



U Y U N I

Uyuni 2024.12

安装和升级指南

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Installation, Deployment and Upgrade Guide Overview

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This book provides guidance on deploying and upgrading Uyuni Server and Proxy.

It is split into the following sections:

要求

介绍在开始之前所要满足的硬件、软件和网络要求。

部署

介绍用于将 Uyuni 部署为容器和完成初始设置的任务。

升级和迁移

Describes upgrade and migration of Uyuni.

公有云

Describes deployment of Uyuni to a public cloud instance.

有关在公有云上使用 Uyuni 的详细信息，请参见 [Specialized-guides > Public-cloud-guide](#)。

Chapter 1. 要求

1.1. 一般要求

下表指定了服务器和代理的最低要求。

1.1.1. 服务器要求

表格 1. x86-64 体系结构的服务器要求

软件和硬件	细节	建议
openSUSE Leap 15.5	干净安装，最新版本	openSUSE Leap 15.5
CPU		至少 4 个专用 64 位 CPU 核心 (x86-64)
RAM	测试或基础安装	至少 16 GB
	生产服务器	至少 32 GB
磁盘空间	/ (根目录)	至少 40 GB
	/var/lib/pgsql	至少 50 GB
	/var/spacewalk	至少所需的存储空间：100 GB（实施的检查功能将会校验是否满足这一点） * 每个 SUSE 产品和软件包中心 50 GB 为每个 Red Hat 产品提供 360 GB 空间
	/var/cache	至少 10 GB 空间。为每个 SUSE 产品增加 100 MB 空间，为每个 Red Hat 或其他产品增加 1 GB 空间。 如果服务器为 ISS 主服务器，则空间需要翻倍。
	交换空间	3 GB

1.1.2. 代理要求

表格 2. 代理要求

Software and Hardware	Details	Recommendation
openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5	Clean installation, up-to-date	openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5
CPU		Minimum 2 dedicated 64-bit CPU cores
RAM	Test Server	Minimum 2 GB

Software and Hardware	Details	Recommendation
	Production Server	Minimum 8 GB
Disk Space	/ (root directory)	Minimum 40 GB
	/srv	Minimum 100 GB
	/var/cache (Squid)	Minimum 100 GB

Uyuni Proxy 将软件包缓存在 /var/cache/ 目录中。如果 /var/cache/ 中的可用空间不足，代理将去除旧的未使用软件包，并将其替换为较新的软件包。

鉴于这种行为：

- 代理上的 /var/cache/ 目录越大，代理与 Uyuni 服务器之间的流量就越少。
- 使代理上的 /var/cache/ 目录与 Uyuni 服务器上的 /var/spacewalk/ 保持相同的大小，可以避免在首次同步后出现大量的流量。
- Uyuni 服务器上的 /var/cache/ 目录相比代理上的目录可能较小。有关大小估算的指导，请参见 [\[server-hardware-requirements\]](#) 一节。

1.2. 网络要求

本节详细说明 Uyuni 的网络和端口要求。



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>.

1.2.1. 完全限定的域名 (FQDN)

Uyuni 服务器必须正确解析其 FQDN。如果无法解析 FQDN，可能会导致许多不同的组件出现严重问题。

有关配置主机名和 DNS 的详细信息，请参见 <https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP4/html/SLES-all/cha-network.html#sec-network-yast-change-host>。

1.2.2. 主机名和 IP 地址

为确保 Uyuni 域名可由其客户端解析，服务器和客户端计算机都必须连接到一台正常工作的 DNS 服务器。还需要确保正确配置反向查找。

有关设置 DNS 服务器的详细信息，请参见 <https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP4/html/SLES-all/cha-dns.html>。

1.2.3. 物理隔离的部署

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**.

在生产环境中，Uyuni Server 和客户端始终应使用防火墙。有关所需端口的完整列表，请参见 **Installation-and-upgrade > Ports**。

1.2.4. 端口

本节提供了 Uyuni 中各种通讯使用的端口的综合列表。

您不需要打开所有这些端口。某些端口只有在您使用需要这些端口的服务时才需打开。

1.2.4.1. 外部入站服务器端口

必须打开外部入站端口，以在 Uyuni 服务器上配置防火墙用于防范未经授权访问服务器。

打开这些端口将允许外部网络流量访问 Uyuni 服务器。

表格 3. Uyuni Server 的外部端口要求

端口号	协议	使用方	备注
22			ssh-push 和 ssh-push-tunnel 联系方法需要此端口。
67	TCP/UDP	DHCP	仅当客户端向服务器请求 IP 地址时才需要此端口。
69	TCP/UDP	TFTP	将服务器用作 PXE 服务器进行自动化客户端安装时需要此端口。
80	TCP	HTTP	某些引导储存库和自动化安装需要临时使用此端口。
443	TCP	HTTPS	处理 Web UI、客户端、服务器和代理 (<code>tftpsync</code>) 请求。
4505	TCP	salt	接受来自客户端的通讯请求时需要此端口。客户端发起连接，并保持打开状态以接收 Salt 主控端发出的命令。
4506	TCP	salt	接受来自客户端的通讯请求时需要此端口。客户端发起连接，并保持打开状态以向 Salt 主控端报告结果。
25151	TCP	Cobbler	

1.2.4.2. 外部出站服务器端口

必须打开外部出站端口，以在 Uyuni 服务器上配置防火墙用于限制服务器可访问的内容。

打开这些端口将允许来自 Uyuni 服务器的网络流量与外部服务通讯。

表格 4. Uyuni Server 的外部端口要求

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.
25151	TCP	Cobbler	

1.2.4.3. 内部服务器端口

内部端口由 Uyuni 服务器在内部使用。只能从 `localhost` 访问内部端口。

大多数情况下无需调整这些端口。

表格 5. Uyuni Server 的内部端口要求

端口号	备注
2828	Satellite-search API，由 Tomcat 和 Taskomatic 中的 RHN 应用程序使用。
2829	Taskomatic API，由 Tomcat 中的 RHN 应用程序使用。
8005	Tomcat 关机端口。
8009	Tomcat 到 Apache HTTPD (AJP)。
8080	Tomcat 到 Apache HTTPD (HTTP)。
9080	Salt-API，由 Tomcat 和 Taskomatic 中的 RHN 应用程序使用。
32000	与运行 Taskomatic 和 satellite-search 的 Java 虚拟机 (JVM) 建立 TCP 连接时使用的端口。

