internal ports are used internally by the Uyuni Server. Internal ports are only accessible from localhost.

In most cases, you will not need to adjust these ports.

Table 5. Internal Port Requirements for Uyuni Server

Port number	Notes
2828	Satellite-search API, used by the RHN application in Tomcat and Taskomatic.
2829	Taskomatic API, used by the RHN application in Tomcat.
8005	Tomcat shutdown port.
8009	Tomcat to Apache HTTPD (AJP).
8080	Tomcat to Apache HTTPD (HTTP).
9080	Salt-API, used by the RHN application in Tomcat and Taskomatic.
32000	Port for a TCP connection to the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) that runs Taskomatic and satellite-search.

Port 32768 and higher are used as ephemeral ports. These are most often used to receive TCP connections. When a TCP connection request is received, the sender will choose one of these ephemeral port numbers to match the destination port.

You can use this command to find out which ports are ephemeral ports:

```
cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_local_port_range
```

2.2.6.5. External Inbound Proxy Ports

External inbound ports must be opened to configure a firewall on the Uyuni Proxy to protect the proxy from unauthorized access.

Opening these ports allows external network traffic to access the Uyuni proxy.

Table 6. External Port Requirements for Uyuni Proxy

Port number	Protocol	Used By	Notes
22			Only required if the user wants to manage the proxy host with Salt SSH.

Port number	Protocol	Used By	Notes
67	TCP/UDP	DHCP	Required only if clients are requesting IP addresses from the server.
69	TCP/UDP	TFTP	Required if the server is used as a PXE server for automated client installation.
443	TCP	HTTPS	Web UI, client, and server and proxy (tftpsync) requests.
4505	TCP	salt	Required to accept communication requests from clients. The client initiates the connection, and it stays open to receive commands from the Salt master.
4506	TCP	salt	Required to accept communication requests from clients. The client initiates the connection, and it stays open to report results back to the Salt master.
8022			Required for ssh-push and ssh-push-tunnel contact methods. Clients connected to the proxy initiate check in on the server and hop through to clients.

2.2.6.6. External Outbound Proxy Ports

External outbound ports must be opened to configure a firewall on the Uyuni Proxy to restrict what the proxy can access.

Opening these ports allows network traffic from the Uyuni Proxy to communicate with external services.

Table 7. External Port Requirements for Uyuni Proxy

Port number	Protocol	Used By	Notes
80			Used to reach the server.
443	TCP	HTTPS	Required for SUSE Customer Center.
4505	TCP	Salt	Required to connect to Salt master either directly or via proxy.
4506	TCP	Salt	Required to connect to Salt master either directly or via proxy.

2.2.6.7. External Client Ports

External client ports must be opened to configure a firewall between the Uyuni Server and its clients.

In most cases, you will not need to adjust these ports.

Table 8. External Port Requirements for Uyuni Clients

Port number	Direction	Protocol	Notes
22	Inbound	SSH	Required for ssh-push and ssh-push-tunnel contact methods.
80	Outbound		Used to reach the server or proxy.
443	Outbound		Used to reach the server or proxy.
4505	Outbound	TCP	Required to connect to Salt master either directly or via proxy.
4506	Outbound	TCP	Required to connect to Salt master either directly or via proxy.
9090	Outbound	TCP	Required for Prometheus user interface.
9093	Outbound	TCP	Required for Prometheus alert manager.
9100	Outbound	TCP	Required for Prometheus node exporter.
9117	Outbound	TCP	Required for Prometheus Apache exporter.
9187	Outbound	TCP	Required for Prometheus PostgreSQL.

2.2.6.8. Required URLs

There are some URLs that Uyuni must be able to access to register clients and perform updates. In most cases, allowing access to these URLs is sufficient:

- scc.suse.com
- updates.suse.com
- installer-updates.suse.com
- registry.suse.com
- registry-storage.suse.com
- registry-store.suse.com

- opensuse.org

Additionally, you may need access to these URLs for non-SUSE products:

- download.nvidia.com
- public.dhe.ibm.com
- nu.novell.com

You can find additional details on whitelisting the specified URLs and their associated IP addresses in this article: [Accessing SUSE Customer Center and SUSE registry behind a firewall and/or through a proxy.](#)

If you are using non-SUSE clients you might also need to allow access to other servers that provide specific packages for those operating systems. For example, if you have Ubuntu clients, you will need to be able to access the Ubuntu server.

For more information about troubleshooting firewall access for non-SUSE clients, see **Administration › Troubleshooting**.

2.3. Public Cloud Requirements

This section provides the requirements for installing Uyuni on public cloud infrastructure. We have tested these instructions on Amazon EC2, Google Compute Engine, and Microsoft Azure, but they should work on other providers as well, with some variation.

Before you begin, here are some considerations:

- The Uyuni setup procedure performs a forward-confirmed reverse DNS lookup. This must succeed in order for the setup procedure to complete and for Uyuni to operate as expected. It is important to perform hostname and IP configuration before you set up Uyuni.
- Uyuni Server and Proxy instances need to run in a network configuration that provides you control over DNS entries, but cannot be accessed from the internet at large.
- Within this network configuration DNS resolution must be provided: `hostname -f` must return the fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
- DNS resolution is also important for connecting clients.
- DNS is dependent on the cloud framework you choose. Refer to the cloud provider documentation for detailed instructions.
- We recommend that you locate software repositories, the server database, and the proxy squid cache on an external virtual disk. This prevents data loss if the instance is unexpectedly terminated. This section includes instructions for setting up an external virtual disk.

2.3.1. Network Requirements

When you use Uyuni on a public cloud, you must use a restricted network. We recommend using a VPC private subnet with an appropriate firewall setting. Only machines in your specified IP ranges must be able to access the instance.



Running Uyuni on the public cloud means implementing robust security measures. It is essential to limit, filter, monitor, and audit access to the instance. SUSE strongly advises against a globally accessible Uyuni instance that lacks adequate perimeter security.

To access the Uyuni Web UI, allow HTTPS when configuring the network access controls. This allows you to access the Uyuni Web UI.

In EC2 and Azure, create a new security group, and add inbound and outbound rules for HTTPS. In GCE, check the Allow HTTPS traffic box under the Firewall section.

2.3.2. Prepare Storage Volumes

We recommend that the repositories and the database for Uyuni are stored on separate storage devices from the root volume. This will help to avoid data loss and possibly increase performance.

The Uyuni container utilizes default storage locations. These locations should be configured prior to deployment for custom storage. For more information see **Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management**



Do not use logical volume management (LVM) for public cloud installations.

The size of the disk for repositories storage is dependent on the number of distributions and channels you intend to manage with Uyuni. When you attach the virtual disks, they will appear in your instance as Unix device nodes. The names of the device nodes will vary depending on your provider, and the instance type selected.

Ensure the root volume of the Uyuni Server is 100 GB or larger. Add an additional storage disk of 500 GB or more, and choose SSD storage if you can. The cloud images for Uyuni Server use a script to assign this separate volume when your instance is launched.

When you launch your instance, you can log in to the Uyuni Server and use this command to find all available storage devices:

```
hwinfo --disk | grep -E "Device File:"
```

If you are not sure which device to choose, use the `lsblk` command to see the name and size of each device. Choose the name that matches with the size of the virtual disk you are looking for.

You can set up the external disk with the `mgr-storage-server` command. This creates an XFS partition mounted at `/manager_storage` and uses it as the location for the database and repositories:

```
/usr/bin/mgr-storage-server <devicename>
```

Chapter 3. Deployment and Installation

3.1. Install Uyuni Server

There are various scenarios to deploy a Uyuni Server.

3.1.1. Uyuni Server Deployment on openSUSE Tumbleweed

3.1.1.1. Deployment Preparations

In this section, you will gain expertise in setting up and deploying a Uyuni Server. The process encompasses the installation of Podman, Uyuni container utilities, deployment, and then initiating interaction with the container through `mgrctl`.



This section assumes you have already configured an openSUSE Tumbleweed host server, whether it is running on a physical machine or within a virtual environment.

<https://download.opensuse.org/tumbleweed/>

3.1.1.2. Container Host General Requirements

For general requirements, see **Installation-and-upgrade › General-requirements**.

An openSUSE Tumbleweed server should be installed from installation media.

<https://download.opensuse.org/tumbleweed/>

This procedure is described below.

3.1.1.3. Container Host Requirements

For CPU, RAM, and storage requirements, see **Installation-and-upgrade › Hardware-requirements**.



To guarantee that clients can resolve the FQDN domain name, both the containerized server and the host machines must be linked to a functional DNS server. Additionally, it is essential to ensure correct configuration of reverse lookups.

3.1.1.4. Installing Uyuni Tools For Use With Containers

Procedure: Installing Uyuni Tools on openSUSE Tumbleweed

1. On your local host, open a terminal window and log in.
2. Add the following repository to your openSUSE Tumbleweed server. You might need to use `sudo` for the following commands.

```
zypper ar
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable/images/repo/Uyuni-Server-P00L-$(arch)-Media1/ uyuni-server-stable
```

3. Refresh the repository list and import the key:

```
zypper ref
```

When prompted, trust and import the new repository GPG key.

4. Install the container tools:

```
zypper in mgradm mgrctl mgradm-bash-completion mgrctl-bash-completion uyuni-storage-setup-server
```

For more information on the Uyuni Container Utilities, see [Uyuni Container Utilities](#).

3.1.1.5. Configure Custom Persistent Storage

This step is optional. However, if custom persistent storage is required for your infrastructure, use the `mgr-storage-server` tool.

- For more information, see `mgr-storage-server --help`. This tool simplifies creating the container storage and database volumes.

Use the command in the following manner:

```
mgr-storage-server <storage-disk-device> [<database-disk-device>]
```

For example:

```
mgr-storage-server /dev/nvme1n1 /dev/nvme2n1
```



This command will create the persistent storage volumes at `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`.

For more information, see **Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management**.

3.1.1.6. Install and Enable Podman

Before deploying Uyuni, you must install and enable podman.

Procedure: Installing and Enabling Podman

1. Log in as root and install podman:

```
zypper in podman
```

2. Start and enable the Podman service:

```
systemctl enable --now podman.service
```

3.1.1.7. Deploying an Uyuni Container With Podman

3.1.1.7.1. mgradm Overview

Uyuni is deployed as a container using the mgradm tool. There are two methods of deploying a Uyuni server as a container. In this section we will focus on basic container deployment.

For information on using a custom configuration file to deploy, see **Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management**.

For additional information, you can explore further by running `mgradm --help` from the command line.

