Red Hat Software Collections 3

3.3 Release Notes

Release Notes for Red Hat Software Collections 3.3
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Abstract

The Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Release Notes document the major features and contain important information about known problems in Red Hat Software Collections 3.3. The Red Hat Developer Toolset collection is documented in the Red Hat Developer Toolset Release Notes and the Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.
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CHAPTER 1. RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.3

This chapter serves as an overview of the Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 content set. It provides a list of components and their descriptions, sums up changes in this version, documents relevant compatibility information, and lists known issues.

1.1. ABOUT RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

For certain applications, more recent versions of some software components are often needed in order to use their latest new features. Red Hat Software Collections is a Red Hat offering that provides a set of dynamic programming languages, database servers, and various related packages that are either more recent than their equivalent versions included in the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system, or are available for this system for the first time.

Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 is be available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7; selected new components and previously released components also for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6. For a complete list of components that are distributed as part of Red Hat Software Collections and a brief summary of their features, see Section 1.2, “Main Features”.

Red Hat Software Collections does not replace the default system tools provided with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7. Instead, a parallel set of tools is installed in the /opt/ directory and can be optionally enabled per application by the user using the supplied scl utility. The default versions of Perl or PostgreSQL, for example, remain those provided by the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system.

All Red Hat Software Collections components are fully supported under Red Hat Enterprise Linux Subscription Level Agreements, are functionally complete, and are intended for production use. Important bug fix and security errata are issued to Red Hat Software Collections subscribers in a similar manner to Red Hat Enterprise Linux for at least two years from the release of each major version. In each major release stream, each version of a selected component remains backward compatible. For detailed information about length of support for individual components, refer to the Red Hat Software Collections Product Life Cycle document.

1.1.1. Red Hat Developer Toolset

Red Hat Developer Toolset is a part of Red Hat Software Collections, included as a separate Software Collection. For more information about Red Hat Developer Toolset, refer to the Red Hat Developer Toolset Release Notes and the Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.

1.2. MAIN FEATURES

Table 1.1, “Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Components” lists components that are supported at the time of the Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 release.

Table 1.1. Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Software Collection</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Software Collection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1</td>
<td>devtoolset-8</td>
<td>Red Hat Developer Toolset is designed for developers working on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux platform. It provides current versions of the GNU Compiler Collection, GNU Debugger, and other development, debugging, and performance monitoring tools. For a complete list of components, see the Red Hat Developer Toolset Components table in the Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perl 5.24.0</td>
<td>rh-perl524</td>
<td>A release of Perl, a high-level programming language that is commonly used for system administration utilities and web programming. The rh-perl524 Software Collection provides additional utilities, scripts, and database connectors for MySQL and PostgreSQL. It includes the DateTime Perl module and the mod_perl Apache httpd module, which is supported only with the httpd24 Software Collection. Additionally, it provides the cpanm utility for easy installation of CPAN modules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perl 5.26.3[a]</td>
<td>rh-perl526</td>
<td>A release of Perl, a high-level programming language that is commonly used for system administration utilities and web programming. The rh-perl526 Software Collection provides additional utilities, scripts, and database connectors for MySQL and PostgreSQL. It includes the DateTime Perl module and the mod_perl Apache httpd module, which is supported only with the httpd24 Software Collection. Additionally, it provides the cpanm utility for easy installation of CPAN modules. The rh-perl526 packaging is aligned with upstream; the perl526-perl package installs also core modules, while the interpreter is provided by the perl-interpreter package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP 7.0.27</td>
<td>rh-php70</td>
<td>A release of PHP 7.0 with PEAR 1.10, enhanced language features and performance improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP 7.1.8[a]</td>
<td>rh-php71</td>
<td>A release of PHP 7.1 with PEAR 1.10, APCu 5.1.8, and enhanced language features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP 7.2.10[a]</td>
<td>rh-php72</td>
<td>A release of PHP 7.2 with PEAR 1.10.5, APCu 5.1.12, and enhanced language features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python 2.7.16</td>
<td>python27</td>
<td>A release of Python 2.7 with a number of additional utilities. This Python version provides various features and enhancements, including an ordered dictionary type, faster I/O operations, and improved forward compatibility with Python 3. The python27 Software Collections contains the Python 2.7.13 interpreter, a set of extension libraries useful for programming web applications and mod_wsgi (only supported with the httpd24 Software Collection), MySQL and PostgreSQL database connectors, and numpy and scipy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python 3.6.3</td>
<td>rh-python36</td>
<td>The rh-python36 Software Collection contains Python 3.6.3, which introduces a number of new features, such as f-strings, syntax for variable annotations, and asynchronous generators and comprehensions. In addition, a set of extension libraries useful for programming web applications is included, with mod_wsgi (supported only together with the httpd24 Software Collection), PostgreSQL database connector, and numpy and scipy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby 2.4.6</td>
<td>rh-ruby24</td>
<td>A release of Ruby 2.4. This version provides multiple performance improvements and enhancements, for example improved hash table, new debugging features, support for Unicode case mappings, and support for OpenSSL 1.1.0. Ruby 2.4.0 maintains source-level backward compatibility with Ruby 2.3, Ruby 2.2, Ruby 2.0.0, and Ruby 1.9.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby 2.5.5 [a]</td>
<td>rh-ruby25</td>
<td>A release of Ruby 2.5. This version provides multiple performance improvements and new features, for example, simplified usage of blocks with the rescue else and ensure keywords, a new yield_self method, support for branch coverage and method coverage measurement, new Hash#slice and Hash#transform_keys methods. Ruby 2.5.0 maintains source-level backward compatibility with Ruby 2.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby 2.6.2 [a]</td>
<td>rh-ruby26</td>
<td>A release of Ruby 2.6. This version provides multiple performance improvements and new features, such as endless ranges, the Binding#source_location method, and the $SAFE process global state. Ruby 2.6.0 maintains source-level backward compatibility with Ruby 2.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby on Rails 5.0.1</td>
<td>rh-ror50</td>
<td>A release of Ruby on Rails 5.0, the latest version of the web application framework written in the Ruby language. Notable new features include Action Cable, API mode, exclusive use of rails CLI over Rake, and ActionRecord attributes. This Software Collection is supported together with the rh-ruby24 Collection.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scala 2.10.6</td>
<td>rh-scala210</td>
<td>A release of Scala, a general purpose programming language for the Java platform, which integrates features of object-oriented and functional languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MariaDB 10.2.22</td>
<td>rh-mariadb102</td>
<td>A release of MariaDB, an alternative to MySQL for users of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. For all practical purposes, MySQL is binary compatible with MariaDB and can be replaced with it without any data conversions. This version adds MariaDB Backup, Flashback, support for Recursive Common Table Expressions, window functions, and JSON functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MariaDB 10.3.13</td>
<td>rh-mariadb103</td>
<td>A release of MariaDB, an alternative to MySQL for users of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. For all practical purposes, MySQL is binary compatible with MariaDB and can be replaced with it without any data conversions. This version introduces system-versioned tables, invisible columns, a new instant <code>ADD COLUMN</code> operation for InnoDB, and a JDBC connector for MariaDB and MySQL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MongoDB 3.4.9</td>
<td>rh-mongodb34</td>
<td>A release of MongoDB, a cross-platform document-oriented database system classified as a NoSQL database. This release introduces support for new architectures, adds message compression and support for the decimal128 type, enhances collation features and more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MongoDB 3.6.3</td>
<td>rh-mongodb36</td>
<td>A release of MongoDB, a cross-platform document-oriented database system classified as a NoSQL database. This release introduces change streams, retryable writes, and JSON Schema, as well as other features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MySQL 5.7.24</td>
<td>rh-mysql57</td>
<td>A release of MySQL, which provides a number of new features and enhancements, including improved performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MySQL 8.0.13</td>
<td>rh-mysql80</td>
<td>A release of the MySQL server, which introduces a number of new security and account management features and enhancements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL 9.6.10</td>
<td>rh-postgresql96</td>
<td>A release of PostgreSQL, which introduces parallel execution of sequential scans, joins, and aggregates, and provides enhancements to synchronous replication, full-text search, deration driver, postgres_fdw, as well as performance improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL 10.6</td>
<td>rh-postgresql10</td>
<td>A release of PostgreSQL, which includes a significant performance improvement and a number of new features, such as logical replication using the <strong>publish</strong> and <strong>subscribe</strong> keywords, or stronger password authentication based on the <strong>SCRAM-SHA-256</strong> mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node.js 8.11.4</td>
<td>rh-nodejs8</td>
<td>A release of Node.js, which provides multiple API enhancements and new features, including V8 engine version 6.0, npm 5.6.0 and npx, enhanced security, experimental N-API support, and performance improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node.js 10.10.0</td>
<td>rh-nodejs10</td>
<td>A release of Node.js, which provides multiple API enhancements and new features, including V8 engine version 6.6, full N-API support, and stability improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginx 1.10.2</td>
<td>rh-nginx110</td>
<td>A release of nginx, a web and proxy server with a focus on high concurrency, performance, and low memory usage. This version introduces a number of new features, including dynamic module support, HTTP/2 support, Perl integration, and numerous performance improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginx 1.12.1</td>
<td>rh-nginx112</td>
<td>A release of nginx, a web and proxy server with a focus on high concurrency, performance, and low memory usage. This version introduces a number of new features, including IP Transparency, improved TCP/UDP load balancing, enhanced caching performance, and numerous performance improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginx 1.14.1</td>
<td>rh-nginx114</td>
<td>A release of nginx, a web and proxy server with a focus on high concurrency, performance, and low memory usage. This version provides a number of features, such as mirror module, HTTP/2 server push, gRPC proxy module, and numerous performance improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache httpd 2.4.34</td>
<td>httpd24</td>
<td>A release of the Apache HTTP Server (httpd), including a high performance event-based processing model, enhanced SSL module and FastCGI support. The <strong>mod_auth_kerb</strong>, <strong>mod_auth_mellon</strong>, and <strong>ModSecurity</strong> modules are also included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varnish Cache 5.2.1</td>
<td>rh-varnish5</td>
<td>A release of Varnish Cache, a high-performance HTTP reverse proxy. This version includes the <strong>shard</strong> director, experimental HTTP/2 support, and improvements to Varnish configuration through separate VCL files and VCL labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Software Collection</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Varnish Cache 6.0.2</strong></td>
<td>rh-varnish6</td>
<td>A release of Varnish Cache, a high-performance HTTP reverse proxy. This version includes support for Unix Domain Sockets (both for clients and for back-end servers), new level of the VCL language (vcl 4.1), and improved HTTP/2 support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maven 3.5.0</strong></td>
<td>rh-maven35</td>
<td>A release of Maven, a software project management and comprehension tool. This release introduces support for new architectures and a number of new features, including colorized logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Git 2.18.1</strong></td>
<td>rh-git218</td>
<td>A release of Git, a distributed revision control system with a decentralized architecture. As opposed to centralized version control systems with a client-server model, Git ensures that each working copy of a Git repository is its exact copy with complete revision history. This version includes the Large File Storage (LFS) extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redis 3.2.4</strong></td>
<td>rh-redis32</td>
<td>A release of Redis 3.2, a persistent key-value database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redis 5.0.3</strong></td>
<td>rh-redis5</td>
<td>A release of Redis 5.0, a persistent key-value database. Redis now provides redis-trib, a cluster management tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAProxy 1.8.17</strong></td>
<td>rh-haproxy18</td>
<td>A release of HAProxy 1.8, a reliable, high-performance network load balancer for TCP and HTTP-based applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common Java Packages</strong></td>
<td>rh-java-common</td>
<td>This Software Collection provides common Java libraries and tools used by other collections. The rh-java-common Software Collection is required by the rh-maven35 and rh-scala210 components and it is not supposed to be installed directly by users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JDK Mission Control</strong></td>
<td>rh-jmc</td>
<td>This Software Collection includes JDK Mission Control (JMC), a powerful profiler for HotSpot JVMs. JMC provides an advanced set of tools for efficient and detailed analysis of extensive data collected by the JDK Flight Recorder. JMC requires JDK version 8 or later to run. Target Java applications must run with at least OpenJDK version 11 so that JMC can access JDK Flight Recorder features. The rh-jmc Software Collection requires the rh-maven35 Software Collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] This Software Collection is available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7

Previously released Software Collections remain available in the same distribution channels. All Software Collections, including retired components, are listed in the Table 1.2, “All Available Software Collections”. Software Collections that are no longer supported are marked with an asterisk (*)
See the Red Hat Software Collections Product Life Cycle document for information on the length of support for individual components. For detailed information regarding previously released components, refer to the Release Notes for earlier versions of Red Hat Software Collections.