32768 和更高的端口用作临时端口。这些端口往往用于接收 TCP 连接。收到 TCP 连接请求后，发送方将选择其中一个临时端口号来与目标端口进行匹配。

可使用以下命令来确定哪些端口是临时端口：

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

1.2.4.4. 外部入站代理端口

必须打开外部入站端口，以在 Uyuni Proxy 上配置防火墙用于防范未经授权访问代理。

打开这些端口将允许外部网络流量访问 Uyuni Proxy。

表格 6. Uyuni Proxy 的外部端口要求

端口号	协议	使用方	备注
22			ssh-push 和 ssh-push-tunnel 联系方法需要此端口。 与代理连接的客户端在服务器上启动签入，然后跳接到其他客户端。

端口号	协议	使用方	备注
67	TCP/UDP	DHCP	仅当客户端向服务器请求 IP 地址时才需要此端口。
69	TCP/UDP	TFTP	将服务器用作 PXE 服务器进行自动化客户端安装时需要此端口。
443	TCP	HTTPS	Web UI、客户端、服务器和代理 (<code>tftpsync</code>) 请求。
4505	TCP	salt	接受来自客户端的通讯请求时需要此端口。客户端启动连接，并保持打开状态以接收 Salt 主控端发出的命令。
4506	TCP	salt	接受来自客户端的通讯请求时需要此端口。客户端启动连接，并保持打开状态以向 Salt 主控端报告结果。

1.2.4.5. 外部出站代理端口

必须打开外部出站端口，以在 Uyuni Proxy 上配置防火墙用于限制代理可访问的内容。

打开这些端口将允许来自 Uyuni Proxy 的网络流量与外部服务通讯。

表格 7. Uyuni Proxy 的外部端口要求

Port number	Protocol	Used By	Notes
80			Used to reach the server.
443	TCP	HTTPS	Required for SUSE Customer Center.

1.2.4.6. 外部客户端端口

必须打开外部客户端端口，以在 Uyuni 服务器及其客户端之间配置防火墙。

大多数情况下无需调整这些端口。

表格 8. Uyuni 客户端的外部端口要求

端口号	方向	协议	备注
22	入站	SSH	ssh-push 和 ssh-push-tunnel 联系方法需要此端口。
80	出站		用于访问服务器或代理。
9090	出站	TCP	Prometheus 用户界面需要此端口。
9093	出站	TCP	Prometheus 警报管理器需要此端口。
9100	出站	TCP	Prometheus 节点导出器需要此端口。
9117	出站	TCP	Prometheus Apache 导出器需要此端口。
9187	出站	TCP	Prometheus PostgreSQL 需要此端口。

1.2.4.7. 所需的 URL

Uyuni 必须能够访问某些 URL 才能注册客户端和执行更新。大多数情况下，允许访问以下 URL 便已足够：

- scc.suse.com
- updates.suse.com
- installer-updates.suse.com
- registry.suse.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](#).

如果您正在使用非 SUSE 客户端，则还可能需要允许访问为这些操作系统提供特定软件包的其他服务器。例如，如果您使用的是 Ubuntu 客户端，则需要能够访问 Ubuntu 服务器。

有关为非 SUSE 客户端排查防火墙访问权限问题的详细信息，请参见 [Administration > Troubleshooting](#)。

1.3. 公有云要求

本节介绍在公有云基础结构上安装 Uyuni 所要满足的要求。我们已在 Amazon EC2、Google Compute Engine 和 Microsoft Azure 上对这些指令进行过测试，不过它们进行一定修改后在其他提供商的云服务上也应能正常工作。

在开始之前，请注意以下一些事项：

- Uyuni 设置过程执行正向确认的反向 DNS 查找。此操作必须成功，设置过程才能完成，并且 Uyuni 才能按预期方式运行。请务必在设置 Uyuni 之前执行主机名和 IP 配置。
- Uyuni Server 和 Proxy 实例需在适当的网络配置中运行，该网络配置可让您控制 DNS 项，但无法通过因特网自由访问。
- 在此网络配置中必须提供 DNS 解析：`hostname -f` 必须返回完全限定的域名 (FQDN)。
- DNS 解析对于连接客户端也很重要。
- DNS 取决于所选的云框架。有关详细说明，请参见云提供商文档。
- 我们建议将软件储存库、服务器数据库和代理 squid 缓存存储在外部虚拟磁盘上。这可以防止在实例意外终止时丢失数据。本节包含有关设置外部虚拟磁盘的说明。

1.3.1. 网络要求

在公有云上使用 Uyuni 时，必须使用受限制的网络。我们建议使用带有适当防火墙设置的 VPN 专用子网。只能允许指定 IP 范围内的计算机访问该实例。



在公有云上运行 Uyuni 意味着需要实施强大的安全措施。限制、过滤、监视并审计对实例的访问至关重要。SUSE 强烈建议不要配置全球均可访问但缺少充足边界安全保护的 Uyuni 实例。

要访问 Uyuni Web UI，请在配置网络访问控制时允许 HTTPS。这将允许您访问 Uyuni Web UI。

在 EC2 和 Azure 中，创建一个新安全组，并添加 HTTPS 入站和出站规则。在 GCE 中，选中部分下

的 HTTPS 复选框。

1.3.2. 准备存储卷

我们建议将 Uyuni 的储存库和数据库存储在不同于根卷的存储设备上。这有助于避免丢失数据，有时还可以提高性能。

Uyuni 容器利用默认存储位置。应在部署之前为自定义存储配置这些位置。有关详细信息，请参见[Installation-and-upgrade > Container-management](#)



- 不要使用逻辑卷管理 (LVM) 进行公有云安装。

用于存储储存库的磁盘大小取决于您要使用 Uyuni 管理的发行套件和通道数目。挂接虚拟磁盘时，它们将作为 Unix 设备节点显示在实例中。设备节点的名称因提供商及所选实例类型而异。

确保 Uyuni 服务器的根卷大小不少于 100 GB。如果可能，请另外添加一个 500 GB 或以上大小的存储磁盘，并选择 SSD 存储类型。当您的实例启动时，Uyuni 服务器的云映像会使用脚本来指派这个单独的卷。

启动实例后，您便可登录 Uyuni 服务器，并使用以下命令查找所有可用的存储设备：

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

如果您不确定应选择哪个设备，可使用 `lsblk` 命令查看每个设备的名称和大小。请选择与要寻找的虚拟磁盘大小匹配的名称。

可以使用 `mgr-storage-server` 命令设置外部磁盘。这会创建一个挂载到 `/manager_storage` 的 XFS 分区，并使用它作为存储数据库和储存库的位置：

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

Chapter 2. 部署和安装

2.1. 服务器

2.1.1. Uyuni Server Deployment on openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5

2.1.1.1. Deployment Preparations

本节介绍有关设置和部署 Uyuni 服务器的专业知识。过程包括安装 Podman 和 Uyuni 监控代理、进行部署，然后通过 `mgrctl` 开始与容器交互。



本节假设您已配置 openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 主机服务器（不考虑它是在物理机还是虚拟环境中运行）。

<https://download.opensuse.org/distribution/leap-micro/5.5/>

2.1.1.2. Container Host General Requirements

有关一般要求，请参见[Installation-and-upgrade > General-requirements](#)。

An openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 server should be installed from installation media.

