



SUSE Manager 4.3

# Common Workflows

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# Common workflows overview

**Updated:** 2026-02-23

The SUSE Manager Common Workflows Guide covers most commonly used workflows you need to install, manage, and configure your clients with SUSE Manager.

Each workflow in this book has a clear goal, and provides detailed steps to achieve that goal.

It is designed to help you better understand both routine and advanced tasks, by explaining what you are achieving in each step, and the various options available to you along the way.

Each routine will be described as Workflow.

## Chapter 1. Client onboarding

SUSE Manager is all about managing client systems. So one of the first things you need to do is onboard some clients. This workflow shows you how to set up your SUSE Manager Server to manage a new client, set up the software channels you need, and bootstrap the client using an activation key.

### 1.1. Use case

This workflow shows you how to onboard a client to your SUSE Manager Server.

The client must be running a supported Linux operating system. For a list of supported client systems, see **Installation-and-upgrade › Client-requirements**.

This is one of the first tasks you need to do when you set up SUSE Manager for the first time, and you will probably have to do it many more times as you use the product.

### 1.2. Outcome

When you have completed this workflow, your client is onboarded, and it can be seen in the systems list of the SUSE Manager Web UI. You can then use SUSE Manager to manage the client.

### 1.3. Preparation

Before you start, you should already have:

- SUSE Manager Server installed, that you can access using the Web UI.
- Client machine with an operating system installed, which you can access across the network that your SUSE Manager Server is on, using SSH.
- Appropriate subscriptions from <http://scc.suse.com> for the products you are using.

This workflow uses a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP2 operating system. You can use other Linux operating systems, but some of the steps might be different. For more information on onboarding other clients, see **Client-configuration › Registration-methods**.

### 1.4. Step-by-step workflow instructions

#### Procedure: Configure a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) on your client

1. On the client, at the command prompt, show the current hostname:

```
hostname -f
```

This command will probably return an error, or show something like `localhost`.

2. Set a new hostname. Your new hostname should have a subdomain name and thus include at least two periods. In this example, we are using `client1.suma.example`

```
hostnamectl set-hostname client1.suma.example
```

3. Check that your change was successful:

```
hostnamectl
```

4. Open YaST and navigate to **Network Services › Hostnames**. Edit the hostname to match the one you just set, and click **[OK]**.
5. In YaST, navigate to **System › Network Settings** and go to the Hostname/DNS tab. In the Static hostname field, type your new hostname.
6. Check that the change was successful:

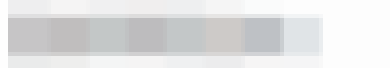
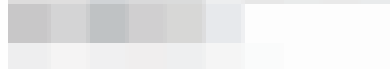
```
hostname -f
```

This command should return your new FQDN.

## Procedure: Prepare software channels on the SUSE Manager Server

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Admin › Setup Wizard**.
2. In the **Organization Credentials** tab, ensure you have entered your SUSE Customer Center credentials, and are correctly authenticated.
3. In the **Products** tab, ensure that the product catalog is fully updated:

## Refresh the product catalog from SUSE Customer Center

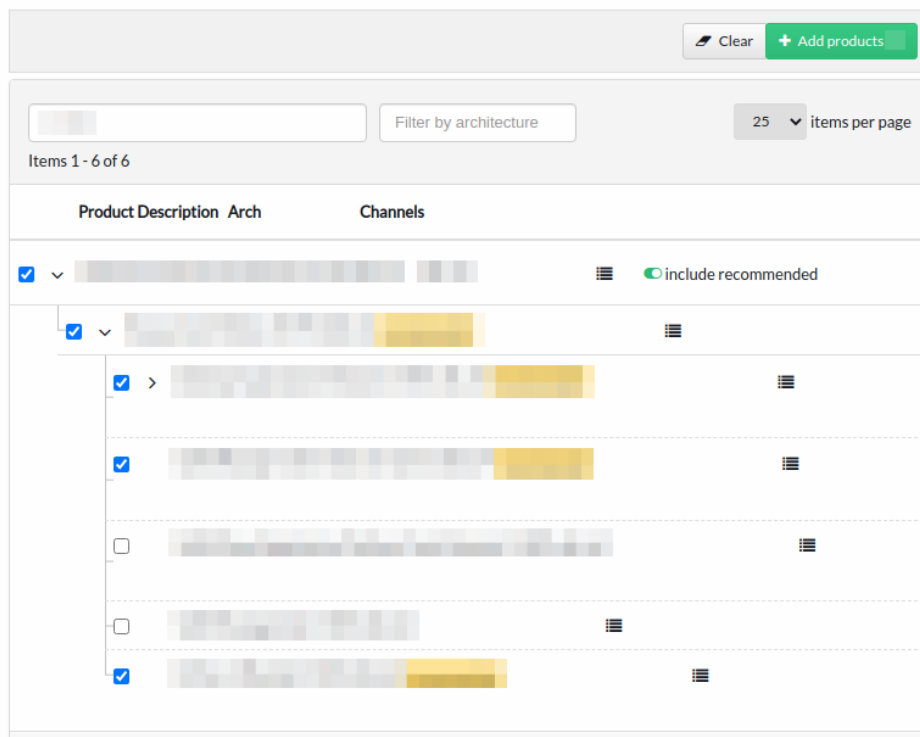


Refresh



Completed

4. Use the product search bar to find the channels you need for your client operating system. Check the channels you want to install, and click **[Add products]**:



5. Wait for the product channels to fully synchronize. Depending on the products you have chosen, this could take a long time.

## Procedure: Create an activation key

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Systems › Activation Keys**, and click **[Create Key]**.
2. Give your activation key a name, and select the base channel that matches the client you want to onboard. This should be the product you just enabled:

**Create Activation Key**

Activation Key Details

**Description:**

**Key:**

**Usage:**

**Base Channel:**

3. Check the child channels to include, and any add-on system types you want clients registered with this key to have. Click **[Create Activation Key]**.



