Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8

Managing and monitoring security updates

A guide to managing and monitoring security updates in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8

Last Updated: 2022-05-23
Abstract

This document describes how to learn about and install security updates, as well as display additional details about the updates.
# Table of Contents

MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE ................................................................. 3

PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION ........................................ 4

CHAPTER 1. IDENTIFYING SECURITY UPDATES ..................................................... 5
   1.1. WHAT ARE SECURITY ADVISORIES? ..................................................... 5
   1.2. DISPLAYING SECURITY UPDATES THAT ARE NOT INSTALLED ON A HOST .... 6
   1.3. DISPLAYING SECURITY UPDATES THAT ARE INSTALLED ON A HOST .......... 6
   1.4. DISPLAYING A SPECIFIC ADVISORY USING YUM .................................. 6

CHAPTER 2. INSTALLING SECURITY UPDATES .................................................... 8
   2.1. INSTALLING ALL AVAILABLE SECURITY UPDATES ............................. 8
   2.2. INSTALLING A SECURITY UPDATE PROVIDED BY A SPECIFIC ADVISORY ... 8
   2.3. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ................................................................. 9
MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE

Red Hat is committed to replacing problematic language in our code, documentation, and web properties. We are beginning with these four terms: master, slave, blacklist, and whitelist. Because of the enormity of this endeavor, these changes will be implemented gradually over several upcoming releases. For more details, see our CTO Chris Wright’s message.
PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION

We appreciate your input on our documentation. Please let us know how we could make it better.

- For simple comments on specific passages:
  1. Make sure you are viewing the documentation in the *Multi-page HTML* format. In addition, ensure you see the **Feedback** button in the upper right corner of the document.
  2. Use your mouse cursor to highlight the part of text that you want to comment on.
  3. Click the **Add Feedback** pop-up that appears below the highlighted text.
  4. Follow the displayed instructions.

- For submitting feedback via Bugzilla, create a new ticket:
  1. Go to the **Bugzilla** website.
  2. As the Component, use **Documentation**.
  3. Fill in the **Description** field with your suggestion for improvement. Include a link to the relevant part(s) of documentation.
  4. Click **Submit Bug**.
CHAPTER 1. IDENTIFYING SECURITY UPDATES

Keeping enterprise systems secure from current and future threats requires regular security updates. Red Hat Product Security provides the guidance you need to confidently deploy and maintain enterprise solutions.

1.1. WHAT ARE SECURITY ADVISORIES?

Red Hat Security Advisories (RHSA) document the information about security flaws being fixed in Red Hat products and services.

Each RHSA includes the following information:

- Severity
- Type and status
- Affected products
- Summary of fixed issues
- Links to the tickets about the problem. Note that not all tickets are public.
- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) numbers and links with additional details, such as attack complexity.

Red Hat Customer Portal provides a list of Red Hat Security Advisories published by Red Hat. You can display details of a specific advisory by navigating to the advisory’s ID from the list of Red Hat Security Advisories.

### Figure 1.1. List of security advisories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisory</th>
<th>Synopsis</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Publish Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Optionally, you can also filter the results by specific product, variant, version, and architecture. For example, to display only advisories for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, you can set the following filters:

- Product: Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- Variant: All Variants
- Version: 8
- Optionally, select a minor version, such as 8.2.

Additional resources
1.2. DISPLAYING SECURITY UPDATES THAT ARE NOT INSTALLED ON A HOST

You can list all available security updates for your system by using the `yum` utility.

**Prerequisite**

- A Red Hat subscription attached to the host.

**Procedure**

- List all available security updates which have not been installed on the host:

  ```
  # yum updateinfo list updates security
  ...
  RHSA-2019:0997 Important/Sec. platform-python-3.6.8-2.el8_0.x86_64
  RHSA-2019:0997 Important/Sec. python3-libs-3.6.8-2.el8_0.x86_64
  RHSA-2019:0990 Moderate/Sec. systemd-239-13.el8_0.3.x86_64
  ...
  ```

1.3. DISPLAYING SECURITY UPDATES THAT ARE INSTALLED ON A HOST

You can list installed security updates for your system by using the `yum` utility.

**Procedure**

- List all security updates which are installed on the host:

  ```
  # yum updateinfo list security --installed
  ...
  RHSA-2019:1234 Important/Sec. libssh2-1.8.0-7.module+el8+2833+c7d6d092
  RHSA-2019:4567 Important/Sec. python3-libs-3.6.7.1.el8.x86_64
  RHSA-2019:8901 Important/Sec. python3-libs-3.6.8-1.el8.x86_64
  ...
  ```

  If multiple updates of a single package are installed, `yum` lists all advisories for the package. In the previous example, two security updates for the `python3-libs` package have been installed since the system installation.

1.4. DISPLAYING A SPECIFIC ADVISORY USING YUM

You can use the `yum` utility to display a specific advisory information that is available for an update.

**Prerequisites**
• A Red Hat subscription attached to the host.

• You have a security advisory Update ID. See identifying the security advisory updates.

• The update provided by the advisory is not installed.

Procedure

• Display a specific advisory:

```
# yum updateinfo info <Update ID>
```

```
Important: python3 security update
Update ID: RHSA-2019:0997
  Type: security
  Updated: 2019-05-07 05:41:52
    CVEs: CVE-2019-9636
  Description: ...
```

Replace the Update ID with the required advisory. For example, `# yum updateinfo info <RHSA-2019:0997>`.
CHAPTER 2. INSTALLING SECURITY UPDATES

2.1. INSTALLING ALL AVAILABLE SECURITY UPDATES

To keep the security of your system up to date, you can install all currently available security updates using the `yum` utility.

**Prerequisite**

- A Red Hat subscription attached to the host.

**Procedure**

1. Install security updates using `yum` utility:

   ```bash
   # yum update --security
   ```

   **NOTE**

   The `--security` parameter is important. Without it, `yum update` installs all updates, including bug fixes and enhancements.

2. Confirm and start the installation by pressing y:

   ```none
   ... Transaction Summary
   Upgrade Packages
   Total download size: ... M
   Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
   ```

3. Optional: list processes that require a manual restart of the system after installing the updated packages:

   ```bash
   # yum needs-restarting
   1107 : /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
   1199 : -bash
   ```

   **NOTE**

   This command lists only processes that require a restart, and not services. That is, you cannot restart processes listed using the `systemctl` utility. For example, the `bash` process in the output is terminated when the user that owns this process logs out.

2.2. INSTALLING A SECURITY UPDATE PROVIDED BY A SPECIFIC ADVISORY
In certain situations, you might want to install only specific updates. For example, if a specific service can be updated without scheduling a downtime, you can install security updates for only this service, and install the remaining security updates later.

Prerequisites

- A Red Hat subscription attached to the host.
- You have a security advisory Update ID. See identifying the security advisory updates.

Procedure

1. Install a specific advisory:

   ```
   # yum update --advisory=<Update ID>
   ```

   Replace the Update ID with the required advisory. For example, `#yum update --advisory=<RHSA-2019:0997>`

2. Confirm and start the installation by pressing `y`:

   ```
   ...
   Transaction Summary
   Upgrade      ... Packages
   Total download size: ... M
   Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
   ```

3. Optional: List the processes that require a manual restart of the system after installing the updated packages:

   ```
   # yum needs-restarting
   1107 : /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
   1199 : /bin/bash
   ```

   **NOTE**

   This command lists only processes that require a restart, and not services. This means that you cannot restart all processes listed by using the `systemctl` utility. For example, the `bash` process in the output is terminated when the user that owns this process logs out.

2.3. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- See practices of securing workstations and servers in Security Hardening document.