### Table 1.2. All Available Software Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Software Collection</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Architectures supported on RHEL7</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Components New in Red Hat Software Collections 3.3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MariaDB 10.3.13</td>
<td>rh-mariadb103</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redis 5.0.3</td>
<td>rh-redis5</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby 2.6.2</td>
<td>rh-ruby26</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Components Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 3.3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1</td>
<td>devtoolset-8</td>
<td>RHEL6, RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64, ppc64le</td>
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<td>HAProxy 1.8.17</td>
<td>rh-haproxy18</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varnish Cache 6.0.2</td>
<td>rh-varnish6</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache httpd 2.4.34</td>
<td>httpd24</td>
<td>RHEL6, RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Components Last Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 3.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP 7.2.10</td>
<td>rh-php72</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MySQL 8.0.13</td>
<td>rh-mysql80</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node.js 10.10.0</td>
<td>rh-nodejs10</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginx 1.14.1</td>
<td>rh-nginx114</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Components Last Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>OS</th>
<th>Architecture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Git 2.18.1</td>
<td>rh-git218</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDK Mission Control</td>
<td>rh-jmc</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Components Last Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>OS</th>
<th>Architecture</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat Developer Toolset 7.1</td>
<td>devtoolset-7</td>
<td>RHEL6, RHEL7</td>
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<td>Perl 5.26.3</td>
<td>rh-perl526</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
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<td>Ruby 2.5.5</td>
<td>rh-ruby25</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
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<td>MongoDB 3.6.3</td>
<td>rh-mongodb36</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
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<td>Varnish Cache 5.2.1</td>
<td>rh-varnish5</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
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<td>PostgreSQL 10.6</td>
<td>rh-postgresql10</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
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### Components Last Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 3.0

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHP 7.1.8</td>
<td>rh-php71</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nginx 1.12.1</td>
<td>rh-nginx112</td>
<td>RHEL7</td>
<td>x86_64, s390x, aarch64, ppc64le</td>
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<td>Python 3.6.3</td>
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<td>Maven 3.5.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>MariaDB 10.2.22</td>
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<tr>
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### Components Last Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 2.4

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## Components Last Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 1

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<td>Python 3.3.2</td>
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### Components Last Updated in Red Hat Software Collections 1

<table>
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<th>Component</th>
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<tr>
<td>MySQL 5.5.52</td>
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</table>

Legend:

- RHEL6 – Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6
- RHEL7 – Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7
- x86_64 – AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures
- s390x – IBM Z
- aarch64 – The 64-bit ARM architecture
- ppc64 – IBM POWER, big endian
- ppc64le – IBM POWER, little endian
- * – Retired component; this Software Collection is no longer supported

The tables above list the latest versions available through asynchronous updates.

Note that Software Collections released in Red Hat Software Collections 2.0 and later include a `rh-` prefix in their names.

**Eclipse** is available as a part of the [Red Hat Developer Tools](https://www.redhat.com/en/developer-tools) offering.

### 1.3. CHANGES IN RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.3

#### 1.3.1. Overview

**Architectures**
The Red Hat Software Collections offering contains packages for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 running on AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures; certain Software Collections are available also for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.

In addition, Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 supports the following architectures on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7:

- The 64-bit ARM architecture
- IBM Z
- IBM POWER, little endian

For a full list of components and their availability, see Table 1.2, “All Available Software Collections”.

**New Software Collections**
Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 adds these new Software Collections:
All new Software Collections are available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.

Updated Software Collections
The following component has been updated in Red Hat Software Collections 3.3:

- devtoolset-8 — see Section 1.3.2, “Changes in Red Hat Developer Toolset”
- rh-redis5 — see Section 1.3.4, “Changes in Redis”
- rh-ruby26 — see Section 1.3.5, “Changes in Ruby”
- rh-varnish6 — see Section 1.3.6, “Changes in Varnish Cache”
- httpd24 — see Section 1.3.7, “Changes in Apache httpd”
- rh-haproxy18 — see Section 1.3.8, “Changes in HAProxy”

Red Hat Software Collections Container Images
The following container images are new in Red Hat Software Collections 3.3:

- rhscl/mariadb-103-rhel7
- rhscl/redis-5-rhel7
- rhscl/ruby-26-rhel7

The following container images have been updated in Red Hat Software Collections 3.3:

- rhscl/devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7
- rhscl/devtoolset-8-perftools-rhel7
- rhscl/varnish-6-rhel7
- rhscl/httpd-24-rhel7

For detailed information regarding Red Hat Software Collections container images, see Section 3.4, “Red Hat Software Collections Container Images”.

1.3.2. Changes in Red Hat Developer Toolset
The following components have been upgraded in Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 compared to the previous release of Red Hat Developer Toolset:

- GCC to version 8.3.1
- elfutils to version 0.176

In addition, bug fix updates are available for the following components:

- binutils
- GDB
- SystemTap
• Valgrind
• Dyninst

For detailed information on changes in 8.1, see the Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.

1.3.3. Changes in MariaDB

The new rh-mariadb103 Software Collection provides MariaDB 10.3.13, which introduces a number of new features and bug fixes.

New features include:

• A new rh-mariadb103-mariadb-java-client package, which provides the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector for the MariaDB and MySQL database servers. The connector supports MariaDB and MySQL version 5.5.3 and later, JDBC version 4.2, and it requires Java Runtime Environment (JRE) version 8 or 11. (BZ#1625989)

• System-versioned tables, which enable you to store history of changes.

• Invisible columns, which are not listed unless explicitly called.

• A new instant ADD COLUMN operation for InnoDB, which does not require the whole table to be rebuilt.

For compatibility notes and migration instructions, see Section 5.1, "Migrating to MariaDB 10.3".

For detailed changes in MariaDB 10.3, see the upstream documentation.

1.3.4. Changes in Redis

The new rh-redis5 Software Collection includes Redis 5.0.3. This version provides multiple enhancements and bug fixes over version 3.2 distributed with an earlier Red Hat Software Collections release. Most notably, the redis-trib cluster management tool has been implemented in the Redis command-line interface.

For migration and compatibility notes, see Section 5.10, “Migrating to Redis 5”.

For detailed changes in Redis, see the upstream release notes for version 4.0 and version 5.0.

1.3.5. Changes in Ruby

The new rh-ruby26 Software Collection provides Ruby 2.6.2, which introduces a number of performance improvements, bug fixes, and new features.

Notable enhancements include:

• Constant names are now allowed to begin with a non-ASCII capital letter.

• Support for an endless range has been added.

• A new Binding#source_location method has been provided.

• $SAFE is now a process global state and it can be set back to 0.

The following performance improvements have been implemented:
The `Proc#call` and `block.call` processes have been optimized.

- A new garbage collector managed heap, `Transient heap (theap)`, has been introduced.
- Native implementations of coroutines for individual architectures have been introduced.

For more information regarding changes in Ruby 2.6, see the upstream announcement.

### 1.3.6. Changes in Varnish Cache

The rh-varnish6 Software Collection has been updated to version 6.0.2. This version includes numerous bug fixes, various minor enhancements, for example to Varnish Configuration Language (VCL) and log messages, and improvements to stability.

In addition, the varnish-modules subpackage has been added, which provides a collection of Varnish modules (VMODs) that extend VCL used for describing HTTP request and response policies with additional capabilities. For more information, see the upstream documentation.

For detailed changes in Varnish Cache 6.0.2, see the upstream change log for version 6.0.2 and 6.0.1.

### 1.3.7. Changes in Apache httpd

This release introduces the ModSecurity module and an update to the `mod_auth_mellon` module. Both modules are available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.

The ModSecurity module, distributed in the `httpd24-mod_security` packages, includes an open source web application firewall (WAF) engine for web applications. ModSecurity operates embedded into the web server and has a robust event-based programming language, which provides protection from a range of attacks against web applications. Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 includes ModSecurity version 2.9.3.

The `mod_auth_mellon` module has been updated to version 0.14.0, which provides various bug fixes, improvements to stability, and enhancements, such as:

- More detailed error logging
- New diagnostics logging, which creates a detailed log during request processing
- Support for selecting which signature algorithm is used when signing messages

This update to `mod_auth_mellon` also introduces the following backward incompatible change:

- The default signature algorithm used for signing messages has been changed from `rsa-sha1` to `rsa-sha256`. If your identity provider (IdP) does not support `rsa-sha256`, adjust the `/opt/rh/httpd24/root/etc/httpd/conf.d/auth_mellon.conf` file to include the following line:

  ```
  MellonSignatureMethod rsa-sha1
  ```

  Note that this affects only messages sent from `mod_auth_mellon` to your IdP. It does not affect authentication responses or other messages sent from your IdP to `mod_auth_mellon`.

### 1.3.8. Changes in HAProxy

The HAProxy load balancer has been updated to version 1.8.17, which provides multiple bug and security fixes.
1.4. COMPATIBILITY INFORMATION

Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 is available for all supported releases of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 on AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures, the 64-bit ARM architecture, IBM Z, and IBM POWER, little endian.

Certain components are available also for all supported releases of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 on AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures.

For a full list of available components, see Table 1.2, "All Available Software Collections".

1.5. KNOWN ISSUES

multiple components, BZ#1716378

Certain files provided by the Software Collections debuginfo packages might conflict with the corresponding debuginfo package files from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system or from other versions of Red Hat Software Collections components. For example, the python27-python-debuginfo package files might conflict with the corresponding files from the python-debuginfo package installed on the core system. Similarly, files from the httpd24-mod_auth_mellon-debuginfo package might conflict with similar files provided by the base system mod_auth_mellon-debuginfo package. To work around this problem, uninstall the base system debuginfo package prior to installing the Software Collection debuginfo package.

rh-mysql80, BZ#1646363

The mysql-connector-java database connector does not work with the MySQL 8.0 server. To work around this problem, use the mariadb-java-client database connector from the rh-mariadb103 Software Collection.

rh-mysql80, BZ#1646158

The default character set has been changed to utf8mb4 in MySQL 8.0 but this character set is unsupported by the php-mysqlnd database connector. Consequently, php-mysqlnd fails to connect in the default configuration. To work around this problem, specify a known character set as a parameter of the MySQL server configuration. For example, modify the /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql80/my.cnf.d/mysql-server.cnf file to read:

[mysqld]
character-set-server=utf8

httpd24 component, BZ#1429006

Since httpd 2.4.27, the mod_http2 module is no longer supported with the default prefork Multi-Processing Module (MPM). To enable HTTP/2 support, edit the configuration file at /opt/rh/httpd24/root/etc/httpd/conf.modules.d/00-mpm.conf and switch to the event or worker MPM.

Note that the HTTP/2 server-push feature does not work on the 64-bit ARM architecture, IBM Z, and IBM POWER, little endian.

httpd24 component, BZ#1327548

The mod_ssl module does not support the ALPN protocol on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, or on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.3 and earlier. Consequently, clients that support upgrading TLS connections to HTTP/2 only using ALPN are limited to HTTP/1.1 support.

httpd24 component, BZ#1224763
When using the `mod_proxy_fcgi` module with FastCGI Process Manager (PHP-FPM), `httpd` uses port `8000` for the FastCGI protocol by default instead of the correct port `9000`. To work around this problem, specify the correct port explicitly in configuration.

**httpd24 component, BZ#1382706**

When SELinux is enabled, the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable is not passed through to CGI scripts invoked by `httpd`. As a consequence, in some cases it is impossible to invoke executables from Software Collections enabled in the `/opt/rh/httpd24/service-environment` file from CGI scripts run by `httpd`. To work around this problem, set `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` as desired from within the CGI script.

**httpd24 component**

Compiling external applications against the Apache Portable Runtime (APR) and APR-util libraries from the `httpd24` Software Collection is not supported. The `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable is not set in `httpd24` because it is not required by any application in this Software Collection.

**rh-python35, rh-python36 components, BZ#1499990**

The `pytz` module, which is used by Babel for time zone support, is not included in the `rh-python35` and `rh-python36` Software Collections. Consequently, when the user tries to import the dates module from Babel, a traceback is returned. To work around this problem, install `pytz` through the `pip` package manager from the `pypi` public repository by using the `pip install pytz` command.

**rh-python36 component**

Certain complex trigonometric functions provided by `numpy` might return incorrect values on the 64-bit ARM architecture, IBM Z, and IBM POWER, little endian. The AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures are not affected by this problem.

**python27 component, BZ#1330489**

The `python27-python-pymongo` package has been updated to version 3.2.1. Note that this version is not fully compatible with the previously shipped version 2.5.2. For details, see https://api.mongodb.org/python/current/changelog.html.

**scl-utils component**

In Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.5 and earlier, due to an architecture-specific macro bug in the `scl-utils` package, the `<collection>/root/usr/lib64/` directory does not have the correct package ownership on the 64-bit ARM architecture and on IBM POWER, little endian. As a consequence, this directory is not removed when a Software Collection is uninstalled. To work around this problem, manually delete `<collection>/root/usr/lib64/` when removing a Software Collection.

**rh-ruby24, rh-ruby23 components**

Determination of RubyGem installation paths is dependent on the order in which multiple Software Collections are enabled. The required order has been changed since Ruby 2.3.1 shipped in Red Hat Software Collections 2.3 to support dependent Collections. As a consequence, RubyGem paths, which are used for `gem` installation during an RPM build, are invalid when the Software Collections are supplied in an incorrect order. For example, the build now fails if the RPM spec file contains `scl enable rh-ror50 rh-nodejs6`. To work around this problem, enable the `rh-ror50` Software Collection last, for example, `scl enable rh-nodejs6 rh-ror50`.

**rh-maven35, rh-maven33 components**

When the user has installed both the Red Hat Enterprise Linux system version of `maven-local` package and the `rh-maven35-maven-local` package or `rh-maven33-maven-local` package, `XMvn`, a
tool used for building Java RPM packages, run from the rh-maven35 or rh-maven33
Software Collection tries to read the configuration file from the base system and fails. To work
around this problem, uninstall the maven-local package from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux
system.

**perl component**

It is impossible to install more than one mod_perl.so library. As a consequence, it is not possible to
use the mod_perl module from more than one Perl Software Collection.