## Procedure: Bootstrap the client

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Systems › Bootstrapping**.
2. Type the hostname and provide authentication credentials for the client you want to onboard, and select the activation key. Click **[Bootstrap]**:

**Bootstrap Minions** ?

Host:

SSH Port:

User:

Authentication Method: ☒ Password

Password:

Activation Key:

Proxy:

☒ Disable SSH strict host key checking during bootstrap process

☐ Manage system completely via SSH (will not install an agent)

3. Navigate to **Systems › System List** to manage your new client.

## 1.5. Related topics

- For more information about supported clients and client features, see **Client-configuration › Supported-features**.
- For more information about different onboarding methods, and instructions for clients running various operating systems, see **Client-configuration › Registration-methods**.
- For more information about general client concepts, see **Client-configuration › Channels**.

## Chapter 2. Clients Update Using Recurring Actions

This workflow shows how to automate updating the clients registered at SUSE Manager using recurring actions.

The workflow is applicable for Salt clients only.

### 2.1. Use Case / Situation

Automated update of clients is beneficial when:

- update of a large number of clients is wanted
- the workflow should not be re-done every execution
- a dedicated maintenance window exists.

### 2.2. Outcome / Resolution

Successful completion of this workflow results in consistent and supportable state.

### 2.3. Preparation

Before you start, you should have a number of Salt clients onboarded. It may make sense to have them sorted into groups you want to update together. In this workflow we use a system group named infra-services.

### 2.4. Step-by-Step Workflow Instructions

To update a client two steps are required. A third step is optional but highly recommended to finalize the update process.

#### Procedure: Creating a Recurring Action to Update Salt Itself

1. As an example, we create the action to update Salt itself as a recurring action for all systems in the organization. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Home › My Organization › Recurring Actions** and click **[Create]**.
2. Select Action Type **Custom State** and enter a Schedule Name like update-salt.
3. Select a schedule. For example, **Weekly: Wednesday, 9:00 am**.
4. Assign the update-salt state by selecting the checkbox.
5. Click **[Save Changes]** to save the action.
6. You can edit the execution order of the states if needed. Click **[Confirm]** to confirm the order.
7. Click **[Create Schedule]** to save the action.

## Procedure: Creating a Recurring Action to Apply All Available Updates to the Systems

1. As an example we create the action to apply all updates as a recurring action for a system group called "infra-services". In the SUSE Manager Web UI go to **Systems › System Groups** and click on infra-services.
2. Now go to Recurring Actions and click **[Create]**.
3. Select Action Type **Custom State** and enter a Schedule Name like full-system-update.
4. Select a Schedule. For example, **Weekly: Wednesday, 9:30 am**. Keep enough time between this action and the update-salt action. The update-salt actions must be finished on all systems before this action should be executed.
5. Assign the states util.syncall, certs, channels and `uptodate by selecting the checkboxes.
6. Save the action by clicking **[Save Changes]**.
7. You can edit the execution order of the states. The order should be util.syncall, certs, channels, and finally uptodate. Click **[Confirm]** to store the order.
8. Click **[Create Schedule]** to save the action.



The uptodate also performs a reboot, if an update requests it. This reboot be prevented if needed. For example, the systems which use live patching need to prevent the rebooting following the update.

## Procedure: Configuring Systems to Not Reboot After the uptodate State is Applied

1. In the SUSE Manager [web ui] go to **Systems › Custom System Info** and click **[Create Key]**.
2. Enter "mgr\_reboot\_if\_needed" as Key Label and set as Description. Define if the uptodate state should perform a reboot if needed. Set to False if this is not wanted.
3. Click **[Create Key]** to store the new key.
4. To assign values to multiple systems, navigate in the SUSE Manager Web UI to **Systems › Overview** and select the checkbox for all systems you want to modify. These system are not in the System Set Manager (SSM).
5. Select in the left menu System Set Manager and select **Misc › Custom Values** in the tab bar.
6. Click mgr\_reboot\_if\_needed and enter **False** as Value.
7. Click **[Set Values]** to save.

## Procedure: Creating a Recurring Action to Run a Highstate After the Update

1. As an example, we create the action to apply the highstate for the same group which was fully updated before. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Systems › System Groups** and click infra-services.

2. Go to Recurring Actions and click **[Create]**.
3. Select Action Type **Highstate** and enter a Schedule Name like highstate.
4. Select a Schedule. For example, **Weekly: Wednesday, 10:30 am** . Again, keep enough time between this action and the full-system-update action.
5. Click **[Create Schedule]** to save the action.

## 2.5. Background Information on **uptodate** State

1. The **uptodate** state applies critical patches to the update components.
  - a. On SUSE-based systems, the state executes the command:
 

```
zypper --non-interactive patch --updatestack-only
```

And then, the state also updates Salt.
  - b. On all the other systems, not based on SUSE, the state only updates Salt.
2. The state runs the package manager, such as **dnf**, **yum**, **apt**, or **zypper** based on what is available on the client operating system to update the rest of the packages.
  - a. The state lists all of the upgradable packages, based on the synchronized package repositories in SUSE Manager.
  - b. The state upgrades the packages to their latest available version by using the client's package manager. The executed command depends on the operating system of the client:
    - i. For Debian-based clients, such as Debian or Ubuntu, the action executes **apt dist-upgrade -q -y \$PACKAGES**.
    - ii. For RPM-based clients that are not SUSE, such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SUSE Liberty Linux, the action executes **yum --quiet -y update \$PACKAGES** or **dnf --quiet -y upgrade \$PACKAGES** (depending on the package manager the client is using).
    - iii. For non-transactional SUSE clients, such as SUSE Linux Enterprise 15, the action executes **zypper --non-interactive --auto-agree-with-licenses update \$PACKAGES**.
    - iv. For transactional SUSE clients, the action executes the same in a transactional shell.
3. If SUSE Manager detects that reboot is necessary, SUSE Manager will automatically reboot that client.

For more information, see the `reboot_info.py` module: [https://github.com/uyuni-project/uyuni/blob/master/susemanager-utils/susemanager-sls/src/modules/reboot\\_info.py](https://github.com/uyuni-project/uyuni/blob/master/susemanager-utils/susemanager-sls/src/modules/reboot_info.py)

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## 2.6. Related Topics

- For more information about recurring actions, see [Recurring Actions](#).
- For more information about custom info values, see **Client-configuration › Custom-info**.

## Chapter 3. Configuration Management

You can use configuration files and channels to manage configuration for your clients, rather than configuring each client manually. This workflow shows you how to use the SUSE Manager Web UI to create a centrally managed configuration file, assign it to a Salt client, and apply the configuration.