<https://download.opensuse.org/distribution/leap-micro/5.5/>

This procedure is described below.

2.1.1.3. 容器主机要求

有关 CPU、RAM 和存储要求，请参见[Installation-and-upgrade > Hardware-requirements](#)。



为了保证客户端能够解析 FQDN 域名，容器化服务器和主机都必须连接到正常运行的 DNS 服务器。此外，必须确保反向查找的配置正确。

2.1.1.4. Installing Uyuni Tools For Use With Containers

过程：在 openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 上安装 Uyuni 工具

1. 在本地主机上打开终端窗口，或启动一个运行 openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 的虚拟机。
2. Log in.
3. 输入 `transactional-update shell`:

```
transactional-update shell
```

4. 将以下储存库添加到 openSUSE Leap Micro 5.5 服务器：

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

5. 刷新储存库列表并接受密钥：

```
zypper ref
```

6. 安装容器工具：

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

7. 退出事务外壳：

```
transactional update # exit
```

8. 重引导主机。

有关 Uyuni 容器实用程序的详细信息，请参见 [Uyuni 容器实用程序](#)。

2.1.1.5. 配置自定义永久性存储

此步骤是可选的。但是，如果您的基础架构需要自定义的永久性存储，请使用 `mgr-storage-server` 工具。

有关详细信息，请参见 `mgr-storage-server --help`。此工具可以简化容器存储和数据库卷的创建。

如下所示使用命令：

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

2.1.1.6. 例如：

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

[NOTE]

=====

此命令将在 [path] ``/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`` 中创建永久性存储卷。

有关详细信息，请参见 [xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-management/persistent-container-volumes.adoc](#)[]。

=====

== Deploying an Uyuni Container With Podman

==== [command] ``mgradm`` Overview

使用 [command] ``mgradm`` 工具将 {productname} 部署为容器。可使用两种方法将 {productname} 服务器部署为容器。本节重点介绍基本容器部署。

有关使用自定义配置文件进行部署的信息，请参见 [xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-management/mgradm-yaml-custom-configuration.adoc](#)[]。

可以在命令行中运行 [command] ``mgradm --help`` 来了解更多信息。

. 过程：使用 Podman 部署 Uyuni 容器

- . 在终端中以 sudo 或 root 用户身份运行以下命令。

+

[source, shell]

```
sudo mgradm install podman
```

+

[IMPORTANT]

=====

必须以 sudo 或 root 用户身份部署容器。如果您遗漏此步骤，终端中将显示以下错误。

[source, shell]

```
INF 正在设置 uyuni 网络 9:58AM INF 正在启用系统服务 9:58AM FTL 无法打开 /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service 进行写入, error="open /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service: permission denied"
```

=====

- . 等待部署完成。
- . 打开浏览器并访问您的服务器 FQDN。

```
//In this section you learned how to deploy an {productname} Server
```

container.

==== 永久性卷

许多用户希望指定其永久性卷的位置。

[NOTE]

=====

If you are just testing out {productname} you do not need to specify these volumes. [command]``mgradm`` will setup the correct volumes by default.

通常只需为较大规模的生产部署指定卷位置。

=====

默认情况下，[command]``podman`` 将其卷存储在 [path]``/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`` 中。

You can provide custom storage for the volumes by mounting disks on this path or the expected volume path inside it such as: [path]``/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:

- * [xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-management/persistent-container-volumes.adoc\[\]](#)
- * [xref:administration:troubleshooting/tshoot-container-full-disk.adoc\[\]](#)

:leveloffset!: :

:leveloffset: +3

= {productname} 服务器物理隔离的部署

== 什么是物理隔离的部署？

物理隔离部署是指设置和操作与不安全网络（尤其是互联网）物理隔离的任何联网系统。这种部署通常用于军事设施、金融系统、关键基础架构等高安全性环境，以及处理敏感数据，因而必须防范其受到外部威胁的任何位置。

可以在能够访问互联网的计算机上使用 [systemitem]``Podman``、[systemitem]``Docker`` 或 [systemitem]``Skopeo`` 轻松部署容器映像。

.Procedure

Pull the desired image, then save the image as a [literal]``tar`` archive. For example:

+
.Podman

```
podman pull registry.suse.com/suse/manager/5.0/x86_64/server:5.0.0 podman save --output server.tar
registry.suse.com/suse/manager/5.0/x86_64/server:5.0.0
```

+
.Docker

```
docker pull registry.suse.com/suse/manager/5.0/x86_64/server:5.0.0 docker save --output server.tar
registry.suse.com/suse/manager/5.0/x86_64/server:5.0.0
```

+
.Skopeo

```
skopeo copy docker://registry.suse.com/suse/manager/5.0/x86_64/server:5.0.0 docker-
archive:server.tar:registry.suse.com/suse/manager/5.0/x86_64/server:5.0.0
```

+
. 将生成的 [filename]``server-image.tar``
传输到服务器容器主机，并使用以下命令装载它：
+
.Load the server image

```
podman load -i server.tar
```

```
:leveloffset: 3
==== 代理
:leveloffset: +3

[[proxy-setup-containers-uyuni]]
= 容器化 {productname} Proxy 设置
```

为 {productname} Proxy 容器准备好容器主机后，需要额外执行几步容器设置才能完成配置。

.Procedure
. 生成 {productname} Proxy 配置存档文件
. 将配置存档传输到在安装步骤中准备的容器主机并解压缩
. 使用 [literal]``mgrpxy`` 启动代理服务

== Generate Proxy Configuration

{productname} 代理的配置存档由 {productname}

服务器生成。每个附加代理都需要自身的配置存档。

```
//[NOTE]
//=====
//2 GB represents the default proxy squid cache size.
//This will need to be adjusted for your environment.
//=====
```

[IMPORTANT]