Uyuni server hosts that are hardened for security may restrict execution of files from the `/tmp` folder. In such cases, as a workaround, export the `TMPDIR` environment variable to another existing path before running `mgradm`.



For example:

```
export TMPDIR=/path/to/other/tmp
```

In Uyuni updates, tools will be changed to make this workaround unnecessary.

Procedure: Deploying an Uyuni container with Podman

1. From the terminal run the following command as the sudo user or as root.

```
sudo mgradm install podman
```

You must deploy the container as sudo or root. The following error will be displayed at the terminal if you miss this step.



```
INF Setting up uyuni network
9:58AM INF Enabling system service
9:58AM FTL Failed to open /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service
for writing
error="open /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service: permission
denied"
```

2. Wait for deployment to complete.
3. Open a browser and proceed to your servers FQDN.

3.1.1.7.2. Persistent Volumes

Many users will want to specify locations for their persistent volumes.



If you are just testing out Uyuni you do not need to specify these volumes. mgradm will setup the correct volumes by default.

Specifying volume locations will generally be used for larger production deployments.

By default podman stores its volumes in `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/`.

You can provide custom storage for the volumes by mounting disks on this path or the expected volume path inside it such as: `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/var-spacewalk`. This is especially important for the database and package mirrors.

For a list of all persistent volumes in the container, see:

- [Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management](#)
- [Administration › Troubleshooting](#)

3.1.2. Server Deployment on Kubernetes

Uyuni can also be deployed on Kubernetes. This guide shows you how to install and configure a Uyuni 2026.04 on Kubernetes on RKE2.

Several personas are involved in the installation of Uyuni on Kubernetes:

- the Kubernetes administrator manages the cluster, its users and accesses,

- the infrastructure administrator takes care of wiring the network access to the cluster,
- the PKI administrator is responsible for the TLS certificates generation and deployment infrastructure,
- the Uyuni administrator controls the application itself and its deployment.

In some cases, some of those personas can be merged into a single person or team, but keeping them in mind will explain why the installation is not a one-shot script doing everything. Kubernetes clusters can also vary a lot between organizations, so the Uyuni core installation is designed to be as agnostic as possible of those specific cases.

3.1.2.1. Prerequisites

Installing the Kubernetes cluster and configuring it is out of the scope of this document.

The cluster is assumed to be ready to be used with a user having rights on a namespace dedicated to Uyuni.

If there isn't one defined yet, a Role and RoleBinding with minimum rights required to deploy server-helm would look like the following:

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: example-resource-manager
  namespace: $NAMESPACE
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["pods", "pods/log", "services", "secrets", "configmaps",
"persistentvolumeclaims"]
  verbs: ["*"]
- apiGroups: ["apps"]
  resources: ["deployments"]
  verbs: ["*"]
- apiGroups: ["networking.k8s.io"]
  resources: ["ingresses"]
  verbs: ["*"]
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: example-resource-manager-binding
  namespace: $NAMESPACE
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: $USERNAME
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: example-resource-manager
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```



This guide assumes the reader knows how to work with Kubernetes: the concepts will not be explained here as they are extensively documented in the official Kubernetes documentation.

The Uyuni administrator needs to deploy the server-helm Helm chart. However, this chart requires to prepare:

- TLS certificates chain for the server and database,
- ConfigMaps for the server and database root CA certificates,
- persistent volumes for the claims the chart will create or a storage class automatically creating them,
- credentials secrets for the database users and the administrator,
- Load balancers or other mechanisms to expose the Salt, report database and optionally TFTP ports.

Run the following command to read the full details on how to use the server Helm chart:

```
helm show readme --version 2026.4.0 \
oci://registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server-helm
```

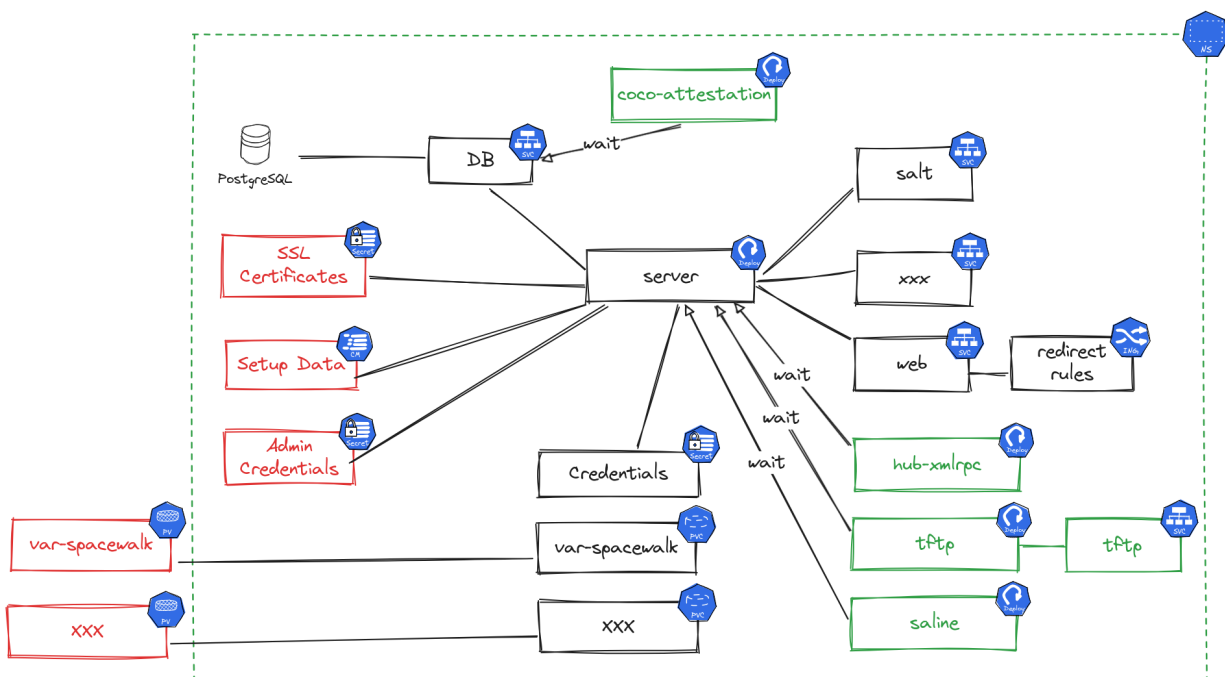


Helm requires the version to be semver2 compatible when using OCI repositories. This is why the version (2026.4.0) is formatted differently from the release number (2026.04).

For older versions, the Helm chart is located in a snapshot repository like: `oci://registry.opensuse.org/systemsmanagement/uyuni/snapshots/<version>/opensuse_tumbleweed/uyuni/server-helm`.

3.1.2.1.1. Global architecture

This diagram shows the components deployed by the server-helm chart and the ones expected to be created before hand.



- Red items are required,
- Green items are optional and can be enabled using the chart values,
- Black components are the core components.



Even if there are values to disable the internal database, using an external one is not supported yet. Those properties are only present for testing purpose.

The next sections will explain the resources that are expected.

3.1.2.1.2. Credentials

The deployment requires four specific secrets of `kubernetes.io/basic-auth` type, each containing a username and a password key. Here are example commands to create them, set the `NAMESPACE` variable to the namespace where Uyuni will be installed. Adjust these commands to set actual passwords.



Using `--from-literal` for the passwords is not a secure practice, read the command help to use `--from-file` or `--from-env-file`. If using declarative YAML definitions instead of these commands, make sure these files are encrypted before pushing them to a remote version control.

```
kubectl create secret generic -n $NAMESPACE --type 'kubernetes.io/basic-auth' \
  --from-literal=username=dbadmin \
  --from-literal=password=supersecret \
  db-admin-credentials
kubectl create secret generic -n $NAMESPACE --type 'kubernetes.io/basic-auth' \
  --from-literal=username=dbuser \
  --from-literal=password=supersecret \
  db-credentials
kubectl create secret generic -n $NAMESPACE --type 'kubernetes.io/basic-auth' \
  --from-literal=username=reportdb \
  --from-literal=password=supersecret \
  reportdb-credentials
kubectl create secret generic -n $NAMESPACE --type 'kubernetes.io/basic-auth' \
  --from-literal=username=admin \
  --from-literal=password=supersecret \
  admin-credentials
```

3.1.2.1.3. TLS setup

The following TLS secrets are expected:

- `db-cert`: TLS certificate for the report database and needs to have the `db` and `reportdb` Subject Alternate Names, and the FQDN exposed to the outside world.
- `uyuni-cert`: TLS certificate for the Ingress rule and needs to have the public FQDN as Subject Alternate Name.

These secrets can be created using the `kubectl create secret tls -n $NAMESPACE` command. The certificate file passed to this command needs to start with the server certificate followed by the chain of intermediary CA certificates if any. The root CAs are not needed in these secrets as they are expected in ConfigMaps.

The Root CA certificate of `db-cert` and `uyuni-cert` are expected in ConfigMaps named `db-ca` and `uyuni-ca` stored in the `ca.crt` key. Those can be created with a command like `kubectl create cm -n $NAMESPACE db-ca --from-file=ca.crt=/path/to/db-ca.crt`.

3.1.2.1.4. Storage

The server chart defines volumes as Persistent Volume Claims (PVCs).



- The creation of the underlying PVs is the responsibility of the cluster administrators.
- The PVCs use the `ReadWriteOnce` access mode.

The created PVCs can be tuned using Helm chart values. Each of the PVCs can have the following values:

- `size`: to set the requested size of the PVC.
- `storageClass`: can be used to select the storage class to use for the PVC. This can be useful to select faster storage for the database or the packages storage.
- `extraLabels`: can be used to add custom labels to the PVC.
- `annotations`: can be used to set custom annotations on the PVC.
- `volumeName`: can be used to hard code which volume the PVC should be bound to.
- `selector`: is the YAML fragment of the PVC selector to use to find the PV to bind to.

Refer to <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/> for more information on persistent volumes and their claims.

Refer to the `server-helm` README for the list of persistent volume claims which will be created and will need to be bound to persistent volumes.



While the default sizes are provided, it is highly recommended to change them based on the distributions you plan to synchronize.

For more information on storage requirements see **Installation-and-upgrade › General-requirements**.

3.1.2.1.5. Exposing ports

Uyuni requires some TCP and UDP ports to be routed to its services. Refer to the `server-helm` README for the list of ports to be exposed.



