



# Upgrade Guide

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SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15



## Upgrade Guide

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15

This book guides you through upgrades and updates of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. Different approaches are described, for example upgrading from an installation DVD, via network boot, or a running system.


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SUSE LLC  
10 Canal Park Drive  
Suite 200  
Cambridge MA 02141  
USA

<https://www.suse.com/documentation> 

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# Contents

## About This Guide vi

### 1 Upgrade Paths and Methods 1

- 1.1 Supported Upgrade Paths to SLE 15 1
- 1.2 Online and Offline Upgrade 3

### 2 Life Cycle and Support 5

- 2.1 Terminology 5
- 2.2 Product Life Cycle 7
- 2.3 Module Dependencies and Life Cycles 8
- 2.4 Generating Periodic Life Cycle Report 9
- 2.5 Support Levels 9
- 2.6 Registering and Deregistering Machines with SUSEConnect 12
- 2.7 Identifying the SLE Version 12

### 3 Preparing the Upgrade 14

- 3.1 Make Sure the Current System Is Up-To-Date 14
- 3.2 Read the Release Notes 14
- 3.3 Make a Backup 15
- 3.4 Listing Installed Packages and Repositories 15
- 3.5 Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP4 16
  - Migrate Your MySQL Database 16 • Migrate Your PostgreSQL Database 17 • Create Non-MD5 Server Certificates for Java Applications 19
- 3.6 Shut Down Virtual Machine Guests 20

- 3.7 Adjust Your SMT Client Setup 20
- 3.8 Disk Space 21
  - Checking Disk Space on Non-Btrfs File Systems 22 • Checking Disk Space on Btrfs Root File Systems 22
- 3.9 Upgrading a Subscription Management Tool (SMT) Server 23
- 3.10 Temporarily Disabling Kernel Multiversion Support 23
- 3.11 Upgrading on IBM Z 23
- 3.12 IBM POWER: Starting an X Server 24
- 4 Upgrading Offline 25**
  - 4.1 Conceptual Overview 25
  - 4.2 Starting the Upgrade from Installation Medium 25
  - 4.3 Starting Upgrade from Network Source 26
    - Manually Upgrading via Network Installation Source—Booting from DVD 26 • Manually Upgrading via Network Installation Source—Booting via PXE 27
  - 4.4 Upgrading with AutoYaST 27
  - 4.5 Upgrading SUSE Linux Enterprise 28
  - 4.6 Upgrading with SUSE Manager 29
  - 4.7 Updating Registration Status after Rollback 30
  - 4.8 Registering Your System 30
- 5 Upgrading Online 32**
  - 5.1 Conceptual Overview 32
  - 5.2 Service Pack Migration Workflow 33
  - 5.3 Canceling Service Pack Migration 33
  - 5.4 Upgrading with the Online Migration Tool (YaST) 34
  - 5.5 Upgrading with Zypper 35

5.6	Upgrading with Plain Zypper	37
5.7	Rolling Back a Service Pack	39
5.8	Upgrading with SUSE Manager	40
5.9	Migrate from openSUSE Leap to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server	41
<b>6</b>	<b>Backports of Source Code</b>	<b>43</b>
6.1	Reasons for Backporting	43
6.2	Reasons against Backports	44
6.3	The Implications of Backports for Interpreting Version Numbers	44
6.4	Checking for Fixed Bugs and Backported Features	45
<b>A</b>	<b>Documentation Updates</b>	<b>47</b>
A.1	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP0	47
	November 2018	47
	• August 2018	47
<b>B</b>	<b>GNU Licenses</b>	<b>48</b>
B.1	GNU Free Documentation License	48

# About This Guide

There are different ways to upgrade SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. It is impossible to cover all combinations of boot, or installation server, automated installations or deploying images. This manual should help with selecting the appropriate method of upgrading your installation.

## *Upgrade Guide*

This part will give you some background information on terminology, SUSE product life-cycles and Service Pack releases, and recommended upgrade policies.

## 1 Available Documentation



### Note: Online Documentation and Latest Updates

Documentation for our products is available at <http://www.suse.com/documentation/>, where you can also find the latest updates, and browse or download the documentation in various formats.

In addition, the product documentation is usually available in your installed system under `/usr/share/doc/manual`.

The following documentation is available for this product:

#### **Article “Installation Quick Start”**

This Quick Start guides you step-by-step through the installation of SUSE® Linux Enterprise Server 15.

#### **Book “Deployment Guide”**

Shows how to install single or multiple systems and how to exploit the product inherent capabilities for a deployment infrastructure. Choose from various approaches, ranging from a local installation or a network installation server to a mass deployment using a remote-controlled, highly-customized, and automated installation technique.

#### **Book “Administration Guide”**

Covers system administration tasks like maintaining, monitoring and customizing an initially installed system.

#### **Book “Virtualization Guide”**

Describes virtualization technology in general, and introduces libvirt—the unified interface to virtualization—and detailed information on specific hypervisors.

***Book “Storage Administration Guide”***

Provides information about how to manage storage devices on a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.

***Book “AutoYaST Guide”***

AutoYaST is a system for unattended mass deployment of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server systems using an AutoYaST profile containing installation and configuration data. The manual guides you through the basic steps of auto-installation: preparation, installation, and configuration.

***Book “Security Guide”***

Introduces basic concepts of system security, covering both local and network security aspects. Shows how to use the product inherent security software like AppArmor or the auditing system that reliably collects information about any security-relevant events.

***Book “Security and Hardening Guide”***

Deals with the particulars of installing and setting up a secure SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, and additional post-installation processes required to further secure and harden that installation. Supports the administrator with security-related choices and decisions.

***Book “System Analysis and Tuning Guide”***

An administrator's guide for problem detection, resolution and optimization. Find how to inspect and optimize your system by means of monitoring tools and how to efficiently manage resources. Also contains an overview of common problems and solutions and of additional help and documentation resources.

***Book “Repository Mirroring Tool for SLES 15”***

An administrator's guide to Subscription Management Tool—a proxy system for SUSE Customer Center with repository and registration targets. Learn how to install and configure a local SMT server, mirror and manage repositories, manage client machines, and configure clients to use SMT.

***Book “GNOME User Guide”***

Introduces the GNOME desktop of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. It guides you through using and configuring the desktop and helps you perform key tasks. It is intended mainly for end users who want to make efficient use of GNOME as their default desktop.

## 2 Feedback

Several feedback channels are available:

### Bugs and Enhancement Requests

For services and support options available for your product, refer to <http://www.suse.com/support/>.

Help for openSUSE is provided by the community. Refer to <https://en.opensuse.org/Portal:Support> for more information.

To report bugs for a product component, go to <https://scc.suse.com/support/requests>, log in, and click *Create New*.

### User Comments

We want to hear your comments about and suggestions for this manual and the other documentation included with this product. Use the User Comments feature at the bottom of each page in the online documentation or go to <http://www.suse.com/documentation/feedback.html> and enter your comments there.

### Mail







For feedback on the documentation of this product, you can also send a mail to [doc-team@suse.com](mailto:doc-team@suse.com). Make sure to include the document title, the product version and the publication date of the documentation. To report errors or suggest enhancements, provide a concise description of the problem and refer to the respective section number and page (or URL).

## 3 Documentation Conventions

The following notices and typographical conventions are used in this documentation:

- /etc/passwd: directory names and file names
- PLACEHOLDER: replace PLACEHOLDER with the actual value
- PATH: the environment variable PATH
- ls, --help: commands, options, and parameters
- user: users or groups



- package name : name of a package
- ,  : a key to press or a key combination; keys are shown in uppercase as on a keyboard
- *File, File > Save As*: menu items, buttons
-  This paragraph is only relevant for the AMD64/Intel 64 architecture. The arrows mark the beginning and the end of the text block. 
-  This paragraph is only relevant for the architectures IBM Z and POWER. The arrows mark the beginning and the end of the text block. 
- *Dancing Penguins* (Chapter *Penguins*, ↑Another Manual): This is a reference to a chapter in another manual.
- Commands that must be run with root privileges. Often you can also prefix these commands with the sudo command to run them as non-privileged user.

```
root # command
tux > sudo command
```

- Commands that can be run by non-privileged users.

```
tux > command
```

- Notices



## Warning: Warning Notice

Vital information you must be aware of before proceeding. Warns you about security issues, potential loss of data, damage to hardware, or physical hazards.



## Important: Important Notice

Important information you should be aware of before proceeding.



## Note: Note Notice

Additional information, for example about differences in software versions.



## Tip: Tip Notice

Helpful information, like a guideline or a piece of practical advice.

# 1 Upgrade Paths and Methods

SUSE® Linux Enterprise (SLE) allows to upgrade an existing system to the new version, for example, going from SLE 11 SP4 to the latest SLE 12 service pack. No new installation is needed. Existing data, such as home and data directories and system configuration, is kept intact. You can update from a local CD or DVD drive or from a central network installation source.