### 3.1. Use case

If you are managing a lot of clients, you probably do not want to manually apply configuration settings to each of them in turn. Configuration channels are used to organize configuration files. You can subscribe clients to configuration channels, and deploy configuration files as required.

### 3.2. Outcome

When you have completed this workflow, you will have a configuration channel containing a configuration file, have assigned clients to the channel, and applied the configuration successfully.

### 3.3. Preparation

Before you start, you should already have:



- SUSE Manager Server installed, that you can access using the Web UI.
- At least one Salt client registered to your server.
- Appropriate subscriptions from <http://scc.suse.com> for the products you are using.

This workflow uses a centrally managed configuration file and a Salt state. You can also use locally managed configuration files, traditional clients, and different methods, to get more flexibility in how you manage configuration in your environment. For more information about the different ways to manage configuration, see **Client-configuration › Configuration-management**.

### 3.4. Step-by-step workflow instructions

#### Procedure: Create a new configuration channel and file

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Configuration › Channels** and click **[ Create State Channel ]**.
2. Type a name, label, and description for your configuration file, and type the contents of your configuration file. An example that you can copy is at the end of this section. . Click **[ Create Config State Channel ]**

 New Config State Channel 

**Name\*:**

**Label\*:**



**Description\*:**

**SLS Contents**

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
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19  
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21  
22  
23  
24

Create Config State Channel

3. Procedure: Assign clients to the configuration channel
4. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Systems > Systems List** and select the client you want to assign to your configuration channel.
5. Navigate to the Configuration tab. In the `guimenu:Configuration Overview` section, click **[Subscribe to channels]**.
6. Check the configuration channel you created earlier, and click **[Continue]**.

 Configuration Channel Subscriptions 


Configuration

Manage Configuration Channels

Subscribe to Channels

**Step 1: Select Channels for Subscription.**

1 - 1 of 1 (1 selected)

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Channel Name  | Channel Label | Files & Directories |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |  |               |                     |

Select All

1 - 1 of 1 (0 selected)

Continue

7. If you have more than one configuration channel, you can rank them in order of importance, or click

[**Update Channel Rankings**] to finish.

## Procedure: Apply the configuration to your client

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Systems › Systems List** and select the client you want to assign to your configuration channel.
2. Navigate to the Configuration tab. In the `guimenu:Configuration Actions` section, click [**Deploy all managed config files**].

## 3.5. Example

### 3.5.1. SLS State for Keeping Clients Updated

```
include:
  - channels

int_keep_system_up2date_updatestack:
  pkg.latest:
    - pkgs:
      - salt
      - salt-minion
    {%- if grains.os_family == 'Suse'%}
      - zypper
      - libzypp
    {%- elif grains['os_family'] == 'RedHat' %}
    {%- if grains['osmajorrelease'] >= 8 %}
      - dnf
    {%- else %}
      - yum
    {%- endif %}
    {%- endif %}
  - require:
    - sls: channels
  - order: last

int_keep_system_up2date_pkgs:
  pkg.uptodate:
    - require:
      - sls: channels
      - pkg: int_keep_system_up2date_updatestack
    - order: last

int_reboot_if_needed:
  cmd.run:
    - name: shutdown -r +5
    {%- if grains['os_family'] == 'RedHat' and grains['osmajorrelease'] >= 8 %}
    - onlyif: 'dnf -q needs-restarting -r; [ $? -eq 1 ]'
    {%- elif grains['os_family'] == 'RedHat' and grains['osmajorrelease'] <= 7 %}
    - onlyif: 'needs-restarting -r; [ $? -eq 1 ]'
    {%- elif grains['os_family'] == 'Debian' %}
    - onlyif:
      - test -e /var/run/reboot-required
    {%- else %}
    - onlyif: 'zypper ps -s; [ $? -eq 102 ]'
    {%- endif %}
```



---

## 3.6. Related topics

- For more information about configuration management, see **Client-configuration › Configuration-management**.
- For more information about SLS files, see: [https://docs.saltproject.io/en/latest/topics/tutorials/starting\\_states.html](https://docs.saltproject.io/en/latest/topics/tutorials/starting_states.html).

## Chapter 4. Content Lifecycle Management

If you are managing a lot of clients and you need to apply customized packages to them, you can use content lifecycle management (CLM) to manage your packages. CLM allows you to customize and test packages before updating production clients. It is also useful if you need to apply updates during a limited maintenance window.

### 4.1. Use Case

Content lifecycle management allows you to select software channels as sources, adjust them as required for your environment, and thoroughly test them before installing onto your production clients. You can use CLM to manage your software channels from development, through testing, and rolling the changes out to your clients.

### 4.2. Outcome

When you have completed this workflow, you will have a content lifecycle project set up. You will have created a basic CLM project, and promoted it through its lifecycle.

### 4.3. Preparations

Before you start, you should already have:

- SUSE Manager Server installed, which you can access using the Web UI.
- Client machine with an operating system installed, which you can access across the network that your SUSE Manager Server is on, using SSH.
- Appropriate subscriptions from <http://scc.suse.com> for the products you are using.

### 4.4. Step-by-step Workflow Instructions

#### Procedure: Create a new CLM Project

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Content Lifecycle › Projects** section, and click **[Create Project]**.

Type a name, label, and description for your project, and click **[Create]**.

2. In the Sources section, click **[Attach/Detach Sources]**.

Select the source type, and select a base channel for your project.

The available child channels for the selected base channel are displayed, including information on whether the channel is mandatory or recommended. Check the child channels you require, and click **[Save]** to return to the project page.

3. Leave the **Filters** section blank for now, we will not be using them in this example. You can add filters later on if you need to.
4. In the **Environment Lifecycle** section, create three environments: **production**, **testing**, and **development**. Click **[Add Environment]** and complete the name and label for each.

For the **production** environment, leave the **Insert before** field blank.

For the **testing** environment, in the **Insert before** field, select **production**.

For the **development** environment, in the **Insert before** field, select **testing**.

5. Click **[Build]** to build version 1 of your project:

## Procedure: Assign Clients

1. Navigate to **Systems › System List**, select the client to assign, and go to the **Software › Software Channels** tab.
2. In the **Base Channel** section, select the CLM project and environment you want to assign the client to.