RKE2 ships with `nginx` as the default ingress controller. However, as this is deprecated and soon to be unsupported, the `server-helm` chart defaults to use `Traefik` as ingress controller. Using the `nginx` ingress controller might work and will not be documented, use at your own risk.



The `server-helm` chart supports Gateway API version 1.4. Since this requires experimental CRDs which are not shipped with RKE2 1.35, it is not recommended to be used in production.

There are multiple ways to expose the ports, but this documentation will only mention how to configure RKE2's `Traefik` for this. This is not a task for the Uyuni administrator, but the Kubernetes cluster administrator as it requires configuration to be set on the cluster nodes.

To set `Traefik` to expose and route the needed ports, create a `/var/lib/rancher/rke2/server/manifests/uyuni-traefik.yaml` on each node with the following content. Note that `Traefik` takes a few seconds to be reinstalled after saving the file.

```
apiVersion: helm.cattle.io/v1
kind: HelmChartConfig
metadata:
  name: rke2-traefik
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  valuesContent: |-
    ports:
      reportdb-pgsql:
        port: 5432
        expose:
          default: true
          exposedPort: 5432
          protocol: TCP
          hostPort: 5432
          containerPort: 5432
      salt-publish:
        port: 4505
        expose:
          default: true
          exposedPort: 4505
          protocol: TCP
          hostPort: 4505
          containerPort: 4505
      salt-request:
        port: 4506
        expose:
          default: true
          exposedPort: 4506
          protocol: TCP
          hostPort: 4506
          containerPort: 4506
```

When using the server as a TFTP server there are a few issues to consider. TFTP is complex to expose from a Kubernetes pod due to the nature of the protocol: the TFTP server receives requests on port 69, but negotiates another random port to continue. This port also needs to stay the same through the whole session for the server

to recognize the client as being the same. This means that there are only two possible ways to use the TFTP server:

- using a load balancer compatible with TFTP,
- using the host network for the TFTP pod. This can be achieved by setting the `tftp.hostNetwork` helm chart value to true.

If Traefik is used as the ingress controller, the user needs access to additional resources. Add the following to the rules of the previously defined role:

```
- apiGroups: ["traefik.io", "traefik.containo.us"]
  resources: ["ingressroutetcps", "middlewares"]
  verbs: ["*"]
```

If Gateway API is used instead, add the following to the rules of the previously defined role:

```
- apiGroups: ["gateway.networking.k8s.io"]
  resources: ["gateways", "httproutes", "tcproutes"]
  verbs: ["*"]
```

3.1.2.1.6. Security framework setup

The main container of the server runs `systemd` even though this is not a cloud native practice. This means that the default Kubernetes security profiles for this container are not sufficient. There are two possibilities to solve this issue:

- run the main container as super privileged by setting the `server.superPrivileged` helm value to true,
- add custom policies or profile and use it for the container.

Configuring SELinux or AppArmor is documented in the `server-helm` chart README, report to it for more details.



Keep in mind, that running the container as super privileged is not the safest thing to do.

3.1.2.2. Installation

The `server-helm` chart requires one value to be set: `global.fqdn`. The other values have sensible defaults, report to the `server-helm` chart README for more details on those.

The server can be installed with a command like the following:

```
helm install uyuni-server \
  oci://registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server-helm \
  -n $NAMESPACE \
```

```
--description "Server installation" \
--set "global.fqdn=the.server.fqdn" \
--version 2026.4.0
```

When setting multiple values, using a YAML values file is recommended instead of passing several `--set` parameters. Refer to the `helm` command help for more details.

As the main container is not fully cloud-native yet, it is sometimes useful to get a terminal inside it. This can be achieved using the following commands. Variables have been used here for the sake of readability, but it could fit in a single line for convenience. This could be used in place of `mgrctl` term through the other pages of the documentation.

```
NAMESPACE=`kubectl get pod -A -lapp.kubernetes.io/part
-of=uyuni,app.kubernetes.io/component=server -o "jsonpath={.items[0].metadata.namespace}"`
POD=`kubectl get pod -A -lapp.kubernetes.io/part
-of=uyuni,app.kubernetes.io/component=server -o "jsonpath={.items[0].metadata.name}"`
kubectl exec -ti -n $NAMESPACE $POD -- bash
```

3.1.2.3. Example helm charts

Some helm charts using the `server-helm` chart can be found in the main branch of the [uyuni-charts](#) git repository. They show case how the TLS certificates can be generated using `cert-manager` and `trust-manager`. Those examples may assume to have Kubernetes cluster administrator permissions.

3.1.2.4. Diagnostics / Troubleshooting

- Troubleshooting:
 - Check the pods status and errors using `kubectl get pod -n $NAMESPACE` and `kubectl describe pod -n $NAMESPACE <POD NAME>`.
 - If the pods are ready, but Salt minions cannot access the master, check the network configuration and how the ports are exposed.

3.1.3. Uyuni Server Air-gapped Deployment

3.1.3.1. What is air-gapped deployment?

Air-gapped deployment refers to the setup and operation of any networked system that is physically isolated from insecure networks, especially the internet. This type of deployment is commonly used in high-security environments such as military installations, financial systems, critical infrastructure, and anywhere sensitive data is handled and must be protected from external threats.

You can easily pull container images using Podman or Docker on a machine with internet access.

Procedure: Pulling the images

1. Pull the desired images, then save the images as a tar archive. For example:

Listing 1. Podman

```
podman pull registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server:latest
registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server-postgresql:latest
podman save -m --output images.tar registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server:latest
registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server-postgresql:latest
```

Listing 2. Docker

```
docker pull registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server:latest
registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server-postgresql:latest
docker save --output images.tar registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server:latest
registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/server-postgresql:latest
```

2. Transfer the resulting images.tar to the Server container host and load it using the following command:

Listing 3. Load the server image

```
podman load -i images.tar
```

3.1.3.2. Obtaining container images for Salt formulas in air-gapped environments

Some formulas, like Bind and DHCP (Kea), also use containers. If you plan to use them in an air-gapped environment, you need to pull their images, save them to an archive, and load them on your Uyuni Proxy or another managed system.

The images are available from registry.opensuse.org.

Procedure: Obtaining formula images for air-gapped environments

1. On a system with Internet access, pull the required images. For example:

```
podman pull registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/bind:latest
podman pull registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/kea:latest
```

2. Save the images to a TAR archive:

```
podman save -o formula-images.tar registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/bind:latest
registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/kea:latest
```

3. Transfer the formula-images.tar file to your air-gapped system.

4. Load the images on the air-gapped system:

```
podman load -i formula-images.tar
```

3.1.3.2.1. Deploy Uyuni on openSUSE Tumbleweed

Uyuni also provides all the needed container images in RPM packages that can be installed on the system.



User should make the needed RPM available on the internal network. That can be done by using a second Uyuni Server or any kind of mirror.

Procedure: Install Uyuni on openSUSE Tumbleweed in air-gapped environment

1. Install openSUSE Tumbleweed.
2. Update the system.
3. Install tools packages and image packages (replace \$ARCH\$ with the correct architecture):

```
zypper install mgradm* mgrctl* uyuni-server*-image*
```

4. Deploy Uyuni with mgradm. In an Air-gapped environment you may want to use the option `--pullPolicy Never`.

For more detailed information about installing Uyuni Server on openSUSE Tumbleweed, see [Server Deployment](#).

To upgrade Uyuni Server, users should upgrade all packages in the system and follow the procedures defined in [Server Upgrade](#).

3.2. Install Uyuni Proxy

There are various scenarios to deploy a Uyuni Proxy. All these scenarios presume you have already successfully deployed a Uyuni 2026.04 Server.

3.2.1. Uyuni Proxy Deployment on openSUSE Tumbleweed

This guide outlines the deployment process for the Uyuni 2026.04 Proxy. This guide presumes you have already successfully deployed a Uyuni 2026.04 Server. To successfully deploy, you will perform the following actions:

Checklist: Proxy Deployment

1. Review hardware requirements.

2. Install openSUSE Tumbleweed on a bare-metal machine.
3. Bootstrap the Proxy as a Salt minion.
4. Generate a Proxy configuration.
5. Transfer the Proxy configuration from Server to Proxy
6. Use the Proxy configuration to register the Salt minion as a Proxy with Uyuni.

Supported operating system for the Proxy Container Host

The supported operating system for the container host is openSUSE Tumbleweed.

Container host



A container host is a server equipped with a container engine like Podman, which lets it manage and deploy containers. These containers hold applications and their essential parts, such as libraries, but not a full operating system, making them lightweight. This setup ensures applications run the same way in different environments. The container host supplies the necessary resources such as CPU, memory, and storage for these containers.

3.2.1.1. Hardware Requirements for the Proxy

This table shows the hardware requirements for deploying Uyuni Proxy.

Table 9. Proxy Hardware Requirements

Hardware	Details	Recommendation
CPU	x86-64, ARM	Minimum 2 dedicated 64-bit CPU cores
RAM	Minimum	2 GB
	Recommended	8 GB
Disk Space	/ (root directory)	Minimum 40 GB
	/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes	Minimum 100 GB, Storage requirements should be calculated for the number of ISO distribution images, containers, and bootstrap repositories you will use.

3.2.1.2. Container Host General Requirements

For general requirements, see **Installation-and-upgrade › General-requirements**.

An openSUSE Tumbleweed server should be installed from installation media. This procedure is described below.

3.2.1.3. Container Host Requirements

For CPU, RAM, and storage requirements, see **Installation-and-upgrade › Hardware-requirements**.



To guarantee that clients can resolve the FQDN domain name, both the containerized server and the host machines must be linked to a functional DNS server. Additionally, it is essential to ensure correct configuration of reverse lookups.

3.2.1.4. Configure Custom Persistent Storage

This step is optional. However, if custom persistent storage is required for your infrastructure, use the `mgr-storage-proxy` tool.

- For more information, see `mgr-storage-proxy --help`. This tool simplifies creating the container storage and Squid cache volumes.

Use the command in the following manner:

```
mgr-storage-proxy <storage-disk-device>
```

For example:

```
mgr-storage-proxy /dev/nvme1n1
```



This command will create the persistent storage volumes at `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`.

For more information, see

- **Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management**
- **Administration › Troubleshooting**

3.2.1.5. Bootstrap the Proxy Host as a Minion

Task: Bootstrap the Proxy Host

1. Select **Systems › Bootstrapping**.
2. Fill in the fields for your Proxy host.
3. Select the Activation key created in the previous step from the dropdown.
4. Click **[+ Bootstrap]**.
5. Wait for the Bootstrap process to complete successfully. Check the **Salt** menu and confirm the Salt minion key is listed and accepted.
6. Reboot the Proxy host.
7. Select the host from the **System** list and trigger a second reboot after all events are finished to conclude the onboarding.