**postgresql component**

The rh-postgresql9* packages for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 do not provide the sepgsql module as
this feature requires installation of libselinux version 2.0.99, which is not available in Red Hat
Enterprise Linux 6.

**httpd, mariadb, mongodb, mysql, nodejs, perl, php, python, ruby, and ror components, BZ#1072319**

python27, rh-python*, rh-ruby*, or rh-ror* packages, the order of uninstalling can be relevant due to
ownership of dependent packages. As a consequence, some directories and files might not be
removed properly and might remain on the system.

**mariadb, mysql components, BZ#1194611**

Since MariaDB 10 and MySQL 5.6, the rh-mariadb*-mariadb-server and rh-mysql*-mysql-server
packages no longer provide the test database by default. Although this database is not created
during initialization, the grant tables are prefilled with the same values as when test was created by
default. As a consequence, upon a later creation of the test or test_* databases, these databases
have less restricted access rights than is default for new databases.

Additionally, when running benchmarks, the run-all-tests script no longer works out of the box with
example parameters. You need to create a test database before running the tests and specify the
database name in the --database parameter. If the parameter is not specified, test is taken by
default but you need to make sure the test database exist.

**mariadb, mysql, postgresql, mongodb components**

Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 contains the MySQL 5.7, MySQL 8.0, MariaDB 10.0,
MariaDB 10.1, MariaDB 10.2, PostgreSQL 9.5, PostgreSQL 9.6, PostgreSQL 10, MongoDB 3.2,
MongoDB 3.4, and MongoDB 3.6 databases. The core Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 provides earlier
versions of the MySQL and PostgreSQL databases (client library and daemon). The core Red Hat
Enterprise Linux 7 provides earlier versions of the MariaDB and PostgreSQL databases (client
library and daemon). Client libraries are also used in database connectors for dynamic languages,
libraries, and so on.

The client library packaged in the Red Hat Software Collections database packages in the
PostgreSQL component is not supposed to be used, as it is included only for purposes of server
utilities and the daemon. Users are instead expected to use the system library and the database
connectors provided with the core system.

A protocol, which is used between the client library and the daemon, is stable across database
versions, so, for example, using the PostgreSQL 9.2 client library with the PostgreSQL 9.4 or 9.5
daemon works as expected.

The core Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 do not include the client library
for MongoDB. In order to use this client library for your application, you should use the client library
from Red Hat Software Collections and always use the scl enable ... call every time you run an
application linked against this MongoDB client library.

**mariadb, mysql, mongodb components**

MariaDB, MySQL, and MongoDB do not make use of the `/opt/provider/collection/root` prefix when creating log files. Note that log files are saved in the `/var/opt/provider/collection/log/` directory, not in `/opt/provider/collection/root/var/log/`.

**Other Notes**

**rh-ruby*, rh-python*, rh-php* components**

Using Software Collections on a read-only NFS has several limitations.

- Ruby gems cannot be installed while the rh-ruby* Software Collection is on a read-only NFS. Consequently, for example, when the user tries to install the ab gem using the `gem install ab` command, an error message is displayed, for example:

```
ERROR: While executing gem ... (Errno::EROFS)
    Read-only file system @ dir_s_mkdir - /opt/rh/rh-ruby22/root/usr/local/share/gems
```

The same problem occurs when the user tries to update or install gems from an external source by running the `bundle update` or `bundle install` commands.

- When installing Python packages on a read-only NFS using the Python Package Index (PyPI), running the `pip` command fails with an error message similar to this:

```
Read-only file system: '/opt/rh/rh-python34/root/usr/lib/python3.4/site-packages/ipython-3.1.0.dist-info'
```

- Installing packages from PHP Extension and Application Repository (PEAR) on a read-only NFS using the `pear` command fails with the error message:

```
Cannot install, php_dir for channel "pear.php.net" is not writeable by the current user
```

This is an expected behavior.

**httpd component**

Language modules for Apache are supported only with the Red Hat Software Collections version of Apache httpd and not with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux system versions of httpd. For example, the `mod_wsgi` module from the rh-python35 Collection can be used only with the httpd24 Collection.

**all components**

Since Red Hat Software Collections 2.0, configuration files, variable data, and runtime data of individual Collections are stored in different directories than in previous versions of Red Hat Software Collections.

**coreutils, util-linux, screen components**

Some utilities, for example, `su`, `login`, or `screen`, do not export environment settings in all cases, which can lead to unexpected results. It is therefore recommended to use `sudo` instead of `su` and set the `env_keep` environment variable in the `/etc/sudoers` file. Alternatively, you can run commands in a reverse order; for example:
su -l postgres -c "scl enable rh-postgresql94 psql"

instead of

scl enable rh-postgresql94 bash
su -l postgres -c psql

When using tools like `screen` or `login`, you can use the following command to preserve the environment settings:

```
source /opt/rh/<collection_name>/enable
```

### python component

When the user tries to install more than one scldevel package from the python27 and rh-python* Software Collections, a transaction check error message is returned. This is an expected behavior because the user can install only one set of the macro files provided by the packages (%scl_python, %scl_prefix_python).

### php component

When the user tries to install more than one scldevel package from the rh-php* Software Collections, a transaction check error message is returned. This is an expected behavior because the user can install only one set of the macro files provided by the packages (%scl_php, %scl_prefix_php).

### ruby component

When the user tries to install more than one scldevel package from the rh-ruby* Software Collections, a transaction check error message is returned. This is an expected behavior because the user can install only one set of the macro files provided by the packages (%scl_ruby, %scl_prefix_ruby).

### perl component

When the user tries to install more than one scldevel package from the rh-perl* Software Collections, a transaction check error message is returned. This is an expected behavior because the user can install only one set of the macro files provided by the packages (%scl_perl, %scl_prefix_perl).

### nginx component

When the user tries to install more than one scldevel package from the rh-nginx* Software Collections, a transaction check error message is returned. This is an expected behavior because the user can install only one set of the macro files provided by the packages (%scl_nginx, %scl_prefix_nginx).

### 1.6. DEPRECATED FUNCTIONALITY

**httpd24 component, BZ#1434053**

Previously, in an SSL/TLS configuration requiring name-based SSL virtual host selection, the **mod_ssl** module rejected requests with a **400 Bad Request** error, if the host name provided in the **Host**: header did not match the host name provided in a Server Name Indication (SNI) header. Such requests are no longer rejected if the configured SSL/TLS security parameters are identical between the selected virtual hosts, in-line with the behavior of upstream **mod_ssl**.
CHAPTER 2. INSTALLATION

This chapter describes in detail how to get access to the content set, install Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 on the system, and rebuild Red Hat Software Collections.

2.1. GETTING ACCESS TO RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

The Red Hat Software Collections content set is available to customers with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 subscriptions listed at https://access.redhat.com/solutions/472793. For information on how to register your system with Red Hat Subscription Management (RHSM), see Using and Configuring Red Hat Subscription Manager. For detailed instructions on how to enable Red Hat Software Collections using RHSM, see Section 2.1.1, “Using Red Hat Subscription Management”.

Since Red Hat Software Collections 2.2, the Red Hat Software Collections and Red Hat Developer Toolset content is available also in the ISO format at https://access.redhat.com/downloads, specifically for Server and Workstation. Note that packages that require the Optional channel, which are listed in Section 2.1.2, “Packages from the Optional Channel”, cannot be installed from the ISO image.

**NOTE** Packages that require the Optional channel cannot be installed from the ISO image. A list of packages that require enabling of the Optional channel is provided in Section 2.1.2, “Packages from the Optional Channel”.

Beta content is unavailable in the ISO format.

2.1.1. Using Red Hat Subscription Management

If your system is registered with Red Hat Subscription Management, complete the following steps to attach the subscription that provides access to the repository for Red Hat Software Collections and enable the repository:

1. Display a list of all subscriptions that are available for your system and determine the pool ID of a subscription that provides Red Hat Software Collections. To do so, type the following at a shell prompt as root:

   ```bash
   subscription-manager list --available
   ```

   For each available subscription, this command displays its name, unique identifier, expiration date, and other details related to it. The pool ID is listed on a line beginning with Pool Id.

2. Attach the appropriate subscription to your system by running the following command as root:

   ```bash
   subscription-manager attach --pool=pool_id
   ```

   Replace pool_id with the pool ID you determined in the previous step. To verify the list of subscriptions your system has currently attached, type as root:

   ```bash
   subscription-manager list --consumed
   ```

3. Display the list of available Yum list repositories to retrieve repository metadata and determine the exact name of the Red Hat Software Collections repositories. As root, type:
subscription-manager repos --list

Or alternatively, run `yum repolist all` for a brief list.

The repository names depend on the specific version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux you are using and are in the following format:

```
rhel-variant-rhscl-6-rpms
rhel-variant-rhscl-6-debug-rpms
rhel-variant-rhscl-6-source-rpms

rhel-server-rhscl-6-eus-rpms
rhel-server-rhscl-6-eus-source-rpms
rhel-server-rhscl-6-eus-debug-rpms

rhel-variant-rhscl-7-rpms
rhel-variant-rhscl-7-debug-rpms
rhel-variant-rhscl-7-source-rpms

rhel-server-rhscl-7-eus-rpms
rhel-server-rhscl-7-eus-source-rpms
rhel-server-rhscl-7-eus-debug-rpms>
```

Replace `variant` with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux system variant, that is, `server` or `workstation`. Note that Red Hat Software Collections is supported neither on the `Client` nor on the `ComputeNode` variant.

4. Enable the appropriate repository by running the following command as `root`:

```
subscription-manager repos --enable repository
```

Once the subscription is attached to the system, you can install Red Hat Software Collections as described in Section 2.2, “Installing Red Hat Software Collections”. For more information on how to register your system using Red Hat Subscription Management and associate it with subscriptions, see Using and Configuring Red Hat Subscription Manager.

**NOTE**

Subscription through RHN is no longer available. For information how to migrate to RHSM, see https://access.redhat.com/products/red-hat-subscription-management/#migration.

### 2.1.2. Packages from the Optional Channel

Some of the Red Hat Software Collections packages require the **Optional** channel to be enabled in order to complete the full installation of these packages. For detailed instructions on how to subscribe your system to this channel, see the relevant Knowledgebase article at https://access.redhat.com/solutions/392003.

Packages from Software Collections for Red Hat Enterprise Linux that require the **Optional** channel to be enabled are listed in the tables below. Note that packages from the **Optional** channel are unsupported. For details, see the Knowledgebase article at https://access.redhat.com/articles/1150793.

**Table 2.1. Packages That Require Enabling of the Optional Channel in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package from a Software Collection</th>
<th>Required Package from the Optional Channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-7-dyninst-testsuite</td>
<td>glibc-static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-7-gcc-plugin-devel</td>
<td>libmpc-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-8-dyninst-testsuite</td>
<td>glibc-static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-8-gcc-plugin-devel</td>
<td>libmpc-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>httpd24-mod_ldap</td>
<td>apr-util-ldap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>httpd24-mod_session</td>
<td>apr-util-openssl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python27-python-debug</td>
<td>tix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python27-python-tools</td>
<td>tix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python27-tkinter</td>
<td>tix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-git218-git-all</td>
<td>cvps, subversion-perl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-git218-git-cvs</td>
<td>cvps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-git218-git-svn</td>
<td>subversion-perl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-git218-perl-Git-SVN</td>
<td>subversion-perl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-jmc</td>
<td>hyphen, hyphen-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-jmc-jmc</td>
<td>hyphen, hyphen-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-maven35-xpp3-javadoc</td>
<td>java-11-openjdk-javadoc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2. Packages That Require Enabling of the Optional Channel in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package from a Software Collection</th>
<th>Required Package from the Optional Channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-7-dyninst-testsuite</td>
<td>glibc-static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-8-dyninst-testsuite</td>
<td>glibc-static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-8-elfutils-devel</td>
<td>xz-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-8-elfutils-devel</td>
<td>xz-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package from a Software Collection</td>
<td>Required Package from the Optional Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-8-gcc-plugin-devel</td>
<td>gmp-devel, mpfr-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devtoolset-8-libgccjit</td>
<td>mpfr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libyaml-devel</td>
<td>libyaml-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libyaml-devel</td>
<td>libyaml-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mariadb101-boost-devel</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mariadb101-boost-examples</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mariadb101-boost-static</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mariadb101-mariadb-devel</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mariadb102-mariadb-devel</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-boost-devel</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-boost-examples</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-boost-static</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-golang-github-10gen-openssl-devel</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-golang-github-10gen-openssl-unit-test</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-mongo-tools-devel</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-mongo-tools-unit-test</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb32-yaml-cpp-devel</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb34-boost-devel</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb34-boost-examples</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb34-boost-static</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mongodb34-yaml-cpp-devel</td>
<td>libicu-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package from a Software Collection</td>
<td>Required Package from the Optional Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mysql57-mysql-devel</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-mysql57-mysql-test</td>
<td>perl-JSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-nodejs6</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-nodejs6-node-gyp</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-nodejs6-nodejs-devel</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-nodejs6-npm</td>
<td>libcom_err-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-mod_perl</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-mod_perl-devel</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-App-cpanminus</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-core</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-CPAN</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-devel</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-Encode-devel</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-ExtUtils-CBuilder</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-ExtUtils-Embed</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-ExtUtils-Install</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-ExtUtils-MakeMaker</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-ExtUtils-MakeMaker-CPANfile</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-ExtUtils-Miniperl</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-inc-latest</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-libnetcfg</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.2. INSTALLING RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

Red Hat Software Collections is distributed as a collection of RPM packages that can be installed, updated, and uninstalled by using the standard package management tools included in Red Hat Enterprise Linux. Note that a valid subscription is required to install Red Hat Software Collections on your system. For detailed instructions on how to associate your system with an appropriate subscription and get access to Red Hat Software Collections, see Section 2.1, “Getting Access to Red Hat Software Collections”.

