

# Installation Guide

SUSE Manager 4.0

June 03, 2019



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## Introduction

SUSE Manager provides absolute control over your Linux environment. System administrators often have tens, hundreds, or even thousands of client machines they need to look after, all of which require ongoing maintenance, updates, and lifecycle management. SUSE Manager allows you to manage all your Linux clients in one place, with one easy-to-understand dashboard.

SUSE Manager can be integrated with your network infrastructure in multiple ways, and most tasks can be automated, with reports issued so you always know the status of your client machines. Because SUSE Manager allows you to manage large numbers of systems and automatically keep them up to date, it helps to improve overall security, and provides extensive asset management and provisioning capability.

SUSE Manager can be used in conjunction with Red Hat Satellite Server and offers seamless management of both SUSE Linux Enterprise and Red Hat Enterprise Linux client systems.

### **Installing SUSE Manager**

All versions of SUSE Manager can be installed from SUSE Manager installation media. Before you begin the installation, you will require an operating system installed on your hardware.

This book guides you through installing the JeOS operating system in a virtual machine, before performing the SUSE Manager Server and Proxy installations.

# Requirements

### General Requirements

Before you begin your installation, check that your environment meets these requirements:

- Current SUSE Customer Center organization credentials
- · Access to installation media
- Your environment meets the hardware and networking requirements
- You understand the supported client operating systems

This section contains more information on each of these requirements.



SUSE Manager 4.0 is based on SLES 15 SP1 as the host operating system. SUSE Manager comes with a dedicated support period. Long Term Service Pack Support (LTSS) for 15 cannot be added to SUSE Manager. It is also not possible to use SLES for SAP as a base for SUSE Manager for a longer lifecycle.

### Obtaining your SUSE Customer Center Credentials

You will need to create an account with SUSE Customer Center before you install SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and SUSE Manager. To obtain your SUSE Customer Center credentials:

Procedure: Obtaining Your SCC Organization Credentials

- 1. Navigate to <a href="https://scc.suse.com/login">https://scc.suse.com/login</a> in your Web browser.
- 2. Log in to your SCC account, or follow the prompts to create a new account.
- 3. If you have not yet done so, click Connect to an organization and type or search for your organization.
- 4. Click Manage my organizations and select your organization from the list by clicking on the organization name.
- 5. Click the Organization tab, and then select the Organization Credentials tab.
- 6. Record your login information for use during SUSE Manager setup.

Depending on your organization's setup, you might also need to activate your subscription, using the Activate subscriptions menu.

### Obtaining Installation Media

From SLES 15 SP1, SUSE Manager Server and Proxy is available as a base product, and can be installed with the SLES Unified Installer.

Download SLES 15 SP1 or higher from SUSE Linux Enterprise Server - Media Download

# Hardware Requirements

This table outlines hardware and software requirements on  $x86\_64$  and IBM Power PC architecture. For installation on IBM Z, see \* xref:advanced\_topics\_suma3\_zsystems.adoc#at-zsystems[{productname}} and {zseries}]

Table 1. Hardware Requirements for x86\_64 Architecture

Hardware	Recommended
CPU	Minimum 4 dedicated 64-bit CPU cores
RAM:	Test Server Minimum 8 GB
	Base Installation Minimum 16 GB
	Production Server Minimum 32 GB
Disk Space:	/ (root) The default JeOS root partition size of 24 GB is sufficient for this guide
	/var/lib/pgsql Minimum 50 GB
	/var/spacewalk Minimum 50 GB per SUSE product and 360 GB per Red Hat product

Table 2. Hardware Requirements for IBM POWER8 or POWER9 Architecture

Hardware	Recommended		
CPU	Minimum 4 dedicated cores		
RAM:	Test Server Minimum 8 GB		
	Base Installation Minimum 16 GB		
	Production Server Minimum 32 GB		
Disk Space:	/ Minimum 100 GB		

Hardware	Recommended
	/var/lib/pgsql Minimum 50 GB
	/var/spacewalk Minimum 50 GB per SUSE product and 360 GB per Red Hat product

### **Network Requirements**

This section details the networking and port requirements for SUSE Manager.

#### Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

The SUSE Manager server must resolve its FQDN correctly or cookies will not work properly on the WebUI.

For more information about configuring the hostname and DNS, see SUSE Linux Enterprise Server Documentation - Configuring Host Name and DNS

#### **Hostname and IP Address**

To ensure that the SUSE Manager domain name can be resolved by its clients, both server and client machines must be connected to a working DNS server.

For more information about setting up a DNS server, see SUSE Linux Enterprise Server Documentation - The Domain Name System

### Using a Proxy When Installing from SUSE Linux Enterprise Media

If you are on an internal network and do not have access to SUSE Customer Center, you can set up and use a proxy during installation.