=====

对于 Podman 部署，在生成此代理配置之前，必须将 {productname} 代理的容器主机作为客户端注册到 {productname} 服务器。

=====

如果使用代理 FQDN 生成非注册客户端的代理容器配置（如 Kubernetes 用例中那样），系统列表中将出现一个新的系统项。此新项将显示在之前输入的“代理 FQDN”值下方并属于 [literal] `` 外部 `` 系统类型。

```
// tag::generate-proxy-config-section[]
==== 使用 {webui} 生成代理配置
```

.Procedure: Generating a Proxy Container Configuration Using {webui}

- . 在 {webui} 中，导航到 menu: 系统 [代理配置]，然后填写所需数据：
- . 在 [guimenu] `` 代理 FQDN `` 字段中，键入代理的完全限定域名。
- . 在 [guimenu] `` 父 FQDN `` 字段中，键入 {productname} 服务器或另一个 {productname} 代理的完全限定域名。
- . 在 [guimenu] `` 代理 SSH 端口 `` 字段中，键入 SSH 服务在 {productname} 代理上监听的 SSH 端口。建议保留默认值 8022。
- . 在 [guimenu] `` 最大 Squid 缓存大小 [MB] `` 字段中键入允许的最大 Squid 缓存大小。建议的最大大小为容器可用存储的 60%。

+

[NOTE]

=====

2 GB 表示默认的代理 squid 缓存大小。需要根据您的环境调整此大小。

=====

在 [guimenu] `` SSH 证书 `` 选择列表中，选择应为 {productname} 代理生成新服务器证书还是使用现有证书。您可以考虑作为 {productname} 内置（自我签名）证书生成的证书。

+

然后根据所做的选择提供用于生成新证书的签名 CA 证书的路径，或者要用作代理证书的现有证书及其密钥的路径。

+

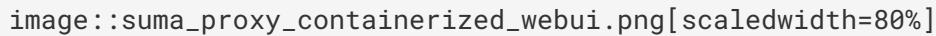
服务器生成的 CA 证书存储在

[path] `` /var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/root/_data/ssl-build `` 目录中。

+

有关现有或自定义证书的详细信息以及企业和中间证书的概念，请参见 [xref:administration:ssl-certs-imported.adoc\[\]](#)。

- . 单击 **btn:[生成]** 以在 **{productname}** 服务器中注册新代理 FQDN，并生成包含容器主机细节的配置存档 (**[filename]``config.tar.gz``**)。
- . 片刻之后，系统会显示文件可供下载。请将此文件保存在本地。

 [scaledwidth=80%]

```
==== Generate Proxy Configuration With [literal]``spacecmd`` and Self-Signed Certificate
```

You can generate a Proxy configuration using [literal]``spacecmd``.

- . 过程：使用 **spacecmd** 和自我签名证书生成代理配置
- . 通过 SSH 连接到您的容器主机。
- . 执行以下命令（替换其中的服务器和代理 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'
```

- . 从服务器容器复制生成的配置：

+

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

```
==== Generate Proxy Configuration With [literal]``spacecmd`` and Custom Certificate
```

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

- . 过程：使用 **spacecmd** 和自定义证书生成代理配置
- . 通过 SSH 连接到您的服务器容器主机。
- . 执行以下命令（替换其中的服务器和代理 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'
```

- . 从服务器容器复制生成的配置：

+

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

```
// end::generate-proxy-config-section[]

[[proxy-setup-containers-transfer-config]]
== Transfer {productname} Proxy Configuration

Both [command]``spacecmd`` command and generating via {webui} ways create
a configuration archive. This archive needs to be made available on
container host. Transfer this generated archive to the container host.
```

有关使用存档获取代理容器的安装说明，请参见 [xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-deployment/uyuni/proxy-container-installation-uyuni.adoc](#)。

```
[[proxy-setup-containers-transfer-start]]
== Start {productname} Proxy Containers

Container can be started with the [literal]``mgrpxy`` command.
```

```
[[proc-setup-containers-setup-start]]
.Procedure: Start {productname} Proxy Containers
```

- . Run command:

+

mgrpxy start uyuni-proxy-pod

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

podman ps

Five {productname} Proxy containers should be present and should be part
of [literal]``proxy-pod`` container pod.

* proxy-salt-broker

```

* proxy-httdp
* proxy-tftpd
* proxy-squid
* proxy-ssh

:leveloffset: 3
:leveloffset: +3

[[installation-proxy-containers]]
= {productname} Proxy Deployment on {leapmicro} {microversion}

```

本指南概述了 {productname} {productnumber} 代理的部署过程。本指南假定您已成功部署 {productname} {productnumber} 服务器。要成功完成部署，请执行以下操作：

- . 核对清单：代理部署
- . 查看硬件要求。
- +
 // . Synchronize the {leapmicro} {microversion} parent channel and the Proxy extension child channel on the server.
- . 在裸机上安装 {leapmicro} {microversion}。
- +
 // . Create a {salt} activation key.
- . 将代理作为 {salt} 受控端进行引导。
- . 生成代理配置。
- . 将服务器中的代理配置传输到代理
- . 使用代理配置将 {salt} 受控端作为代理注册到 {productname}。

. 代理容器主机支持的操作系统

[NOTE]

====

容器主机支持的操作系统为 {leapmicro} {microversion}。

容器主机:: 容器主机是配备了容器引擎（例如 Podman）的服务器，可用于管理和部署容器。这些容器包含应用程序及其必备组件（例如库），但不包含完整的操作系统，因此体量很小。此设置可确保应用程序能够在不同环境中以一致的方式运行。容器主机为这些容器提供必要的资源，例如 CPU、内存和存储。

====

== 代理的硬件要求

下表列出了部署 {productname} 代理所要满足的硬件要求。

. 代理硬件要求		

```

| ===

| Hardware
| Details
| Recommendation

| CPU
| {x86_64}, {arm}
| Minimum 2 dedicated 64-bit CPU cores

| RAM
| Minimum
| 2 GB

|
| Recommended
| 8 GB

| Disk Space
| [path]``/`` (root directory)
| Minimum 40 GB

|
| [path]``/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.

| ===

```

== Container Host General Requirements

有关一般要求，请参见xref:installation-and-upgrade:general-requirements.adoc[一般要求]。

应通过安装媒体安装 {leapmicro} {microversion} 服务器。下面介绍此过程。

```

[[installation-proxy-containers-requirements]]
== 容器主机要求

```

有关 CPU、RAM 和存储要求，请参见xref:installation-and-upgrade:hardware-requirements.adoc[硬件要求]。

[IMPORTANT]

=====

为了保证客户端能够解析 FQDN 域名，容器化服务器和主机都必须连接到正常运行的 DNS 服务器。此外，必须确保反向查找的配置正确。

=====

== Installing Uyuni Tools for Use With Containers

. 过程：在 {leapmicro} {microversion} 上安装 Uyuni 工具

. 在本地主机上打开终端窗口，或启动一个运行 {leapmicro} {microversion} 的虚拟机。

. Log in.