This chapter explains how to manually upgrade your SUSE Linux Enterprise system, be it by DVD, network, an automated process, or SUSE Manager.

## 1.1 Supported Upgrade Paths to SLE 15

Before you perform any migration, read *Chapter 3, Preparing the Upgrade*.

### Important: Cross-architecture Upgrades Are Not Supported

Cross-architecture upgrades, such as upgrading from a 32-bit version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server to the 64-bit version, or upgrading from big endian to little endian are *not* supported!

Specifically, SLE 11 on POWER (big endian) to SLE 15 on POWER (new: little endian!) is *not* supported.

Also, since SUSE Linux Enterprise 15 is 64-bit only, upgrades from any 32-bit SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 systems to SUSE Linux Enterprise 15 and later are *not* supported.

To make a cross-architecture upgrade, you need to perform a new installation.

### Note: Skipping Service Packs

Consecutively installing all Service Packs is the safest upgrade path. In some cases it is supported to skip 1 or 2 Service Packs when upgrading. However, we recommend to *not* skip any Service Pack.



## Note: Upgrading Major Releases

We recommend to do a fresh install when upgrading to a new Major Release, for example from SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 to SUSE Linux Enterprise 12.

### Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise 10 (any Service Pack)

There is no supported direct migration path to SUSE Linux Enterprise 15. We recommend a fresh installation in this case.

### Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 GA / SP1 / SP2 / SP3

There is no supported direct migration path to SUSE Linux Enterprise 15. You need at least SLE 11 SP4 before you can proceed to SLE 15.

If you cannot do a fresh install, first upgrade your installed SLE 11 Service Pack to SLE 11 SP4. These steps are described in the [SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 Deployment Guide \(https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles11/\)](https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles11/).

### Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 SP4

Upgrading from SLE 11 SP4 is only supported via an offline upgrade. Refer to [Section 1.2, “Online and Offline Upgrade”](#) for details.

### Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise 12 GA / SP1 / SP2

A direct upgrade from SLE 12 GA / SP1 / SP2 to SLE 15 is not supported. You need to upgrade to SLE 12 SP3 first.

### Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise 12 SP3

Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise 12 SP3 is only supported via an offline upgrade. Refer to [Section 1.2, “Online and Offline Upgrade”](#) for details.

### Migrating from openSUSE Leap 15

Migrating from openSUSE Leap 15 is supported. See [Section 5.9, “Migrate from openSUSE Leap to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server”](#). Only the server installation of Leap is supported for migration.

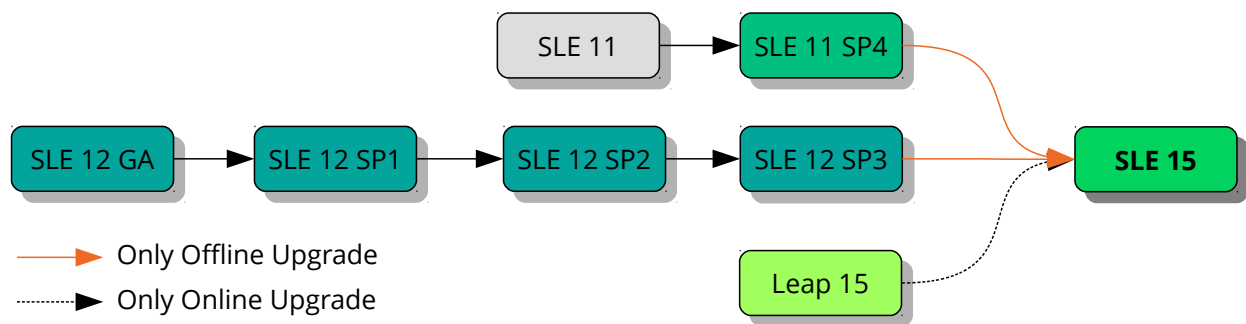


FIGURE 1.1: OVERVIEW OF SHORTEST UPGRADE PATHS

## 1.2 Online and Offline Upgrade

SUSE supports two different upgrade and migration methods. For more information about the terminology, see [Section 2.1, “Terminology”](#). The methods are:

### Online

All upgrades that are executed from the running system itself are considered to be online. Examples: Connected through SUSE Customer Center, Repository Mirroring Tool (RMT), SUSE Manager using Zypper or YaST.

For details, see [Chapter 5, Upgrading Online](#).

When migrating between Service Packs of the same major release, we suggest following [Section 5.4, “Upgrading with the Online Migration Tool \(YaST\)”](#) or [Section 5.5, “Upgrading with Zypper”](#).


### Offline

Upgrading offline implies that the operating system to be upgraded is not running. Instead, another operating system is booted, for example from the installation DVD or network, and performs the upgrade.

For details, see [Chapter 4, Upgrading Offline](#).

## Important: SUSE Manager Clients

If your machine is managed by SUSE Manager, the upgrade procedure should be started in the management interface. For details, see:

- Service Pack Migration: *Section 5.8, "Upgrading with SUSE Manager"*
- Upgrading to new major release of SLE: *Section 4.6, "Upgrading with SUSE Manager"*
- [https://www.suse.com/documentation/suse-manager-3/singlehtml/book\\_suma\\_best\\_practices\\_31/book\\_suma\\_best\\_practices\\_31.html#bp.client.migration](https://www.suse.com/documentation/suse-manager-3/singlehtml/book_suma_best_practices_31/book_suma_best_practices_31.html#bp.client.migration) .

## 2 Life Cycle and Support

This chapter provides background information on terminology, SUSE product lifecycles and Service Pack releases, and recommended upgrade policies.

### 2.1 Terminology

This section uses several terms. To understand the information, read the definitions below:

#### Backporting

Backporting is the act of adapting specific changes from a newer version of software and applying it to an older version. The most commonly used case is fixing security holes in older software components. Usually it is also part of a maintenance model to supply enhancements or (less commonly) new features.

#### Delta RPM

A delta RPM consists only of the binary diff between two defined versions of a package, and therefore has the smallest download size. Before being installed, the full RPM package is rebuilt on the local machine.

#### Downstream

A metaphor of how software is developed in the open source world (compare it with *upstream*). The term *downstream* refers to people or organizations like SUSE who integrate the source code from upstream with other software to build a distribution which is then used by end users. Thus, the software flows downstream from its developers via the integrators to the end users.

#### Extensions,

#### Add-On Products

Extensions and third party add-on products provide additional functionality of product value to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. They are provided by SUSE and by SUSE partners, and they are registered and installed on top of the base product SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.

#### LTSS

LTSS is the abbreviation for Long Term Service Pack Support, which is available as an extension for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.

## Major Release,

### General Availability (GA) Version

The major release of SUSE Linux Enterprise (or any software product) is a new version which brings new features and tools, decommissions previously deprecated components and comes with backward-incompatible changes. Major releases for example are SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 or 12.

## Migration

Updating to a Service Pack (SP) by using the online update tools or an installation medium to install the respective patches. It updates all packages of the installed system to the latest state.

## Migration Targets

Set of compatible products to which a system can be migrated, containing the version of the products/extensions and the URL of the repository. Migration targets can change over time and depend on installed extensions. Multiple migration targets can be selected, for example SLE 12 SP2 and SES2 or SLE 12 SP2 and SES3.

## Modules

Modules are fully supported parts of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server with a different life cycle. They have a clearly defined scope and are delivered via online channel only. Registering at the SUSE Customer Center, RMT (Repository Mirroring Tool), or SUSE Manager is a prerequisite for being able to subscribe to these channels.

## Package

A package is a compressed file in rpm format that contains all files for a particular program, including optional components like configuration, examples, and documentation.

## Patch

A patch consists of one or more packages and may be applied by means of delta RPMs. It may also introduce dependencies to packages that are not installed yet.

## Service Packs (SP)

Combines several patches into a form that is easy to install or deploy. Service packs are numbered and usually contain security fixes, updates, upgrades, or enhancements of programs.

## Upstream



A metaphor of how software is developed in the open source world (compare it with *downstream*). The term *upstream* refers to the original project, author or maintainer of a software that is distributed as source code. Feedback, patches, feature enhancements, or other improvements flow from end users or contributors to upstream developers. They decide if the request will be integrated or rejected.

If the project members decide to integrate the request, it will show up in newer versions of the software. An accepted request will benefit all parties involved.

If a request is not accepted, it may be for different reasons. Either it is in a state that is not compliant with the project's guidelines, it is invalid, it is already integrated, or it is not in the interest or roadmap of the project. An unaccepted request makes it harder for upstream developers as they need to synchronize their patches with the upstream code. This practice is generally avoided, but sometimes it is still needed.

### Update

Installation of a newer *minor* version of a package, which usually contains security or bug fixes.

### Upgrade

Installation of a newer *major* version of a package or distribution, which brings *new features*.