For example, if you want this client to receive updates from your CLM only when packages are in the **production** environment, assign the base channel `<CLM_Project_Name>-production-<Channel_Name>`.

Alternatively, you could use this client as a way to test if your CLM packages are working as expected before you promote them to **development**, so you assign the base channel `<CLM_Project_Name>-testing-<Channel_Name>`.

3. Click **[Next]** to assign the client.

## Procedure: Promote Environments

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, navigate to **Content Lifecycle › Projects**, and select the project you want to work with.
2. In the **Environment Lifecycle** section, locate the environment to promote to its successor, and click **[Promote]**. You can monitor build progress in the **Environment Lifecycle** section.

## 4.5. Related Topics

- For more information about CLM, including information about how to use filters, see **Administration › Content-lifecycle**.
- For CLM examples, see **Administration › Content-lifecycle-examples**.

## Chapter 5. In-place upgrade of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server with SUSE Manager

This workflow shows how to automatically complete the task of in-place SUSE Linux Enterprise Server instances upgrade with SUSE Manager Server.

The workflow is applicable for both Salt and Traditional clients.

### 5.1. Use case

In-place migration is beneficial when:

- migrating large number of the older SUSE Linux Enterprise Server is time-consuming
- you are looking for a way to automate migrations

### 5.2. Outcome

Successful completion of this workflow results in consistent, supportable outcomes.

### 5.3. Step-by-step preparation instructions



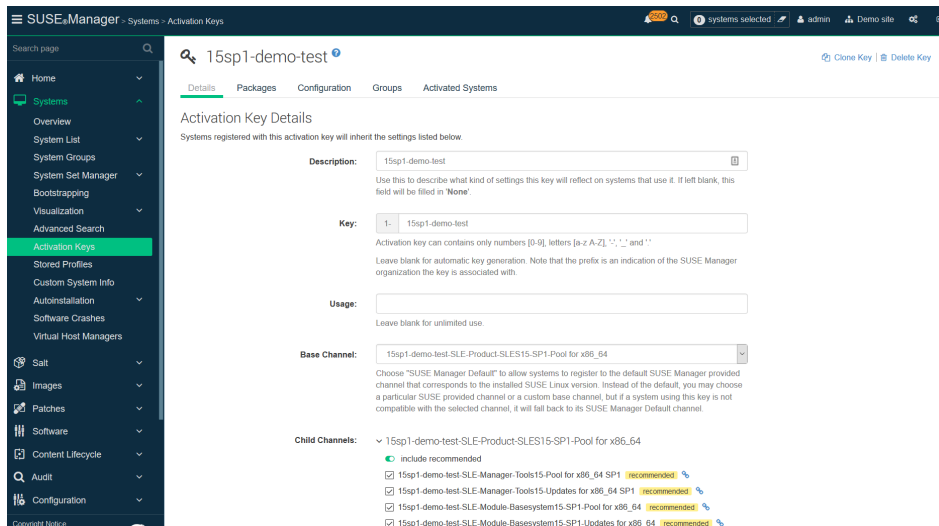
This workflow is complex and time-consuming. Make sure that adequate testing is done before deploying the procedure in live environment.

### Procedure: Prepare the SUSE Manager Server for Provisioning

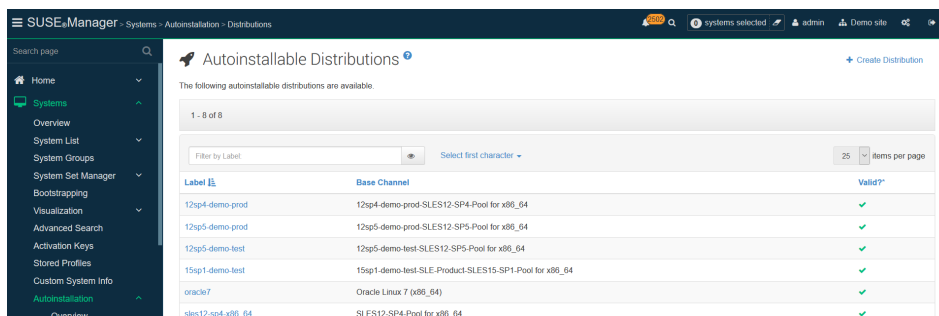
1. Create a SUSE Manager Content Lifecycle Management project for your distribution. Choose a short-but-descriptive prefix in the name, including all source channel modules. Add Filters as needed. Add at least one Environment.

| Name                | Description                     | Environment Lifecycle |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 12sp3-sap-landscape | 12sp3-sap-landscape             | test                  |
| 12sp4-demo          | Demo of CLM for 12sp4           | prod                  |
| 12sp5-demo          | SLES 12 SP5 landscaped channels | test > prod           |
| 15sp1-demo          | 15sp1 demo                      | test > prod           |

2. Create an Activation Key that includes the filtered project channels.



3. (Optional) Create a bootstrap script. The profile will not need it, because it is managed in the AutoYaST.
4. Create a `/var/spacwalk/iso` directory, and for SLES 15 SP2 and following, copy the Full iso (>10 GB) there. Create a mount point for it, such as `/opt/install/15sp3` and mount the ISO there. Ensure this path gets re-mounted at boot time.
5. Create an Autoinstallation Distribution in SUSE Manager for each base channel to which you will migrate.
  - a. In the Distribution, reference the specific Base Channel to match the base to which you might migrate, for example the base channel of your CLM project Environment Lifecycle.
  - b. Label the Distribution something that references your specific Base Channel.
  - c. Set the Installer Generation to match your specific version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (12, 15, etc.).
  - d. The kernel options will be automatically populated when you click Create Autoinstallable Distribution.
6. You may create more Distributions depending on the Base Channel you need to assign, and you can re-use the same Tree Path for the boot media if required.