. 输入 [command]``transactional-update shell``:

+

transactional-update shell

. 将以下储存库添加到 {leapmicro} {microversion} 服务器：

+

```
zypper ar https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:/Uyuni:/Stable/images/repo/Uyuni-Proxy-POOL-\${\(arch\)}-Media1/ uyuni-proxy-stable
```

. 刷新储存库列表并接受密钥：

+

zypper ref

. 安装容器工具：

+

[source, shell]

```
zypper in mgrpxy mgrpxy-bash-completion uyuni-storage-setup-proxy
```

```
+  
[NOTE]  
=====  
或者，可以安装 [systemitem]``mgrpxy-zsh-completion`` 或  
[systemitem]``mgrpxy-fish-completion``。  
=====
```

- . 退出事务外壳：

```
+
```

```
transactional update # exit
```

```
. 重引导主机。  
////  
// In master, we had already this reduced variant:
```

```
transactional-update
```

```
. Reboot the system.  
. Log in as root.  
. Install the container utilities:  
+  
[source, shell]
```

```
transactional-update pkg install mgrpxy mgrpxy-bash-completion uyuni-storage-setup-proxy
```

+

[NOTE]

=====

Alternatively you may install [systemitem]``mgrpxy-zsh-completion`` or [systemitem]``mgrpxy-fish-completion``.

=====

////

有关 Uyuni 容器实用程序的详细信息，请参见

[link:https://build.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:Uyuni:Stable:ContainerUtils\[Uyuni 容器实用程序\]](https://build.opensuse.org/repositories/systemsmanagement:Uyuni:Stable:ContainerUtils)。

== 配置自定义永久性存储

此步骤是可选的。但是，如果您的基础架构需要自定义的永久性存储，请使用 [command]``mgr-storage-proxy`` 工具。

有关详细信息，请参见 [command]``mgr-storage-proxy --help``。此工具可以简化容器存储和 Squid 缓存卷的创建。

如下所示使用命令：

`mgr-storage-proxy <存储磁盘设备>`

例如：

`mgr-storage-proxy /dev/nvme1n1`

[NOTE]

=====

此命令将在 [path]``/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`` 中创建永久性存储卷。

有关详细信息，请参见

- * [xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-management/persistent-container-volumes.adoc\[\]](#)
- * [xref:administration:troubleshooting/tshoot-container-full-disk.adoc\[\]](#)

== 将代理主机作为受控端进行引导

. 任务：引导代理主机

- . 选择menu:系统[引导]。
- . 填写代理主机的相关字段。
- . 从下拉列表中选择上一步骤中创建的激活密钥。
- . 单击 btn:[+ 引导]。
- . 等待引导过程成功完成。检查 menu:Salt[] 菜单，确认 {salt} 受控端密钥已列出并已接受。
- . 重引导代理主机。
- . 从menu:系统[]列表中选择主机，并在所有事件完成后再次触发重引导以完成初始配置。

.任务：更新代理主机

- . 从menu:系统[]列表中选择主机，并应用所有补丁以将其更新。
- . 重引导代理主机。

```
// FIXME 2024-12-10, ke: use the snippet also here (see suma equiv)
[[proxy-setup-containers-generate-config]]
== 生成代理配置
```

{productname} 代理的配置存档由 {productname} 服务器生成。每个附加代理都需要自身的配置存档。

[IMPORTANT]

====

在生成此代理配置之前，必须将 {productname} 代理的容器主机作为 Salt 受控端注册到 {productname} 服务器。

====

您将执行以下任务：

.Procedure:

- . 生成代理配置文件。
- . 将配置传输到代理。
- . 使用 [literal]``mgrpxy`` 命令启动代理。

```
[[proc-proxy-containers-setup-webui]]
```

.任务：使用 Web UI 生成代理容器配置

- . 在 {webui} 中，导航到menu:系统[代理配置]，然后填写所需数据：
- . 在[guimenu]``代理 FQDN``字段中，键入代理的完全限定域名。
- . 在[guimenu]``父 FQDN``字段中，键入 {productname} 服务器或另一个 {productname} 代理的完全限定域名。
- . 在[guimenu]``代理 SSH 端口``字段中，键入 SSH 服务在 {productname} 代理上监听的 SSH 端口。建议保留默认值 8022。
- . 在[guimenu]``最大 Squid 缓存大小 [MB]``字段中，键入允许的最大 Squid 缓存大小。一般该值最多应为容器可用存储空间的 60 %。

在 [guimenu] ``SSH 证书`` 选择列表中，选择应为 {productname} 代理生成新服务器证书还是使用现有证书。您可以考虑作为 {productname} 内置（自我签名）证书生成的证书。

+

然后根据所做的选择提供用于生成新证书的签名 CA 证书的路径，或者要用作代理证书的现有证书及其密钥的路径。

+

在服务器上生成的 CA 证书存储在

[path] ``/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/root/ssl-build`` 目录中。

+

有关现有或自定义证书的详细信息以及企业和中间证书的概念，请参见 [xref:administration:ssl-certs-imported.adoc](#) []。

- . 单击 `btn:[生成]` 以在 {productname} 服务器中注册新代理 FQDN，并生成包含容器主机细节的配置存档。
- . 片刻之后，系统会显示文件可供下载。请将此文件保存在本地。

`image::suma_proxy_containerized_webui.png[scaledwidth=80%]`

`[[proxy-deploy-containers-transfer-config]]`
== 传输代理配置

{webui} 将生成配置存档。需要在代理容器主机上提供此存档。

. 任务：复制代理配置

. 将服务器容器中的文件复制到服务器主机操作系统：

+

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

. 接下来，将服务器主机操作系统中的文件复制到代理主机：

+

`scp config.tar.gz <代理 FQDN>/:root`

. 使用以下命令安装代理：

+

`mgrpxy install podman config.tar.gz`

```
[[proxy-deploy-containers-transfer-start]]
== 启动 {productname} {productnumber} 代理
```

现在可以使用 [literal]`mgrpxy` 命令启动容器：

```
[[proc-install-containers-setup-start]]
```