## 2.2 Product Life Cycle

SUSE has the following lifecycle for products:

- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server has a 13-year lifecycle: 10 years of general support and 3 years of extended support.
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop has a 10-year lifecycle: 7 years of general support and 3 years of extended support.
- Major releases are made every 4 years. Service packs are made every 12-14 months.

SUSE supports previous service packs for 6 months after the release of the new service pack.

*Figure 2.1, "Major Releases and Service Packs"* depicts some mentioned aspects.

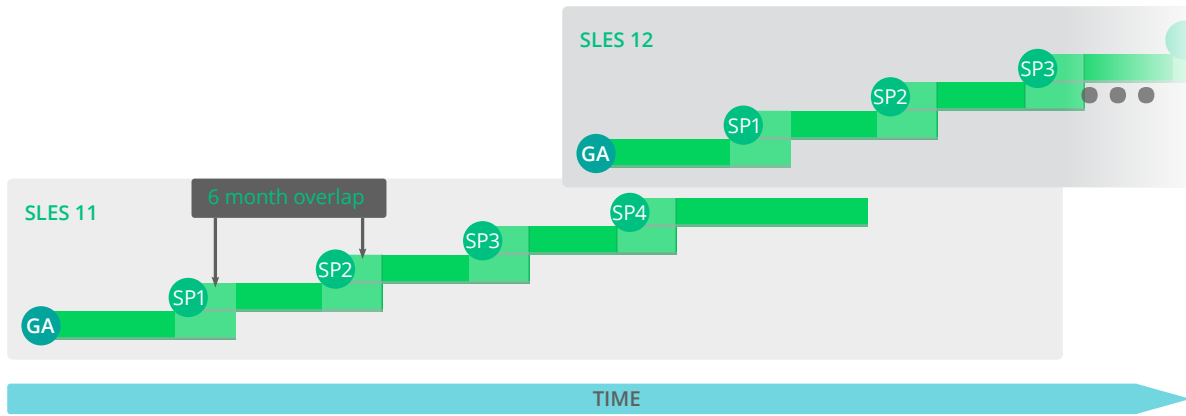


FIGURE 2.1: MAJOR RELEASES AND SERVICE PACKS

If you need additional time to design, validate and test your upgrade plans, Long Term Service Pack Support can extend the support you get by an additional 12 to 36 months in 12-month increments. This gives you a total of 2 to 5 years of support on any service pack. For details, see *Figure 2.2, “Long Term Service Pack Support”*.

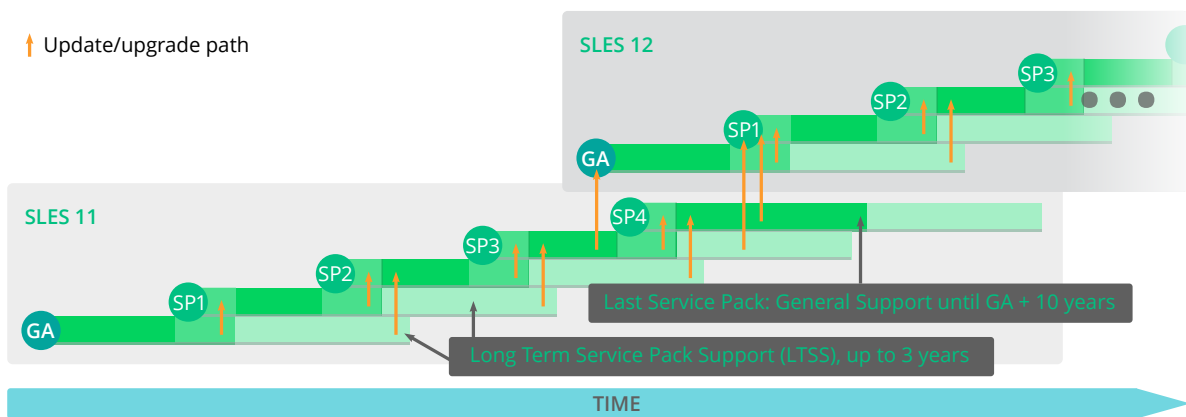


FIGURE 2.2: LONG TERM SERVICE PACK SUPPORT

For more information refer to <https://www.suse.com/products/long-term-service-pack-support/>. Refer to <https://www.suse.com/lifecycle/> for more information about lifecycle, release frequency, and the overlay support period.

## 2.3 Module Dependencies and Life Cycles

For a list of modules, their dependencies and lifecycles see [https://www.suse.com/releasenotes/x86\\_64/SUSE-SLES/15/#Intro.ModuleExtensionRelated](https://www.suse.com/releasenotes/x86_64/SUSE-SLES/15/#Intro.ModuleExtensionRelated).

## 2.4 Generating Periodic Life Cycle Report

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server can regularly check for changes in the support status of all installed products and send the report via e-mail in case of changes. To generate the report, install the `zypper-lifecycle-plugin` with **zypper in zypper-lifecycle-plugin**.

Enable the report generation on your system with `systemctl`:

```
root # systemctl enable lifecycle-report
```

The recipient and subject of the report e-mail, and the report generation period can be configured in the file `/etc/sysconfig/lifecycle-report` with any text editor. The settings `MAIL_TO` and `MAIL_SUBJ` define the mail recipient and subject, while `DAYS` sets the interval at which the report is generated.

The report displays changes in the support status after the change occurred and not in advance. If the change occurs right after the generation of the last report, it can take up to 14 days until you are notified of the change. Take this into account when setting the `DAYS` option. Change the following configuration entries to fit your requirements:

```
MAIL_TO='root@localhost'  
MAIL_SUBJ='Lifecycle report'  
DAYS=14
```

The latest report is available in the file `/var/lib/lifecycle/report`. The file contains two sections. The first section informs about the end of support for used products. The second section lists packages with their support end dates and update availability.

## 2.5 Support Levels

The range for extended support levels starts from year 10 and ends in year 13. These contain continued L3 engineering level diagnosis and reactive critical bug fixes. With these support levels, you will receive updates for trivially exploitable root exploits in the kernel and other root exploits directly executable without user interaction. Furthermore, they support existing workloads, software stacks, and hardware with limited package exclusion list. Find an overview in [Table 2.1, "Security Updates and Bug Fixes"](#).

TABLE 2.1: SECURITY UPDATES AND BUG FIXES

Feature	General Support for Most Recent Service Pack (SP)			General Support for Previous SP, with LTSS	Extended Support with LTSS
	Year 1-5	Year 6-7	Year 8-10	Year 4-10	Year 10-13
Technical Services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Access to Patches and Fixes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Access to Documentation and Knowledge Base	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Support for Existing Stacks and Workloads	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Support for New Deployments	Yes	Yes	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	No
Enhancement Requests	Yes	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	No	No

	General Support for Most Recent Service Pack (SP)			General Support for Previous SP, with LTSS	Extended Support with LTSS
Feature	Year 1-5	Year 6-7	Year 8-10	Year 4-10	Year 10-13
Hardware Enablement and Optimization	Yes	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	No	No
Driver updates via SUSE Solid-Driver Program (formerly PLDP)	Yes	Yes	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	No
Backport of Fixes from Recent SP	Yes	Yes	Limited (Based on partner and customer requests)	N/A	N/A
Critical Security Updates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Defect Resolution	Yes	Yes	Limited (Severity Level 1 and 2 defects only)	Limited (Severity Level 1 and 2 defects only)	Limited (Severity Level 1 and 2 defects only)

## 2.6 Registering and Deregistering Machines with SUSEConnect

On registration, the system receives repositories from the SUSE Customer Center (see <https://scc.suse.com/>) or a local registration proxy like SMT. The repository names map to specific URIs in the customer center. To list all available repositories on your system, use **zypper** as follows:

```
root # zypper repos -u
```

This gives you a list of all available repositories on your system. Each repository is listed by its alias, name and whether it is enabled and will be refreshed. The option `-u` gives you also the URI from where it originated.

To register your machine, run SUSEConnect, for example:

```
root # SUSEConnect -r REGCODE
```

To deregister your machine, you can use SUSEConnect too:

```
root # SUSEConnect --de-register
```

To check your locally installed products and their status, use the following command:

```
root # SUSEConnect -s
```

## 2.7 Identifying the SLE Version

If you need to identify the version of an SLE installation, check the content of the file `/etc/os-release`.

A machine readable XML output is available with **zypper**:

```
tux > zypper --no-remote --no-refresh --xmlout --non-interactive products -i
<?xml version='1.0'?>
<stream>
<product-list>
<product name="SLES" version="15" release="0" epoch="0" arch="x86_64"
 vendor="SUSE" summary="SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15" repo="@System"
 productline="sles" registerrelease="" shortname="SLES15" flavor="" isbase="true"
 installed="true"><endoflife time_t="0" text="0"/><registerflavor/><description>SUSE
 Linux Enterprise offers [...]</description></product>
```

```
</product-list>  
</stream>
```

## 3 Preparing the Upgrade

Before starting the upgrade procedure, make sure your system is properly prepared. Among others, preparation involves backing up data and checking the release notes.