For more information about configuring a proxy for access to SUSE Customer Center during a SUSE Linux Enterprise installation, see SUSE Linux Enterprise Server Documentation - Using a Proxy During Installation



#### Naming Your Server

The hostname of SUSE Manager must not contain uppercase letters as this may cause *jabberd* to fail. Choose the hostname of your SUSE Manager server carefully. Although changing the server name is possible, it is a complex process and unsupported.

In a production environment, SUSE Manager server and its clients should always use a firewall. This table gives an overview of required ports, to be used when you are setting up your firewall rules.

Table 3. Required Server Ports

Port	Protocol	Description
22	TCP	SSH
67	UDP	DHCP

Port	Protocol	Description
69	UDP	TFTP, used to support PXE services
80	TCP	HTTP, used in some bootstrap cases

Port	Protocol	Description
123	UDP	NTP time service
443	TCP	HTTPS, used for Web UI, client,
		Proxy server, and API traffic

Port	Protocol	Description
4505	TCP	Salt, used by the Salt-master to accept communication requests from minions
4506	TCP	Salt, used by the Salt-master to accept communication requests from minions

Port	Protocol	Description
5222	TCP	XMPP client, used for communications with the OSad daemon on traditional client systems
5269	TCP	XMPP server, used for pushing actions to SUSE Manager Proxy

For more information on disconnected setup and port configuration, see:

- Disconnected Setup]
- xref:advanced\_topics\_ports.adoc#at-ports[Firewall Ports]

# Supported Client Systems

Supported operating systems for traditional and Salt clients are listed in this table.

In this table,  $\checkmark$  indicates that clients running the operating system are supported by SUSE, and  $\times$  indicates that it is not supported. Fields marked as ? are under consideration, and may or may not be supported at a later date.

Table 4. Supported Client Systems

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
SUSE Linux Enterprise	x86_64, POWER, IBM	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
15	Z, ARM		

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
SUSE Linux Enterprise	x86_64, POWER, IBM	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
12	Z, ARM		

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
SUSE Linux Enterprise	x86, x86_64, Itanium,	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
11	IBM POWER, IBM Z		

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server-ES 7	x86_64		

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server-ES 6	x86_64		

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8	x86_64	?	?

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
Red Hat Enterprise	x86_64	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Linux 7			

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
Red Hat Enterprise	x86, x86_64	<b>✓</b>	✓
Linux 6			

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
CentOS 7	x86, x86_64	?	?
	-		•

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
CentOS 6	x86, x86_64	?	?

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
{opensuse} Leap 15.1	x86_64	×	✓

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
Ubuntu 16.04	x86_64	×	<b>~</b>

<b>Operating System</b>	Architecture	<b>Traditional Clients</b>	Salt Clients
Ubuntu 18.04	x86_64	×	<b>~</b>



### Supported Versions and SP Levels

Client operating system versions and SP levels must be under general support (normal or LTSS) to be supported with SUSE Manager. For details on supported product versions, see <a href="https://www.suse.com/lifecycle">https://www.suse.com/lifecycle</a>.

# Installation

### Installing the virtual machine environment

### Virtual Machine Manager (virt-manager) Settings

This chapter provides the required (KVM) settings for installation of SUSE Linux Enterprise Just Enough Operating System (JeOS) 12 as the base for SUSE Manager. A kernel virtual machine (KVM) combined with Virtual Machine Manager (*virt-manager*) will be used as a sandbox for your first installation.



SUSEVirtualization Guide

For more information on virtualization, see: SUSE Linux Enterprise Virtualization Guide

Enter the following settings when creating a new virtual machine using **virt-manager**. In the following table replace *version* with the actual product version string.

KVM Settings	
Installation Method	Import Existing Disk Image

KVM Settings	
OS:	Linux

KVM Settings	
Version:	SLES_versionJeOS-for-kvm-and-xen.x86_64-GM.qcow2

KVM Settings		
Memory:	4096 MB	

KVM Settings		
CPU's:	2	
Ci U S.		

KVM Settings		
Storage Format:	.qcow2 24 GB (Default) JeOS Root Partition	

KVM Settings		
Virtual Disks:		

KVM Settings		
VirtIO Disk 2	101 GB for /var/spacewalk	

KVM Settings		
VirtIO Disk 3	50 GB for /var/lib/pgsql	

KVM Settings	
VirtIO Disk 4	4 GB for swap

KVM Settings		
Name:	test-setup	

KVM Settings		
Network	Bridge <i>br0</i>	



SUSE Virtualization Guide

For more information on virtualization, see: SUSE Linux Enterprise Virtualization Guide

## JeOS KVM Settings

Create three additional virtual disks required for the SUSE Manager storage partitions.