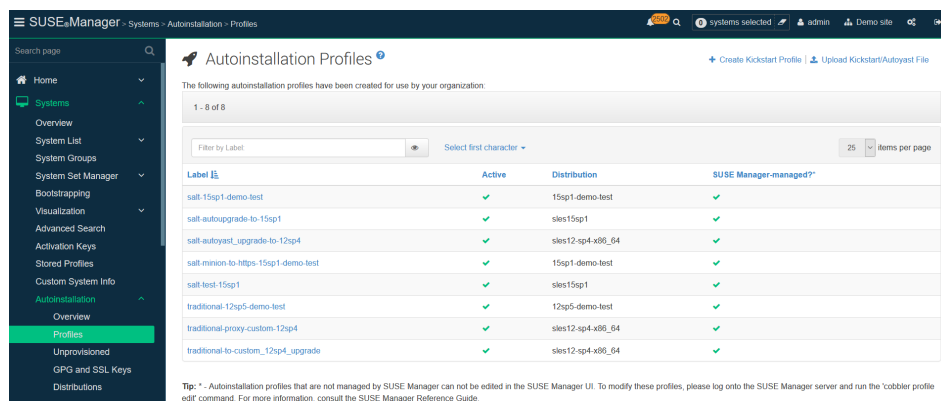


7. Click on Profiles, and upload Kickstart/AutoYaST file for each target SUSE Linux Enterprise Server distribution, service pack and channels you wish to migrate to.
  - a. This profile will be associated with the activation key and autoinstallation distribution created above.

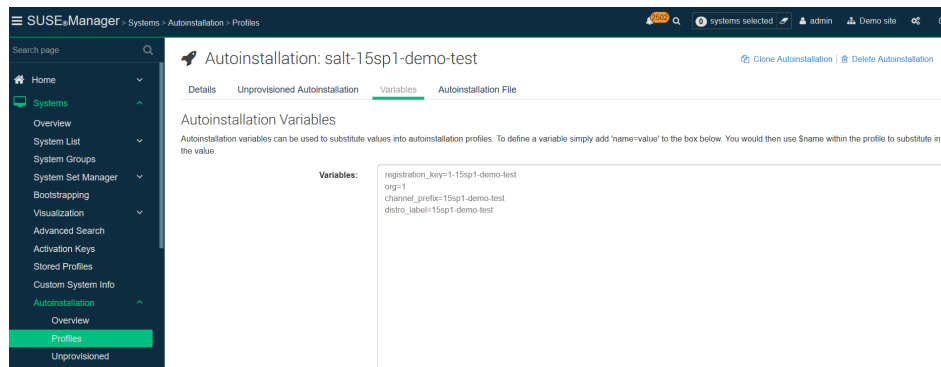
- b. Cut-and-paste a Profile template as the basis for what you upload, assign it the Autoinstall tree you created as a Distribution above.
  - c. Do not put anything in the Virtualization Type box, and click **[Create]**.
8. Once created, your profile will now have some new fields on this Details page. In the Kernel Options line on this Details page, put in

```
autoupgrade=1 insecure=1 useonlinerepo
```

9. This will tell your profile to treat its install as an upgrade, and allow http access to the SUSE Manager Server to obtain installer updates without needing to go to SUSE Customer Center.



10. Click the variables tab in your Autoinstallation Profile to specify CLM prefix, Activation Key, Distribution tree, and Organization:



Sample Variables:

- registration\_key=1-15sp1-demo-test
- org=1
- channel\_prefix=15sp1-demo-test
- distrotree=15sp1-demo-test

Edit the AutoYaST profile itself in a tool where you can use cut-and-paste for the channels in your profile. Use

variables in your profiles where possible.

Published profiles can be used as a starting point.



For profile files, see <https://github.com/SUSE/manager-build-profiles>.

The profiles follow AutoYaST XML guidelines, and for an in-place upgrade there are several important sections:

#### Add-ons - the repositories used in the upgrade

```
<listentry>
<ask_on_error config:type="boolean">true</ask_on_error>
#if $channel_prefix != ""
<media_url>https://$redhat_management_server/ks/dist/child/$channel_prefix-sle-manager-
tools15-pool-$arch-sp3/$distrotree</media_url>
#else
<media_url>https://$redhat_management_server/ks/dist/child/sle-manager-tools15-pool-$arch-
sp3/$distrotree</media_url>
#end if
<name>$channel_prefix SLE-15-Manager-Tools Pool</name>
<product>sle-manager-tools</product>
</listentry>
```

Be sure to include all (and only) the relevant modules (both Pool and Updates) to be used in the migration. In migration, it is recommended to add all available modules, as the location of certain packages changes with new major versions.

After finishing the preparation, proceed with the actual migration depending on the type of your client.

For Salt clients, go to [Migration of Salt clients](#).

For Traditional clients, go to [Migration of Traditional clients](#).

## 5.4. Migration of Salt clients

### Procedure: Migrating Salt clients

1. Prior to migration, be sure to check Software → Non-Compliant. This will show any orphaned packages on your system - those SUSE Manager does not find in any assigned channel. Make sure this list is very small or empty, and that you can account for all the packages there. Delete any that are unnecessary.
2. Before provisioning, issue the following Remote Command to the systems you wish to upgrade to remove the existing SUSE Manager channels during the upgrade process:

```
rm -rf /etc/zypp/repos.d/susemanager*
```

3. Assign your Autoinstallation Profile in System Details → Provisioning for one system, or in the Provisioning tab in SSM for as many systems as you need. SUSE Manager provisioning then auto-assigns a Reactivation

Key to this system, that is referenced in the provisioning process. If you need to perform the upgrade through a particular SUSE Manager Proxy you will need to group just those systems together in SSM.