Use of Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 requires the removal of any earlier pre-release versions, including Beta releases. If you have installed any previous version of Red Hat Software Collections 3.3, uninstall it from your system and install the new version as described in the Section 2.3, “Uninstalling Red Hat Software Collections” and Section 2.2.1, “Installing Individual Software Collections” sections.

The in-place upgrade from Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is not supported by Red Hat Software Collections. As a consequence, the installed Software Collections might not work correctly after the upgrade. If you want to upgrade from Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, it is strongly recommended to remove all Red Hat Software Collections packages, perform the in-place upgrade, update the Red Hat Software Collections repository, and install the Software Collections packages again. It is advisable to back up all data before upgrading.

#### 2.2.1. Installing Individual Software Collections

To install any of the Software Collections that are listed in Table 1.1, “Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Components”, install the corresponding meta package by typing the following at a shell prompt as **root**:

```bash
yum install software_collection...
```

Replace `software_collection` with a space-separated list of Software Collections you want to install. For example, to install `php54` and `rh-mariadb100`, type as **root**:

```bash
~]$ yum install rh-php72 rh-mariadb102
```

This installs the main meta package for the selected Software Collection and a set of required packages as its dependencies. For information on how to install additional packages such as additional modules, see Section 2.2.2, “Installing Optional Packages”.

#### 2.2.2. Installing Optional Packages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package from a Software Collection</th>
<th>Required Package from the Optional Channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-Module-Build</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524-perl-tests</td>
<td>systemtap-sdt-devel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-php70-php-imap</td>
<td>libc-client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-php70-php-recode</td>
<td>recode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-php70-php-tidy</td>
<td>libtidy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each component of Red Hat Software Collections is distributed with a number of optional packages that are not installed by default. To list all packages that are part of a certain Software Collection but are not installed on your system, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
yum list available software_collection-\*
```

To install any of these optional packages, type as `root`:

```
yum install package_name...
```

Replace `package_name` with a space-separated list of packages that you want to install. For example, to install the rh-perl526-perl-CPAN and rh-perl526-perl-Archive-Tar, type:

```
~]# yum install rh-perl526-perl-CPAN rh-perl526-perl-Archive-Tar
```

### 2.2.3. Installing Debugging Information

To install debugging information for any of the Red Hat Software Collections packages, make sure that the `yum-utils` package is installed and type the following command as `root`:

```
debuginfo-install package_name
```

For example, to install debugging information for the rh-ruby25-ruby package, type:

```
~]# debuginfo-install rh-ruby25-ruby
```

Note that you need to have access to the repository with these packages. If your system is registered with Red Hat Subscription Management, enable the `rhel-variant-rhsc1-6-debug-rpms` or `rhel-variant-rhsc1-7-debug-rpms` repository as described in Section 2.1.1, “Using Red Hat Subscription Management”. For more information on how to get access to debuginfo packages, see [https://access.redhat.com/solutions/9907](https://access.redhat.com/solutions/9907).

### 2.3. UNINSTALLING RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

To uninstall any of the Software Collections components, type the following at a shell prompt as `root`:

```
yum remove software_collection-\*
```

Replace `software_collection` with the Software Collection component you want to uninstall.

Note that uninstallation of the packages provided by Red Hat Software Collections does not affect the Red Hat Enterprise Linux system versions of these tools.

### 2.4. REBUILDING RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

<collection>-build packages are not provided by default. If you wish to rebuild a collection and do not want or cannot use the `rpmbuild --define 'scl foo'` command, you first need to rebuild the metapackage, which provides the <collection>-build package.

Note that existing collections should not be rebuilt with different content. To add new packages into an existing collection, you need to create a new collection containing the new packages and make it dependent on packages from the original collection. The original collection has to be used without
changes.

For detailed information on building Software Collections, refer to the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.
CHAPTER 3. USAGE

This chapter describes the necessary steps for rebuilding and using Red Hat Software Collections 3.3, and deploying applications that use Red Hat Software Collections.

3.1. USING RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

3.1.1. Running an Executable from a Software Collection

To run an executable from a particular Software Collection, type the following command at a shell prompt:

```
$scl enable software_collection... 'command...'
```

Or, alternatively, use the following command:

```
$scl enable software_collection... -- command...
```

Replace `software_collection` with a space-separated list of Software Collections you want to use and `command` with the command you want to run. For example, to execute a Perl program stored in a file named `hello.pl` with the Perl interpreter from the `perl526` Software Collection, type:

```
~$/scl enable rh-perl526 'perl hello.pl'
Hello, World!
```

You can execute any command using the `scl` utility, causing it to be run with the executables from a selected Software Collection in preference to their possible Red Hat Enterprise Linux system equivalents. For a complete list of Software Collections that are distributed with Red Hat Software Collections, see Table 1.1, "Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Components".

3.1.2. Running a Shell Session with a Software Collection as Default

To start a new shell session with executables from a selected Software Collection in preference to their Red Hat Enterprise Linux equivalents, type the following at a shell prompt:

```
$scl enable software_collection... bash
```

Replace `software_collection` with a space-separated list of Software Collections you want to use. For example, to start a new shell session with the `python27` and `rh-postgresql10` Software Collections as default, type:

```
~$/scl enable python27 rh-postgresql10 bash
```

The list of Software Collections that are enabled in the current session is stored in the `$X_SCLS` environment variable, for instance:

```
~$/echo $X_SCLS
python27 rh-postgresql10
```

For a complete list of Software Collections that are distributed with Red Hat Software Collections, see Table 1.1, "Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Components".
3.1.3. Running a System Service from a Software Collection

Running a System Service from a Software Collection in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6
Software Collections that include system services install corresponding init scripts in the `/etc/rc.d/init.d/` directory. To start such a service in the current session, type the following at a shell prompt as `root`:

```
service software_collection-service_name start
```

Replace `software_collection` with the name of the Software Collection and `service_name` with the name of the service you want to start.

To configure this service to start automatically at boot time, type the following command as `root`:

```
chkconfig software_collection-service_name on
```

For example, to start the `postgresql` service from the `rh-postgresql96` Software Collection and enable it in runlevels 2, 3, 4, and 5, type as `root`:

```
~# service rh-postgresql96-postgresql start
Starting rh-postgresql96-postgresql service: [ OK ]
~# chkconfig rh-postgresql96-postgresql on
```

For more information on how to manage system services in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, refer to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 Deployment Guide. For a complete list of Software Collections that are distributed with Red Hat Software Collections, see Table 1.1, “Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Components”.

Running a System Service from a Software Collection in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7
In Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, init scripts have been replaced by `systemd` service unit files, which end with the `.service` file extension and serve a similar purpose as init scripts. To start a service in the current session, execute the following command as `root`:

```
systemctl start software_collection-service_name.service
```

Replace `software_collection` with the name of the Software Collection and `service_name` with the name of the service you want to start.

To configure this service to start automatically at boot time, type the following command as `root`:

```
systemctl enable software_collection-service_name.service
```

For example, to start the `postgresql` service from the `rh-postgresql10` Software Collection and enable it at boot time, type as `root`:

```
~# systemctl start rh-postgresql10-postgresql.service
~# systemctl enable rh-postgresql10-postgresql.service
```

For more information on how to manage system services in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, refer to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 System Administrator’s Guide. For a complete list of Software Collections that are distributed with Red Hat Software Collections, see Table 1.1, “Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Components”.

3.2. ACCESSING A MANUAL PAGE FROM A SOFTWARE COLLECTION
Every Software Collection contains a general manual page that describes the content of this component. Each manual page has the same name as the component and it is located in the `/opt/rh` directory.

To read a manual page for a Software Collection, type the following command:

```
scl enable software_collection 'man software_collection'
```

Replace `software_collection` with the particular Red Hat Software Collections component. For example, to display the manual page for `rh-mariadb102`, type:

```
~]$ scl enable rh-mariadb102 "man rh-mariadb102"
```

### 3.3. DEPLOYING APPLICATIONS THAT USE RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

In general, you can use one of the following two approaches to deploy an application that depends on a component from Red Hat Software Collections in production:

- Install all required Software Collections and packages manually and then deploy your application, or
- Create a new Software Collection for your application and specify all required Software Collections and other packages as dependencies.

For more information on how to manually install individual Red Hat Software Collections components, see Section 2.2, “Installing Red Hat Software Collections”. For further details on how to use Red Hat Software Collections, see Section 3.1, “Using Red Hat Software Collections”. For a detailed explanation of how to create a custom Software Collection or extend an existing one, read the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

### 3.4. RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS CONTAINER IMAGES

Container images based on Red Hat Software Collections include applications, daemons, and databases. The images can be run on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux Atomic Host. For information about their usage, see Using Red Hat Software Collections 3 Container Images. For details regarding container images based on Red Hat Software Collections versions 2.4 and earlier, see Using Red Hat Software Collections 2 Container Images.

The following container images are available with Red Hat Software Collections 3.3:

- `rhscl/mariadb-103-rhel7`
- `rhscl/redis-5-rhel7`
- `rhscl/ruby-26-rhel7`
- `rhscl/devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7`
- `rhscl/devtoolset-8-perftools-rhel7`
- `rhscl/varnish-6-rhel7`
- `rhscl/httpd-24-rhel7`
The following container images are based on Red Hat Software Collections 3.2:

- rhscl/mysql-80-rhel7
- rhscl/nginx-114-rhel7
- rhscl/php-72-rhel7

The following container images are based on Red Hat Software Collections 3.1:

- rhscl/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7
- rhscl/devtoolset-7-perftools-rhel7
- rhscl/mongodb-36-rhel7
- rhscl/perl-526-rhel7
- rhscl/php-70-rhel7
- rhscl/postgresql-10-rhel7
- rhscl/ruby-25-rhel7
- rhscl/varnish-5-rhel7

The following container images are based on Red Hat Software Collections 3.0:

- rhscl/mariadb-102-rhel7
- rhscl/mongodb-34-rhel7
- rhscl/nginx-112-rhel7
- rhscl/nodejs-8-rhel7
- rhscl/php-71-rhel7
- rhscl/postgresql-96-rhel7
- rhscl/python-36-rhel7

The following container images are based on Red Hat Software Collections 2.4:

- rhscl/devtoolset-6-toolchain-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/devtoolset-6-perftools-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/nginx-110-rhel7
- rhscl/nodejs-6-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/python-27-rhel7
- rhscl/ruby-24-rhel7
- rhscl/ror-50-rhel7
The following container images are based on Red Hat Software Collections 2.3:

- rhscl/mysql-57-rhel7
- rhscl/perl-524-rhel7
- rhscl/redis-32-rhel7
- rhscl/mongodb-32-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/php-56-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/python-35-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/ruby-23-rhel7 (EOL)

The following container images are based on Red Hat Software Collections 2.2:

- rhscl/devtoolset-4-toolchain-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/devtoolset-4-perftools-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/mariadb-101-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/nginx-18-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/nodejs-4-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/postgresql-95-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/ror-42-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/thermostat-1-agent-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/varnish-4-rhel7 (EOL)

The following container images are based on Red Hat Software Collections 2.0:

- rhscl/mariadb-100-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/mongodb-26-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/mysql-56-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/nginx-16-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/passenger-40-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/perl-520-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/postgresql-94-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/python-34-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/ror-41-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/ruby-22-rhel7 (EOL)
- rhscl/s2i-base-rhel7

Images marked as End of Life (EOL) are no longer supported.
CHAPTER 4. SPECIFICS OF INDIVIDUAL SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS

This chapter is focused on the specifics of certain Software Collections and provides additional details concerning these components.

4.1. RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET

Red Hat Developer Toolset is designed for developers working on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux platform. Red Hat Developer Toolset provides current versions of the GNU Compiler Collection, GNU Debugger, and other development, debugging, and performance monitoring tools. Similarly to other Software Collections, an additional set of tools is installed into the /opt/ directory. These tools are enabled by the user on demand using the supplied scl utility. Similarly to other Software Collections, these do not replace the Red Hat Enterprise Linux system versions of these tools, nor will they be used in preference to those system versions unless explicitly invoked using the scl utility.

For an overview of features, refer to the Main Features section of the Red Hat Developer Toolset Release Notes.

For a complete list of components, see the Red Hat Developer Toolset Components table in the Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.

4.2. RUBY ON RAILS 5.0

Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 provides the rh-ruby24 Software Collection together with the rh-ror50 Collection.

To install Ruby on Rails 5.0, type the following command as root:

```
yum install rh-ror50
```

Installing any package from the rh-ror50 Software Collection automatically pulls in rh-ruby24 and rh-nodejs6 as dependencies.

The rh-nodejs6 Collection is used by certain gems in an asset pipeline to post-process web resources, for example, sass or coffee-script source files. Additionally, the Action Cable framework uses rh-nodejs6 for handling WebSockets in Rails.

To run the rails s command without requiring rh-nodejs6, disable the coffee-rails and uglifier gems in the Gemfile.

To run Ruby on Rails without Node.js, run the following command, which will automatically enable rh-ruby24:

```
scl enable rh-ror50 bash
```

To run Ruby on Rails with all features, enable also the rh-nodejs6 Software Collection:

```
scl enable rh-ror50 rh-nodejs6 bash
```

The rh-ror50 Software Collection is supported together with the rh-ruby24 and rh-nodejs6 components.
4.3. MONGODB 3.6

The rh-mongodb36 Software Collection is available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7. See Section 4.4, “MongoDB 3.4” for instructions on how to use MongoDB 3.4 on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.

To install the rh-mongodb36 collection, type the following command as root:

```
yum install rh-mongodb36
```

To run the MongoDB shell utility, type the following command:

```
scl enable rh-mongodb36 'mongo'
```

NOTE

The rh-mongodb36-mongo-cxx-driver package has been built with the -std=gnu++14 option using GCC from Red Hat Developer Toolset 6. Binaries using the shared library for the MongoDB C++ Driver that use C++11 (or later) features have to be built also with Red Hat Developer Toolset 6 or later. See C++ compatibility details in the Red Hat Developer Toolset 6 User Guide.

To start the MongoDB daemon, type the following command as root:

```
systemctl start rh-mongodb36-mongod.service
```

To start the MongoDB daemon on boot, type this command as root:

```
systemctl enable rh-mongodb36-mongod.service
```

To start the MongoDB sharding server, type the following command as root:

```
systemctl start rh-mongodb36-mongos.service
```

To start the MongoDB sharding server on boot, type this command as root:

```
systemctl enable rh-mongodb36-mongos.service
```

Note that the MongoDB sharding server does not work unless the user starts at least one configuration server and specifies it in the mongos.conf file.

4.4. MONGODB 3.4

To install the rh-mongodb34 collection, type the following command as root:

```
yum install rh-mongodb34
```

To run the MongoDB shell utility, type the following command:

```
scl enable rh-mongodb34 'mongo'
```
NOTE

The rh-mongodb34-mongo-cxx-driver package has been built with the -std=gnu++14 option using GCC from Red Hat Developer Toolset 6. Binaries using the shared library for the MongoDB C++ Driver that use C++11 (or later) features have to be built also with Red Hat Developer Toolset 6. See C++ compatibility details in the Red Hat Developer Toolset 6 User Guide.

MongoDB 3.4 on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6
If you are using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, the following instructions apply to your system.

To start the MongoDB daemon, type the following command as root:

```
service rh-mongodb34-mongod start
```

To start the MongoDB daemon on boot, type this command as root:

```
chkconfig rh-mongodb34-mongod on
```

To start the MongoDB sharding server, type this command as root:

```
service rh-mongodb34-mongos start
```

To start the MongoDB sharding server on boot, type the following command as root:

```
chkconfig rh-mongodb34-mongos on
```

Note that the MongoDB sharding server does not work unless the user starts at least one configuration server and specifies it in the mongos.conf file.

MongoDB 3.4 on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7
When using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, the following commands are applicable.

To start the MongoDB daemon, type the following command as root:

```
systemctl start rh-mongodb34-mongod.service
```

To start the MongoDB daemon on boot, type this command as root:

```
systemctl enable rh-mongodb34-mongod.service
```

To start the MongoDB sharding server, type the following command as root:

```
systemctl start rh-mongodb34-mongos.service
```

To start the MongoDB sharding server on boot, type this command as root:

```
systemctl enable rh-mongodb34-mongos.service
```

Note that the MongoDB sharding server does not work unless the user starts at least one configuration server and specifies it in the mongos.conf file.
4.5. MAVEN

The rh-maven35 Software Collection, available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, provides a software project management and comprehension tool. Based on the concept of a project object model (POM), Maven can manage a project’s build, reporting, and documentation from a central piece of information.

To install the rh-maven35 Collection, type the following command as root:

```
yum install rh-maven35
```

To enable this collection, type the following command at a shell prompt:

```
scl enable rh-maven35 bash
```

Global Maven settings, such as remote repositories or mirrors, can be customized by editing the `/opt/rh/rh-maven35/root/etc/maven/settings.xml` file.

For more information about using Maven, refer to the Maven documentation. Usage of plug-ins is described in this section; to find documentation regarding individual plug-ins, see the index of plug-ins.

4.6. PASSENGER

The rh-passenger40 Software Collection provides Phusion Passenger, a web and application server designed to be fast, robust and lightweight.

The rh-passenger40 Collection supports multiple versions of Ruby, particularly the ruby193, ruby200, and rh-ruby22 Software Collections together with Ruby on Rails using the ror40 or rh-ror41 Collections. Prior to using Passenger with any of the Ruby Software Collections, install the corresponding package from the rh-passenger40 Collection: the rh-passenger-ruby193, rh-passenger-ruby200, or rh-passenger-ruby22 package.

The rh-passenger40 Software Collection can also be used with Apache httpd from the httpd24 Software Collection. To do so, install the rh-passenger40-mod_passenger package. Refer to the default configuration file `/opt/rh/httpd24/root/etc/httpd/conf.d/passenger.conf` for an example of Apache httpd configuration, which shows how to use multiple Ruby versions in a single Apache httpd instance.

Additionally, the rh-passenger40 Software Collection can be used with the nginx 1.6 web server from the nginx16 Software Collection. To use nginx 1.6 with rh-passenger40, you can run Passenger in Standalone mode using the following command in the web application’s directory:

```
scl enable nginx16 rh-passenger40 'passenger start'
```

Alternatively, edit the nginx16 configuration files as described in the upstream Passenger documentation.

4.7. DATABASE CONNECTORS

Database connector packages provide the database client functionality, which is necessary for local or remote connection to a database server. Table 4.1, “Interoperability Between Languages and Databases” lists Software Collections with language runtimes that include connectors for certain database servers.

Table 4.1. Interoperability Between Languages and Databases
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language (Software Collection)</th>
<th>MariaDB</th>
<th>MongoDB</th>
<th>MySQL</th>
<th>PostgreSQL</th>
<th>Redis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rh-nodejs4</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
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<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-nodejs8</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-nodejs10</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl520</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl524</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-perl526</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-php56</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-php70</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-php71</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-php72</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>python27</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-python34</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-python35</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language (Software Collection)</td>
<td>MariaDB</td>
<td>MongoDB</td>
<td>MySQL</td>
<td>PostgreSQL</td>
<td>Redis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-python36</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-ror41</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-ror42</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-ror50</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-ruby25</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rh-ruby26</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ✔️: Supported
- ✗: Unsupported
CHAPTER 5. MIGRATION

This chapter provides information on migrating to versions of components included in Red Hat Software Collections 3.3.

5.1. MIGRATING TO MARIADB 10.3

The rh-mariadb103 Software Collection is available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, which includes MariaDB 5.5 as the default MySQL implementation.

The rh-mariadb103 Software Collection does not conflict with the mysql or mariadb packages from the core systems. Unless the *-syspaths packages are installed (see below), it is possible to install the rh-mariadb103 Software Collection together with the mysql or mariadb packages. It is also possible to run both versions at the same time, however, the port number and the socket in the my.cnf files need to be changed to prevent these specific resources from conflicting. Additionally, it is possible to install the rh-mariadb103 Software Collection while the rh-mariadb102 Collection is still installed and even running.

The rh-mariadb103 Software Collection includes the rh-mariadb103-syspaths package, which installs packages that provide system-wide wrappers for binaries, scripts, manual pages, and other. After installing the rh-mariadb103*-syspaths packages, users are not required to use the scl enable command for correct functioning of the binaries and scripts provided by the rh-mariadb103* packages. Note that the *-syspaths packages conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system and from the rh-mariadb102 and rh-mysql80 Software Collections. To find out more about syzpaths, see the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

The recommended migration path from MariaDB 5.5 to MariaDB 10.3 is to upgrade to MariaDB 10.0 first, and then upgrade by one version successively. For details, see instructions in earlier Red Hat Software Collections Release Notes: Migrating to MariaDB 10.0, Migrating to MariaDB 10.1, and Migrating to MariaDB 10.2.

NOTE

The rh-mariadb103 Software Collection supports neither mounting over NFS nor dynamical registering using the scl register command.

5.1.1. Notable Differences Between the rh-mariadb102 and rh-mariadb103 Software Collections

- The mariadb-bench subpackage has been removed.
- The default allowed level of the plug-in maturity has been changed to one level less than the server maturity. As a result, plug-ins with a lower maturity level that were previously working, will no longer load.

For more information regarding MariaDB 10.3, see the upstream documentation about changes and about upgrading.

5.1.2. Upgrading from the rh-mariadb102 to the rh-mariadb103 Software Collection

IMPORTANT

Prior to upgrading, back up all your data, including any MariaDB databases.
1. Stop the rh-mariadb102 database server if it is still running.

Before stopping the server, set the `innodb_fast_shutdown` option to 0, so that InnoDB performs a slow shutdown, including a full purge and insert buffer merge. Read more about this option in the [upstream documentation](#). This operation can take a longer time than in case of a normal shutdown.

```
mysql -uroot -p -e "SET GLOBAL innodb_fast_shutdown = 0"
```

Stop the rh-mariadb102 server.

```
systemctl stop rh-mariadb102-mariadb.service
```

2. Install the rh-mariadb103 Software Collection, including the subpackage providing the `mysql_upgrade` utility.

```
yum install rh-mariadb103-mariadb-server rh-mariadb103-mariadb-server-utils
```

Note that it is possible to install the rh-mariadb103 Software Collection while the rh-mariadb102 Software Collection is still installed because these Collections do not conflict.


4. All data of the rh-mariadb102 Software Collection is stored in the `/var/opt/rh/rh-mariadb102/lib/mysql/` directory unless configured differently. Copy the whole content of this directory to `/var/opt/rh/rh-mariadb103/lib/mysql/`. You can move the content but remember to back up your data before you continue to upgrade. Make sure the data are owned by the `mysql` user and SELinux context is correct.

5. Start the rh-mariadb103 database server.

```
systemctl start rh-mariadb103-mariadb.service
```

6. Perform the data migration. Note that running the `mysql_upgrade` command is required due to upstream changes introduced in MDEV-14637.

```
scl enable rh-mariadb103 mysql_upgrade
```

If the `root` user has a non-empty password defined (it should have a password defined), it is necessary to call the `mysql_upgrade` utility with the `-p` option and specify the password.

```
scl enable rh-mariadb103 -- mysql_upgrade -p
```

Note that when the rh-mariadb103*-syspaths packages are installed, the `scl enable` command is not required. However, the *-syspaths packages conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system and from the rh-mariadb102 and rh-mysql80 Software Collections.

### 5.2. MIGRATING TO MARIADB 10.2
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 contains MySQL 5.1 as the default MySQL implementation. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 includes MariaDB 5.5 as the default MySQL implementation. MariaDB is a community-developed drop-in replacement for MySQL. MariaDB 10.1 has been available as a Software Collection since Red Hat Software Collections 2.2; Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 is distributed with MariaDB 10.2.

The rh-mariadb102 Software Collection, available for both Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, does not conflict with the mysql or mariadb packages from the core systems. Unless the *-syspaths packages are installed (see below), it is possible to install the rh-mariadb102 Software Collection together with the mysql or mariadb packages. It is also possible to run both versions at the same time, however, the port number and the socket in the my.cnf files need to be changed to prevent these specific resources from conflicting. Additionally, it is possible to install the rh-mariadb102 Software Collection while the rh-mariadb101 Collection is still installed and even running.

The recommended migration path from MariaDB 5.5 to MariaDB 10.3 is to upgrade to MariaDB 10.0 first, and then upgrade by one version successively. For details, see instructions in earlier Red Hat Software Collections Release Notes: Migrating to MariaDB 10.0 and Migrating to MariaDB 10.1.

For more information about MariaDB 10.2, see the upstream documentation about changes in version 10.2 and about upgrading.

**NOTE**

The rh-mariadb102 Software Collection supports neither mounting over NFS nor dynamical registering using the `scl register` command.

5.2.1. Notable Differences Between the rh-mariadb101 and rh-mariadb102 Software Collections

Major changes in MariaDB 10.2 are described in the Red Hat Software Collections 3.0 Release Notes.

Since MariaDB 10.2, behavior of the SQL_MODE variable has been changed; see the upstream documentation for details.

Multiple options have changed their default values or have been deprecated or removed. For details, see the Knowledgebase article Migrating from MariaDB 10.1 to the MariaDB 10.2 Software Collection.

The rh-mariadb102 Software Collection includes the rh-mariadb102*-syspaths package, which installs packages that provide system-wide wrappers for binaries, scripts, manual pages, and other. After installing the rh-mariadb102*-syspaths packages, users are not required to use the `scl enable` command for correct functioning of the binaries and scripts provided by the rh-mariadb102* packages. Note that the *-syspaths packages conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system and from the rh-mysql80 Software Collection. To find out more about syspaths, see the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

5.2.2. Upgrading from the rh-mariadb101 to the rh-mariadb102 Software Collection

**IMPORTANT**

Prior to upgrading, back up all your data, including any MariaDB databases.

1. Stop the rh-mariadb101 database server if it is still running.

Before stopping the server, set the `innodb_fast_shutdown` option to 0, so that InnoDB
performs a slow shutdown, including a full purge and insert buffer merge. Read more about this option in the upstream documentation. This operation can take a longer time than in case of a normal shutdown.

