Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8

Upgrading to RHEL 8

Instructions for an in-place upgrade to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8
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Abstract

This document provides instructions on how to perform an in-place upgrade from Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 using the Leapp utility. During the in-place upgrade, the existing RHEL 7 operating system is replaced by a RHEL 8 version.
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CHAPTER 1. REQUIREMENTS AND KNOWN LIMITATIONS

1.1. REQUIREMENTS

An in-place upgrade to RHEL 8 is currently supported only on systems meeting the following requirements:

- RHEL 7.6 installed
- The Server variant
- The Intel 64 architecture
- At least 100MB of free space available on the boot partition (mounted at /boot)
- FIPS mode disabled; see the solution How to disable FIPS mode in RHEL 6 or RHEL 7
- Minimum hardware requirements for RHEL 8; see Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.
- The system registered to the Red Hat Content Delivery Network or Red Hat Satellite 6.x using the Red Hat Subscription Manager

1.2. KNOWN LIMITATIONS

Notable known limitations currently include:

- A rollback to the last known good state has not been implemented in the Leapp utility. A complete system backup prior to the upgrade is recommended, for example, by using the Relax-and-Recover (ReaR) utility. For more information, see the ReaR documentation and What is Relax and Recover (ReaR) and how can I use it for disaster recovery?.
- Packages that are not a part of the Minimal (@minimal) or Base (@base) package groups might cause the upgrade to fail.
- No disk, LVM, or file-system encryption can currently be used on a system targeted for an in-place upgrade.
- No Multipath or any kind of network storage mount can be used as a system partition (for example, iSCSI, FCoE, or NFS).
- During the upgrade process, the Leapp utility sets SELinux mode to permissive and disables firewall.
- No support for other Red Hat products running on top of the OS, Red Hat Software Collections, Red Hat Developer Tools, or add-ons, such as High Availability or Network Function Virtualization, is currently provided.
- On systems where the root file system is formatted as XFS with ftype=0 (default in RHEL 7.2 and earlier versions), the RPM upgrade transaction calculation might fail if numerous packages are installed on the system. If the cause of such a failure is insufficient space, increase the available space by using the LEAPP_OVL_SIZE=<SIZE_IN_MB> environment variable with the leapp upgrade command, and set the size to more than 2048 MB (see a related solution for more information). To determine the ftype value, use the xfs_info command.
• The whole system must be mounted under the root file system, with the exception of /home and /boot. For example, the /var or /usr directories cannot be mounted on a separate partition.

• The in-place upgrade is currently unsupported for on-demand instances on Public Clouds (Amazon EC2, Azure, Huawei Cloud, Alibaba Cloud, Google Cloud) that use Red Hat Update Infrastructure but not Red Hat Subscription Manager for a RHEL subscription.

See also Section 5.3, “Known issues”.
CHAPTER 2. PREPARING A RHEL 7 SYSTEM FOR THE UPGRADE

This procedure describes the steps that are necessary before performing an in-place upgrade to RHEL 8 using the Leapp utility.

Prerequisites

- The system meets conditions listed in Chapter 1, Requirements and known limitations.

Procedure

1. Make sure your system has been successfully registered to the Red Hat Content Delivery Network (CDN) or Red Hat Satellite 6.x using the Red Hat Subscription Manager.

   **NOTE**

   If your system is registered to a Satellite Server, the RHEL 8 repositories need to be made available by importing a Subscription Manifest file, created in the Red Hat Customer Portal, into the Satellite Server. For instructions, see the Managing Subscriptions section in the Content Management Guide for the particular version of Red Hat Satellite, for example, for version 6.3.

2. Verify that you have the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server subscription attached.

   ```bash
   # subscription-manager list --installed
   +-------------------------------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installed Product Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Name:   Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product ID:     69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version:        7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch:           x86_64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:         Subscribed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   ```

3. If you use the **yum-plugin-versionlock** plug-in to lock packages to a specific version, clear the lock by running:

   ```bash
   # yum versionlock clear
   ``

   See How to restrict yum to install or upgrade a package to a fixed specific package version? for more information.