Task: Update the Proxy Host

1. Select the host from the **Systems** list and apply all patches to update it.
2. Reboot the Proxy host.

3.2.1.6. Generate the Proxy Configuration

The configuration archive of the Uyuni Proxy is generated by the Uyuni Server. Each additional Proxy requires its own configuration archive.



The container host for the Uyuni Proxy must be registered as a salt minion to the Uyuni Server prior to generating this Proxy configuration.

You will perform the following tasks:

Procedure:

1. Generate a Proxy configuration file.
2. Transfer the configuration to the Proxy.
3. Start the Proxy with the `mgrpky` command.

Task: Generating a Proxy Container Configuration using Web UI

1. In the Web UI, navigate to **Systems › Proxy Configuration** and fill the required data:
2. In the Proxy FQDN field type fully qualified domain name for the proxy.
3. In the Parent FQDN field type fully qualified domain name for the Uyuni Server or another Uyuni Proxy.
4. In the Proxy SSH port field type SSH port on which SSH service is listening on Uyuni Proxy. Recommended is to keep default 8022.

5. In the Max Squid cache size [MB] field type maximal allowed size for Squid cache. Typically this should be at most 60% of available storage for the containers.
6. In the SSL certificate selection list choose if new server certificate should be generated for Uyuni Proxy or an existing one should be used. You can consider generated certificates as Uyuni builtin (self signed) certificates.

Depending on the choice then provide either path to signing CA certificate to generate a new certificate or path to an existing certificate and its key to be used as proxy certificate.

The CA certificates generated on the server are stored in the `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/root/_data/ssl-build` directory.

For more information about existing or custom certificates and the concept of corporate and intermediate certificates, see **Administration › Ssl-certs-imported**.

7. Click [**Generate**] to register new proxy FQDN in Uyuni Server and generate configuration archive with details for container host.
8. After a few moments you are presented with file to download. Save this file locally.

3.2.1.7. Transfer the Proxy Configuration

The Web UI generates a configuration archive. This archive needs to be made available on the Proxy container host.

Task: Copy the Proxy configuration

1. Copy the files to the Proxy host:

```
scp config.tar.gz <proxy-FQDN>:/root
```

2. Install the Proxy with:

```
mgrpky install podman config.tar.gz
```

3.2.1.8. Start the Uyuni 2026.04 Proxy

Container can now be started with the `mgrpky` command:

Task: Start and Check Proxy Status

1. Start the Proxy by calling:

```
mgrpky start
```

2. Check container status by calling:

```
mgrpky status
```

Five Uyuni Proxy containers should be present and should be part of the proxy-pod container pod:

- proxy-salt-broker
- proxy-httpd
- proxy-tftpd
- proxy-squid
- proxy-ssh

3.2.1.9. Installing Uyuni Tools for Use With Containers

Procedure: Installing Uyuni Tools on openSUSE Tumbleweed

1. Go to **System Details › Software › Packages › Install**.
2. Install the uyuni-tools package.

For more information on the Uyuni Container Utilities, see [Uyuni Container Utilities](#).

3.2.1.9.1. Using a Custom Container Image for a Service

By default, the Uyuni Proxy suite is set to use the same image version and registry path for each of its services. However, it is possible to override the default values for a specific service using the install parameters ending with `-tag` and `-image`.

For example, use it like this:

```
mgrpky install podman --httpd-tag 0.1.0 --httpd-image registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/proxy-httpd /path/to/config.tar.gz
```

It adjusts the configuration file for the httpd service, where `registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/proxy-httpds` is the image to use and `0.1.0` is the version tag, before restarting it.

To reset the values to defaults, run the install command again without those parameters:

```
mgrpky install podman /path/to/config.tar.gz
```

This command first resets the configuration of all services to the global defaults and then reloads it.

3.2.2. Containerized Uyuni Proxy Setup

Once container host for Uyuni Proxy containers is prepared, setup of containers require few additional steps to finish configuration.

Procedure

1. Generate Uyuni Proxy configuration archive file
2. Transfer configuration archive to the container host prepared in installation step and extract it
3. Start the proxy services with `mgrpxy`

3.2.2.1. Generate Proxy Configuration

The configuration archive of the Uyuni Proxy is generated by the Uyuni Server. Each additional Proxy requires its own configuration archive.

For the containerized Uyuni Proxy, you must build a new proxy configuration file and then redeploy the container for the changes to take effect. This is the process for updating settings, including the SSL certificate.



For Podman deployment, the container host for the Uyuni Proxy must be registered as a client to the Uyuni Server prior to generating this proxy configuration.

If a proxy FQDN is used to generate a proxy container configuration that is not a registered client (as in the Kubernetes use case), a new system entry will appear in system list. This new entry will be shown under previously entered Proxy FQDN value and will be of Foreign system type.



Peripheral servers are always using third-party SSL certificates. If the hub server has generated the certificates for the peripheral server, it needs to generate the certificate of each proxy too.

On the hub server, run the following command.

```
mgrctl exec -ti -- rhn-ssl-tool --gen-server --dir="/root/ssl-build"
--set-country="COUNTRY" \
--set-state="STATE" --set-city="CITY" --set-org="ORGANIZATION" \
--set-org-unit="ORGANIZATION UNIT" --set-email="name@example.com" \
--set-hostname=PROXY --set-cname="proxy.example.com"
```

The files to use will be

1. `/root/ssl-build/RHN-ORG-TRUSTED-SSL-CERT` as the root CA,

2. /root/ssl-build/<hostname>/server.crt as the proxy certificate and
3. /root/ssl-build/<hostname>/server.key as the proxy certificate's key.

3.2.2.1.1. Generate the Proxy Configuration with Web UI

Procedure: Generating a Proxy Container Configuration Using Web UI

1. In the Web UI, navigate to **Systems › Proxy Configuration** and fill the required data:
2. In the Proxy FQDN field type fully qualified domain name for the proxy.
3. In the Parent FQDN field type fully qualified domain name for the Uyuni Server or another Uyuni Proxy.
4. In the Proxy SSH port field type SSH port on which SSH service is listening on Uyuni Proxy. Recommended is to keep default 8022.
5. In the Max Squid cache size [MB] field type maximal allowed size for Squid cache. Recommended is to use at most 80% of available storage for the containers.



2 GB represents the default proxy squid cache size. This will need to be adjusted for your environment.

6. In the SSL certificate selection list choose if new server certificate should be generated for Uyuni Proxy or an existing one should be used. You can consider generated certificates as Uyuni builtin (self signed) certificates. If Uyuni server runs on Kubernetes, the generated certificate option is not possible and replaced with no SSL certificate as they are managed outside the containers.

Depending on the choice then provide either path to signing CA certificate to generate a new certificate or path to an existing certificate and its key to be used as proxy certificate.

The CA certificates generated by the server are stored in the /var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/root/_data/ssl-build directory.

For more information about existing or custom certificates and the concept of corporate and intermediate certificates, see **Administration › Ssl-certs-imported**.

7. Click [**Generate**] to register a new proxy FQDN in the Uyuni Server and generate a configuration archive (config.tar.gz) containing details for the container host.
8. After a few moments you are presented with file to download. Save this file locally.

3.2.2.1.2. Generate Proxy Configuration With spacecmd and Self-Signed Certificate

You can generate a Proxy configuration using spacecmd. This is only possible if Uyuni server runs on podman and has a self-signed root CA certificate.

Procedure: Generating Proxy Configuration with spacecmd and Self-Signed Certificate

1. SSH into your container host.
2. Execute the following command replacing the Server and Proxy FQDN:

```
mgrctl exec -ti 'spacecmd proxy_container_config_generate_cert -- dev-pxy.example.com dev-srv.example.com 2048 email@example.com -o /tmp/config.tar.gz'
```

3. Copy the generated configuration from the server container:

```
mgrctl cp server:/tmp/config.tar.gz .
```

3.2.2.1.3. Generate Proxy Configuration With spacecmd and Custom Certificate

You can generate a Proxy configuration using spacecmd for custom certificates rather than the default self-signed certificates.

Procedure: Generating Proxy Configuration with spacecmd and Custom Certificate

1. SSH into your Server container host.
2. Execute the following commands, replacing the Server and Proxy FQDN:

```
for f in ca.crt proxy.crt proxy.key; do
  mgrctl cp $f server:/tmp/$f
done
mgrctl exec -ti 'spacecmd proxy_container_config -- -p 8022 pxy.example.com
srv.example.com 2048 email@example.com /tmp/ca.crt /tmp/proxy.crt
/tmp/proxy.key -o /tmp/config.tar.gz'
```

3. If your setup uses an intermediate CA, copy it as well and include it in the command with the `-i` option (can be provided multiple times if needed) :

```
mgrctl cp intermediateCA.pem server:/tmp/intermediateCA.pem
mgrctl exec -ti 'spacecmd proxy_container_config -- -p 8022 -i
/tmp/intermediateCA.pem pxy.example.com srv.example.com 2048 email@example.com
/tmp/ca.crt /tmp/proxy.crt /tmp/proxy.key -o /tmp/config.tar.gz'
```

4. Copy the generated configuration from the server container:

```
mgrctl cp server:/tmp/config.tar.gz .
```

3.2.2.1.4. Generate Proxy Configuration With spacecmd and no Certificate

You can generate a Proxy configuration using `spacecmd` with no TLS certificates. This is needed for Uyuni running on Kubernetes as the certificates are handled outside of the containers.

Procedure: Generating Proxy Configuration with spacecmd and no Certificate

1. SSH into your Server container host.
2. Execute the following commands, replacing the Server and Proxy FQDN:

```
for f in ca.crt proxy.crt proxy.key; do
  mgrctl cp $f server:/tmp/$f
done
mgrctl exec -ti 'spacecmd proxy_container_config_nossl -- -p 8022
pxy.example.com srv.example.com 2048 email@example.com -o /tmp/config.tar.gz'
```

3. Copy the generated configuration from the server container:

```
mgrctl cp server:/tmp/config.tar.gz .
```

3.2.2.2. Transfer Uyuni Proxy Configuration

Both spacecmd command and generating via Web UI ways create a configuration archive. This archive needs to be made available on container host. Transfer this generated archive to the container host.

3.2.2.3. Start Uyuni Proxy Containers

Container can be started with the mgrpxy command.