. 任务：启动代理并检查状态

. 调用以下命令启动代理：

+

`mgrpxy start`

. 调用以下命令检查容器状态：

+

`mgrpxy status`

+

Five {productname} Proxy containers should be present and should be part of the [literal]``proxy-pod`` container pod:

- * proxy-salt-broker
- * proxy-httdp
- * proxy-tftpd
- * proxy-squid
- * proxy-ssh

==== 为服务使用自定义容器映像

默认情况下，{productname}

代理套件设置为针对其每个服务使用相同的映像版本和注册表路径。但是，可以使用以 [literal]``-tag`` 和 [literal]``-image`` 结尾的 `install` 参数覆盖特定服务的默认值。

例如，可以按如下方式使用此命令：

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

该命令会在重启 httpd 服务之前调整其配置文件。其中 [path]``registry.opensuse.org/uyuni/proxy-httdps`` 是要使用的映像，[literal]``0.1.0`` 是版本标记。

要重置为默认值，请再次运行 `install` 命令但不要指定这些参数：

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

此命令首先将所有服务的配置重置为全局默认值，然后重新装载配置。

```
:leveloffset: 3
:leveloffset: +3

[[installation-proxy-containers-k3s-uyuni]]
= {productname} Proxy Deployment on K3s

[[installation-proxy-containers-k3s-k3s]]
== Installing K3s

On the container host machine, install [literal]``K3s`` (replace
[literal]``<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 -
```

```
[[installation-proxy-containers-k3s-helm]]
== Installing Tools
```

在安装时需要提供 [literal]``mgrpxy`` 和 [literal]``helm`` 软件包。

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 [literal]``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

- . To install package on Leap Micro run:
- +

transactional-update pkg install mgrpxy

- . 重引导。

```
[[installation-proxy-containers-k3s-deploy]]
== Deploying the {productname} Proxy Helm Chart
```

To configure the storage of the volumes to be used by the {productname} 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.

永久性卷声明已命名为：

- * [literal]``squid-cache-pv-claim``
- * [literal]``/package-cache-pv-claim``
- * [literal]``/tftp-boot-pv-claim``

按照 [xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-deployment/uyuni/proxy-container-setup-uyuni.adoc\[\]](#) 中所述创建 {productname} 代理的配置。复制 [literal]``tar.gz`` 配置文件，然后安装：

mgrpxy install kubernetes /path/to/config.tar.gz

For more information see:

- * [link:https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/\[\] \(Kubernetes\)](https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/storage/persistent-volumes/)
- * [link:https://rancher.com/docs/k3s/latest/en/storage/\[\] \(K3s\)](https://rancher.com/docs/k3s/latest/en/storage/) documentation

```
:leveloffset: 3

== 升级和迁移
==== 服务器
:leveloffset: +3

= Legacy {productname} Server Migration to Container

To migrate a legacy {productname} Server (RPM installation) to a
container, a new machine is required.

== Requirements and Considerations

==== General

* An in-place migration is not possible.

==== Hostnames

* The migration procedure currently does not include any hostname
renaming functionality. The fully qualified domain name (FQDN) on the new
server will remain identical to that on the old server.

+
[IMPORTANT]
=====

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

=====

== 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 [command]``spacewalk-repo-sync`` can
fail.
* The administrator must migrate these keys manually from the previous
{productname} installation to the container host after the actual server
migration.

+
.Procedure: Manual Migration of the GPG Keys to New Server
. Copy the keys from the previous Uyuni server to the container host of
the new server.
. 稍后, 使用命令 [command]``mgradm gpg add <PATH_TO_KEY_FILE>``
```

将每个密钥添加到迁移的服务器。

==== Initial Preparation on the Legacy Server

[IMPORTANT]

=====

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 old server can stay up and running.

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

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

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

=====

.Procedure: Initial Preparation on the Legacy Server

- . 停止 {productname} 服务:

+
+
+

```
spacewalk-service stop
```

- . 停止 PostgreSQL 服务:

+
+
+

```
systemctl stop postgresql
```

==== SSH Connection Preparation

- . 过程: 准备 SSH 连接

- . 确保对于 [systemitem]``root``，新 {productnumber} 服务器上存在 SSH 密钥。如果不存在密钥，请使用以下命令创建一个:

+
+
+

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

- . 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
```

+

[NOTE]

=====

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 [command]``eval \$(ssh-agent)``. Then add the SSH key to the running agent with [command]``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 {productname} Server ([literal]``<oldserver.fqdn>``) with [command]``ssh-copy-id``. Replace [literal]``<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 [path]``~/.ssh/authorized_keys`` file. For more information, see the [literal]``ssh-copy-id`` manpage.

. Establish an SSH connection from the new server to the legacy {productname} 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 [path]``~/.ssh/known_hosts`` file. Then try again. The fingerprint will be stored in the local [path]``~/.ssh/known_hosts`` file.

==== 执行迁移

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

. 过程：执行迁移

此步骤是可选的。如果您的基础架构需要自定义的永久性存储，请使用 [command]``mgr-storage-server`` 工具。

有关详细信息，请参见 [command]``mgr-storage-server --help``。此工具可以简化容器存储和数据库卷的创建。

** 如下所示使用命令：

+

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

+

例如：

+

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

```

+
[NOTE]
=====
此命令将在 [path]``/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes`` 中创建永久性存储卷。
有关详细信息, 请参见 xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-
management/persistent-container-volumes.adoc[]。
=====
. Execute the following command to install a new {productname} server.
Replace [literal]``<oldserver.fqdn>`` with the FQDN of the legacy server:
+

```

mgradm migrate podman <oldserver.fqdn>

```

. 迁移可信 SSL CA 证书。

===== Migration of the Certificates

Trusted SSL CA certificates that were installed as part of an RPM and
stored on a legacy {productname} in the
[path]``/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
. Copy the file from the legacy server to the new server.
    例如, 复制为 [path]``/local/ca.file``。
. 使用以下命令将文件复制到容器中:
+

```

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

[IMPORTANT]

====

After successfully running the [command]``mgradm migrate`` command, the {salt} setup on all clients will still point to the old legacy server.

To redirect them to the {productnumber} 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 legacy server.

====

// FIXME: check the following! Partially probably already covered above.!

== Kubernetes Preparations

Before executing the migration with [command]``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 for comprehensive guidance on preparing these volumes in [xref:installation-and-upgrade:container-management/persistent-container-volumes.adoc](#) [].

== 迁移

执行以下命令来安装新的 {productname} 服务器（请将 **<oldserversource.fqdn>** 替换为旧服务器的相应 FQDN）：

mgradm migrate podman <oldnserver.fqdn>

或

mgradm migrate kubernetes <oldnserver.fqdn>

[IMPORTANT]

=====

成功运行 [command]``mgradm migration`` 命令后，所有客户端上的 {salt} 设置仍会指向旧服务器。要将其重定向到新服务器，需要在基础架构级别（DHCP 和 DNS）重命名新服务器，以使用与旧服务器相同的 FQDN 和 IP 地址。

=====