Procedure: Creating the Required Partitions with KVM

- 1. Create a new virtual machine using the downloaded JeOS KVM image and select **Import existing** disk image .
- 2. Configure RAM and number of CPUs (At least 4 GB RAM and 2 CPUs).
- 3. Name your KVM machine and select the Customize configuration before install check box.
- 4. Select the [Add Hardware] button and create three new virtual disks with the following specifications. These disks will be partitioned and mounted in Procedure: Preparing JeOS for SUSE Manager Installation.

VirtIO Storage Disks	Name	Sizing
VirtIO Disk 2	spacewalk	101 GB

VirtIO Storage Disks	Name	Sizing
VirtIO Disk 3	pgsql	50 GB

VirtIO Storage Disks	Name	Sizing
VirtIO Disk 4	swap	4 GB

5. Click **Begin Installation** and your new VM will boot from the JeOS image.

Proceed through the basic JeOS installation prompts until you reach the command line.



#### Root Password

During the basic installation prompts you are asked to enter the root password. Select a strong password and then in the next message box [ Confirm root Password ].

## Preparing JeOS for SUSE Manager

Procedure: Preparing JeOS for SUSE Manager Installation

1. Register with SCC:

```
SUSEConnect -e<EMAIL_ADDRESS> -r<SUSE_MANAGER_CODE>
```

2. Add SUSE Manager repositories:

```
SUSEConnect -p SUSE-Manager-Server//coductnumber>/x86_64 -r<SUSE_MANAGER_CODE>
```

3. Install yast2-storage with all required dependencies (approx. 40 packages, 30 MB when installed). This basic administration package is required for preparing storage partitions:

```
zypper in -t package yast2-storage
```

4. Partition and mount the virtual disks at the following locations using YaST Partitioner (yast2 disk).

VirtIO Storage Disks	Name	Storage Size	File System Type
VirtIO Disk 2	/var/spacewalk	101 GB	XFS

VirtIO Storage Disks	Name	Storage Size	File System Type
VirtIO Disk 3	/var/lib/pgsql	50 GB	XFS

VirtIO Storage Disks	Name	Storage Size	File System Type
VirtIO Disk 4	swap	4 GB	swap

5. If you are still using an older version than SUSE Manager 3.2 check /etc/fstab for correctness as follows (*updated tools shipped with recent SPs will no longer require human intervention.*): Remove or comment out this mount point entry for /var/lib/pgsql/ in the /etc/fstab file:

### /var/lib/pgsql btrfs subvol=@/var/lib/pgsql 0 0



### Remove pgsql from the fstab Configuration File

If you do not remove the /var/lib/pgsql/ line from fstab the first time you shut down the server you will lose your database because of duplicated entries in the fstab file.

6. Exit the partitioner and install the SUSE Manager pattern:

zypper in -t pattern suma\_server

For proceeding with SUSE Manager setup, see [ Installation > Server-setup > SUSE Manager Setup ].

## **Installing SUSE Manager Server**

This chapter provides the required KVM settings for installation of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server media as the base for SUSE Manager. A kernel virtual machine KVM combined with Virtual Machine Manager (virt-manager) will be used as a sandbox for this installation.

### **SLES KVM Requirements**

Enter the following settings when creating a new virtual machine using virt-manager (replace version with the actual version string):

KVM Settings for SLES	Installation Method:
Local install media (ISO image or CDROM)	OS:

KVM Settings for SLES	<b>Installation Method:</b>
•	
Linux	Version:

KVM Settings for SLES	Installation Method:
SLE-[replaceable]version-Server-x86_64	Memory:
-GM-DVD1.iso	

KVM Settings for SLES	Installation Method:
4096 MB	CPUs:

KVM Settings for SLES	<b>Installation Method:</b>
2	Storage Format:

KVM Settings for SLES	<b>Installation Method:</b>
ISO 3 GB	Disk Space:

KVM Settings for SLES	<b>Installation Method:</b>
234 GB split between 4 GB swap and 130 GB	
mounted at /var/spacewalk/	

KVM Settings for SLES	<b>Installation Method:</b>
(Virtual Disk 1) and 50 GB mounted at	
/var/lib/pgsql	

KVM Settings for SLES	<b>Installation Method:</b>
(Virtual Disk 2). The rest for the root partition	Name:
(100 GB+).	

KVM Settings for SLES	Installation Method:
example-server	Network

### **SLES KVM Settings**

This section provides guidance on installation of SUSE Manager utilizing the full installation media with KVM and virt-manager. This section assumes you have previously setup an account with SCC and downloaded the SLES full installation media.