### 3.1 Make Sure the Current System Is Up-To-Date

Upgrading the system is only supported from the most recent patch-level. Make sure the latest system updates are installed by either running **zypper patch** or by starting the YaST module *Online-Update*.

### 3.2 Read the Release Notes

In the release notes you can find additional information on changes since the previous release of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. Check the release notes to see whether:

- your hardware needs special considerations;
- any used software packages have changed significantly;
- special precautions are necessary for your installation.

The release notes also provide information that could not make it into the manual on time. They also contain notes about known issues.

If you are skipping one or more Service Packs, check the release notes of the skipped Service Packs as well. The release notes usually only contain the changes between two subsequent releases. You can miss important changes if you are only reading the current release notes.

Find the current release notes online at <https://www.suse.com/releasenotes/>.

Alternatively, find the release notes on the installation DVD in the docu directory.



## 3.3 Make a Backup

Before updating, copy existing configuration files to a separate medium (such as tape device, removable hard disk, etc.) to back up the data. This primarily applies to files stored in `/etc` and some directories and files in `/var` and `/opt`. You may also want to write the user data in `/home` (the `HOME` directories) to a backup medium. Back up this data as `root`. Only `root` has read permissions for all local files.

If you have selected *Update an Existing System* as the installation mode in YaST, you can choose to do a (system) backup at a later point in time. You can choose to include all modified files and files from the `/etc/sysconfig` directory. However, this is not a complete backup, as all the other important directories mentioned above are missing. Find the backup in the `/var/adm/backup` directory.

## 3.4 Listing Installed Packages and Repositories

It is often useful to save a list of installed packages, for example when doing a fresh install of a new major SLE release or reverting to the old version.

Be aware that not all installed packages or used repositories are available in newer releases of SUSE Linux Enterprise. Some may have been renamed and others replaced. It is also possible that some packages are still available for legacy purposes while another package is used by default. Therefore some manual editing of the files might be necessary. This can be done with any text editor.

Create a file named `repositories.bak.repo` containing a list of all used repositories:

```
root # zypper lr -e repositories.bak
```

Also create a file named `installed-software.bak` containing a list of all installed packages:

```
root # rpm -qa --queryformat '%{NAME}\n' > installed-software.bak
```

Back up both files. The repositories and installed packages can be restored with the following commands:

```
root # zypper ar repositories.bak.repo
root # zypper install $(cat installed-software.bak)
```



## Note: Amount of Packages Increases with an Update to a new Major Release

A system upgraded to a new major version (SLE X+1) may contain more packages than the initial system (SLE X). It will also contain more packages than a fresh installation of SLE X+1 with the same pattern selection. Reasons for this are:

- Packages got split to allow a more fine-grained package selection. For example, 37 texlive packages on SLE 11 were split into 422 packages on SLE 12.
- When a package got split into other packages all new packages are installed in the upgrade case to retain the same functionality as with the previous version. However, the new default for a fresh installation of SLE X+1 may be to not install all packages.
- Legacy packages from SLE X may be kept for compatibility reasons.
- Package dependencies and the scope of patterns may have changed.

## 3.5 Upgrading from SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP4

If you are using MySQL, PostgreSQL or Java MD5 based certificates on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP4, prepare your system as described in the following sections.

### 3.5.1 Migrate Your MySQL Database

As of SUSE Linux Enterprise 12, SUSE switched from MySQL to MariaDB. Before you start any upgrade, it is highly recommended to back up your database.

To perform the database migration, do the following:

1. Log in to your SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 machine.
2. Create a dump file:

```
root # mysqldump -u root -p --all-databases > mysql_backup.sql
```

By default, `mysqldump` does not dump the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` or `performance_schema` database. For more details refer to <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/mysqldump.html>.

3. Store your dump file, the configuration file `/etc/my.cnf`, and the directory `/etc/mysql/` for later investigation (*NOT* installation!) in a safe place.
4. Perform your upgrade. After the upgrade, your former configuration file `/etc/my.cnf` is still intact. You can find the new configuration in the file `/etc/my.cnf.rpmnew`.
5. Configure your MariaDB database to your needs. Do *NOT* use the former configuration file and directory, but use it as a reminder and adapt it.
6. Make sure you start the MariaDB server:

```
root # systemctl start mysql
```

If you want to start the MariaDB server on every boot, enable the service:

```
root # systemctl enable mysql
```

7. Verify that MariaDB is running properly by connecting to the database:

```
root # mysql -u root -p
```

## 3.5.2 Migrate Your PostgreSQL Database

SLE 15 gets a newer version of the PostgreSQL database. Because of the required migration work of the database, there is no automatic upgrade process. As such, the switch from one version to another needs to be done manually.

The migration process is conducted by the `pg_upgrade` command which is an alternative method of the classic dump and reload. In comparison with the “dump & reload” method, `pg_upgrade` makes the migration less time-consuming.

Each PostgreSQL version stores its files in different, version-dependent directories. After the update the directories will change from `/usr/lib/postgresql96/` to `/usr/lib/postgresql10/`.

To perform the database migration, do the following:

1. Make sure the following preconditions are fulfilled:

- If not already done, upgrade any package of the old PostgreSQL version to the latest release through a maintenance update.
- Create a backup of your existing database.
- Install the packages of the new PostgreSQL major version. For SLE 15 this means to install `postgresql10-server` and all the packages it depends on.
- Install the package `postgresql10-contrib` which contains the command `pg_upgrade`.
- Make sure you have enough free space in your PostgreSQL data area, which is `/var/lib/pgsql/data` by default. If space is tight, try to reduce size with the following SQL command on each database (can take very long!):

```
VACUUM FULL
```

2. Stop the PostgreSQL server:

```
root # systemctl stop postgresql.service
```

3. Rename your old data directory:

```
root # mv /var/lib/pgsql/data /var/lib/pgsql/data.old
```

4. Initialize your new database instance either manually with `initdb` or by starting and stopping PostgreSQL, which will do it automatically:

```
root # systemctl start postgresql.service
root # systemctl stop postgresql.service
```

5. If you have changed your configuration files in the old version, consider transferring these changes to the new configuration files. This may affect the files `postgresql.auto.conf`, `postgresql.conf`, `pg_hba.conf` and `pg_ident.conf`. The old version of these files is located in `/var/lib/pgsql/data.old/`, the new versions can be found in `/var/lib/pgsql/data`.

Note that just copying the old configuration files is not recommended, because this may overwrite new options, new defaults and changed comments.

6. Start the migration process as user `postgres` :

```
root # su - postgres
postgres > pg_upgrade \
  --old-datadir "/var/lib/pgsql/data.old" \
  --new-datadir "/var/lib/pgsql/data" \
  --old-bindir "/usr/lib/postgresql96/bin/" \
  --new-bindir "/usr/lib/postgresql10/bin/"
```

7. Start your new database instance:

```
root # systemctl start postgresql.service
```

8. Check if the migration was successful. The scope of the test depends on your use case and there is no general tool to automate this step.

9. Remove any old PostgreSQL packages and your old data directory:

```
root # zypper search -s postgresql94 | xargs zypper rm -u
root # rm -rf /var/lib/pgsql/data.old
```

### 3.5.3 Create Non-MD5 Server Certificates for Java Applications

During the update from SP1 to SP2, MD5-based certificates were disabled as part of a security fix. If you have certificates created as MD5, re-create your certificates with the following steps:

1. Open a terminal and log in as `root` .

2. Create a private key:

```
root # openssl genrsa -out server.key 1024
```

If you want a stronger key, replace `1024` with a higher number, for example, `4096` .

3. Create a certificate signing request (CSR):

```
root # openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr
```

4. Self-sign the certificate:

```
root # openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out
server.crt
```

5. Create the PEM file:

```
root # cat server.key server.crt > server.pem
```

6. Place the files `server.crt`, `server.csr`, `server.key`, and `server.pem` in the respective directories where the keys can be found. For Tomcat, for example, this directory is `/etc/tomcat/ssl/`.

## 3.6 Shut Down Virtual Machine Guests

If your machine serves as a VM Host Server for KVM or Xen, make sure to properly shut down all running VM Guests prior to the update. Otherwise you may not be able to access the guests after the update.

## 3.7 Adjust Your SMT Client Setup

If the machine you want to upgrade is registered as a client against an SMT server, take care of the following:

Check if the version of the `clientSetup4SMT.sh` script on your host is up to date. `clientSetup4SMT.sh` from older versions of SMT cannot manage SMT 12 clients. If you apply software patches regularly on your SMT server, you can always find the latest version of `clientSetup4SMT.sh` at `<SMT_HOSTNAME>/repo/tools/clientSetup4SMT.sh`.

In case upgrading your machine to a higher version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server fails, de-register the machine from the SMT server as described in [Procedure 3.1](#). Afterward, re-start the upgrade process.