The top screenshot shows the 'Schedule Autoinstallation' page in SUSE Manager. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Home, Systems, Overview, System List, System Groups, System Set Manager, Bootstrapping, Visualization, Advanced Search, Activation Keys, Stored Profiles, Custom System Info, Autoinstallation, Software Crashes, and Virtual Host Managers. The main content area shows the 'Schedule Autoinstallation' page for a system named 'newer12.site.com'. It includes a 'Select Autoinstallation Profile' section with a table of profiles:

| Autoinstallation Profile  | Distribution      | SUSE Manager-managed? |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> salt-15sp1-demo-test                            | 15sp1-demo-test   | ✓                     |
| <input type="radio"/> salt-autoupgrade-to-15sp1                       | sles15sp1         | ✓                     |
| <input type="radio"/> salt-autotest_upgrade-to-12sp4                  | sles12-sp4-x86_64 | ✓                     |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> salt-minion-to-https-15sp1-demo-test | 15sp1-demo-test   | ✓                     |

The bottom screenshot shows the 'System Set Manager Overview' page. The left sidebar is similar to the top one, but with additional links for Task Log, Bootstrapping, Visualization, Advanced Search, Activation Keys, Stored Profiles, Custom System Info, Autoinstallation, Software Crashes, and Virtual Host Managers. The main content area shows the 'System Set Manager Overview' page, which includes a table of autoinstallable systems:

| System           | Base Channel               |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| newer12.site.com | SLES12-SP3-Pool for x86_64 |

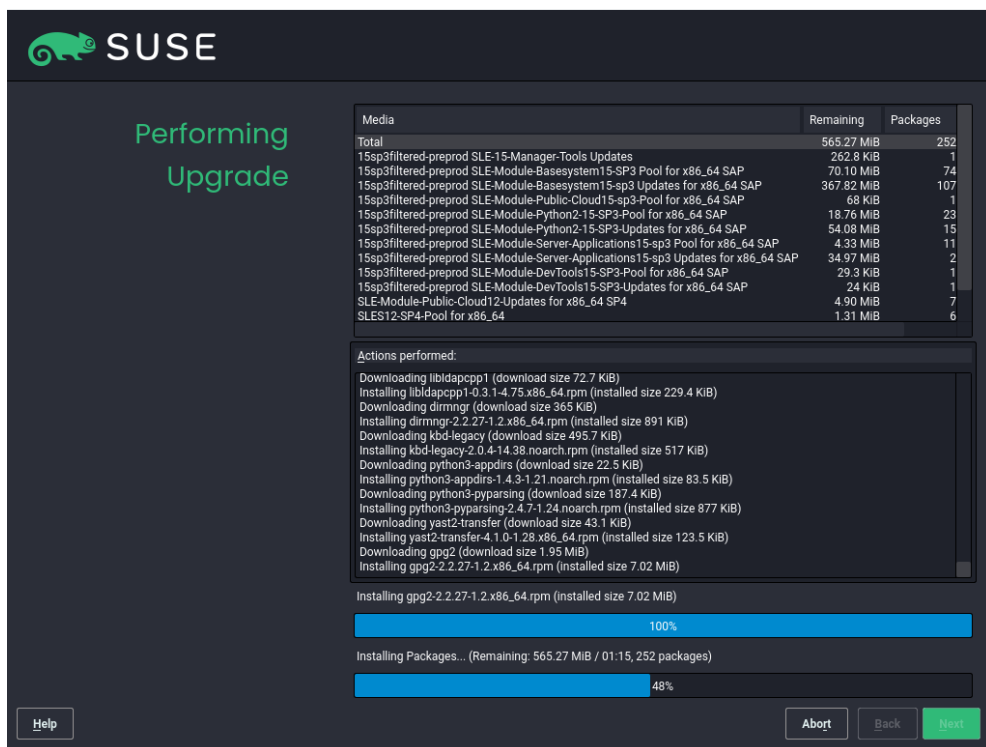
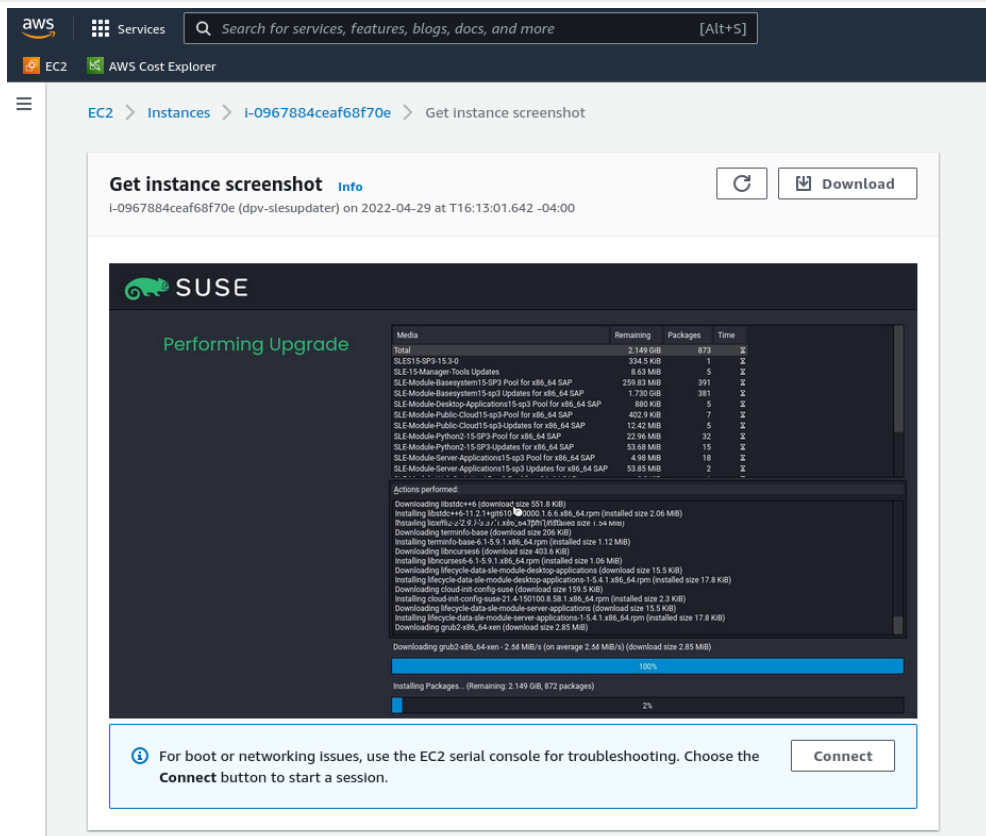
Below the table, there is a section for 'Autoinstall Selected Systems' with a 'Continue' button.

SUSE Manager creates the proper entry in `/etc/grub.d/` for the reinstallation, and boots the selected systems to that entry. The Profile you created above will be used to drive automated upgrade, following which your system will use the reactivation key (one time), associating the upgraded system with the previous SUSE Manager profile.

The Session Status screen in SUSE Manager will not be updated real-time for Salt clients. Instead, watch the target system console to track progress. If you are updating an instance on a hyperscaler like AWS you may be able to get screenshots of the console.