Procedure: Preparing for SLES Installation

- 1. In virt-manager select File > New Virtual Machine.
- 2. Select [ Local install media (ISO image or CDROM) ].
- 3. Ensure [ Use ISO Image ] is selected then click [ Browse ] and locate the full SLES image you downloaded from your SCC account.
- 4. Configure your machine with at least 4096 MB RAM and a minimum of 2 CPUs.
- 5. Create a storage device with a minimum of 234 GB storage space for the installation. During the partitioning setup of the SLES installation this disk should be partitioned into the following disks:

Disk Space Requirements	
4 GB Swap space	

Disk Space Requirements		
130 GB XFS partition (or dedicated virtual disk) for /var/spacewalk/		

Disk Space Requirements		
50 GB XFS partition (or dedicated virtual disk) for /var/lib/pgsql/		

6. The remaining storage space will be used by the operating system for the root partition. Select [Finish] to begin the installation.

Installation of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server will begin. For more information on completing an installation of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, see: SUSE Linux Enterprise Installation Quickstart.

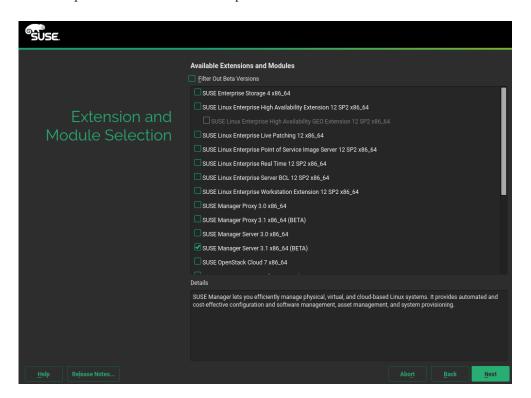
### Selecting the SUSE Manager Extension

 During SUSE Linux Enterprise Server installation, you will be presented with the Extension and Module Selection screen.



This screen will not be shown if you have skipped the registration step at the beginning of the installation process. Ensure you have registered with SUSE and logged in.

- 2. Select the SUSE Manager Extension and then click the [ Next ] button.
- 3. Complete the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server installation.



## Installing on IBM Z

This section is intended for z/VM systems programmers responsible for operating the IBM Z mainframes. It assumes that you are a z/VM systems programmer trained on IBM Z operating protocols, and steps you through installing SUSE Manager onto an existing mainframe system. This section does not cover the variety of hardware configuration profiles available on IBM Z, but provides a foundational overview of the procedure and requirements necessary for a successful SUSE Manager Server deployment on IBM Z.

# System Requirements

Before you begin, check that your environment meets the base system requirements.

The base system for SUSE Manager 4.0 is SLES 15 SP1.

### Compatible IBM Z Systems:

- IBM zEnterprise System z196
- IBM zEnterprise System z114
- IBM zEnterprise EC12
- IBM zEnterprise EC12
- IBM zEnterprise BC12
- IBM z13
- LinuxOne Rockhopper
- LinuxOne Emperor

Table 5. Hardware Requirements

Hardware	Recommended
CPU	Minimum 4 dedicated 64-bit CPU cores
69 / 88	Installing on IBM Z   SUSE Manager 4.0

Hardware	Recommended
RAM:	Test Server: Minimum 3 GB RAM and 2 GB Swap space
70 / 88	Installing on IBM Z   SUSE Manager 4.0

Hardware	Recommended
	Base Installation: Minimum 16 GB
71 / 99	Installing on IDM 7   SUSE Manager 4.0

Hardware	Recommended
	Production Server: Minimum 32 GB
77.1.99	
CLUMS	Installing on IRM 7   SLISE Manager 4 0

Hardware	Recommended
D: 1.0	D (D (C) MC 100 CD
Disk Space:	Root Partition: Minimum 100 GB
73 / 88	Installing on IBM Z   SUSE Manager 4.0

Hardware	Recommended
	/var/lib/pgsql: Minimum 50 GB
74 / 88	Installing on IBM Z   SUSE Manager 4.0

Hardware	Recommended
	/var/spacewalk: Minimum 50 GB per SUSE product and 360 GB per Red Hat product
75 / 88	Installing on IBM Z   SUSE Manager 4.0



Memory should be split across available RAM, VDISK, and swap to suit your environment. On a production system the ratio of physical memory to VDISK will need to be evaluated based on the number of clients you will be installing.