### PROCEDURE 3.1: DE-REGISTERING A SUSE LINUX ENTERPRISE CLIENT FROM AN SMT SERVER

1. Log in to the client machine.
2. The following step depends on the current operating system of the client:
  - For SUSE Linux Enterprise 11, execute the following commands:

```
tux > sudo suse_register -E
tux > sudo rm -f /etc/SUSEConnect
tux > sudo rm -rf /etc/zypp/credentials.d/*
tux > sudo rm -rf /etc/zypp/repos.d/*
```

```
tux > sudo rm -f /etc/zypp/services.d/*
tux > sudo rm -f /var/cache/SuseRegister/*
tux > sudo rm -f /etc/suseRegister*
tux > sudo rm -f /var/cache/SuseRegister/lastzmdconfig.cache
tux > sudo rm -f /etc/zmd/deviceid
tux > sudo rm -f /etc/zmd/secret
```

- For SUSE Linux Enterprise 12, execute the following commands:

```
tux > sudo SUSEConnect --de-register
tux > sudo SUSEConnect --cleanup
tux > sudo rm -f /etc/SUSEConnect
tux > sudo rm -rf /etc/zypp/credentials.d/*
tux > sudo rm -rf /etc/zypp/repos.d/*
tux > sudo rm -f /etc/zypp/services.d/*
```

3. Log in to the SMT server.
4. Check if the client has successfully been de-registered by listing all client registrations:

```
tux > sudo smt-list-registrations
```

5. If the client's host name is still listed in the output of this command, get the client's Unique ID from the first column. (The client might be listed with multiple IDs).
6. Delete the registration for this client:

```
tux > sudo smt-delete-registration -g UNIQUE_ID
```

7. If the client is listed with multiple IDs, repeat the step above for each of its unique IDs.
8. Check if the client has now successfully been de-registered by re-running:

```
tux > sudo smt-list-registrations
```

## 3.8 Disk Space

Software tends to grow from version to version. Therefore, take a look at the available partition space before updating. If you suspect you are running short of disk space, back up your data before increasing the available space by resizing partitions, for example. There is no general rule regarding how much space each partition should have. Space requirements depend on your particular partitioning profile and the software selected.



## Note: Automatic Check for Enough Space in YaST

During the update procedure, YaST will check how much free disk space is available and display a warning to the user if the installation may exceed the available amount. In that case, performing the update may lead to an *unusable system*! Only if you know exactly what you are doing (by testing beforehand), you can skip the warning and continue the update.

### 3.8.1 Checking Disk Space on Non-Btrfs File Systems

Use the `df` command to list available disk space. For example, in *Example 3.1, "List with `df -h`"*, the root partition is `/dev/sda3` (mounted as `/`).

EXAMPLE 3.1: LIST WITH `df -h`

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/sda3	74G	22G	53G	29%	/
tmpfs	506M	0	506M	0%	/dev/shm
/dev/sda5	116G	5.8G	111G	5%	/home
/dev/sda1	44G	4G	40G	9%	/data

### 3.8.2 Checking Disk Space on Btrfs Root File Systems

If you use Btrfs as root file systems on your machine, make sure there is enough free space. In the worst case, an upgrade needs as much disk space as the current root file system (without `/.snapshot`) for a new snapshot. To display available disk space use the command:

```
root # df -h /
```

Check the available space on all other mounted partitions as well. The following recommendations have been proven:

- For all file systems including Btrfs you need enough free disk space to download and install big RPMs. The space of old RPMs are only freed after new RPMs are installed.
- For Btrfs with snapshots, you need at minimum as much free space as your current installation takes. We recommend to have twice as much free space as the current installation.



If you do not have enough free space, you can try to delete old snapshots with `snapper`:

```
root # snapper list
root # snapper delete NUMBER
```

However, this may not help in all cases. Before migration, most snapshots occupy only little space.

## 3.9 Upgrading a Subscription Management Tool (SMT) Server

A server running SMT requires a special upgrade procedure. Please refer to *Book “Repository Mirroring Tool for SLES 15”, Chapter 2 “Migrate from SMT to RMT”* in the *Repository Management Tool Guide*.

## 3.10 Temporarily Disabling Kernel Multiversion Support

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server allows installing multiple kernel versions by enabling the respective settings in `/etc/zypp/zypp.conf`. Support for this feature needs to be temporarily disabled to upgrade to a service pack. When the update has successfully finished, multiversion support can be re-enabled. To disable multiversion support, comment the respective lines in `/etc/zypp/zypp.conf`. The result should look similar to:

```
#multiversion = provides:multiversion(kernel)
#multiversion.kernels = latest,running
```

To re-activate this feature after a successful update, remove the comment signs. For more information about multiversion support, refer to *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 19 “Installing Multiple Kernel Versions”, Section 19.1 “Enabling and Configuring Multiversion Support”*.

## 3.11 Upgrading on IBM Z

Upgrading a SUSE Linux Enterprise installation on IBM Z requires the `Upgrade=1` kernel parameter, for example via the `parmfile`. See *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 5 “Installation on IBM Z”, Section 5.4 “The Parmfile—Automating the System Configuration”*.

## 3.12 IBM POWER: Starting an X Server

On SLES 12 for IBM POWER the display manager is configured not to start a local X Server by default. This setting was reversed on SLES 12 SP1—the display manager now starts an X Server. To avoid problems during upgrade, the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server setting is not changed automatically. If you want the display manager to start an X Server after the upgrade, change the setting of `DISPLAYMANAGER_STARTS_XSERVER` in `/etc/sysconfig/displaymanager` as follows:

```
DISPLAYMANAGER_STARTS_XSERVER="yes"
```

## 4 Upgrading Offline

This chapter describes how to upgrade an existing SUSE Linux Enterprise installation using YaST which is booted from an installation medium. The YaST installer can, for example, be started from a DVD, over the network, or from the hard disk the system resides on.

### 4.1 Conceptual Overview

Before upgrading your system, read *Chapter 3, Preparing the Upgrade* first.

To upgrade your system, boot from an installation source, as you would do for a fresh installation. However, when the boot screen appears, you need to select *Upgrade* (instead of *Installation*). The upgrade can be started from:

- **Removable Media.** This includes media such as CDs, DVDs or USB mass storage devices. For more information, see *Section 4.2, “Starting the Upgrade from Installation Medium”*.
- **Network Resource.** You can either boot from the local medium and then select the respective network installation type, or boot via PXE. For more information, see *Section 4.3, “Starting Upgrade from Network Source”*.

### 4.2 Starting the Upgrade from Installation Medium

The procedure below describes booting from a DVD, but you can also use another local installation medium like an ISO image on a USB mass storage device. The medium and boot method to select depends on the system architecture and on whether the machine has a traditional BIOS or UEFI.

#### PROCEDURE 4.1: MANUALLY UPGRADING TO SUSE LINUX ENTERPRISE SERVER 15

1. Select and prepare a boot medium, see *Book “Deployment Guide”*.
2. Insert the Installer DVD for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 and boot your machine. A *Welcome* screen is displayed, followed by the boot screen.
3. Optional: To force the installer to only install packages from the DVD and not from network sources, add the boot option `media_upgrade=1`.

4. Start up the system by selecting *Upgrade* in the boot menu.
5. Proceed with the upgrade process as described in *Section 4.5, "Upgrading SUSE Linux Enterprise"*.

## 4.3 Starting Upgrade from Network Source

To start an upgrade from a network installation source, make sure that the following requirements are met:

### REQUIREMENTS FOR UPGRADING FROM A NETWORK INSTALLATION SOURCE

#### Network Installation Source

A network installation source is set up according to *Book "Deployment Guide", Chapter 14 "Setting Up a Network Installation Source"*.

#### Network Connection and Network Services

Both the installation server and the target machine must have a functioning network connection. Required network services are:

- Domain Name Service
- DHCP (only needed for booting via PXE, IP can be set manually during setup)
- OpenSLP (optional)

#### Boot Medium

A bootable SUSE Linux Enterprise DVD, ISO image or functioning PXE setup. For details about booting via PXE, see *Book "Deployment Guide", Chapter 15 "Preparing Network Boot Environment", Section 15.4 "Preparing the Target System for PXE Boot"*. Refer to *Book "Deployment Guide", Chapter 11 "Remote Installation"* for in-depth information on starting the upgrade from a remote server.

### 4.3.1 Manually Upgrading via Network Installation Source— Booting from DVD

This procedure describes booting from a DVD as an example, but you can also use another local installation medium like an ISO image on a USB mass storage device. The way to select the boot method and to start up the system from the medium depends on the system architecture and on whether the machine has a traditional BIOS or UEFI. For details, see the links below.