```
:leveloffset: 3
:leveloffset: +3
```

```
= {productname} Server Upgrade
```

在运行 upgrade 命令之前，建议先升级 [literal]``mgradm`` 工具。

.Procedure

- . 为此，可运行以下命令：

```
+  
+
```

transactional-update

- . 如果已应用更新，请[literal]``重引导``。
- . 可使用以下命令更新 {productname} {productnumber} 服务器容器：

mgradm upgrade podman

此命令可使容器保持最新状态并重启动服务器。

.升级到特定版本**[NOTE]**

=====

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.

=====

要查看 upgrade 命令及其参数的详细信息，请使用以下命令：

mgradm upgrade podman -h

对于物理隔离的安装，请先升级容器 RPM 软件包，然后运行 [literal]``mgradm`` 命令。

```
:leveloffset: 3
==== 代理
:leveloffset: +3

= Legacy Proxy Migration to Container
```

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

This section will help you migrate from the legacy [systemitem]``systemd`` proxy using the [command]``mgrpxy`` tool.

[IMPORTANT]

=====

An in-place migration from previous releases of {productname} to {productnumber} will remain unsupported due to the HostOS change from {leap} to {leapmicro}.

The traditional contact protocol is no longer supported in {productname} {productnumber} and later. Before migrating from previous {productname} releases to {productnumber}, any existing traditional clients including the traditional proxies must be migrated to {salt}.

=====

== Migrate From Legacy to Containerized Proxy With Systemd

==== Generate Proxy Configuration

.Procedure: Generate the Proxy Configuration

- . 登录到 {productname} 服务器 {webui}。
- . 在左侧导航栏中，选择menu:系统[代理配置]。
- . 输入您的代理 FQDN。使用与原始代理主机相同的 FQDN。
- . 输入您的服务器 FQDN。
- . Enter the Proxy port number. __We recommend using the default port of 8022.__

. 证书和私用密钥位于服务器容器主机上的

`/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/root/_data/ssl-build/` 中。

- * RHN-ORG-TRUSTED-SSL-CERT
- * RHN-ORG-PRIVATE-SSL-KEY

. 使用以下命令将证书和密钥复制到您的计算机：

+

```
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
```

- . 选择 btn:[选择文件] 并在本地计算机上通过浏览找到证书。
- . 选择 btn:[选择文件] 并在本地计算机上通过浏览找到私用密钥。
- . 输入 CA 口令。
- . 单击 btn:[生成]。

==== 将代理配置传输到新主机

.Procedure: Transferring the Proxy Configuration

- . 在服务器中，将生成的包含代理配置的 tar.gz 文件传输到新代理主机：
+

```
scp config.tar.gz <uyuni 代理 FQDN>/root/
```

- . 在执行下一步之前，请先禁用旧版代理：
+

```
spacewalk-proxy stop
```

- . 使用以下命令部署新代理：
+

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

- . 使用以下命令启用新代理：
+

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

- . 运行 ``podman ps`` 来校验所有容器是否存在并正在运行：
+

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

```
== Migrate {productname} Proxy to {productname} {productnumber}
Containerized Proxy

.Procedure: Migrate {productname} Containerized Proxy to {productname}
{productnumber} New Containerized Proxy
. 引导新计算机，然后开始安装 {leapmicro} {microversion}。
. 完成安装。
. 更新系统：
+
```

transactional-update --continue

```
. 安装 [command]``mgrpxy``，并根据需要安装 [command]``mgrpxy-bash-
completion``：
+
```

transactional-update pkg install mgrpxy mgrpxy-bash-completion

+

- . 重引导。
- . Copy your [literal]``tar.gz`` proxy configuration to the host.

== Install Packages Using the {webui}

在受控端已引导并已注册到服务器后，还可以通过 Web UI 安装 [package]``mgrpxy`` 和 [package]``mgrpxy-bash-completion`` 软件包。

.Procedure: Installing Packages Using the {webui}

- . After installation, ensure that the {sle-micro} {microversion} parent channel and Proxy child channels are added and synchronized from the menu:Admin[Setup Wizard -> Products] page.
- . In the {webui}, go to menu:Systems[Activation Keys] and create an activation key linked for the synchronized {sle-micro} {microversion} channel.

. 使用menu:系统[引导]页面将系统作为受控端进行引导。
. 在初始配置新计算机并且其显示在系统列表中后，选择系统并导航到menu:系统细节[安装软件包]页面。

- . 安装软件包 [package]``mgrpxy`` 和 [package]``mgrpxy-bash-completion``。
- . 重引导系统。

== Generate Proxy Config With [literal]``spacecmd`` and Self-Signed Certificate

可以使用 spacecmd 生成代理配置。

.Procedure: Generate Proxy Config With [literal]``spacecmd`` and Self-Signed Certificate

- . 通过 SSH 连接到您的容器主机。
- . 执行以下命令（替换其中的服务器和代理 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'
```

- . 将生成的配置复制到代理：

+

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

- . 使用以下命令部署代理：

+

```
mgrpxy install podman config.tar.gz
```

```
-- Generate Proxy Config With [literal]``spacecmd`` and Custom Certificate
```

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

[NOTE]

====

2 GB 表示默认的代理 squid 缓存大小。需要根据您的环境调整此大小。

====

```
.Procedure: Generate Proxy Config With [literal]``spacecmd`` and Custom Certificate
```

- . 通过 SSH 连接到您的服务器容器主机。

- . 执行以下命令（替换其中的服务器和代理 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'
```

- . 将生成的配置复制到代理：

+

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

- . 使用以下命令部署代理：

+

```
mgrpxy install podman config.tar.gz
```

```
:leveloffset: 3
:leveloffset: +3

= {productname} Proxy Upgrade
```

在运行 upgrade 命令之前，建议先升级 [literal]``mgrpxy`` 工具。

.Procedure
. 为此，可运行以下命令：
+

transactional-update

- . 如果已应用更新，请[literal]``重引导``。
- . 可使用以下命令来更新 [literal]``podman`` 上运行的 {productname} {productnumber} 代理容器：

+

mgrpxy upgrade podman

+

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

+

mgrpxy upgrade kubernetes

[NOTE]
====
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.
====

[IMPORTANT]
====

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 [command]``mgrpxy upgrade podman`` command.