You will require an additional disk for database storage. This should be an zFCP or DASD device as these are preferred for use with HYPERPAV. The database storage disk should have:

- At least 50 GB for /var/lib/pgsql
- At least 50 GB for each SUSE product in /var/spacewalk
- At least 360 GB for each Red Hat product in /var/spacewalk

You will need to ensure you have sufficient disk storage for SUSE Manager before running yast2 susemanagersetup. By default, the SUSE Manager file system, including the embedded database and patch directories, reside within the root directory. While adjustments are possible when installation is complete, it is important that you specify and monitor these adjustments closely. For information on storage management and reclaiming disk space, see the troubleshooting section in the SUSE Manager Administration Guide.



If your SUSE Manager runs out of disk space, this can have a severe impact on its database and file structure. A full recovery is only possible with a previous backup or a new SUSE Manager installation. SUSE technical services will not be able to provide support for systems suffering from low disk space conditions.

#### Network Requirements:

- OSA Express Ethernet (including Fast and Gigabit Ethernet)
- HiperSockets or Guest LAN
- 10 GBE, VSWITCH
- RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE)

These interfaces are still included but no longer supported:

- CTC or virtual CTC
- IP network interface for IUCV

The z/VM guest you want to run SUSE Manager from will require a static IP address and hostname before you begin, as these cannot easily be changed after initial installation. The hostname should contain less than eight characters.

# Media Requirements:

SUSE Linux Enterprise 15 SP1 Installation Media for IBM Z is available from https://www.suse.com/products/server/download/

# Installing SUSE Manager on IBM Z

This section covers the installation of SUSE Manager 4.0 as an extension to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1.

For more information on deploying SLES 15 SP1 on your hardware, see https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles-15/book\_sle\_deployment/data/cha\_zseries.html.

- 1. Install SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1 from the installation media, and select SUSE Manager as an extension.
- 2. If you have not already done so, set up any additional storage required for /var/spacewalk and /var/lib/pgsql and swap space using the YaST partitioner tool. This must be set up before you continue with installation.
- 3. Perform a YaST online update and reboot the system.
- 4. Run SUSE Manager setup to finalize the SUSE Manager installation:

{prompt.root}yast2 susemanagersetup

# Setting Up

# SUSE Manager Setup

This section covers SUSE Manager setup. You will perform the following procedures:

- Start SUSE Manager setup via YaST
- Create the main administration account with the SUSE Manager Web UI
- Name your base organization and add login credentials
- Synchronize the SUSE Linux Enterprise product channel from SUSE Customer Center

## Third Party Software

SUSE Manager is part of the SUSE Linux Enterprise 4.0 product family and thus compatible with the software shipped with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.



SUSE Manager is a complex system, and therefore installing third party is not allowed. Installing monitoring software provided by a third party vendor is allowed only if you do not exchange basic libraries such as SSL, cryptographic software, and similar tools. In case of emergency, SUSE reserves the right to ask to remove any third party software (and associated configuration changes) and then to reproduce the problem on a clean system.

This section will guide you through SUSE Manager setup procedures.

# Procedure: SUSE Manager Setup

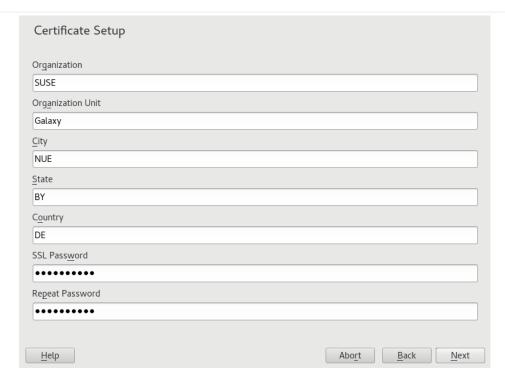
- 1. Log in to the SUSE Manager server and type yast2 Susemanager\_setup to begin the setup.
- 1. From the introduction screen select SUSE Manager Setup > Setup SUSE Manager from scratch and click [ Next ] to continue.
- 2. Enter an email address to receive status notifications and click [ Next ] to continue. Note that SUSE Manager can sometimes send a large volume of notification emails. You can disable email notifications in the Web UI after setup, if you need to.
- 3. Enter your certificate information and a password. Passwords must be at at least seven characters in length, and must not contain spaces, single or double quotation marks (' or "), exclamation marks (!), or dollar signs (\$). Always store your passwords in a secure location.



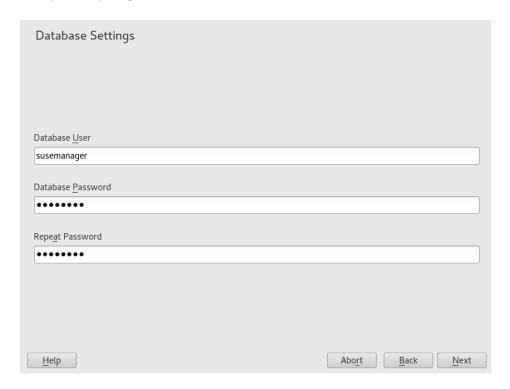
## Certificate Password

Without this password it will not be possible to set up a SUSE Manager Proxy Server.