Procedure: Start Uyuni Proxy Containers

1. Run command:

```
mgrpxy start uyuni-proxy-pod
```

2. Check if all containers started up as expected by calling:

```
podman ps
```

Five Uyuni Proxy containers should be present and should be part of proxy-pod container pod.

- proxy-salt-broker
- proxy-httpd
- proxy-tftpd
- proxy-squid
- proxy-ssh

3.2.3. Proxy conversion from client

3.2.3.1. Overview

This chapter describes how to convert a client system into a Uyuni Proxy using the Web UI.

It assumes that the proxy host system has already been bootstrapped and subscribed to the base operating system channel.

For information about client onboarding, see [Client-configuration](#) › [Registration-overview](#).

3.2.3.2. Requirements

Before starting the conversion, ensure the following requirements are fulfilled.

3.2.3.2.1. Client Must Be

- Already onboarded in Uyuni
- Reachable via the network

3.2.3.3. Preparation

Before proceeding with the proxy conversion, make sure the following preparations are completed to avoid interruptions during the conversion process.

3.2.3.3.1. SSL Certificates

Valid SSL certificates are required to secure communication between the proxy and other components.

You need:

- The public certificate of the Certificate Authority (CA) that signed the certificate on the Uyuni server
- A certificate for the proxy.
- The corresponding private key for the proxy certificate.



If your CA uses an intermediate certificate chain, you must include all intermediate certificates as well.

If you are not using third party certificates, you can generate them using the `rhn-ssl-tool` inside the Uyuni container.

Generate a proxy certificate

1. On the Uyuni server host, run:

```
mgrctl exec -ti -- rhn-ssl-tool --gen-server \  
  --set-hostname="<PROXY-FQDN>" \  
  --dir="/root/ssl-build"
```

For more information about other parameters, see [Administration](#) › [Ssl-certs-selfsigned](#).

2. Transfer the certificates to Uyuni server host

```
mgctl cp server:/root/ssl-build/<PROXY-FQDN>/server.crt /root/proxycert.pem
mgctl cp server:/root/ssl-build/<PROXY-FQDN>/server.key /root/proxykey.pem
mgctl cp server:/root/ssl-build/RHN-ORG-TRUSTED-SSL-CERT /root/rootca.pem
```



To confirm the exact folder where the certificates and key files were generated, you can list the directories with:

```
mgctl exec -ti -- ls -ltd /root/ssl-build/*/
```

3. Transfer the certificates from Uyuni server host

```
scp <UYUNI-FQDN>:/root/proxycert.pem ./
scp <UYUNI-FQDN>:/root/proxykey.pem ./
scp <UYUNI-FQDN>:/root/rootca.pem ./
```

3.2.3.3.2. Packages Preparation

Install mgrpxy

The mgrpxy tool must be installed from a repository matching your system. Choose the appropriate repository from:

<https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable:/ContainerUtils/>

Listing 4. Example openSUSE Tumbleweed installation:

```
zypper ar
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable:/ContainerUtils/openSUSE_Tumbleweed/ uyuni-containerutils
zypper ref
zypper in mgrpxy
```

Install Container Images

It is recommended to deploy the container images as RPM packages. Please ensure the following packages are installed on the client:

```
zypper ar
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable/containerfile/uyuni-proxy-images
zypper ref
zypper in uyuni-proxy-httpd-image \
          uyuni-proxy-salt-broker-image \
          uyuni-proxy-squid-image \
          uyuni-proxy-ssh-image \
          uyuni-proxy-tftpd-image
```

For details on air-gapped deployment, see [Installation-and-upgrade › Container-deployment](#)

3.2.3.4. Setup Proxy Client

1. Navigate to the client's Overview page.
2. Click button **[Convert to Proxy]**.

Confirm you were redirected to the proxy configuration form.

This page can be accessed later from the [Details > Proxy > Configuration](#) tab.

3. In the Web UI, navigate to **Proxy › Configuration** and fill in the required data:

Procedure: Configuring the Proxy

- a. In the Parent FQDN field, type the fully qualified domain name for the parent server or proxy.
 - b. In the Proxy SSH port field, type the SSH port on which the SSH service is listening on the Uyuni Proxy. It is recommended to keep the default: 8022.
 - c. In the Max Squid cache size field, type the maximum allowed size for the Squid cache, in Gigabytes.
 - d. In the Proxy admin email field, type the administrator's email address.
 - e. In the Certificates section, provide the certificates for the Uyuni Proxy, obtained in the preparation step.
 - f. In the Source section, select one of the two options: RPM or Registry.
 - The RPM option is recommended for air-gapped or restricted environments.
 - The Registry option can be used if connectivity to the container image registry is available. If selected, you will be prompted to choose between two sub-options: Simple or Advanced.
 - If Simple is selected, provide values in the Registry URL and Containers Tag fields.
 - For Registry URL use: `registry.opensuse.org/uyuni`.
 - Select the tag from the drop-down list.
 - If Advanced is selected, an additional section of the form is shown:
 - For each individual container URL field, use the registry: `registry.opensuse.org/uyuni` followed by the corresponding suffix, for example, `proxy-httpd` or `salt-broker`.
 - Select the tag from the drop-down list.
4. Once all fields are filled, click **[Apply]** to apply the configuration and schedule the proxy installation task.

3.2.3.5. Verify Proxy Activation

Check the client's event history to confirm task success.

(Optional) Access the proxy's HTTP endpoint to validate it shows a welcome page.

3.2.4. Uyuni Proxy Deployment on K3s

3.2.4.1. Installing K3s

On the container host machine, install K3s (replace <K3S_HOST_FQDN> with the FQDN of your K3s host):

```
curl -sfl https://get.k3s.io | INSTALL_K3S_EXEC="--tls-san=<K3S_HOST_FQDN>" sh -
```

3.2.4.2. Installing Tools

The installation requires the mgrpxy and helm packages.

Install Helm by using the installer script:

```
curl -fsSL -o get_helm.sh https://raw.githubusercontent.com/helm/helm/main/scripts/get-helm-3
chmod 700 get_helm.sh
./get_helm.sh
```

For more information, see <https://helm.sh/docs/intro/install/#from-script>.

The mgrpxy package is available in the container utils repository. Pick the one matching the distribution in: <https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable:/ContainerUtils/>.

Procedure

1. To install package on Leap Micro run:

```
transactional-update pkg install mgrpxy
```

2. Reboot.

3.2.4.3. Deploying the Uyuni Proxy Helm Chart

To configure the storage of the volumes to be used by the Uyuni Proxy pod, define persistent volumes for the following claims. If you do not customize the storage configuration, K3s will automatically create the storage volumes for you.

The persistent volume claims are named:

- squid-cache-pv-claim
- /package-cache-pv-claim
- /tftp-boot-pv-claim

Create the configuration for the Uyuni Proxy as documented in **Installation-and-upgrade › Container-deployment**. Copy the configuration tar.gz file and then install:

```
mgrpky install kubernetes /path/to/config.tar.gz
```

For more information see:

- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/> (Kubernetes)
- <https://rancher.com/docs/k3s/latest/en/storage/> (K3s) documentation

Chapter 4. Upgrade and Migration

4.1. Server

4.1.1. Migrating the Uyuni Server to openSUSE Tumbleweed

This page describes a simple, backup-and-restore migration of a Uyuni Server running on openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 to a fresh host running openSUSE Tumbleweed as the base OS.

4.1.1.1. Overview of the Migration Process

You will:

- Create a full server backup with `mgradm backup` on the openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 host.
- Reinstall the host with openSUSE Tumbleweed (server profile).
- Install Uyuni tools and prerequisites on Tumbleweed.
- Restore the backup with `mgradm backup restore`.
- Start services and verify the server.

4.1.1.2. Requirements and Considerations

- Source server: openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 running Uyuni (for example: 2026.04).
- Target server: openSUSE Tumbleweed with the same hostname/FQDN and IP (recommended) to avoid client-side changes.
- SSH/scp access between machines for transferring the backup tarball.
- Sufficient free disk space on both source and target for the backup and restore.



Restore to the same Uyuni version you backed up, or a version explicitly documented as compatible for restore. If you use development or preview repositories (for example, Uyuni Master), expect changes and re-validate.

4.1.1.3. Migration Procedure

4.1.1.3.1. Step 1: Create a Backup on the openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 Server

Procedure: Create a Backup

1. As root on the old server, create a backup directory and run the backup:

```
mgradm backup /tmp/uyuni-backup
```

2. Package the backup for transfer:

```
tar -C /tmp -cvf /tmp/uyuni-backup.tar uyuni-backup
```

3. Copy the backup to a safe location you can reach from the new host:

```
scp /tmp/uyuni-backup.tar <USER>@<HOST>:/path/to/store/
```



You can store the backup to external storage or an object store as long as you can fetch it on the new host.

4.1.1.3.2. Step 2: Reinstall the Host with openSUSE Tumbleweed

Procedure: Reinstalling the Host

1. Reprovision the VM or bare-metal host with openSUSE Tumbleweed.
2. Choose a basic “server profile” installation.
3. Set the same hostname/FQDN and IP address as the original server if you want clients to reconnect seamlessly.

4.1.1.3.3. Step 3: Install Uyuni Tools and Prerequisites on Tumbleweed

Procedure: Installing Tools and Prerequisites

1. Add the Uyuni Stable repository and install tools:

```
zypper ar  
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable/ima  
ges/repo/Uyuni-Server-POOL-x86_64-Media1 uyuni-server-stable  
zypper ref  
zypper in mgradm mgrctl mgradm-bash-completion mgrctl-bash-completion uyuni-  
storage-setup-server
```

2. Install Podman if it was not automatically pulled in:

```
zypper in podman
```



The package `uyuni-storage-setup-server` provides the `mgr-storage-server` tool for preparing persistent volumes. Installing `podman` explicitly may be necessary on some installations.

4.1.1.3.4. Step 4: Optional - Prepare Persistent Storage

Procedure: Prepareing Persistent Storage

It is recommended to configure persistent storage with `mgr-storage-server` to avoid container full-disk issues.

```
mgr-storage-server <storage-disk-device> [<database-disk-device>]
```



Devices must be raw (no existing filesystem). The tool creates volumes at `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`.