## 5.4. Migration of Salt clients



If your profile is clean, it should complete an in-place migration in about 30 minutes - depending on the speed of your network, client, and the number of required packages in the migration.

## 5.5. Migration of Traditional clients

### Procedure: Migrating Traditional clients

1. Assign your Autoinstallation Profile in System Details → Provisioning for one system, or in the Provisioning tab in SSM for as many systems as you need. If your system is able to use PXE, it can be completely automated from here.
2. If your system is not able to use PXE, you can create an ISO to install with Cobbler commands using the SUSE Manager server CLI. Copy the ISO file output to the machine you wish to migrate and boot from it. View all the profiles with this:

```
cobbler profile list
```

3. Output will look something like:

```
15sp1-demo-test:1:Demosite
```

4. Then build the ISO file with this command:

```
cobbler buildiso --iso=/tmp/15sp1-demo-test.iso --profiles=15sp1-demo-test:1:Demosite
```



The --iso= section is the output of the buildiso command, and needs full path.

5. Copy this ISO to the virtualization environment where your system can use it as boot media.

## Chapter 6. Removing channel

### 6.1. Use case

This workflow shows how to manually remove SUSE provided channels from SUSE Manager and to clean up end-of-life products, to reclaim space or for other purposes.

### 6.2. Step-by-step instructions

Manual channel removal consists of [Preparing to remove a channel](#) and [Removing channel](#).

#### 6.2.1. Preparing to remove a channel

Before removing a channel, you must identify the label for the channel to be removed. It can be done with Web UI or on the command line.



- Be careful not to remove channels that systems are currently subscribed to, or that you are planning on subscribing a system to.
- If there are systems that are currently subscribed to a channel that you want to delete, do not remove the channel until those systems are upgraded or unsubscribed.

### Identifying Channel labels

#### Procedure: Identifying channel labels using Web UI

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, in the sidebar navigate to **Software › Channel List › All**.
2. This page displays the Channel Name. If you select the link for a channel name, you will see the field for Channel Label.
3. Identify the channel, and child channels, to be removed.

#### Procedure: Identifying channel labels using the command line

1. You can get a list of channels by running the following command:

```
spacewalk-remove-channel -l
```

### Verify channel system subscriptions

#### Procedure: Verifying channel system subscriptions using Web UI

1. In the SUSE Manager Web UI, in the sidebar navigate to **Software › Channel List › All**.

2. Locate Systems column on the right.
3. Check the Systems column for the channel, or any child channels, that you want to remove.

### Procedure: Verify channel system subscriptions using the command line

1. Run the following command:

```
spacecmd -- softwarechannel_listsystems <Channel Label>
```

## 6.2.2. Removing channel

A channel, with its metadata, can be removed in the SUMA command line by using the `spacewalk-remove-channel` command. This command does not remove the packages themselves from the filesystem.

Removing packages from the filesystem is described in [Remove packages from the database via the Web UI](#).

### Removing an individual channel

#### Procedure: Removing an individual channel using the command line

1. To remove an individual channel run the following command:

```
spacewalk-remove-channel -c channel-label
```

2. To remove multiple channels at the same time, use `-c` flag for each channel, followed by the channel-label. For example:

```
spacewalk-remove-channel -c channel-label1 -c channel-label2
```

### Removing a parent and all its child channels

#### Procedure: Removing a parent and all its child channels

1. It is also possible to remove a parent channel with all of its child channels, like this:

```
spacewalk-remove-channel -a sles12-sp5-pool-x86_64
```

## Remove packages from the database via the Web UI

#### Procedure: Remove packages from the database via the Web UI

1. After removing the channel, you need to delete the packages from the database via the Web UI.
2. In the SUSE Manager Web UI navigate to **SUSEManager › Software › Manage › Packages**.
3. Select Package in no channel, and delete the packages.

## 6.3. Related topics

- For more information about deleting channels, see [Delete channels](#).

## Chapter 7. Service Pack Upgrade via Web UI

If you want to migrate the registered SUSE Linux Enterprise client's service pack (SP) to a newer version, it can be done either on the command line or via Web UI.

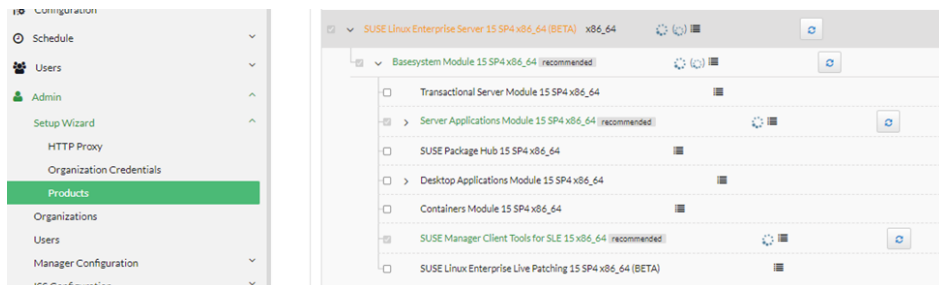
This document describes and illustrates in detail the migration using the Web UI.



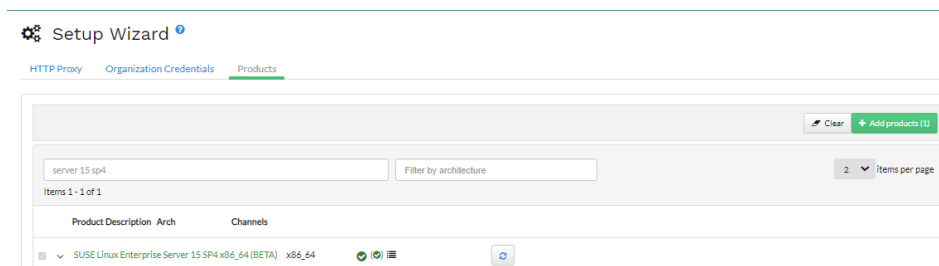
SP versions used are not reflective of the actual latest versions available. They are used for illustration purposes only.

### Procedure: Migrating service pack to a newer version using Web UI

1. Log in to SUSE Manager Web UI and navigate to **Admin › Products** and search for "SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP5 x86\_64 (BETA)"
2. Select the recommended channels.