4. Click [ Next ] to continue.



5. From the SUSE Manager Setup > Database Settings screen, enter a database user and password and click [ Next ] to continue. Passwords must be at at least seven characters in length, and must not contain spaces, single or double quotation marks (' or "), exclamation marks (!), or dollar signs (\$). Always store your passwords in a secure location.



- 6. Click [ Next ] to continue.
- 7. Click [ Yes ] to run setup when prompted.
- 8. Once setup has completed, click [ Next ] to continue. You will see the address of the SUSE Manager Web UI.

# 9. Click [ Finish ] to complete SUSE Manager setup.

In the next section you will create the administrator's account and synchronize with SUSE Customer Center.

# Creating the Main Administration Account

This section will walk you through creating your organizations main administration account for SUSE Manager.

# Admin and User Accounts

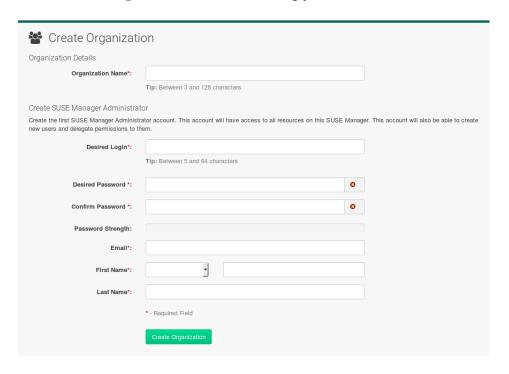


The main administration account is the *highest authority account* within SUSE Manager and therefore account access information should be stored in a secure location.

For security it is recommended that the main administrator creates *low level* admin accounts designated for administration of organizations and individual groups.

# Procedure: Setup the Main Administration Account

- 1. In the browser, enter the address provided after completing setup and open the SUSE Manager Web UI.
- 2. Add your organization name to the Create Organization > Organization Name field.
- 3. Add your username and password to the **Create Organization** > **Desired Login** and **Create Organization** > **Desired Password** fields.
- 4. Fill in the Account Information fields including an email for system notifications.
- 5. Click [ Create Organization ] to finish creating your administration account.



You should now be presented with the SUSE Manager Home > Overview page.

# Synchronizing Products from SUSE Customer Center

SUSE Customer Center (SCC) maintains a collection of repositories which contain packages, software and updates for all supported enterprise client systems. These repositories are organized into channels each of which provide software specific to a distribution, release and architecture. After synchronizing with SCC clients may receive updates, and be organized into groups and assigned to specific product software channels.

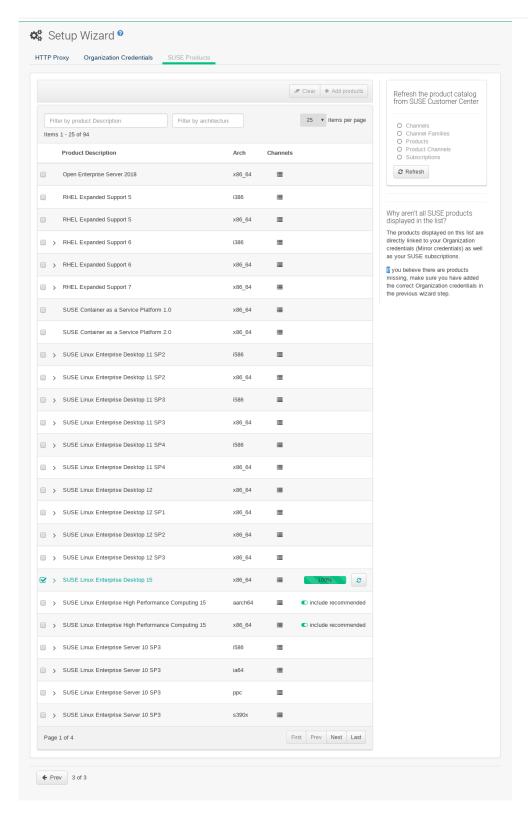
This section covers synchronizing with SCC from the Web UI and adding your first client channel.