For details, see:

- [Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management](#)
- [Administration › Troubleshooting](#)

4.1.1.3.5. Step 5 Fetch and Restore the Backup on Tumbleweed

Procedure: Fetching and Restoring the Backup

1. Copy the backup to the new server and unpack it:

```
scp <USER>@<HOST>:/path/to/store/uyuni-backup.tar /tmp/  
tar -C /tmp -xvf /tmp/uyuni-backup.tar
```

2. Restore using `mgradm` (point to the extracted backup directory):

```
mgradm backup restore /tmp/uyuni-backup
```

4.1.1.3.6. Step 6: Start Services and Verify

Procedure: Starting Services and Verifying

1. Start the server services:

```
mgradm start
```

2. Verify:

- Check that all containers are up: `mgrctl ps` or `podman ps`.
- Access the Web UI (HTTPS) and log in.
- Review logs for errors: `mgrctl logs server` and other components as needed.

4.1.1.4. Notes and Troubleshooting

- If Podman wasn't installed automatically, install it with `zypper in podman` and rerun the restore/start steps.
- Ensure the target host has the same time, hostname, and IP configuration expected by your setup (especially if clients exist).
- For large environments, ensure adequate disk throughput and space. The backup and restore can take a long time.



If the restore fails or the new system cannot start, you can still boot the original openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 system and continue service. Keep the original VM/snapshots until you fully validate the new Tumbleweed-based server.

4.1.2. Legacy Uyuni Server Migration to Container

To migrate a legacy Uyuni Server to a container, a new machine is required.

In the context of this migration, the legacy Uyuni Server (RPM installation) is sometimes also called old server.

4.1.2.1. Requirements and Considerations

4.1.2.1.1. Hostnames

Neither in-place migration is not possible nor allows the migration procedure currently any hostname renaming functionality.

Thus the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) on the new server will remain identical to that on the legacy server.



After migration, it is necessary to update the DHCP and DNS records to point to the new server.

For more information, see [Finalize migration](#).

4.1.2.1.2. SSL certificates

SSL certificates are needed at a later stage. If not using the self-signed generated CA and certificates, ensure you have the following before starting:

- A certificate authority (CA) SSL public certificate. If you are using a CA chain, all intermediate CAs must also be available.
- An SSL database private key.
- An SSL database certificate.

All files must be in PEM format.

The hostname of the SSL server certificate must match the fully qualified hostname of the machine you deploy them on. You can set the hostnames in the X509v3 Subject Alternative Name section of the certificate. You can also list multiple hostnames if your environment requires it. Supported Key types are RSA and EC (Elliptic Curve).



Database SSL certificate requires reportdb and db and the FQDN used to access the report database as Subject Alternative Name.

During a migration, the server SSL certificate and CA chain are copied from the source server, meaning that only the database certificates are required

4.1.2.2. GPG keys

- Self trusted GPG keys are not migrated.
- GPG keys that are trusted in the RPM database only are not migrated. Thus synchronizing channels with spacewalk-repo-sync can fail.
- The administrator must migrate these keys manually from the legacy Uyuni installation to the container host after the actual server migration.

Procedure: Manual Migration of the GPG Keys to New Server

1. Copy the keys from the legacy Uyuni server to the container host of the new server.
2. Later, add each key to the migrated server with the command `mgradm gpg add <PATH_TO_KEY_FILE>`.

4.1.2.2.1. Initial Preparation on the Legacy Server

The migration can take a very long time depending on the amount of data that needs to be replicated. To reduce downtime it is possible to run the migration multiple times in a process of initial replication, re-replication, or final replication and switch over while all the services on the legacy server can stay up and running.

Only during the final migration the processes on the legacy server need to be stopped.

For all non-final replications add the parameter `--prepare` to prevent the automatic stopping the services on the legacy server. For example:

```
mgradm migrate podman <oldserver.fqdn> --prepare
```

Procedure: Initial Preparation on the Legacy Server

1. Stop the Uyuni services:

```
spacewalk-service stop
```

2. Stop the PostgreSQL service:

```
systemctl stop postgresql
```

4.1.2.2.2. SSH Connection Preparation

Procedure: Preparing the SSH connection

1. Ensure that for root an SSH key exists on the new 2026.04 server. If a key does not exist, create it with the command:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

2. The SSH configuration and agent should be ready on the new server host for a connection to the legacy server that does not prompt for a password.

```
eval $(ssh-agent); ssh-add
```



To establish a connection without prompting for a password, the migration script

relies on an SSH agent running on the new server. If the agent is not active yet, initiate it by running `eval $(ssh-agent)`. Then add the SSH key to the running agent with `ssh-add` followed by the path to the private key. You will be prompted to enter the password for the private key during this process.

- Copy the public SSH key to the legacy Uyuni Server (<oldserver.fqdn>) with `ssh-copy-id`. Replace <oldserver.fqdn> with the FQDN of the legacy server:

```
ssh-copy-id <oldserver.fqdn>
```

The SSH key will be copied into the legacy server's `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` file. For more information, see the `ssh-copy-id` manpage.

- Establish an SSH connection from the new server to the legacy Uyuni Server to check that no password is needed. Also there must not be any problem with the host fingerprint. In case of trouble, remove old fingerprints from the `~/.ssh/known_hosts` file. Then try again. The fingerprint will be stored in the local `~/.ssh/known_hosts` file.

4.1.2.2.3. Perform the Migration

When planning your migration from a legacy Uyuni to a containerized Uyuni, ensure that your target instance meets or exceeds the specifications of the legacy setup. This includes, but is not limited to, memory (RAM), CPU Cores, Storage, and Network Bandwidth.

Uyuni server hosts that are hardened for security may restrict execution of files from the `/tmp` folder. In such cases, as a workaround, export the `TMPDIR` environment variable to another existing path before running `mgradm`.



For example:

```
export TMPDIR=/path/to/other/tmp
```

In Uyuni updates, tools will be changed to make this workaround unnecessary.

Configure Custom Persistent Storage

Configuring persistent storage is optional, but it is the only way to avoid serious trouble with container full disk conditions. It is highly recommended to configure custom persistent storage with the `mgr-storage-server` tool.

For more information, see `mgr-storage-server --help`. This tool simplifies creating the container storage and database volumes.

Use the command in the following manner:

```
mgr-storage-server <storage-disk-device> [<database-disk-device>]
```



Devices must not have any filesystem. The command aborts if a filesystem exists on the storage device.

For example:

```
mgr-storage-server /dev/nvme1n1 /dev/nvme2n1
```



This command will create the persistent storage volumes at `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`.

For more information, see

- [Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management](#)
- [Administration › Troubleshooting](#)

Perform the Migration

1. Execute the following command to install a new Uyuni server. Replace `<oldserver.fqdn>` with the FQDN of the legacy server:

```
mgradm migrate podman <oldserver.fqdn>
```

2. Migrate trusted SSL CA certificates.

Migration of the Certificates

Trusted SSL CA certificates that were installed as part of an RPM and stored on a legacy Uyuni in the `/usr/share/pki/trust/anchors/` directory will not be migrated. Because SUSE does not install RPM packages in the container, the administrator must migrate these certificate files manually from the legacy installation after migration:

Procedure: Migrating the Certificates

1. Copy the file from the legacy server to the new server. For example, as `/local/ca.file`.
2. Copy the file into the container with the command:

```
mgrctl cp /local/ca.file server:/etc/pki/trust/anchors/
```

Finalize migration



After successfully running the `mgradm migrate` command, the Salt setup on all clients will

still point to the legacy server.

To redirect them to the new 2026.04 server, it is required to rename the new server at the infrastructure level (DHCP and DNS) to use the same FQDN and IP address as the legacy server.

If something goes wrong with the migration it is possible to restart the old system. As root, restart PostgreSQL and the spacewalk services with the following commands:



```
service postgresql start
spacewalk-service start
```

4.1.2.3. Kubernetes Preparations

Before executing the migration with `mgradm migrate` command, it is essential to predefine **Persistent Volumes**, especially considering that the migration job initiates the container from scratch.

For more information, see the installation section on preparing these volumes in **Installation-and-upgrade › Container-management**.

4.1.2.4. Migrating

Execute the following command to install a new Uyuni server, replacing `<oldserver.fqdn>` with the appropriate FQDN of the legacy server:

```
mgradm migrate podman <oldserver.fqdn>
```

or

```
mgradm migrate kubernetes <oldserver.fqdn>
```



After successfully running the `mgradm migrate` command, the Salt setup on all clients will still point to the legacy server. To redirect them to the new server, it is required to rename the new server at the infrastructure level (DHCP and DNS) to use the same FQDN and IP address as the legacy server.

4.1.3. Uyuni Server Upgrade

Before running the upgrade command, it is required to update the host operating system. Updating the host operating system will also result in the update of the Uyuni tooling such as the `mgradm` tool.

Procedure: Upgrading Server

1. Refresh software repositories with zypper:

```
zypper ref
```

2. Apply available updates:

```
zypper dup
```

3. If updates were applied, reboot.
4. The Uyuni Server container can be updated using the following command:

Risk of Automated Version Downgrade and PTF Loss



Running the `mgradm upgrade podman` command when no newer upgrade is available will cause the system to automatically revert to the base version. This process removes all currently applied Program Temporary Fixes (PTFs) without a confirmation prompt.

To avoid unintended data or fix loss, verify upgrade availability before execution. Future releases will include a confirmation prompt to prevent this behavior.

+

```
mgradm upgrade podman
```

+

This command will bring the status of the container up-to-date and restart the server.

+

1. Clean up the unused container images to free disk space:

```
podman image prune -a
```

Upgrading with third-party SSL certificate

If you are using third-party certificates, the database container needs to have an SSL certificate with the following Subject Alternate Names (SANs):

- db
- reportdb
- the externally facing fully qualified domain name

The same certificate can be used for both the main container and the database one, but it needs to have those SANs too.

In order to pass the new certificate to the upgrade command, use the `--ssl-db-ca-root`, `--ssl-db-cert` and `--ssl-db-key` parameters.

Upgrading to specific version

If you do not specify the tag parameter, it will default to upgrading to the most recent version. To upgrade to a specific version, provide the tag parameter with the desired image tag.

For more information on the upgrade command and its parameters, use the following command:

Risk of Automated Version Downgrade and PTF Loss

Running the `mgradm upgrade podman` command when no newer upgrade is available will cause the system to automatically revert to the base version. This process removes all currently applied Program Temporary Fixes (PTFs) without a confirmation prompt.

To avoid unintended data or fix loss, verify upgrade availability before execution. Future releases will include a confirmation prompt to prevent this behavior.

```
mgradm upgrade podman -h
```

For air-gapped installations, first upgrade the container RPM packages, then run the `mgradm` command.