```
:leveloffset: 3
==== 客户端
:leveloffset: +3

[[client-upgrade]]
= Upgrade Clients
```

客户端采用底层操作系统的版本控制系统。对于运行 {suse} 操作系统的客户端，可在 {productname} {webui} 中进行升级。

有关升级客户端的详细信息，请参见 [xref:client-configuration:client-upgrades.adoc](#)[]。

```
:leveloffset: 3

== 基本服务器管理
:leveloffset: +2

= 使用 [command]``mgradm`` 进行自定义 YAML 配置和部署
```

您可以选择创建自定义的 [filename]``mgradm.yaml`` 文件，供 [command]``mgradm`` 工具在部署期间使用。

[IMPORTANT]

=====

如果未提供基本变量，[command]``mgradm`` 将提示您使用命令行参数或 [filename]``mgradm.yaml`` 配置文件来提供这些变量。

For security, **using command line parameters to specify passwords should be avoided**. Use a configuration file with proper permissions instead.

=====

.Procedure: Deploying the {productname} Container with Podman Using a Custom Configuration File

. 准备一个名为 [filename]``mgradm.yaml`` 的配置文件，以以下示例所示：

+

[source, yaml]

....

数据库口令。默认会随机生成

db:

 password: MySuperSecretDBPass

CA 证书的口令

```

ssl:
  password: MySuperSecretSSLPASSWORD

# 您的 SUSE Customer Center 身份凭证
scc:
  user: ccUsername
  password: ccPassword

# 组织名称
organization: YourOrganization

# 用于发送通知的电子邮件地址
emailFrom: notifications@example.com

# 管理员帐户细节
admin:
  password: MySuperSecretAdminPass
  login: LoginName
  firstName: Admin
  lastName: Admin
  email: email@example.com
.....
. 在终端中，以 root 身份运行以下命令。服务器 FQDN 是选填的。
+
[source, shell]

```

mgradm -c mgradm.yaml install podman <FQDN>

```

+
[IMPORTANT]
=====
必须以 sudo 或 root 用户身份部署容器。如果您遗漏此步骤，终端中将显示以下错误。
+
[source, shell]

```

INF 正在设置 uyuni 网络 9:58AM INF 正在启用系统服务 9:58AM FTL 无法打开 /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service 进行写入，error="open /etc/systemd/system/uyuni-server.service: permission denied"

```
=====
```

- . 等待部署完成。
- . 打开浏览器并访问您的服务器 FQDN 或 IP 地址。

```
//In this section you learned how to deploy an {productname}
{productnumber} Server container using a custom YAML configuration.
```

```
:leveloffset: 3
:leveloffset: +2
```

= 启动和停止容器

可使用以下命令重启动、启动和停止 {productname} {productnumber} 服务器容器：

要[command]``重启动`` {productname} {productnumber} 服务器，请执行以下命令：

2.1.2. mgradm restart

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

要[command]``启动``服务器，请执行以下命令：

2.1.3. mgradm start

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

要[command]``停止``服务器，请执行以下命令：

2.1.4. mgradm stop

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

```
// Coming soon:
//You can also check on the status of services running in the container
with:

//----
//mgradm status
//----
```

```
:leveloffset: 3
:leveloffset: +2

[[persistant-volume-list]]
= Persistent Container Volumes
```

在容器中执行的修改不会保留。在永久性卷外部所做的任何更改都将被丢弃。下面列出了 `{productname} {productnumber}` 的永久性卷。

要自定义默认卷位置，请确保在首次启动 Pod 之前使用 `[command] `` podman volume create``` 命令创建必要的卷。

[NOTE]

====

请确保此表格与 Helm 图表和 systemctl 服务定义中所述的卷映射完全一致。

====

以下卷存储在 **Podman** 默认存储位置。

.永久性卷: **Podman** 默认存储**

[cols="name,directory"]

|====

卷名称	卷目录
-----	-----

| **Podman 存储**

| [path]``/var/lib/containers/storage/volumes/``

|====

.永久性卷: **root**

[cols="name,directory"]

|====

卷名称	卷目录
-----	-----

| **root**

| [path]``/root``

|====

.永久性卷: **var/**

[cols="name,directory"]

|====

卷名称	卷目录
-----	-----

| **var-cobbler**

| [path]``/var/lib/cobbler``

| **var-salt**

| [path]``/var/lib/salt``

```

| **var-pgsql**
| [path]``/var/lib/pgsql``

| **var-cache**
| [path]``/var/cache``

| **var-spacewalk**
| [path]``/var/spacewalk``

| **var-log**
| [path]``/var/log``

| ===

```

.永久性卷: **srv/**

```

[cols="name,directory"]
| ===
| 卷名称 | 卷目录

| **srv-salt**
| [path]``/srv/salt``

| **srv-www**
| [path]``/srv/www/``

| **srv-tftpboot**
| [path]``/srv/tftpboot``

| **srv-formulametadata**
| [path]``/srv/formula_metadata``

| **srv-pillar**
| [path]``/srv/pillar``
```

```

| **srv-susemanager**
| [path]``/srv/susemanager``

| **srv-spacewalk**
| [path]``/srv/spacewalk``

| ===

```

.永久性卷: **etc/**

```

[cols="name,directory"]
| ===
```

| 卷名称 | 卷目录

```

| **etc-apache2**
| [path]``/etc/apache2``

| **etc-rhn**
| [path]``/etc/rhn``

| **etc-systemd-multi**
| [path]``/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants``

| **etc-systemd-sockets**
| [path]``/etc/systemd/system/sockets.target.wants``

| **etc-salt**
| [path]``/etc/salt``

| **etc-sssd**
| [path]``/etc/sssd``

| **etc-tomcat**
| [path]``/etc/tomcat``

| **etc-cobbler**
| [path]``/etc/cobbler``

| **etc-sysconfig**
| [path]``/etc/sysconfig``

| **etc-tls**
| [path]``/etc/pki/tls``

| **etc-postfix**
| [path]``/etc/postfix``

| **ca-cert**
| [path]``/etc/pki/trust/anchors``

| ===

```

:leveloffset: 3

:leveloffset: +1

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```
[float]
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```

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```
[float]
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```

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