# Procedure: Synchronizing with SUSE Customer Center

- 1. From the SUSE Manager Web UI start page select Admin > Setup Wizard.
- 2. From the Main Menu > Admin > Setup Wizard page select the [SUSE Products] tab. Wait a moment for the products list to populate. If you previously registered with SUSE Customer Center a list of products will populate the table. This table lists architecture, channels, and status information. For more information, see:

xref:FILENAME.adoc#vle.webui.admin.wizard.products[]

+



+

- 1. If your SUSE Linux Enterprise client is based on x86\_64 architecture scroll down the page and select the check box for this channel now.
  - Add channels to SUSE Manager by selecting the check box to the left of each channel. Click the arrow symbol to the left of the description to unfold a product and list available modules.

• Start product synchronization by clicking the [ Add Products ] button.

After adding the channel SUSE Manager will schedule the channel to be copied. This can take a long time as SUSE Manager will copy channel software sources from the SUSE repositories located at SUSE Customer Center to local /var/spacewalk/ directory of your server.

#### PostgreSQL and Transparent Huge Pages

In some environments, *Transparent Huge Pages* provided by the kernel may slow down PostgreSQL workloads significantly.





GRUB\_CMDLINE\_LINUX\_DEFAULT="resume=/dev/sda1 splash=silent quiet showopts elevator=noop transparent\_hugepage=never"

To write the new configuration run grub2-mkconfig -o/boot/grub2/grub.cfg. To update the grub2 during boot run grub2-install /dev/sda.

Monitor channel synchronization process in real-time by viewing channel log files located in the directory /var/log/rhn/reposync:

tailf /var/log/rhn/reposync/<CHANNEL\_NAME>.log

After the channel sync process has completed proceed to:

pass:c[xref:FILENAME.adoc#preparing.and.registering.clients[]]

# SUSE Manager Proxy Setup

SUSE Manager Proxy requires additional configuration in order to make it useful.



### Proxy Chains

It is possible to arrange Salt proxies in a chain. In such a case, the upstream proxy is named "parent".

Make sure the proxie's TCP ports 4505 and 4506 are open and that the proxy can reach the SUSE Manager server (or another upstream proxy) on these ports.

# Copy Server Certificate and Key

The proxy will share some SSL information with the SUSE Manager server, so the next step is to copy the certificate and its key from the SUSE Manager server or the upstream proxy.

As root, enter the following commands on the proxy using your SUSE Manager server or chained proxy named PARENT:

```
mkdir /root/ssl-build
cd /root/ssl-build
scp root@PARENT:/usr/share/rhn/RHN-ORG-PRIVATE-SSL-KEY .
scp root@PARENT:/usr/share/rhn/RHN-ORG-TRUSTED-SSL-CERT .
scp root@PARENT:/usr/share/rhn/rhn-ca-openssl.cnf .
```



#### Known Limitation

The SUSE Manager Proxy functionality is only supported if the SSL certificate was signed by the same CA as the SUSE Manager Server certificate. Using certificates signed by different CAs for Proxies and Server is not supported.

# Running configure-proxy.sh

The configure-proxy. sh script will finalize the setup of your SUSE Manager Proxy.

Now execute the interactive <code>configure-proxy.sh</code> script. Pressing <code>Enter</code> without further input will make the script use the default values provided between brackets []. Here is some information about the requested settings:

#### **SUSE Manager Parent**

A SUSE Manager parent can be either another proxy server or a SUSE Manager server.

## **HTTP Proxy**

A HTTP proxy enables your SUSE Manager proxy to access the Web. This is needed if direct access to the Web is prohibited by a firewall.

## **Proxy Version to Activate**

Normally, the correct value (3.0, 3.1, 3.2, or 4.0) should be offered as a default.

#### **Traceback Email**

An email address where to report problems.

#### Use SSL

For safety reasons, press Y.

## Do You Want to Import Existing Certificates?

Answer N. This ensures using the new certificates that were copied previously from the SUSE Manager server.

# **Organization**

The next questions are about the characteristics to use for the SSL certificate of the proxy. The organization might be the same organization that was used on the server, unless of course your proxy is not in the same organization as your main server.

# **Organization Unit**

The default value here is the proxy's hostname.

### City

Further information attached to the proxy's certificate. Beware the country code must be made of two upper case letters. For further information on country codes, refer to the online list of alpha-2 codes.



#### Country Code

As the country code enter the country code set during the SUSE Manager installation. For example, if your proxy is in US and your SUSE Manager in DE, you must enter DE for the proxy.

# **Cname Aliases (Separated by Space)**

Use this if your proxy server can be accessed through various DNS CNAME aliases. Otherwise it can be left empty.

#### **CA Password**

Enter the password that was used for the certificate of your SUSE Manager server.

# Do You Want to Use an Existing SSH Key for Proxying SSH-Push Salt Minions?

Use this option if you want to reuse a SSH key that was used for SSH-Push Salt minions on the server.