1. Insert the Installer DVD for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 and boot your machine. A *Welcome* screen is displayed, followed by the boot screen.
2. Select the type of network installation source you want to use (FTP, HTTP, NFS, SMB, or SLP). Usually you get this choice by pressing **F4**, but in case your machine is equipped with UEFI instead of a traditional BIOS, you may need to manually adjust boot parameters. For details, see *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 7 “Boot Parameters”* and *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 8 “Installation Steps”*.
3. Proceed with the upgrade process as described in *Section 4.5, “Upgrading SUSE Linux Enterprise”*.

### 4.3.2 Manually Upgrading via Network Installation Source— Booting via PXE

To perform an upgrade from a network installation source using PXE boot, proceed as follows:

1. Adjust the setup of your DHCP server to provide the address information needed for booting via PXE. For details, see *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 15 “Preparing Network Boot Environment”, Section 15.1 “Setting Up a DHCP Server”*.
2. Set up a TFTP server to hold the boot image needed for booting via PXE. Use the Installer DVD for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 for this or follow the instructions in *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 15 “Preparing Network Boot Environment”, Section 15.2 “Setting Up a TFTP Server”*.
3. Prepare PXE Boot and Wake-on-LAN on the target machine.
4. Initiate the boot of the target system and use VNC to remotely connect to the installation routine running on this machine. For more information, see *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 11 “Remote Installation”, Section 11.3 “Monitoring Installation via VNC”*.
5. Proceed with the upgrade process as described in *Section 4.5, “Upgrading SUSE Linux Enterprise”*.

## 4.4 Upgrading with AutoYaST

The upgrade process can be executed automatically. For details, see *Book “AutoYaST Guide”, Chapter 4 “Configuration and Installation Options”, Section 4.10 “Upgrade”*.

## 4.5 Upgrading SUSE Linux Enterprise

Before you upgrade your system, read *Chapter 3, Preparing the Upgrade* first. To perform an automated migration, proceed as follows:

1. After you have booted (either from an installation medium or the network), select the *Upgrade* entry on the boot screen.



### Warning: Wrong Choice May Lead to Data Loss

If you select *Installation* instead of *Upgrade*, data may be lost later. You need to be extra careful not to destroy your data partitions by doing a fresh installation.

Make sure to select *Upgrade* here.

YaST starts the installation system.

2. On the *Welcome* screen, choose *Language* and *Keyboard*. Proceed with *Next*.  
YaST checks your partitions for already installed SUSE Linux Enterprise systems.
3. On the *Select for Upgrade* screen, select the partition to upgrade and click *Next*.
4. YaST mounts the selected partition and displays the license agreement for the upgraded product. To continue, accept the license.
5. On the *Previously Used Repositories* screen, adjust the status of the repositories: enable those you want to include in the upgrade process and disable any repositories that are no longer needed. Proceed with *Next*.
6. The next step depends on whether the upgraded system is registered or not.
  - a. If the system is not registered then YaST displays a pop-up message suggesting using a second installation medium, the SLE-15-Packages medium.  
If you do not have that medium then the system can be upgraded only to a minimal SUSE Linux Enterprise 15 system.
  - b. If the system is registered then YaST will show possible migration targets and a summary.  
Select one migration target from the list and proceed with *Next*.

7. In the next dialog you can optionally add an additional installation medium. If you have additional installation media then activate the *I would like to install an additional Add On Product* option and specify the media type.
8. Review the *Installation Settings* for the upgrade.
9. If all settings are according to your wishes, start the installation and removal procedure by clicking *Update*.
10. After the upgrade process was finished successfully, check for any “orphaned packages”. Orphaned packages are packages which belong to no active repository anymore. The following command gives you a list of these:

```
tux > zypper packages --orphaned
```

With this list, you can decide if a package is still needed or can be uninstalled safely.

If the machine to upgrade is an SMT client, and the upgrade should fail, see [Procedure 3.1, “De-registering a SUSE Linux Enterprise Client from an SMT Server”](#) and restart the upgrade procedure afterward.

## 4.6 Upgrading with SUSE Manager

SUSE Manager is a server solution for providing updates, patches, and security fixes for SUSE Linux Enterprise clients. It comes with a set of tools and a Web-based user interface for management tasks. See <https://www.suse.com/products/suse-manager/> for more information about SUSE Manager.

With SUSE Manager you can perform a system upgrade. With the integrated AutoYaST technology, upgrades from one major version to the next are possible. For more information, see the *SUSE Manager Best Practices*, chapter “Client Migration”:

<https://www.suse.com/documentation/suse-manager/>, version 3.1.

## 4.7 Updating Registration Status after Rollback

When performing a service pack upgrade, it is necessary to change the configuration on the registration server to provide access to the new repositories. If the upgrade process is interrupted or reverted (via restoring from a backup or snapshot), the information on the registration server is inconsistent with the status of the system. This may lead to you being prevented from accessing update repositories or to wrong repositories being used on the client.

When a rollback is done via Snapper, the system will notify the registration server to ensure access to the correct repositories is set up during the boot process. If the system was restored with another method, or the communication with the registration server failed, trigger the rollback on the client manually. An example for manually triggering a rollback can be that the server was not accessible because of network issues. To do a rollback, execute:

```
tux > sudo snapper rollback
```

We suggest always checking that the correct repositories are set up on the system, especially after refreshing the service using:

```
tux > sudo zypper ref -s
```

This functionality is available in the `rollback-helper` package.

## 4.8 Registering Your System

If the system was not registered before running the upgrade you can register your system at any time using the *Product Registration* module in YaST.

Registering your systems has these advantages:

- Eligibility for support
- Availability of security updates and bug fixes
- Access to SUSE Customer Center

1. Start YaST and select *Software > Product Registration* to open the *Registration* dialog.
2. Provide the *E-mail* address associated with the SUSE account you or your organization uses to manage subscriptions. In case you do not have a SUSE account yet, go to the SUSE Customer Center home page (<https://scc.suse.com/>) to create one.



3. Enter the *Registration Code* you received with your copy of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.
4. If one or more local registration servers are available on your network, you can choose one of them from a list.
5. To start the registration, proceed with *Next*.

After successful registration, YaST lists extensions, add-ons, and modules that are available for your system. To select and install them, proceed with *Book "Deployment Guide", Chapter 18 "Installing Modules, Extensions, and Third Party Add-On Products", Section 18.1 "Installing Modules and Extensions from Online Channels"*.

## 5 Upgrading Online

SUSE offers an intuitive graphical and a simple command line tool to upgrade a running system to a new service pack. They provide support for “rollback” of service packs and more. This chapter explains how to do a service pack upgrade step by step with these tools.

### 5.1 Conceptual Overview

SUSE releases new service packs for the SUSE Linux Enterprise family at regular intervals. To make it easy for customers to migrate to a new service pack and minimize downtime, SUSE supports migrating online while the system is running.

Starting with SLE 12, YaST Wagon has been replaced by YaST migration (GUI) and Zypper migration (command line). The following features are supported:

- System always in a defined state until the first RPM is updated
- Canceling is possible until the first RPM is updated
- Simple recovery, if there is an error
- “Rollback” via system tools; no backup/restore needed
- Use of all active repositories
- The ability to skip a service pack



### Warning: Online Migration Not Supported for Major Releases

The online migration is *only* supported for migrating between service packs. Online migration is *not supported* for upgrading to new major releases. For details, see [Chapter 1, Upgrade Paths and Methods](#).

Use the offline migration to upgrade to a new major release. For details, see [Chapter 4, Upgrading Offline](#).

## 5.2 Service Pack Migration Workflow

A service pack migration can be executed by either YaST, **zypper**, or AutoYaST.

Before you can start a service pack migration, your system must be registered at the SUSE Customer Center or a local RMT server. SUSE Manager can also be used.

Regardless of the method, a service pack migration consists of the following steps:

1. Find possible migration targets on your registered systems.
2. Select one migration target.
3. Request and enable new repositories.
4. Run the migration.

The list of migration targets depends on the products you have installed and registered. If you have an extension installed for which the new SP is not yet available, it could be that no migration target is offered to you.

The list of migration targets available for your host will always be retrieved from the SUSE Customer Center and depend on products or extensions installed.

## 5.3 Canceling Service Pack Migration

A service pack migration can only be cancelled at specific stages during the migration process:

1. Until the package upgrade starts, there are only minimal changes on the system, like for services and repositories. Restore `/etc/zypp/repos.d/*` to revert to the former state.
2. After the package upgrade starts, you can revert to the former state by using a Snapper snapshot (see *Book "Administration Guide", Chapter 7 "System Recovery and Snapshot Management with Snapper"*).
3. After the migration target was selected, SUSE Customer Center changes the repository data. To revert this state manually, use **SUSEConnect** `--rollback`.

## 5.4 Upgrading with the Online Migration Tool (YaST)

To perform a service pack migration with YaST, use the *Online Migration* tool. By default, YaST does not install any packages from a third-party repository. If a package was installed from a third-party repository, YaST prevents packages from being replaced with the same package coming from SUSE.



### Note: Reduce Installation Size

When performing the SP migration, YaST will install all recommended packages. Especially in the case of custom minimal installations, this may increase the installation size of the system significantly.