```
mysql -uroot -p -e "SET GLOBAL innodb_fast_shutdown = 0"
```

Stop the rh-mariadb101 server.

```
service rh-mariadb101-mariadb stop
```

2. Install the rh-mariadb102 Software Collection.

```
yum install rh-mariadb102-mariadb-server
```

Note that it is possible to install the rh-mariadb102 Software Collection while the rh-mariadb101 Software Collection is still installed because these Collections do not conflict.


4. All data of the rh-mariadb101 Software Collection is stored in the `/var/opt/rh/rh-mariadb101/lib/mysql/` directory unless configured differently. Copy the whole content of this directory to `/var/opt/rh/rh-mariadb102/lib/mysql/`. You can move the content but remember to back up your data before you continue to upgrade. Make sure the data are owned by the `mysql` user and SELinux context is correct.

5. Start the rh-mariadb102 database server.

```
service rh-mariadb102-mariadb start
```

6. Perform the data migration.

```
scl enable rh-mariadb102 mysql_upgrade
```

If the `root` user has a non-empty password defined (it should have a password defined), it is necessary to call the `mysql_upgrade` utility with the `-p` option and specify the password.

```
scl enable rh-mariadb102 -- mysql_upgrade -p
```

Note that when the rh-mariadb102*-syspaths packages are installed, the `scl enable` command is not required. However, the *-syspaths packages conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system and from the rh-mysql80 Software Collection.

5.3. MIGRATING TO MYSQL 8.0

The rh-mysql80 Software Collection is available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, which includes MariaDB 5.5 as the default MySQL implementation.

The rh-mysql80 Software Collection conflicts neither with the mysql or mariadb packages from the core systems nor with the rh-mysql* or rh-mariadb* Software Collections, unless the *-syspaths packages are installed (see below). It is also possible to run multiple versions at the same time; however,
the port number and the socket in the `my.cnf` files need to be changed to prevent these specific resources from conflicting.

Note that it is possible to upgrade to MySQL 8.0 only from MySQL 5.7. If you need to upgrade from an earlier version, upgrade to MySQL 5.7 first. Instructions how to upgrade to MySQL 5.7 are available in Section 5.4, "Migrating to MySQL 5.7".

5.3.1. Notable Differences Between MySQL 5.7 and MySQL 8.0

Differences Specific to the rh-mysql80 Software Collection

- The MySQL 8.0 server provided by the rh-mysql80 Software Collection is configured to use `mysql_native_password` as the default authentication plug-in because client tools and libraries in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 are incompatible with the `caching_sha2_password` method, which is used by default in the upstream MySQL 8.0 version.

  To change the default authentication plug-in to `caching_sha2_password`, edit the `/etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql80/my.cnf.d/mysql-default-authentication-plugin.cnf` file as follows:

  ```
  [mysqld]
  default_authentication_plugin=caching_sha2_password
  ```

  For more information about the `caching_sha2_password` authentication plug-in, see the upstream documentation.

- The rh-mysql80 Software Collection includes the rh-mysql80-syspaths package, which installs the rh-mysql80-mysql-config-syspaths, rh-mysql80-mysql-server-syspaths, and rh-mysql80-mysql-syspaths packages. These subpackages provide system-wide wrappers for binaries, scripts, manual pages, and other. After installing the rh-mysql80*-syspaths packages, users are not required to use the `scl enable` command for correct functioning of the binaries and scripts provided by the rh-mysql80* packages. Note that the *-syspaths packages conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system and from the rh-mariadb102 and rh-mariadb103 Software Collections. To find out more about syspaths, see the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

General Changes in MySQL 8.0

- Binary logging is enabled by default during the server startup. The `log_bin` system variable is now set to ON by default even if the `--log-bin` option has not been specified. To disable binary logging, specify the `--skip-log-bin` or `--disable-log-bin` option at startup.

- For a `CREATE FUNCTION` statement to be accepted, at least one of the `DETERMINISTIC`, `NO SQL`, or `READS SQL DATA` keywords must be specified explicitly, otherwise an error occurs.

- Certain features related to account management have been removed. Namely, using the `GRANT` statement to modify account properties other than privilege assignments, such as authentication, SSL, and resource-limit, is no longer possible. To establish the mentioned properties at account-creation time, use the `CREATE USER` statement. To modify these properties, use the `ALTER USER` statement.

- Certain SSL-related options have been removed on the client-side. Use the `--ssl-mode=REQUIRED` option instead of `--ssl=1` or `--enable-ssl`. Use the `--ssl-mode(DISABLED` option instead of `--ssl=0`, `--skip-ssl`, or `--disable-ssl`. Use the `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_IDENTITY` option instead of `--ssl-verify-server-cert` options. Note that these option remains unchanged on the server side.
• The default character set has been changed from latin1 to utf8mb4.

• The utf8 character set is currently an alias for utf8mb3 but in the future, it will become a reference to utf8mb4. To prevent ambiguity, specify utf8mb4 explicitly for character set references instead of utf8.

• Setting user variables in statements other than SET has been deprecated.

• The log_syslog variable, which previously configured error logging to the system logs, has been removed.

• Certain incompatible changes to spatial data support have been introduced.

• The deprecated ASC or DESC qualifiers for GROUP BY clauses have been removed. To produce a given sort order, provide an ORDER BY clause.

For detailed changes in MySQL 8.0 compared to earlier versions, see the upstream documentation: What Is New in MySQL 8.0 and Changes Affecting Upgrades to MySQL 8.0.

5.3.2. Upgrading to the rh-mysql80 Software Collection

IMPORTANT

Prior to upgrading, back-up all your data, including any MySQL databases.

1. Install the rh-mysql80 Software Collection.

   ```
   yum install rh-mysql80-mysql-server
   ```

2. Inspect the configuration of rh-mysql80, which is stored in the /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql80/my.cnf file and the /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql80/my.cnf.d/ directory. Compare it with the configuration of rh-mysql57 stored in /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql57/my.cnf and /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql57/my.cnf.d/ and adjust it if necessary.

3. Stop the rh-mysql57 database server, if it is still running.

   ```
   systemctl stop rh-mysql57-mysqld.service
   ```

4. All data of the rh-mysql57 Software Collection is stored in the /var/opt/rh/rh-mysql57/lib/mysql/ directory. Copy the whole content of this directory to /var/opt/rh/rh-mysql80/lib/mysql/. You can also move the content but remember to back up your data before you continue to upgrade.

5. Start the rh-mysql80 database server.

   ```
   systemctl start rh-mysql80-mysqld.service
   ```

6. Perform the data migration.

   ```
   scl enable rh-mysql80 mysql_upgrade
   ```

   If the root user has a non-empty password defined (it should have a password defined), it is necessary to call the mysql_upgrade utility with the -p option and specify the password.
5.4. MIGRATING TO MYSQL 5.7

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 contains MySQL 5.1 as the default MySQL implementation. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 includes MariaDB 5.5 as the default MySQL implementation. In addition to these basic versions, MySQL 5.6 has been available as a Software Collection for both Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 since Red Hat Software Collections 2.0.

The rh-mysql57 Software Collection, available for both Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, conflicts neither with the mysql or mariadb packages from the core systems nor with the rh-mysql56 Software Collection, so it is possible to install the rh-mysql57 Software Collection together with the mysql, mariadb, or rh-mysql56 packages. It is also possible to run multiple versions at the same time; however, the port number and the socket in the my.cnf files need to be changed to prevent these specific resources from conflicting.

Note that it is possible to upgrade to MySQL 5.7 only from MySQL 5.6. If you need to upgrade from an earlier version, upgrade to MySQL 5.6 first. Instructions how to upgrade to MySQL 5.6 are available in the Red Hat Software Collections 2.2 Release Notes.

5.4.1. Notable Differences Between MySQL 5.6 and MySQL 5.7

- The mysql-bench subpackage is not included in the rh-mysql57 Software Collection.

- Since MySQL 5.7.7, the default SQL mode includes NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER. Therefore it is necessary to create MySQL accounts using the CREATE USER statement because the GRANT statement no longer creates a user by default. See the upstream documentation for details.

For detailed changes in MySQL 5.7 compared to earlier versions, see the upstream documentation: What Is New in MySQL 5.7 and Changes Affecting Upgrades to MySQL 5.7.

5.4.2. Upgrading to the rh-mysql57 Software Collection

**IMPORTANT**

Prior to upgrading, back-up all your data, including any MySQL databases.

1. Install the rh-mysql57 Software Collection.

   ```bash
   yum install rh-mysql57-mysql-server
   ```

2. Inspect the configuration of rh-mysql57, which is stored in the /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql57/my.cnf file and the /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql57/my.cnf.d/ directory. Compare it with the configuration of rh-mysql56 stored in /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql56/my.cnf and /etc/opt/rh/rh-mysql56/my.cnf.d/ and adjust it if necessary.

3. Stop the rh-mysql56 database server, if it is still running.
4. All data of the rh-mysql56 Software Collection is stored in the /var/opt/rh/rh-mysql56/lib/mysql/ directory. Copy the whole content of this directory to /var/opt/rh/rh-mysql57/lib/mysql/. You can also move the content but remember to back up your data before you continue to upgrade.

5. Start the rh-mysql57 database server.

6. Perform the data migration.

scl enable rh-mysql57 mysql_upgrade

If the root user has a non-empty password defined (it should have a password defined), it is necessary to call the mysql_upgrade utility with the -p option and specify the password.

scl enable rh-mysql57 -- mysql_upgrade -p

5.5. MIGRATING TO MONGODB 3.6

Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 is released with MongoDB 3.6, provided by the rh-mongodb36 Software Collection and available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.

The rh-mongodb36 Software Collection includes the rh-mongodb36-syspaths package, which installs packages that provide system-wide wrappers for binaries, scripts, manual pages, and other. After installing the rh-mongodb36*-syspaths packages, users are not required to use the scl enable command for correct functioning of the binaries and scripts provided by the rh-mongodb36* packages. To find out more about syspaths, see the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

5.5.1. Notable Differences Between MongoDB 3.4 and MongoDB 3.6

General Changes
The rh-mongodb36 Software Collection introduces the following significant general change:

- On Non-Uniform Access Memory (NUMA) hardware, it is possible to configure systemd services to be launched using the numactl command; see the upstream recommendation. To use MongoDB with the numactl command, you need to install the numactl RPM package and change the /etc/opt/rh/rh-mongodb36/sysconfig/mongod and /etc/opt/rh/rh-mongodb36/sysconfig/mongos configuration files accordingly.

Compatibility Changes
MongoDB 3.6 includes various minor changes that can affect compatibility with previous versions of MongoDB:

- MongoDB binaries now bind to localhost by default, so listening on different IP addresses needs to be explicitly enabled. Note that this is already the default behavior for systemd services distributed with MongoDB Software Collections.

- The MONGODB-CR authentication mechanism has been deprecated. For databases with users created by MongoDB versions earlier than 3.0, upgrade authentication schema to SCRAM.
Backwards Incompatible Features
The following MongoDB 3.6 features are backwards incompatible and require the version to be set to 3.6 using the `featureCompatibilityVersion` command:

- UUID for collections
- `$jsonSchema` document validation
- Change streams
- Chunk aware secondaries
- View definitions, document validators, and partial index filters that use version 3.6 query features
- Sessions and retryable writes
- Users and roles with `authenticationRestrictions`

For details regarding backward incompatible changes in MongoDB 3.6, see the upstream release notes.

5.5.2. Upgrading from the rh-mongodb34 to the rh-mongodb36 Software Collection

**IMPORTANT**

Before migrating from the rh-mongodb34 to the rh-mongodb36 Software Collection, back up all your data, including any MongoDB databases, which are by default stored in the `/var/opt/rh/rh-mongodb34/lib/mongodb/` directory. In addition, see the Compatibility Changes to ensure that your applications and deployments are compatible with MongoDB 3.6.

To upgrade to the rh-mongodb36 Software Collection, perform the following steps.

1. To be able to upgrade, the rh-mongodb34 instance must have `featureCompatibilityVersion` set to 3.4. Check `featureCompatibilityVersion`:

   ```bash
   ~]$ scl enable rh-mongodb34 'mongo --host localhost --port 27017 admin' --eval 'db.adminCommand({getParameter: 1, featureCompatibilityVersion: 1})'
   ```

   If the `mongod` server is configured with enabled access control, add the `--username` and `--password` options to the `mongo` command.

2. Install the MongoDB servers and shells from the rh-mongodb36 Software Collections:

   ```bash
   ~]# yum install rh-mongodb36
   ```
3. Stop the MongoDB 3.4 server:

```bash
~]# systemctl stop rh-mongodb34-mongod.service
```

4. Copy your data to the new location:

```bash
```


6. Start the MongoDB 3.6 server:

```bash
~]# systemctl start rh-mongodb36-mongod.service
```

7. Enable backwards incompatible features:

```bash
~]$ scl enable rh-mongodb36 'mongo --host localhost --port 27017 admin' --eval 'db.adminCommand( { setFeatureCompatibilityVersion: "3.6" } )'
```

If the `mongod` server is configured with enabled access control, add the `--username` and `--password` options to the `mongo` command.

**NOTE**

After upgrading, it is recommended to run the deployment first without enabling the backwards incompatible features for a burn-in period of time, to minimize the likelihood of a downgrade.

For detailed information about upgrading, see the [upstream release notes](#).

For information about upgrading a Replica Set, see the upstream [MongoDB Manual](#).

For information about upgrading a Sharded Cluster, see the upstream [MongoDB Manual](#).

### 5.6. MIGRATING TO MONGODB 3.4

The `rh-mongodb34` Software Collection, available for both Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, provides MongoDB 3.4.

#### 5.6.1. Notable Differences Between MongoDB 3.2 and MongoDB 3.4

**General Changes**

The `rh-mongodb34` Software Collection introduces various general changes. Major changes are listed in the Knowledgebase article [Migrating from MongoDB 3.2 to MongoDB 3.4](#). For detailed changes, see the [upstream release notes](#).

In addition, this Software Collection includes the `rh-mongodb34*-syspaths` package, which installs packages that provide system-wide wrappers for binaries, scripts, manual pages, and other. After installing the `rh-mongodb34*-syspaths` packages, users are not required to use the `scl enable`
command for correct functioning of the binaries and scripts provided by the rh-mongodb34* packages. To find out more about syspaths, see the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

Compatibility Changes
MongoDB 3.4 includes various minor changes that can affect compatibility with previous versions of MongoDB. For details, see the Knowledgebase article Migrating from MongoDB 3.2 to MongoDB 3.4 and the upstream documentation.

Notably, the following MongoDB 3.4 features are backwards incompatible and require that the version is set to 3.4 using the featureCompatibilityVersion command:

- Support for creating read-only views from existing collections or other views
- Index version v: 2, which adds support for collation, decimal data and case-insensitive indexes
- Support for the decimal128 format with the new decimal data type

For details regarding backward incompatible changes in MongoDB 3.4, see the upstream release notes.

5.6.2. Upgrading from the rh-mongodb32 to the rh-mongodb34 Software Collection

Note that once you have upgraded to MongoDB 3.4 and started using new features, cannot downgrade to version 3.2.7 or earlier. You can only downgrade to version 3.2.8 or later.

IMPORTANT

Before migrating from the rh-mongodb32 to the rh-mongodb34 Software Collection, back up all your data, including any MongoDB databases, which are by default stored in the /var/opt/rh/rh-mongodb32/lib/mongodb/ directory. In addition, see the compatibility changes to ensure that your applications and deployments are compatible with MongoDB 3.4.

To upgrade to the rh-mongodb34 Software Collection, perform the following steps.

1. Install the MongoDB servers and shells from the rh-mongodb34 Software Collections:

   ~]# yum install rh-mongodb34

2. Stop the MongoDB 3.2 server:

   ~]# systemctl stop rh-mongodb32-mongod.service

   Use the service rh-mongodb32-mongodb stop command on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 system.

3. Copy your data to the new location:


5. Start the MongoDB 3.4 server:

```
$]# systemctl start rh-mongodb34-mongod.service
```

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, use the `service rh-mongodb34-mongodb` start command instead.

6. Enable backwards-incompatible features:

```
$]# scl enable rh-mongodb34 'mongo --host localhost --port 27017 admin' --eval 'db.adminCommand( { setFeatureCompatibilityVersion: "3.4" } )'
```

If the `mongod` server is configured with enabled access control, add the `--username` and `--password` options to `mongo` command.

Note that it is recommended to run the deployment after the upgrade without enabling these features first.

For detailed information about upgrading, see the upstream release notes.

For information about upgrading a Replica Set, see the upstream MongoDB Manual.

For information about upgrading a Sharded Cluster, see the upstream MongoDB Manual.

5.7. MIGRATING TO POSTGRESQL 10

Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 is distributed with PostgreSQL 10, available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7. The rh-postgresql10 Software Collection can be safely installed on the same machine in parallel with the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system version of PostgreSQL or any PostgreSQL Software Collection. It is also possible to run more than one version of PostgreSQL on a machine at the same time, but you need to use different ports or IP addresses and adjust SELinux policy. See Section 5.8, “Migrating to PostgreSQL 9.6” for instructions how to migrate to an earlier version or when using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.

The rh-postgresql10 Software Collection includes the rh-postgresql10-syspaths package, which installs packages that provide system-wide wrappers for binaries, scripts, manual pages, and other. After installing the rh-postgresql10*-syspaths packages, users are not required to use the `scl enable` command for correct functioning of the binaries and scripts provided by the rh-postgresql10* packages. Note that the *-syspaths packages conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system. To find out more about syspaths, see the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

**IMPORTANT**

Before migrating to PostgreSQL 10, see the upstream compatibility notes.

In case of upgrading the PostgreSQL database in a container, see the container-specific instructions.

The following table provides an overview of different paths in a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 system version of PostgreSQL provided by the postgresql package, and in the rh-postgresql96 and rh-postgresql10 Software Collections.

**Table 5.1. Differences in the PostgreSQL paths**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>postgresql</th>
<th>rh-postgresql96</th>
<th>rh-postgresql10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executables</td>
<td>/usr/bin/</td>
<td>/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/root/usr/bin/</td>
<td>/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/root/usr/bin/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>not installed</td>
<td>not installed</td>
<td>not installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Headers</td>
<td>/usr/include/pgsql/</td>
<td>/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/root/usr/include/pgsql/</td>
<td>/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/root/usr/include/pgsql/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.7.1. Migrating from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux System Version of PostgreSQL to the PostgreSQL 10 Software Collection

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is distributed with PostgreSQL 9.2. To migrate your data from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system version of PostgreSQL to the rh-postgresql10 Software Collection, you can either perform a fast upgrade using the pg_upgrade tool (recommended), or dump the database data into a text file with SQL commands and import it in the new database. Note that the second method is usually significantly slower and may require manual fixes; see the PostgreSQL documentation for more information about this upgrade method.

IMPORTANT

Before migrating your data from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system version of PostgreSQL to PostgreSQL 10, make sure that you back up all your data, including the PostgreSQL database files, which are by default located in the /var/lib/pgsql/data/ directory.

Procedure 5.1. Fast Upgrade Using the pg_upgrade Tool

To perform a fast upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Stop the old PostgreSQL server to ensure that the data is not in an inconsistent state. To do so, type the following at a shell prompt as root:

   systemct1 stop postgresql.service

   To verify that the server is not running, type:

   systemct1 status postgresql.service

2. Verify that the old directory /var/lib/pgsql/data/ exists:

   file /var/lib/pgsql/data/

   and back up your data.

3. Verify that the new data directory /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/ does not exist:

   file /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/

   If you are running a fresh installation of PostgreSQL 10, this directory should not be present in your system. If it is, back it up by running the following command as root:

   mv /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data{,-scl-backup}
4. Upgrade the database data for the new server by running the following command as root:

```
scl enable rh-postgresql10 -- postgresql-setup --upgrade
```

Alternatively, you can use the `/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/root/usr/bin/postgresql-setup --upgrade` command.

Note that you can use the `--upgrade-from` option for upgrade from different versions of PostgreSQL. The list of possible upgrade scenarios is available using the `--upgrade-ids` option.

It is recommended that you read the resulting `/var/lib/pgsql/upgrade_rh-postgresql10-postgresql.log` log file to find out if any problems occurred during the upgrade.

5. Start the new server as root:

```
systemctl start rh-postgresql10-postgresql.service
```

It is also advised that you run the `analyze_new_cluster.sh` script as follows:

```
su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql10 ~/analyze_new_cluster.sh'
```

6. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 10 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old system PostgreSQL server, type the following command as root:

```
chkconfig postgresql off
```

To enable the PostgreSQL 10 server, type as root:

```
chkconfig rh-postgresql10-postgresql on
```

7. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Otherwise only the `postgres` user will be allowed to access the database.

### Procedure 5.2. Performing a Dump and Restore Upgrade

To perform a dump and restore upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Ensure that the old PostgreSQL server is running by typing the following at a shell prompt as root:

```
systemctl start postgresql.service
```

2. Dump all data in the PostgreSQL database into a script file. As root, type:

```
su - postgres -c 'pg_dumpall > ~/pgdump_file.sql'
```

3. Stop the old server by running the following command as root:

```
systemctl stop postgresql.service
```

4. Initialize the data directory for the new server as root:
scl enable rh-postgresql10-postgresql -- postgresql-setup --initdb

5. Start the new server as `root`:

```
systemctl start rh-postgresql10-postgresql.service
```

6. Import data from the previously created SQL file:

```
su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql10 "psql -f ~/pgdump_file.sql postgres"'
```

7. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 10 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old system PostgreSQL server, type the following command as `root`:

```
chkconfig postgresql off
```

To enable the PostgreSQL 10 server, type as `root`:

```
chkconfig rh-postgresql10-postgresql on
```

8. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Otherwise only the `postgres` user will be allowed to access the database.

### 5.7.2. Migrating from the PostgreSQL 9.6 Software Collection to the PostgreSQL 10 Software Collection

To migrate your data from the `rh-postgresql96` Software Collection to the `rh-postgresql10` Collection, you can either perform a fast upgrade using the `pg_upgrade` tool (recommended), or dump the database data into a text file with SQL commands and import it in the new database. Note that the second method is usually significantly slower and may require manual fixes; see the PostgreSQL documentation for more information about this upgrade method.

**IMPORTANT**

Before migrating your data from PostgreSQL 9.6 to PostgreSQL 10, make sure that you back up all your data, including the PostgreSQL database files, which are by default located in the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/` directory.

**Procedure 5.3. Fast Upgrade Using the `pg_upgrade` Tool**

To perform a fast upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Stop the old PostgreSQL server to ensure that the data is not in an inconsistent state. To do so, type the following at a shell prompt as `root`:

```
systemctl stop rh-postgresql96-postgresql.service
```

To verify that the server is not running, type:

```
systemctl status rh-postgresql96-postgresql.service
```
2. Verify that the old directory `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/` exists:

```
file /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/
```

and back up your data.

3. Verify that the new data directory `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/` does not exist:

```
file /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/
```

If you are running a fresh installation of PostgreSQL 10, this directory should not be present in your system. If it is, back it up by running the following command as `root`:

```
mv /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data{,-scl-backup}
```

4. Upgrade the database data for the new server by running the following command as `root`:

```
scl enable rh-postgresql10 -- postgresql-setup --upgrade --upgrade-from=rh-postgresql96-postgresql
```

Alternatively, you can use the `/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/root/usr/bin/postgresql-setup --upgrade --upgrade-from=rh-postgresql96-postgresql` command.

Note that you can use the `--upgrade-from` option for upgrading from different versions of PostgreSQL. The list of possible upgrade scenarios is available using the `--upgrade-ids` option.

It is recommended that you read the resulting `/var/lib/pgsql/upgrade_rh-postgresql10-postgresql.log` log file to find out if any problems occurred during the upgrade.

5. Start the new server as `root`:

```
systemctl start rh-postgresql10-postgresql.service
```

It is also advised that you run the `analyze_new_cluster.sh` script as follows:

```
su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql10 ~/analyze_new_cluster.sh'
```

6. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 10 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old PostgreSQL 9.6 server, type the following command as `root`:

```
chkconfig rh-postgresql96-postgresql off
```

To enable the PostgreSQL 10 server, type as `root`:

```
chkconfig rh-postgresql10-postgresql on
```

7. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Otherwise only the `postgres` user will be allowed to access the database.

**Procedure 5.4. Performing a Dump and Restore Upgrade**
To perform a dump and restore upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Ensure that the old PostgreSQL server is running by typing the following at a shell prompt as root:
   ```
   systemctl start rh-postgresql96-postgresql.service
   ```

2. Dump all data in the PostgreSQL database into a script file. As root, type:
   ```
   su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql96 "pg_dumpall > ~/pgdump_file.sql"'
   ```

3. Stop the old server by running the following command as root:
   ```
   systemctl stop rh-postgresql96-postgresql.service
   ```

4. Initialize the data directory for the new server as root:
   ```
   scl enable rh-postgresql10-postgresql -- postgresql-setup --initdb
   ```

5. Start the new server as root:
   ```
   systemctl start rh-postgresql10-postgresql.service
   ```

6. Import data from the previously created SQL file:
   ```
   su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql10 "psql -f ~/pgdump_file.sql postgres"'
   ```

7. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 10 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old PostgreSQL 9.6 server, type the following command as root:
   ```
   chkconfig rh-postgresql96-postgresql off
   ```
   To enable the PostgreSQL 10 server, type as root:
   ```
   chkconfig rh-postgresql10-postgresql on
   ```

8. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql10/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Otherwise only the `postgres` user will be allowed to access the database.

### 5.8. MIGRATING TO POSTGRESQL 9.6

PostgreSQL 9.6 is available for both Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 and it can be safely installed on the same machine in parallel with PostgreSQL 8.4 from Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, PostgreSQL 9.2 from Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, or any version of PostgreSQL released in previous versions of Red Hat Software Collections. It is also possible to run more than one version of PostgreSQL on a machine at the same time, but you need to use different ports or IP addresses and adjust SELinux policy.
IMPORTANT

In case of upgrading the PostgreSQL database in a container, see the container-specific instructions. Note that it is currently impossible to upgrade PostgreSQL from 9.5 to 9.6 in a container in an OpenShift environment that is configured with Gluster file volumes.

5.8.1. Notable Differences Between PostgreSQL 9.5 and PostgreSQL 9.6

The most notable changes between PostgreSQL 9.5 and PostgreSQL 9.6 are described in the upstream release notes.

The rh-postgresql96 Software Collection includes the rh-postgresql96-syspaths package, which installs packages that provide system-wide wrappers for binaries, scripts, manual pages, and other. After installing the rh-postgresql96*-syspaths packages, users are not required to use the `scl enable` command for correct functioning of the binaries and scripts provided by the rh-postgresql96* packages. Note that the *-syspaths packages conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system. To find out more about syspaths, see the Red Hat Software Collections Packaging Guide.

The following table provides an overview of different paths in a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system version of PostgreSQL (postgresql) and in the postgresql92, rh-postgresql95, and rh-postgresql96 Software Collections. Note that the paths of PostgreSQL 8.4 distributed with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and the system version of PostgreSQL 9.2 shipped with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 are the same; the paths for the rh-postgresql94 Software Collection are analogous to rh-postgresql95.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.2. Differences in the PostgreSQL paths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
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<td>Executables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Headers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For changes between PostgreSQL 8.4 and PostgreSQL 9.2, refer to the Red Hat Software Collections 1.2 Release Notes. Notable changes between PostgreSQL 9.2 and PostgreSQL 9.4 are described in Red Hat Software Collections 2.0 Release Notes. For differences between PostgreSQL 9.4 and PostgreSQL 9.5, refer to Red Hat Software Collections 2.2 Release Notes.

5.8.2. Migrating from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux System Version of PostgreSQL to the PostgreSQL 9.6 Software Collection

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 includes PostgreSQL 8.4, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is distributed with PostgreSQL 9.2. To migrate your data from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system version of PostgreSQL to the rh-postgresql96 Software Collection, you can either perform a fast upgrade using the pg_upgrade tool (recommended), or dump the database data into a text file with SQL commands and import it in the new database. Note that the second method is usually significantly slower and may require manual fixes; see the PostgreSQL documentation for more information about this upgrade method. The following procedures are applicable for both Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 system versions of PostgreSQL.
IMPORTANT

Before migrating your data from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux system version of PostgreSQL to PostgreSQL 9.6, make sure that you back up all your data, including the PostgreSQL database files, which are by default located in the `/var/lib/pgsql/data/` directory.

Procedure 5.5. Fast Upgrade Using the `pg_upgrade` Tool

To perform a fast upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Stop the old PostgreSQL server to ensure that the data is not in an inconsistent state. To do so, type the following at a shell prompt as `root`:

   ```bash
   service postgresql stop
   ```

   To verify that the server is not running, type:

   ```bash
   service postgresql status
   ```

2. Verify that the old directory `/var/lib/pgsql/data/` exists:

   ```bash
   file /var/lib/pgsql/data/
   ```

   and back up your data.

3. Verify that the new data directory `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/` does not exist:

   ```bash
   file /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/
   ```

   If you are running a fresh installation of PostgreSQL 9.6, this directory should not be present in your system. If it is, back it up by running the following command as `root`:

   ```bash
   mv /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data{,-scl-backup}
   ```

4. Upgrade the database data for the new server by running the following command as `root`:

   ```bash
   scl enable rh-postgresql96 -- postgresql-setup --upgrade
   ```

   Alternatively, you can use the `/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/root/usr/bin/postgresql-setup --upgrade` command.

   Note that you can use the `--upgrade-from` option for upgrade from different versions of PostgreSQL. The list of possible upgrade scenarios is available using the `--upgrade-ids` option.

   It is recommended that you read the resulting `/var/lib/pgsql/upgrade_rh-postgresql96-postgresql.log` log file to find out if any problems occurred during the upgrade.

5. Start the new server as `root`:

   ```bash
   service rh-postgresql96-postgresql start
   ```

   It is also advised that you run the `analyze_new_cluster.sh` script as follows:
su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql96 ~/analyze_new_cluster.sh'

6. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 9.6 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old system PostgreSQL server, type the following command as root:

   **chkconfig postgresql off**

   To enable the PostgreSQL 9.6 server, type as root:

   **chkconfig rh-postgresql96-postgresql on**

7. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Otherwise only the `postgres` user will be allowed to access the database.

**Procedure 5.6. Performing a Dump and Restore Upgrade**

To perform a dump and restore upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Ensure that the old PostgreSQL server is running by typing the following at a shell prompt as root:

   **service postgresql start**

2. Dump all data in the PostgreSQL database into a script file. As root, type:

   **su - postgres -c 'pg_dumpall > ~/pgdump_file.sql'**

3. Stop the old server by running the following command as root:

   **service postgresql stop**

4. Initialize the data directory for the new server as root:

   **scl enable rh-postgresql96-postgresql -- postgresql-setup --initdb**

5. Start the new server as root:

   **service rh-postgresql96-postgresql start**

6. Import data from the previously created SQL file:

   **su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql96 "psql -f ~/pgdump_file.sql postgres"'**

7. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 9.6 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old system PostgreSQL server, type the following command as root:

   **chkconfig postgresql off**

   To enable the PostgreSQL 9.6 server, type as root:
chkconfig rh-postgresql96-postgresql on

8. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Otherwise only the `postgres` user will be allowed to access the database.

### 5.8.3. Migrating from the PostgreSQL 9.5 Software Collection to the PostgreSQL 9.6 Software Collection

To migrate your data from the `rh-postgresql95` Software Collection to the `rh-postgresql96` Collection, you can either perform a fast upgrade using the `pg_upgrade` tool (recommended), or dump the database data into a text file with SQL commands and import it in the new database. Note that the second method is usually significantly slower and may require manual fixes; see the PostgreSQL documentation for more information about this upgrade method.

**IMPORTANT**

Before migrating your data from PostgreSQL 9.5 to PostgreSQL 9.6, make sure that you back up all your data, including the PostgreSQL database files, which are by default located in the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql95/lib/pgsql/data/` directory.

**Procedure 5.7. Fast Upgrade Using the pg_upgrade Tool**

To perform a fast upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Stop the old PostgreSQL server to ensure that the data is not in an inconsistent state. To do so, type the following at a shell prompt as `root`:

   ```
   service rh-postgresql95-postgresql stop
   
   To verify that the server is not running, type:
   ```

   ```
   service rh-postgresql95-postgresql status
   ```

2. Verify that the old directory `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql95/lib/pgsql/data/` exists:

   ```
   file /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql95/lib/pgsql/data/
   ```

   and back up your data.

3. Verify that the new data directory `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/` does not exist:

   ```
   file /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/
   ```

   If you are running a fresh installation of PostgreSQL 9.6, this directory should not be present in your system. If it is, back it up by running the following command as `root`:

   ```
   mv /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data{-,-scl-backup}
   ```

4. Upgrade the database data for the new server by running the following command as `root`:
scl enable rh-postgresql96 -- postgresql-setup --upgrade --upgrade-from=rh-postgresql95-postgresql

Alternatively, you can use the /opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/root/usr/bin/postgresql-setup --upgrade --upgrade-from=rh-postgresql95-postgresql command.

Note that you can use the --upgrade-from option for upgrading from different versions of PostgreSQL. The list of possible upgrade scenarios is available using the --upgrade-ids option.

It is recommended that you read the resulting /var/lib/pgsql/upgrade_rh-postgresql96-postgresql.log log file to find out if any problems occurred during the upgrade.

5. Start the new server as root:

   service rh-postgresql96-postgresql start

   It is also advised that you run the analyze_new_cluster.sh script as follows:

   su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql96 ~/analyze_new_cluster.sh'

6. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 9.6 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old PostgreSQL 9.5 server, type the following command as root:

   chkconfig rh-postgresql95-postgresql off

   To enable the PostgreSQL 9.6 server, type as root:

   chkconfig rh-postgresql96-postgresql on

7. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the /var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf configuration file. Otherwise only the postgres user will be allowed to access the database.

Procedure 5.8. Performing a Dump and Restore Upgrade

To perform a dump and restore upgrade of your PostgreSQL server, complete the following steps:

1. Ensure that the old PostgreSQL server is running by typing the following at a shell prompt as root:

   service rh-postgresql95-postgresql start

2. Dump all data in the PostgreSQL database into a script file. As root, type:

   su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql95 "pg_dumpall > ~/pgdump_file.sql"'

3. Stop the old server by running the following command as root:

   service rh-postgresql95-postgresql stop

4. Initialize the data directory for the new server as root:
5. Start the new server as root:

   `scl enable rh-postgresql96-postgresql -- postgresql-setup --initdb`

6. Import data from the previously created SQL file:

   `su - postgres -c 'scl enable rh-postgresql96 "psql -f ~/pgdump_file.sql postgres"'`

7. Optionally, you can configure the PostgreSQL 9.6 server to start automatically at boot time. To disable the old PostgreSQL 9.5 server, type the following command as root:

   `chkconfig rh-postgresql95-postgresql off`

   To enable the PostgreSQL 9.6 server, type as root:

   `chkconfig rh-postgresql96-postgresql on`

8. If your configuration differs from the default one, make sure to update configuration files, especially the `/var/opt/rh/rh-postgresql96/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Otherwise only the `postgres` user will be allowed to access the database.

   If you need to migrate from the postgresql92 Software Collection, refer to Red Hat Software Collections 2.0 Release Notes; the procedure is the same, you just need to adjust the version of the new Collection. The same applies to migration from the rh-postgresql94 Software Collection, which is described in Red Hat Software Collections 2.2 Release Notes.

### 5.9. MIGRATING TO NGINX 1.14

The root directory for the rh-nginx114 Software Collection is located in `/opt/rh/rh-nginx114/root/`. The error log is stored in `/var/opt/rh/rh-nginx114/log/nginx` by default.

Configuration files are stored in the `/etc/opt/rh/rh-nginx114/nginx/` directory. Configuration files in nginx 1.14 have the same syntax and largely the same format as previous nginx Software Collections.

Configuration files (with a `.conf` extension) in the `/etc/opt/rh/rh-nginx114/nginx/default.d/` directory are included in the default server block configuration for port 80.

**IMPORTANT**

Before upgrading from nginx 1.12 to nginx 1.14, back up all your data, including web pages located in the `/opt/rh/nginx112/root/` tree and configuration files located in the `/etc/opt/rh/nginx112/nginx/` tree.

If you have made any specific changes, such as changing configuration files or setting up web applications, in the `/opt/rh/nginx112/root/` tree, replicate those changes in the new `/opt/rh/nginx114/root/` and `/etc/opt/rh/nginx114/nginx/` directories, too.

You can use this procedure to upgrade directly from nginx 1.8, nginx 1.10, or nginx 1.12 to nginx 1.14. Use the appropriate paths in this case.
5.10. MIGRATING TO REDIS 5

Redis 3.2, provided by the rh-redis32 Software Collection, is mostly a strict subset of Redis 4.0, which is mostly a strict subset of Redis 5.0. Therefore, no major issues should occur when upgrading from version 3.2 to version 5.0.

To upgrade a Redis Cluster to version 5.0, a mass restart of all the instances is needed.

Compatibility Notes

- The format of RDB files has been changed. Redis 5 is able to read formats of all the earlier versions, but earlier versions are incapable of reading the Redis 5 format.

- Since version 4.0, the Redis Cluster bus protocol is no longer compatible with Redis 3.2.

- For minor non-backward compatible changes, see the upstream release notes for version 4.0 and version 5.0.
CHAPTER 6. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This chapter provides references to other relevant sources of information about Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

6.1. RED HAT PRODUCT DOCUMENTATION

The following documents are directly or indirectly relevant to this book:

- **Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Packaging Guide** — The Packaging Guide for Red Hat Software Collections explains the concept of Software Collections, documents the `scl` utility, and provides a detailed explanation of how to create a custom Software Collection or extend an existing one.


- **Using Red Hat Software Collections Container Images** — This book provides information on how to use container images based on Red Hat Software Collections. The available container images include applications, daemons, databases, as well as the Red Hat Developer Toolset container images. The images can be run on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux Atomic Host.

- **Getting Started with Containers** — This guide contains a comprehensive overview of information about building and using container images on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux Atomic Host.

- **Using and Configuring Red Hat Subscription Manager** — The Using and Configuring Red Hat Subscription Manager book provides detailed information on how to register Red Hat Enterprise Linux systems, manage subscriptions, and view notifications for the registered systems.

- **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 Deployment Guide** — The Deployment Guide for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 provides relevant information regarding the deployment, configuration, and administration of this system.

- **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 System Administrator’s Guide** — The System Administrator’s Guide for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 provides information on deployment, configuration, and administration of this system.

6.2. RED HAT DEVELOPERS

- **Red Hat Developer Program** — The Red Hat Developers community portal.

- **Overview of Red Hat Software Collections on Red Hat Developers** — The Red Hat Developers portal provides a number of tutorials to get you started with developing code using different development technologies. This includes the Node.js, Perl, PHP, Python, and Ruby Software Collections.

- **Red Hat Developer Blog** — The Red Hat Developer Blog contains up-to-date information, best practices, opinion, product and program announcements as well as pointers to sample code and
other resources for those who are designing and developing applications based on Red Hat technologies.
## APPENDIX A. REVISION HISTORY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Revision 3.3-3</th>
<th>Tue Mar 17 2020</th>
<th>Lenka Špačková</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added a reference to container-specific upgrading instructions for PostgreSQL.</td>
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<th>Revision 3.3-2</th>
<th>Fri Nov 15 11 2019</th>
<th>Lenka Špačková</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updated Migrating to MariaDB 10.3.</td>
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<td>Release of Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Release Notes.</td>
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