# Create and Populate Configuration Channel rhn\_proxy\_config\_1000010001?

Accept default Y.

# **SUSE Manager Username**

Use same user name and password as on the SUSE Manager server.

# Activate advertising proxy via SLP?

SLP stands for Service Location Protocol.

If parts are missing, such as CA key and public certificate, the script prints commands that you must execute to integrate the needed files. When the mandatory files are copied, re-run configure-proxy.sh. Also restart the script if a HTTP error was met during script execution.

configure-proxy. sh activates services required by SUSE Manager Proxy, such as squid, apache2, salt-broker, and jabberd.

To check the status of the proxy system and its clients, click the proxy system's details page on the

Web UI (Main Menu > Systems > Proxy, then the system name). Connection and Proxy subtabs display the respective status information.

# Enabling PXE Boot via SUSE Manager Proxy

# Synchronizing Profiles and System Information

To enable PXE boot via a proxy server, additional software must be installed and configured on both the SUSE Manager server and the SUSE Manager Proxy server.

1. On the SUSE Manager server install susemanager-tftpsync:

```
zypper in susemanager-tftpsync
```

2. On the SUSE Manager Proxy server install susemanager-tftpsync-recv:

```
zypper in susemanager-tftpsync-recv
```

3. Run the configure-tftpsync.sh setup script and enter the requested information:

```
configure-tftpsync.sh
```

It asks for hostname and IP address of the SUSE Manager server and of the proxy itself. Additionally, it asks for the tftpboot directory on the proxy.

4. On the SUSE Manager server, run configure-tftpsync.sh to configure the upload to the SUSE Manager Proxy server:

```
configure-tftpsync.sh FQDN_of_Proxy_Server
```

5. To start an initial synchronization on the SUSE Manager Server run:

```
cobbler sync
```

Also can also be done after each a change within Cobbler that needs to be synchronized immediately. Otherwise Cobbler synchronization will also run automatically when needed. For more information about Cobbler, see xref:FILENAME.adoc#advanced.topics.cobbler[].

## Configuring DHCP for PXE via SUSE Manager Proxy

SUSE Manager is using Cobbler to provide provisioning. PXE (tftp) is installed and activated by default. To enable systems to find the PXE boot on the SUSE Manager Proxy server add the following to the DHCP configuration for the zone containing the systems to be provisioned:

next-server: <IP\_Address\_of\_SUSE\_Manager\_Proxy\_Server>
filename. "pyelinux A"

filename: "pxelinux.0"

# Replacing a SUSE Manager Proxy

A SUSE Manager Proxy is dumb in the sense that it does not contain any information about the clients that are connected to it. A SUSE Manager Proxy can therefore be replaced by a new one. Naturally, the replacement proxy must have the same name and IP address as its predecessor.

In order to replace a SUSE Manager Proxy and keeping the clients registered to the proxy leave the old proxy in SUSE Manager. Create a reactivation key for this system and then register the new proxy using the reactivation key. If you do not use the reactivation key, you will need to re-registered all the clients against the new proxy.

#### Procedure: Replacing a SUSE Manager Proxy and Keeping the Clients Registered

- 1. Before starting the actual migration procedure, save the data from the old proxy, if needed. Consider copying important data to a central place that can also be accessed by the new server:
  - Copy the scripts that are still needed.
  - Copy the activation keys from the previous server. Of course, it is always better to re-create the keys.
- 2. Shutdown the server.
- 3. Install a new SUSE Manager 4.0 Proxy, see xref:FILENAME.adoc#at.manager.proxy.inst-and-clients[].
- 4. In the SUSE Manager Web UI select the newly installed SUSE Manager Proxy and delete it from the systems list.
- 5. In the Web UI, create a reactivation key for the old proxy system: On the System Details tab of the old proxy click Reactivation. Then click Generate New Key, and remember it (write it on a piece of paper or copy it to the clipboard). For more information about reactivation keys, see xref:FILENAME.adoc#s5-sm-system-details-react[].
- 6. After the installation of the new proxy, perform the following actions (if needed):
  - Copy the centrally saved data to the new proxy system.
  - Install any other needed software.
  - If the proxy is also used for autoinstallation, do not forget to setup TFTP synchronization.

## Proxy Installation and Client Connections



During the installation of the proxy, clients will not be able to reach the SUSE Manager server. After a SUSE Manager Proxy system has been deleted from the systems list, all clients connected to this proxy will be (incorrectly) listed as directly connected to the SUSE Manager server. After the first successful operation on a client such as execution of a remote command or installation of a package or patch this information will automatically be corrected. This may take a few hours.