To change this default behavior and allow only required packages, adjust the `solver.onlyRequires` option in `/etc/zypp/zypp.conf`.

```
solver.onlyRequires = true
```

Also, edit the file `/etc/zypp/zypper.conf` and change the `installRecommends` option.

```
installRecommends=false
```

This changes the behavior of all package operations, such as the installation of patches or new packages.

To start the service pack migration, do the following:

1. Deactivate all unused extensions on your registration server to avoid future dependency conflicts. In case you forget an extension, YaST will later detect unused extension repositories and deactivate them.
2. If you are logged in to a GNOME session running on the machine you are going to update, switch to a text console. Running the update from within a GNOME session is not recommended. Note that this does not apply when being logged in from a remote machine (unless you are running a VNC session with GNOME).
3. If you are an LTSS subscriber, make sure that the LTSS extension repository is active.
4. Run YaST online update to get the latest package updates for your system.

5. Install the package `yast2-migration` and its dependencies (in YaST under *Software* > *Software Management*).
6. Restart YaST, otherwise the newly installed module will not be shown in the control center.
7. In YaST, choose *Online Migration* (depending on the version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server that you are upgrading from, this module is categorized under either *System* or *Software*). YaST will show possible migration targets and a summary. If more than one migration target is available for your system, select one from the list.
8. Select one migration target from the list and proceed with *Next*.
9. In case the migration tool offers update repositories, it is recommended to proceed with *Yes*.
10. If the Online Migration tool finds obsolete repositories coming from DVD or a local server, it is highly recommended to disable them. Obsolete repositories are from a previous SP. Any old repositories from SUSE Customer Center or RMT are removed automatically.
11. Check the summary and proceed with the migration by clicking *Next*. Confirm with *Start Update*.
12. After the successful migration restart your system.

## 5.5 Upgrading with Zypper

To perform a service pack migration with Zypper, use the command line tool `zypper migration` from the package `zypper-migration-plugin`.



### Note: Reduce Installation Size

When performing the SP migration, YaST will install all recommended packages. Especially in the case of custom minimal installations, this may increase the installation size of the system significantly.

To change this default behavior and allow only required packages, adjust the `solver.onlyRequires` option in `/etc/zypp/zypp.conf`.

```
solver.onlyRequires = true
```

Also, edit the file `/etc/zypp/zypper.conf` and change the `installRecommends` option.

```
installRecommends=false
```

This changes the behavior of all package operations, such as the installation of patches or new packages. To change the behavior of Zypper for a single invocation, add the parameter `--no-recommends` to your command line.

To start the service pack migration, do the following:

1. If you are logged in to a GNOME session running on the machine you are going to update, switch to a text console. Running the update from within a GNOME session is not recommended. Note that this does not apply when being logged in from a remote machine (unless you are running a VNC session with GNOME).
2. Register your SUSE Linux Enterprise machine if you have not done so:

```
tux > sudo SUSEConnect --regcode YOUR_REGISTRATION_CODE
```

3. If you are an LTSS subscriber, make sure that the LTSS extension repository is active.
4. Run `zypper migration`:

```
tux > sudo zypper migration
Executing 'zypper patch-check'

Refreshing service 'SUSE_Linux_Enterprise_Server_12_x86_64'.
Loading repository data...
Reading installed packages...
0 patches needed (0 security patches)

Available migrations:

 1 | SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP1 x86_64
 2 | SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP2 x86_64
```

Some notes about the migration process:

- If more than one migration target is available for your system, Zypper allows you to select one SP from the list. This is the same as skipping one or more SPs. Keep in mind, online migration for base products (SLES, SLED) remains available only between the SPs of a major version.
  - By default, Zypper uses the option `--no-allow-vendor-change` which is passed to `zypper dup`. If a package was installed from a third-party repository, this option prevents packages from being replaced with the same package coming from SUSE.
  - If Zypper finds obsolete repositories coming from DVD or a local server, it is highly recommended to disable them. Old SUSE Customer Center or RMT repositories are removed automatically.
5. Review all the changes, especially the packages that are going to be removed. Proceed by typing `y` (the exact number of packages to upgrade can vary on your system):

```
266 packages to upgrade, 54 to downgrade, 17 new, 8 to reinstall, 5 to remove, 1 to
change arch.
Overall download size: 285.1 MiB. Already cached: 0 B After the operation,
additional 139.8 MiB will be used.
Continue? [y/n/? shows all options] (y):
```

Use the `Shift+Page ↑` or `Shift+Page ↓` keys to scroll in your shell.

6. After successful migration restart your system.

## 5.6 Upgrading with Plain Zypper

If you cannot use YaST migration or the Zypper migration, you can still migrate with plain Zypper and some manual interactions. To start a service pack migration, do the following:

1. If you are logged in to a GNOME session running on the machine you are going to update, switch to a text console. Running the update from within a GNOME session is not recommended. Note that this does not apply when being logged in from a remote machine (unless you are running a VNC session with GNOME).

2. Update the package management tools with the old SUSE Linux Enterprise repositories:

```
tux > sudo zypper patch --updatestack-only
```

3. If the system is registered, it needs to be deregistered:

```
tux > sudo SUSEConnect --de-register
```

4. Remove the old installation sources and repositories and adjust the third-party repositories.

5. Add the new installation sources, be it local or remote sources (for the placeholder *REPOSITORY*, refer to [Section 2.3, “Module Dependencies and Life Cycles”](#)):

```
sudo zypper addrepo REPOSITORY
```

You can also use SUSE Customer Center or Repository Mirroring Tool. The command for SUSE Linux Enterprise 12 SP1 on AMD64/Intel 64 is:

```
tux > sudo SUSEConnect -p SLES/12.2/x86_64 OPTIONS
```

Keep in mind, cross-architecture upgrades are not supported.

Zypper will display a conflict between the old and new kernel. Choose Solution 1 to continue.

```
Problem: product:SLES-12.2-0.x86_64 conflicts with kernel < 4.4 provided by kernel-  
default-VERSION  
Solution 1: Following actions will be done:  
  replacement of kernel-default-VERSION with kernel-default-VERSION  
  deinstallation of kernel-default-VERSION  
Solution 2: do not install product:SLES-12.2-0.x86_64
```

6. Finalize the migration:

```
tux > sudo zypper ref -f -s  
tux > sudo zypper dup --no-allow-vendor-change --no-recommends
```

The first command will update all services and repositories. The second command performs a distribution upgrade. Here, the last two options are important: `-no-allow-vendor-change` ensures that third-party RPMs will not overwrite RPMs from the base system. The option `--no-recommends` ensures that packages deselected during initial installation will not be added again.



## 5.7 Rolling Back a Service Pack

If a service pack does not work for you, SUSE Linux Enterprise supports reverting the system to the state before the service pack migration was started. Prerequisite is a Btrfs root partition with snapshots enabled (this is the default when installing SLES 12). See *Book "Administration Guide", Chapter 7 "System Recovery and Snapshot Management with Snapper"* for details.

1. Get a list of all Snapper snapshots:

```
tux > sudo snapper list
```

Review the output to locate the snapshot that was created immediately before the service pack migration was started. The column *Description* contains a corresponding statement and the snapshot is marked as important in the column *Userdata*. Memorize the snapshot number from the column *#* and its date from the column *Date*.

2. Reboot the system. From the boot menu, select *Start boot loader from a read-only snapshot* and then choose the snapshot with the date and number you memorized in the previous step. A second boot menu (the one from the snapshot) is loaded. Select the entry starting with SLES 12 and boot it.
3. The system boots into the previous state with the system partition mounted read-only. Log in as root and check whether you have chosen the correct snapshot. Also make sure everything works as expected. Note that since the root file system is mounted read-only, restrictions in functionality may apply.

In case of problems or if you have booted the wrong snapshot, reboot and choose a different snapshot to boot from—up to this point no permanent changes have been made. If the snapshot is correct and works as expected, make the change permanent by running the following command:

```
tux > sudo snapper rollback
```

Reboot afterward. On the boot screen, choose the default boot entry to reboot into the reinstated system.

4. Check if the repository configuration has been properly reset. Furthermore, check if all products are properly registered. If either one is not the case, updating the system at a later point in time may no longer work, or the system may be updated using the wrong package repositories.

Make sure the system can access the Internet before starting this procedure.

- a. Refresh services and repositories by running

```
tux > sudo zypper ref -fs
```

- b. Get a list of active repositories by running

```
tux > sudo zypper lr
```

Carefully check the output of this command. No services and repositories that were added for the update should be listed. For example, if you are rolling back from SLES 12 SP1 to SLES 12 SP2, the list must contain the SP1 repositories, and not the repositories SLES12-SP2-Pool and SLES12-SP2-Updates.

If wrong repositories are listed, delete them and, if necessary, replace them with the versions matching your product or service pack version. For a list of repositories for the supported migration paths refer to *Section 2.3, "Module Dependencies and Life Cycles"*.