4.1.3.1. Database Backup Volume

Server migration or upgrade with `mgradm migration` or `mgradm upgrade` can create a volume with the database backup.

When the PostgreSQL database version is increased, the old database must be stored in a separate location before running the upgrade. For this purpose mgradm dynamically creates the volume var-pgsql-backup. When the migration or upgrade is done and the user has validated that the new system is working as expected, this volume can be removed safely.

4.2. Proxy

4.2.1. Migrating the Uyuni Proxy to openSUSE Tumbleweed

This page describes how to migrate a Uyuni Proxy host from openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 to a fresh openSUSE Tumbleweed installation using the proxy administration tool mgrpxy.



This guide was tested on Tumbleweed only. There is no known reason it wouldn't work on other supported bases, but always validate in a test environment before production.

4.2.1.1. Overview of the Proxy Migration Process

You will:

- Save proxy configuration from the old system (including Apache/Squid tuning).
- Reinstall the host with openSUSE Tumbleweed.
- Re-register the host using the system reactivation key.
- Install mgrpxy (and Podman if needed).
- Restore configuration and run mgrpxy install podman with optional tuning files.

4.2.1.2. Requirements and Considerations

- Keep the same hostname/FQDN and IP when possible so the server and clients interact with the proxy as before.
- Ensure you have the “system reactivation key” for the existing proxy system (UI: Systems > select the proxy > Details > Reactivation).
- Ensure SSH/scp access to move configuration archives off and onto the machine.

4.2.1.3. Migration Procedure

4.2.1.3.1. Step 1: Save Proxy Configuration and Tuning Files

Procedure: Save Proxy Configuration and Tuning Files

1. Copy the Uyuni proxy configuration directory to a safe location:

```
scp -r /etc/uyuni <USER>@<HOST>:/some/where/safe/
```

2. Identify Apache and Squid tuning files currently in use by the legacy proxy services:

```
systemctl cat uyuni-proxy-httpd.service | grep EXTRA_CONF= | sed 's/.*=-v\([^:]\+\):.*\/\1/'
systemctl cat uyuni-proxy-squid.service | grep EXTRA_CONF= | sed 's/.*=-v\([^:]\+\):.*\/\1/'
```

3. Copy those tuning files to the same safe location as well.



Typical default paths after you copy them back will be:

- Apache tuning: /etc/uyuni/proxy/apache.conf
- Squid tuning: /etc/uyuni/proxy/squid.conf

4.2.1.3.2. Step 2: Reinstall the Host with openSUSE Tumbleweed

Procedure: Reinstalling the Host with openSUSE Tumbleweed

1. Reinstall the machine with openSUSE Tumbleweed (server profile recommended).
2. Set the same hostname/FQDN and IP as before when possible.

4.2.1.3.3. Step 3: Re-register the Host with the Reactivation Key

Procedure: Re-registering the Host with the Reactivation Key

1. From the Uyuni Web UI, obtain the system reactivation key for the existing proxy system record (Systems > Details > Reactivation).
2. Bootstrap/re-register the Tumbleweed host using that reactivation key so it claims the existing system entry.



Use your standard bootstrapping process for Tumbleweed hosts in your environment (for example, the bootstrap script or your configuration management), ensuring the reactivation key is applied.

4.2.1.3.4. Step 4: Install Uyuni Proxy Tools and Podman

Procedure: Installing Proxy Tools and Podman

1. Add the Uyuni Stable repository and install tools:

```
zypper ar
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable/ima
ges/repo/Uyuni-Proxy-P00L-x86_64-Media1 uyuni-proxy-stable
zypper ref
zypper in mgrpxy mgrctl mgrpxy-bash-completion mgrctl-bash-completion
```

2. Ensure Podman is installed (required to run containers):

```
zypper in podman
```

4.2.1.3.5. Step 5: Restore Configuration and Install the Proxy

Procedure: Restoring Configuration and Install the Proxy

1. Copy back the saved configuration directory to the new host:

```
scp -r <USER>@<HOST>:/some/where/safe/uyuni /etc/
```

2. If you saved Apache/Squid tuning files, place them at the expected default paths or note their locations for parameters in the next command:

```
# Default paths expected by mgrpxy parameters (adjust/move your files
accordingly)
# Apache tuning: /etc/uyuni/proxy/apache.conf
# Squid tuning: /etc/uyuni/proxy/squid.conf
```

3. Run the proxy installation with Podman. If you do not use tuning files, omit the corresponding parameters:

```
# With tuning files
mgrpxy install podman \
```

```
--tuning-httpd /etc/uyuni/proxy/apache.conf \  
--tuning-squid /etc/uyuni/proxy/squid.conf  
  
# If you have no tuning files, remove the tuning parameters:  
# mgrpxy install podman
```



In an upcoming release, if tuning files are placed at the default paths noted above, the explicit parameters will not be required.

4.2.1.3.6. Step 6: Verify the Proxy

Procedure: Verifying the Proxy

1. Check containers are running:

```
mgrctl ps  
# or  
podman ps
```

2. Confirm the proxy appears healthy in the Uyuni Web UI and that clients using this proxy operate normally.

4.2.1.4. Troubleshooting

- If Podman was missing, install it and rerun the mgrpxy install step.
- Verify the host's time, hostname, and IP match expectations.
- If the host did not reattach to the existing system record, confirm you used the correct reactivation key and repeat the bootstrap.

4.2.2. Legacy Proxy Migration to Container

The containerized proxy now is managed by a set of systemd services. For managing the containerized proxy, use the mgrpxy tool.

This section will help you migrate from the legacy systemd proxy using the mgrpxy tool.



An in-place migration from previous releases of Uyuni to 2026.04 will remain unsupported due to the HostOS change from openSUSE Leap to openSUSE Leap Micro.

The traditional contact protocol is no longer supported in Uyuni 2026.04 and later. Before migrating from previous Uyuni releases to 2026.04, any existing traditional clients including the traditional proxies must be migrated to Salt.

4.2.2.1. Migrate From Legacy to Containerized Proxy With Systemd

4.2.2.1.1. Generate Proxy Configuration

Procedure: Generate the Proxy Configuration

1. Log in to the Uyuni Server Web UI.
2. Select **Systems** > **Proxy Configuration** from the left navigation.
3. Enter your Proxy FQDN. Use the same FQDN as the original proxy host.
4. Enter your Server FQDN.
5. Enter the Proxy port number. We recommend using the default port of 8022.
6. Certificate and private key are located on the Server container host in `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/root/_data/ssl-build/`.
 - RHN-ORG-TRUSTED-SSL-CERT
 - RHN-ORG-PRIVATE-SSL-KEY
7. Copy the certificate and key to your machine with:

```
scp root@uyuni-server-example.com:/root/ssl-build/RHN-ORG-PRIVATE-SSL-KEY .  
scp root@uyuni-server-example.com:/root/ssl-build/RHN-ORG-TRUSTED-SSL-CERT .
```

8. Select **[Choose File]** and browse your local machine for the certificate.
9. Select **[Choose File]** and brose your local machine for the private key.
10. Enter the CA password.
11. Click **[Generate]**.

4.2.2.1.2. Transfer Proxy Configuration to New Host

Procedure: Transferring the Proxy Configuration

1. From the Server transfer the generated tar.gz file containing the proxy configuration to the new Proxy host:

```
scp config.tar.gz <uyuni-proxy-FQDN>:/root/
```

2. Disable the legacy proxy prior to executing the next step:

```
spacewalk-proxy stop
```

3. Deploy the new Proxy with:

```
systemctl start uyuni-proxy-pod
```

4. Enable the new Proxy with:

```
systemctl enable --now uyuni-proxy-pod
```

5. Run podman ps to verify all the containers are present and running:

```
proxy-salt-broker  
proxy-httpd  
proxy-tftpd  
proxy-squid  
proxy-ssh
```

4.2.2.2. Migrate Uyuni Proxy to Uyuni 2026.04 Containerized Proxy

Procedure: Migrate Uyuni Containerized Proxy to Uyuni 2026.04 New Containerized Proxy

1. Boot your new machine and begin installation of openSUSE Leap Micro 6.2.
2. Complete the installation.
3. Update the system:

```
transactional-update --continue
```

4. Install mgrpxy and optionally, mgrpxy-bash-completion:

```
transactional-update pkg install mgrpxy mgrpxy-bash-completion
```

5. Reboot.
6. Copy your tar.gz proxy configuration to the host.

4.2.2.3. Install Packages Using the Web UI

The mgrpxy and mgrpxy-bash-completion packages can also be installed via the web UI after the minion has been bootstrapped and registered with the Server.

Procedure: Installing Packages Using the Web UI

1. After installation, ensure that the SLE Micro 6.2 parent channel and Proxy child channels are added and synchronized from the **Admin › Setup Wizard → Products** page.
2. In the Web UI, go to **Systems › Activation Keys** and create an activation key linked for the synchronized SLE Micro 6.2 channel.
3. Bootstrap your system as a minion using the **Systems › Bootstrapping** page.
4. Once the new machine is onboarded and displayed in the systems list, select the system and navigate to the **System Details › Install Package** page.
5. Install the packages `mgrpky` and `mgrpky-bash-completion`.
6. Reboot the system.

4.2.2.4. Generate Proxy Config With `spacecmd` and Self-Signed Certificate

You can generate a Proxy configuration using `spacecmd`.

Procedure: Generate Proxy Config With `spacecmd` and Self-Signed Certificate

1. SSH into your container host.
2. Execute the following command replacing the Server and Proxy FQDN:

```
mgrctl exec -ti 'spacecmd proxy_container_config_generate_cert -- dev-pxy.example.com
dev-srv.example.com 2048 email@example.com -o /tmp/config.tar.gz'
```

3. Copy the generated config to the Proxy:

```
mgrctl cp server:/tmp/config.tar.gz .
```

4. Deploy the Proxy with:

```
mgrpky install podman config.tar.gz
```

4.2.2.5. Generate Proxy Config With `spacecmd` and Custom Certificate

You can generate Proxy configuration using `spacecmd` for a custom certificates rather than default self-signed certificates.