4. Set the Red Hat Subscription Manager to consume the RHEL 7.6 content:

   ```bash
   # subscription-manager release --set 7.6
   ``

   **NOTE**

   The upgrade is designed for RHEL 7.6 as a starting point. If you have any packages from a later version of RHEL, please downgrade them to their RHEL 7.6 versions.
5. Update all packages to the latest RHEL 7.6 version:

   # yum update

6. Reboot the system:

   # reboot

7. Enable the Extras repository where some of the dependencies are available:

   # subscription-manager repos --enable rhel-7-server-extras-rpms

8. Install the Leapp utility:

   # yum install leapp

9. Download additional required data files (RPM package changes and RPM repository mapping) attached to the Knowledgebase article Data required by the Leapp utility for an in-place upgrade from RHEL 7 to RHEL 8 and place them in the /etc/leapp/files/ directory.

10. Make sure you have any configuration management (such as Salt, Chef, Puppet, Ansible) disabled or adequately reconfigured to not attempt to restore the original RHEL 7 system.

11. Make sure your system does not use more than one Network Interface Card (NIC) with a name based on the prefix used by the kernel (eth). For instructions on how to migrate to another naming scheme before an in-place upgrade to RHEL 8, see How to perform an in-place upgrade to RHEL 8 when using kernel NIC names on RHEL 7.

12. Make sure you have a full system backup or a virtual machine snapshot. You should be able to get your system to the pre-upgrade state if you follow standard disaster recovery procedures within your environment.
CHAPTER 3. PERFORMING THE UPGRADE FROM RHEL 7 TO RHEL 8

This procedure describes how to upgrade to RHEL 8 using the Leapp utility.

Prerequisites

- The steps listed in Chapter 2, Preparing a RHEL 7 system for the upgrade have been completed, including a full system backup.

Procedure

1. On your RHEL 7 system, start the upgrade process:

   # leapp upgrade

   In this phase, the Leapp utility collects data about your system, checks the upgradability, and produces a pre-upgrade report in the /var/log/leapp/leapp-report.txt file.

   If the system is upgradable, Leapp downloads necessary data and prepares an RPM transaction for the upgrade.

   If your system does not meet the parameters for a reliable upgrade, Leapp terminates the upgrade process and provides a record describing the issue and a recommended solution in the /var/log/leapp/leapp-report.txt file. For more information, see Chapter 5, Troubleshooting.

2. Manually reboot the system:

   # reboot

   In this phase, the system boots into an RHEL 8-based initial RAM disk image, initramfs. Leapp upgrades all packages and automatically reboots to the RHEL 8 system.

   If a failure occurs, investigate logs as described in Chapter 5, Troubleshooting.

3. Perform the following post-upgrade tasks:

   a. Log in to the RHEL 8 system.

   b. Change SELinux mode to enforcing:

      - Ensure that there are no SELinux denials before you switch from permissive mode, for example, by using the ausearch utility. See Chapter 5, Troubleshooting for more details.

      - Enable SELinux in enforcing mode:

         # setenforce 1

   c. Enable firewall:

      # systemctl start firewalld
      # systemctl enable firewalld

      See Using and configuring firewalls for more information.
d. Unset the RHEL 7.6 version to be able to consume `yum` updates for RHEL 8 correctly:

```
# subscription-manager release --unset
```

e. Verify the state of the system as described in Chapter 4, *Verifying the post-upgrade state of the RHEL 8 system.*
CHAPTER 4. VERIFYING THE POST-UPGRADE STATE OF THE RHEL 8 SYSTEM

This procedure lists steps recommended to perform after an in-place upgrade to RHEL 8.

Prerequisites

- The system has been upgraded following the steps described in Chapter 3, Performing the upgrade from RHEL 7 to RHEL 8 and you were able to log in to RHEL 8.

Procedure

After the upgrade completes, determine whether the system is in the required state, at least:

- Verify that the current OS version is Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8:

  ```
  # cat /etc/redhat-release
  Red Hat Enterprise Linux release 8.0 (Ootpa)
  ```

- Check the OS kernel version:

  ```
  # uname -r
  4.18.0-80.el8.x86_64
  ```

  Note that `.el8` is important.

- Verify that the correct product is installed:

  ```
  # subscription-manager list --installed
  +-----------------------------------------+
  | Installed Product Status |
  +--------------------------+
  | Product Name: Red Hat Enterprise Linux for x86_64 |
  | Product ID: 479         |
  | Version: 8.0            |
  | Arch: x86_64            |
  | Status: Subscribed      |
  +--------------------------+
  ```

- Verify that network services are operational, for example, try to connect to a server using SSH.
CHAPTER 5. TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter lists troubleshooting resources and tips.

5.1. TROUBLESHOOTING RESOURCES

Console output
By default, only error and critical log level messages are printed to the console output by the Leapp utility. To change the log level, use the --verbose or --debug options with the leapp upgrade command.

- In verbose mode, Leapp prints info, warning, error, and critical messages.
- In debug mode, Leapp prints debug, info, warning, error, and critical messages.

Logs

- The /var/log/leapp/dnf-debugdata/ directory contains transaction debug data. This directory is present only if Leapp is executed with the --debug option.
- The /var/log/leapp/leapp-upgrade.log file lists issues found during the initramfs phase.
- The journalctl utility provides complete logs.

Reports

- The /var/log/leapp/leapp-report.txt file lists issues found during the pre-upgrade phase.

5.2. TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Pre-upgrade phase

- Verify that your system meets all conditions listed in Chapter 1, Requirements and known limitations. For example, use the df -h command to see whether the system has sufficient available space in the /boot partition.
- Make sure you have followed all steps described in Chapter 2, Preparing a RHEL 7 system for the upgrade, for example, your system does not use more than one Network Interface Card (NIC) with a name based on the prefix used by the kernel (eth).
- Investigate the pre-upgrade report in the /var/log/leapp/leapp-report.txt file to determine the problem and a recommended solution.
- If a problem occurs during downloading RPM packages, examine transaction debug data located in the /var/log/leapp/dnf-debugdata/ directory.

Initramfs phase

- During this phase, potential failures redirect you into the dracut shell. Check the journal:

  # journalctl

Alternatively, restart the system from the dracut shell using the reboot command and check the /var/log/leapp/leapp-upgrade.log file.
Post-upgrade phase

- If your system seems to be successfully upgraded but booted with the old RHEL 7 kernel, restart the system and check the kernel version of the default entry in GRUB.

- Make sure you have followed the recommended steps in Chapter 4, Verifying the post-upgrade state of the RHEL 8 system.

- If your application or a service stops working or behaves incorrectly after you have switched SELinux to enforcing mode, search for denials using the `ausearch`, `journalctl`, or `dmesg` utilities:

  ```bash
  # ausearch -m AVC,USER_AVC -ts recent
  # journalctl -t setroubleshoot
  # dmesg | grep -i -e selinux -e type=1400
  ```

  The most common problems are caused by incorrect labeling. See Troubleshooting problems related to SELinux for more details.

5.3. KNOWN ISSUES

- Under certain circumstances, traceback messages similar to the following example might occur:

  ```bash
  2019-02-11T08:00:38Z CRITICAL Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/dnf/yum/rpmtrans.py", line 272, in callback
  File "/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/dnf/yum/rpmtrans.py", line 356, in _uninst_progress
  File "/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/dnf/yum/rpmtrans.py", line 244, in _extract_cbkey
  RuntimeError: TransactionItem not found for key: lz4
  ```

  It is safe to ignore such messages, which neither interrupt nor affect the result of the upgrade process.

- Network teaming currently does not work when the in-place upgrade is performed with a disabled Network Manager.

- The Leapp utility currently fails to upgrade packages from the Supplementary channel, such as the virtio-win package, due to missing mapping support for this channel. (BZ#1621775)

- RHEL 8 packages that use RPM rich dependencies cause failure during the upgrade transaction check. So far, redhat-rpm-config with its dependencies and tpm2-abrmd have been identified to cause such a problem. These packages are removed during the upgrade process by Leapp.

- If you use an HTTP proxy, Red Hat Subscription Manager must be configured to use such a proxy, or the subscription-manager command must be executed with the `--proxy <hostname>` option. Otherwise, an execution of the subscription-manager command fails. If you use the `--proxy` option instead of the configuration change, the upgrade process fails because Leapp is unable to detect the proxy. To prevent this problem from occurring, manually edit the `rhsm.conf` file as described in How to configure HTTP Proxy for Red Hat Subscription Management. (BZ#1689294).

5.4. OBTAINING SUPPORT

To open a support case, select RHEL 8 as the product, and provide a sosreport from your system. To generate a sosreport on your system, run:

  ```bash
  # sosreport
  ```
Note that you can leave the case ID empty.

For details on generating a sosreport, see the solution What is a sosreport and how to create one in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.6 and later?.

For more information on opening and managing a support case on the Customer Portal, see the article How do I open and manage a support case on the Customer Portal?
CHAPTER 6. RELATED INFORMATION

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits
- Considerations in adopting RHEL 8