- c. Last, check the registration status for all products installed by running

```
tux > sudo SUSEConnect --status
```

All products should be reported as being Registered. If this is not the case, repair the registration by running

```
tux > sudo SUSEConnect --rollback
```

Now you have successfully reverted the system to the state that was captured immediately before the service pack migration was started.

## 5.8 Upgrading with SUSE Manager

SUSE Manager is a server solution for providing updates, patches, and security fixes for SUSE Linux Enterprise clients. It comes with a set of tools and a Web-based user interface for management tasks. See <https://www.suse.com/products/suse-manager/> for more information about SUSE Manager.

SP Migration allows migrating from one Service Pack (SP) to another within one major version (for example, from SLES 12 SP1 to 12 SP2). For more information, see the *SUSE Manager Best Practices*, chapter “Client Migration”, section “Migrating SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 or later to version 12 SP2”:

<https://www.suse.com/documentation/suse-manager/>, version 3.1.

## 5.9 Migrate from openSUSE Leap to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

You can migrate an openSUSE installation online to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. The procedure is analogous to *Section 5.5, “Upgrading with Zypper”*, but some additional steps are required. We recommend to run this procedure on a test system that replicates your production setup before executing it on the production system.

To see for which openSUSE Leap versions a migration is supported, read *Section 1.1, “Supported Upgrade Paths to SLE 15”*.



### Warning: Not All openSUSE Packages Can Be Migrated

The openSUSE repositories provide more packages than are available in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server repositories. If you have any of these packages installed, they will no longer receive updates after the migration. These packages will be removed when following the procedure below.

Make sure that all packages you need for operating your system are available in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server repository. You can also check if the packages are available in the SUSE Package Hub repository. For details, see *Book “Deployment Guide”, Chapter 18 “Installing Modules, Extensions, and Third Party Add-On Products”, Section 18.3 “SUSE Package Hub”*.

To migrate from openSUSE Leap, execute the following procedure:

1. Switch to a TTY, for example by pressing `Ctrl-Alt-F1`. Then log in as `root`.
2. Install `SUSEConnect`.

```
root # zypper in SUSEConnect
```

3. Remove packages that produce file conflicts during the migration.

```
root # rpm -e --nodeps yast2-branding-openSUSE
root # rpm -e --nodeps yast2-branding-openSUSE-0xygen
```

4. Register at SCC to get the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server repositories.

```
root # SUSEConnect -r REGISTRATION_CODE -p SLES/15.0/x86_64
```

5. List and disable all openSUSE repositories on your system.

```
root # zypper lr
root # zypper mr -d REPO_IDS
```

Replace `REPO_IDS` with a space character separated list of all enabled openSUSE repositories.

6. Now add the modules you need for your installation.

```
root # SUSEConnect --list-extensions
[...]
root # SUSEConnect -p sle-module-basesystem/15.0/x86_64
```

To have replacements for most Leap packages, we recommend to enable the Basesystem, Desktop Applications, Server Applications and Legacy modules. Additionally, we recommend to enable the SUSE Package Hub.

7. Migrate installed packages to the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server repositories.

```
root # zypper dup --force-resolution
```

8. Remove orphaned packages.

```
root # zypper rm $(zypper --no-refresh packages --orphaned | gawk '{print $5}' |
tail -n +5)
```

9. Finally, reboot the system.

## 6 Backports of Source Code

SUSE extensively uses backports, for example for the migration of current software fixes and features into released SUSE Linux Enterprise packages. The information in this chapter explains why it can be misleading to compare version numbers to judge the capabilities and the security of SUSE Linux Enterprise software packages. This chapter also explains how SUSE keeps the system software secure and current while maintaining compatibility for your application software on top of SUSE Linux Enterprise products. You will also learn how to check which public security issues actually are addressed in your SUSE Linux Enterprise system software, and the current status of your software.

### 6.1 Reasons for Backporting

Upstream developers are primarily concerned with advancing the software they develop. Often they combine fixing bugs with introducing new features which have not yet received extensive testing and which may introduce new bugs.

For distribution developers, it is important to distinguish between:

- bugfixes with a limited potential for disrupting functionality; and
- changes that may disrupt existing functionality.

Usually, distribution developers do not follow all upstream changes when a package has become part of a released distribution. Usually they stick instead with the upstream version that they initially released and create patches based on upstream changes to fix bugs. This practice is known as *backporting*.

Distribution developers generally will only introduce a newer version of software in two cases:

- when the changes between their packages and the upstream versions have become so large that backporting is no longer feasible, or
- for software that inherently ages badly, like anti-malware software.

SUSE uses backports extensively as we strike a good balance between several concerns for enterprise software. The most important of them are:

- Having stable interfaces (APIs) that software vendors can rely on when building products for use on SUSE's enterprise products.
- Ensuring that packages used in the release of SUSE's enterprise products are of the highest quality and have been thoroughly tested, both in themselves and as part of the whole enterprise product.
- Maintaining the various certifications of SUSE's enterprise products by other vendors, like certifications for Oracle or SAP products.
- Allowing SUSE's developers to focus on making the next product version, rather than spreading their focus thinly across a wide range of releases.
- Keeping a clear view of what is in a particular enterprise release, so that our support can provide accurate and timely information about it.

## 6.2 Reasons against Backports

It is a general policy rule that no new upstream versions of a package are introduced into our enterprise products. This rule is not an absolute rule however. For certain types of packages, in particular anti-virus software, security concerns weigh heavier than the conservative approach that is preferable from the perspective of quality assurance. For packages in that class, occasionally newer versions are introduced into a released version of an enterprise product line.

Sometimes also for other types of packages the choice is made to introduce a new version rather than a backport. This is done when producing a backport is not economically feasible or when there is a very relevant technical reason to introduce the newer version.

## 6.3 The Implications of Backports for Interpreting Version Numbers

Because of the practice of backporting, one cannot simply compare version numbers to determine whether a SUSE package contains a fix for a particular issue or has had a particular feature added to it. With backporting, the upstream part of a SUSE package's version number merely

indicates what upstream version the SUSE package is based on. It may contain bug fixes and features that are not in the corresponding upstream release, but that have been backported into the SUSE package.

One particular area where this limited value of version numbers when backporting is involved can cause problems is with security scanning tools. Some security vulnerability scanning tools (or particular tests in such tools) operate solely on version information. These tools and tests are therefore prone to generating “false positives” (when a piece of software is incorrectly identified as vulnerable) when backports are involved. When evaluating reports from security scanning tools, always check whether an entry is based on a version number or on an actual vulnerability test.

## 6.4 Checking for Fixed Bugs and Backported Features

There are several locations where information regarding backported bug fixes and features are stored:

- The package's changelog:

```
tux > rpm -q --changelog name-of-installed-package
tux > rpm -qp --changelog packagefile.rpm
```

The output briefly documents the change history of the package.

- The package changelog may contain entries like [bsc#1234](#) (“Bugzilla Suse.Com”) that refer to bugs in SUSE's Bugzilla tracking system or links to other bugtracking systems. Because of confidentiality policies, not all such information may be accessible to you.
- A package may contain a [/usr/share/doc/PACKAGENAME/README.SUSE](#) file which contains general, high-level information specific to the SUSE package.
- The RPM source package contains the patches that were applied during the building of the regular binary RPMs as separate files that can be interpreted if you are familiar with reading source code. See *Book “Administration Guide”, Chapter 6 “Managing Software with Command Line Tools”, Section 6.1.2.5 “Installing or Downloading Source Packages”* for installing sources of SUSE Linux Enterprise software. See *Book “Administration Guide”, Chapter 6 “Managing Soft-*

ware with Command Line Tools”, Section 6.2.5 “Installing and Compiling Source Packages” for building packages on SUSE Linux Enterprise. See the [Maximum RPM \(http://www.rpm.org/max-rpm/\)](http://www.rpm.org/max-rpm/) book for details about software package builds for SUSE Linux Enterprise.

- For security bug fixes, consult the [SUSE security announcements \(http://www.suse.com/support/security/#1\)](http://www.suse.com/support/security/#1). These often refer to bugs through standardized names like [CAN-2005-2495](#) which are maintained by the [Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures \(CVE\) \(http://cve.mitre.org\)](http://cve.mitre.org) project.



# A Documentation Updates

This chapter lists content changes for this document.

## A.1 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP0

### A.1.1 November 2018

#### Bugfixes

- In *Section 3.7, "Adjust Your SMT Client Setup"*, added how to de-register an SMT client in case of problems to upgrade the machine otherwise.

### A.1.2 August 2018

#### Bugfixes

- Add note to *Section 1.2, "Online and Offline Upgrade"* about upgrading SUSE Manager clients. ([https://bugzilla.opensuse.com/show\\_bug.cgi?id=1094593](https://bugzilla.opensuse.com/show_bug.cgi?id=1094593) ↗)

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