3. Click **[Add Products]**.



4. Navigate to **Systems › registered client › Software › SP Migration**. You will see two targets, SP4 and SP5.

sles15sp2a.example.com ?

Details Software Configuration Provisioning Groups Audit States Formulas Events

Patches Packages Software Channels **SP Migration**

### Service Pack Migration - Target

Installed Products: SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP2 x86\_64  
SUSE Manager Client Tools for SLE 15 x86\_64

Target Products: ☐ SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP4 x86\_64 (BETA)  
SUSE Manager Client Tools for SLE 15 x86\_64  
☒ SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP3 x86\_64  
SUSE Manager Client Tools for SLE 15 x86\_64

Select Channels

5. Select SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP5 x86\_64 (BETA). This will expand further as shown below.

sles15sp2a.example.com ?

Details Software Configuration Provisioning Groups Audit States Formulas Events

Patches Packages Software Channels **SP Migration**

### Service Pack Migration - Channels

Installed Products: SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP2 x86\_64  
Server Applications Module 15 SP2 x86\_64  
SUSE Manager Client Tools for SLE 15 x86\_64  
Basesystem Module 15 SP2 x86\_64

Target Products: SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP4 x86\_64 (BETA)  
Server Applications Module 15 SP4 x86\_64  
SUSE Manager Client Tools for SLE 15 x86\_64  
Basesystem Module 15 SP4 x86\_64

Target Base Channel: SLE-Product-SLES15-SP4-Pool for x86\_64

- Mandatory Child Channels:
  - ☒ SLE-Manager-Tools15-Pool for x86\_64 SP4
  - ☒ SLE-Manager-Tools15-Updates for x86\_64 SP4
  - ☒ SLE-Module-Basesystem15-SP4-Pool for x86\_64
  - ☒ SLE-Module-Basesystem15-SP4-Updates for x86\_64
  - ☒ SLE-Module-Server-Applications15-SP4-Pool for x86\_64
  - ☒ SLE-Module-Server-Applications15-SP4-Updates for x86\_64
  - ☒ SLE-Product-SLES15-SP4-Updates for x86\_64
- Optional Child Channels:
  - ☐ SLE15-SP4-Installer-Updates for x86\_64

Allow Vendor Change ☐

Schedule Migration

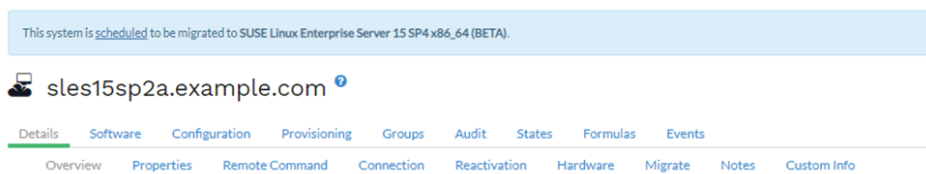
6. Select Target Base Channel as SLE-Product-SLES15-SP5-Pool for x86\_64 and keep Allow Vendor Change unchecked.

7. Click **[Schedule Migration]** and it will highlight message It is better to do a dry run first so continuing with dry run first.

- For more information on dry run, see: <https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP4/html/SLES-all/cha-upgrade-online.html#sec-upgrade-online-zypper-plain>

8. Click **[Dry-run]** and check the status of the simulation in **Events > History**. You should see a return code 0 meaning successful.

9. Now you may click **[Schedule Migration]** to actually migrate the server. Following message will get highlighted on top of the screen in SUSE Manager Web UI.



10. When the migration is complete, check the status in **Events › History**.

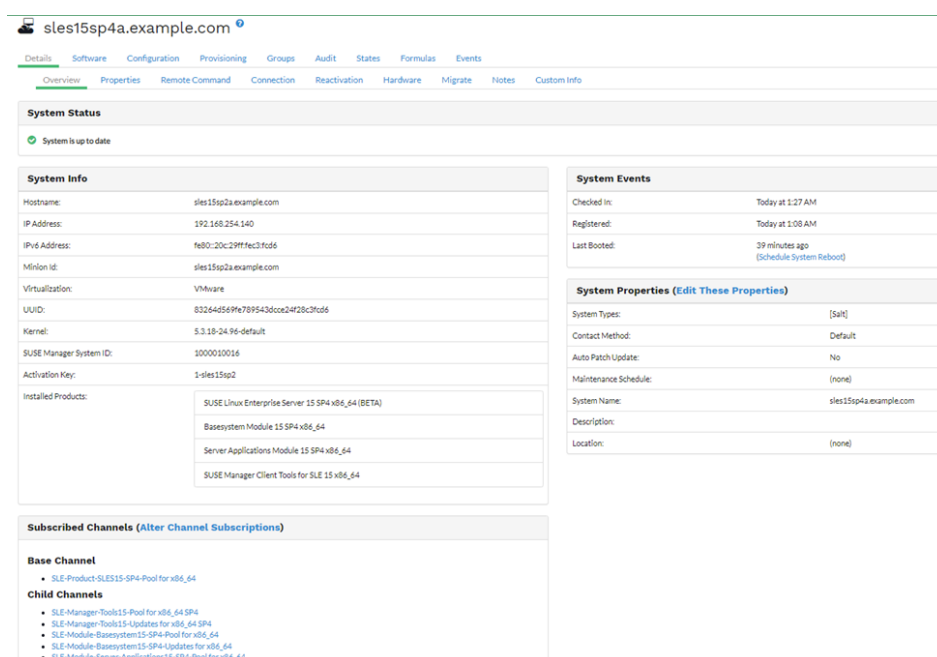
11. On the client side also you can verify it by running:

```
cat /etc/os-release
```

12. The output will look similar to:

```
NAME="SLES"
VERSION="15-SP5"
VERSION_ID="15.5"
PRETTY_NAME="SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP5"
ID="sles"
ID_LIKE="suse"
ANSI_COLOR="0;32"
CPE_NAME="cpe:/o:suse:sles:15:sp5"
DOCUMENTATION_URL="https://documentation.suse.com/"
```

13. On the SUSE Manager Web UI side, you can verify the successfully completed migration by going to **Systems › registered client › Detail**.





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