2 GB represents the default proxy squid cache size. This will need to be adjusted for your environment.

Procedure: Generate Proxy Config With spacecmd and Custom Certificate

1. SSH into your Server container host.
2. Execute the following command replacing the Server and Proxy FQDN:

```
for f in ca.crt proxy.crt proxy.key; do
  mgrctl cp $f server:/tmp/$f
done
mgrctl exec -ti 'spacecmd proxy_container_config -- -p 8022 pxy.example.com
srv.example.com 2048 email@example.com /tmp/ca.crt /tmp/proxy.crt /tmp/proxy.key -o
/tmp/config.tar.gz'
```

3. Copy the generated config to the Proxy:

```
mgrctl cp server:/tmp/config.tar.gz .
```

4. Deploy the Proxy with:

```
mgrpky install podman config.tar.gz
```

4.2.3. Uyuni Proxy Upgrade

Before running the upgrade command, it is required to update the host operating system. Updating the host operating system will also result in the update of the Uyuni tooling such as the `mgrpky` tool.

Procedure: Upgrading Proxy

1. Refresh software repositories with `zypper`:

```
zypper ref
```

2. Apply available updates:

```
zypper dup
```

3. If updates were applied, reboot.
4. The Uyuni Proxy containers running on podman can be updated using the following command:

```
mgrpky upgrade podman
```

Or, those running on a Kubernetes cluster can update using:

```
mgrpky upgrade kubernetes
```

5. On podman, clean up the unused container images to free disk space:

```
podman image prune -a
```

On Kubernetes the image cleanup is handled automatically, or it depends on the Kubernetes distribution.



If you do not specify the tag parameter when upgrading to specific version, it will default to upgrading to the most recent version. To upgrade to a specific version, provide the tag parameter with the desired image tag.



We highly recommend using the same tag for all proxy containers to ensure consistency under normal circumstances.

For air-gapped installations, first upgrade the container RPM packages, then run the `mgrpky upgrade podman` command.

4.3. Clients

4.3.1. Upgrade 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 5. Basic Server and Proxy Management

5.1. Custom YAML Configuration and Deployment with mgradm

You have the option to create a custom `mgradm.yaml` file, which the `mgradm` tool can utilize during deployment.



`mgradm` will prompt for basic variables if they are not provided using command line parameters or the `mgradm.yaml` configuration file.

For security, **using command line parameters to specify passwords should be avoided.**

Use a configuration file with proper permissions instead.

Procedure: Deploying the Uyuni Container with Podman Using a Custom Configuration File

1. Prepare a configuration file named `mgradm.yaml` similar to the following example:

```
# Database password. Randomly generated by default
db:
  password: MySuperSecretDBPass

# Password for the CA certificate
ssl:
  password: MySuperSecretSSLPassword

# Your SUSE Customer Center credentials
scc:
  user: ccUsername
  password: ccPassword

# Organization name
organization: YourOrganization

# Email address sending the notifications
emailFrom: notifications@example.com

# Administrators account details
admin:
  password: MySuperSecretAdminPass
  login: LoginName
  firstName: Admin
  lastName: Admin
  email: email@example.com
```

2. From the terminal, as root, run the following command. Entering your server's FQDN is optional.

```
mgradm -c mgradm.yaml install podman <FQDN>
```



You must deploy the container as `sudo` or `root`. The following error will be displayed on the terminal if you miss this step.

```

INF Setting up uyuni network
9:58AM INF Enabling system service
9:58AM FTL Failed to open /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service
for writing
error="open /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service: permission
denied"

```

3. Wait for deployment to complete.
4. Open a browser and proceed to your server's FQDN or IP address.

5.2. Starting and Stopping Containers

The Uyuni 2026.04 Server container can be restarted, started, and stopped using the following commands:

To restart the Uyuni 2026.04 Server execute the following command:

```

# mgradm restart
5:23PM INF Welcome to mgradm
5:23PM INF Executing command: restart

```

To start the server execute the following command:

```

# mgradm start
5:21PM INF Welcome to mgradm
5:21PM INF Executing command: start

```

To stop the server execute the following command:

```

# mgradm stop
5:21PM INF Welcome to mgradm
5:21PM INF Executing command: stop

```

5.3. Containers used by Uyuni

Below is a list of containers used by Uyuni 2026.04.

Table 10. Server Containers

Container Name	Description
uyuni-server	Main product container
uyuni-db	Database container for the product
uyuni-hub-xmlrpc	XML-RPC gateway for Hub deployment
uyuni-server-attestation	Server COCO attestation

Container Name	Description
uyuni-saline	Saline container for Salt observability
uyuni-server-migration	Migration helper container

Table 11. Proxy Containers

Container Name	Description
uyuni-proxy-httpd	Main proxy container handling all HTTP communication
uyuni-proxy-squid	Squid cache
uyuni-proxy-salt-broker	Salt forwarder
uyuni-proxy-ssh	SSH forwarder
uyuni-proxy-tftpd	TFTPD to HTTP translator and forwarder

5.4. Persistent Container Volumes

Modifications performed within containers are not retained. Any alterations made outside of persistent volumes will be discarded. Below is a list of persistent volumes for Uyuni 2026.04.

To customize the default volume locations, ensure you create the necessary volumes before launching the pod for the first time, utilizing the podman volume create command.



Ensure that this table aligns precisely with the volumes mapping outlined in both the Helm chart and the systemctl services definitions.

5.4.1. Server

The following volumes are stored under the **Podman** default storage location on the server.

Table 12. Persistent Volumes: Podman Default Storage

Volume Name	Volume Directory
Podman Storage	/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/

Table 13. Persistent Volumes: root

Volume Name	Volume Directory
root	/root

Table 14. Persistent Volumes: var/

Volume Name	Volume Directory
var-cobbler	/var/lib/cobbler
var-salt	/var/lib/salt
var-pgsql	/var/lib/pgsql/data
var-pgsql-backup	/var/lib/pgsql-backup
var-cache	/var/cache
var-spacewalk	/var/spacewalk
var-log	/var/log

Table 15. Persistent Volumes: srv/

Volume Name	Volume Directory
srv-salt	/srv/salt
srv-www	/srv/www/
srv-tftpboot	/srv/tftpboot
srv-formulametadata	/srv/formula_metadata
srv-pillar	/srv/pillar
srv-susemanager	/srv/susemanager
srv-spacewalk	/srv/spacewalk

Table 16. Persistent Volumes: etc/

Volume Name	Volume Directory
etc-apache2	/etc/apache2
etc-rhn	/etc/rhn
etc-systemd-multi	/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants

Volume Name	Volume Directory
etc-systemd-sockets	/etc/systemd/system/sockets.target.wants
etc-salt	/etc/salt
etc-sssd	/etc/sssd
etc-tomcat	/etc/tomcat
etc-cobbler	/etc/cobbler
etc-sysconfig	/etc/sysconfig
etc-postfix	/etc/postfix
ca-cert	/etc/pki/trust/anchors

Table 17. Persistent Volumes: run/

Volume Name	Volume Directory
run-salt-master	/run/salt/master

5.4.2. Proxy

The following volumes are stored under the **Podman** default storage location on the proxy.

Table 18. Persistent Volumes: Podman Default Storage

Volume Name	Volume Directory
Podman Storage	/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/

Table 19. Persistent Volumes: srv/

Volume Name	Volume Directory
uyuni-proxy-tftpboot	/srv/tftpboot

Table 20. Persistent Volumes: var/

Volume Name	Volume Directory
uyuni-proxy-rhn-cache	/var/cache/rhn
uyuni-proxy-squid-cache	/var/cache/squid

5.5. Understanding mgr-storage-server and mgr-storage-proxy

mgr-storage-server and mgr-storage-proxy are helper scripts provided with Uyuni.

They are designed to configure storage for Uyuni Server and Proxy.

The scripts take disk devices as arguments. mgr-storage-proxy requires a single argument for the storage disk device. mgr-storage-server requires a storage disk device and can optionally accept a second argument for a dedicated database disk device. While both normal and database storage can reside on the same disk, it is advisable to place the database on a dedicated, high-performance disk to ensure better performance and easier management.

5.5.1. What these tools do

Both mgr-storage-server and mgr-storage-proxy perform standard storage setup operations:

- Validate the provided storage devices.
- Ensure that devices are empty and suitable for use.
- Create XFS filesystems on the specified devices.
- Mount the devices temporarily for data migration.
- Move the relevant storage directories to the new devices.
- Create entries in /etc/fstab so that the storage mounts automatically on boot.
- Remount the devices at their final locations.

Table 21. Additional tool-specific behavior

mgr-storage-server	<p>Optionally supports a separate device for database storage.</p> <p>Stops Uyuni services during migration, restarts them afterward.</p> <p>Moves Podman volumes directory /var/lib/containers/storage/volumes to the prepared storage, and optionally /var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/var-pgsql to the prepared database storage.</p>
mgr-storage-proxy	<p>Focuses only on proxy storage (no database storage support).</p> <p>Stops and restarts the proxy service during migration.</p> <p>Moves podman volumes directory /var/lib/containers/storage/volumes to the prepared storage.</p>



Both tools automate standard Linux storage operations. There is no hidden or custom logic beyond what a Linux administrator would do manually.

5.5.2. What these tools do **not** do

- They do **not** create or manage LVM volumes.
- They do **not** configure RAID or complex storage topologies.
- They do **not** prevent you from managing storage using normal Linux tools after setup.
- They do **not** provide dynamic resizing or expansion capabilities — these must be handled using standard Linux storage tools.

5.5.3. Post-installation storage management

Once storage has been configured, you can safely manage it using standard Linux commands.

5.5.3.1. Examples

Listing 5. Example 1: Extending storage if using LVM

```
lvextend -L +10G /dev/your_vg/your_lv  
xfs_growfs /var/lib/containers/storage/volumes
```

Example 2: Migrating to a larger disk

1. Add and format the new disk.
2. Mount it temporarily.
3. Use `rsync` to copy data.
4. Update `/etc/fstab`.
5. Remount at the correct location.

5.5.4. When to use, or not use



Always take a backup before making changes to your storage setup.

- Use these tools **only** during initial storage setup or when migrating to new storage where the tool is expected to handle data migration and update `/etc/fstab`.
- Do **not** rerun these scripts for resizing or expanding storage. Use standard Linux tools (e.g., `lvextend`, `xfs_growfs`) for such operations.

5.5.5. Summary

`mgr-storage-server` and `mgr-storage-proxy` help automate the initial persistent storage setup for Uyuni components using standard Linux storage practices. They do not limit or interfere with standard storage management afterward.

After setup, continue managing your storage using familiar Linux tools.



A full database volume can cause significant issues with system operation. As disk usage notifications have not yet been adapted for containerized environments, users are encouraged to monitor the disk space used by Podman volumes themselves, either through tools such as Grafana, Prometheus, or any other preferred method. Pay particular attention to the `var-pgsql` volume, located under `/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/`.

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