Red Hat Satellite 6.0
Release Notes

Product features and known bugs for Red Hat Satellite 6.0

Red Hat Satellite Documentation Team

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Legal Notice

Abstract

This document contains a set of new features, and known bugs for Red Hat Satellite 6.0

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Preface

1. Document Conventions

This manual uses several conventions to highlight certain words and phrases and draw attention to specific pieces of information.

1.1. Typographic Conventions

Four typographic conventions are used to call attention to specific words and phrases. These conventions, and the circumstances they apply to, are as follows.

Mono-spaced Bold

Used to highlight system input, including shell commands, file names and paths. Also used to highlight keys and key combinations. For example:

> To see the contents of the file **my_next_bestselling_novel** in your current working directory, enter the **cat my_next_bestselling_novel** command at the shell prompt and press **Enter** to execute the command.

The above includes a file name, a shell command and a key, all presented in mono-spaced bold and all distinguishable thanks to context.

Key combinations can be distinguished from an individual key by the plus sign that connects each part of a key combination. For example:

> Press **Enter** to execute the command.

> Press **Ctrl**+**Alt**+**F2** to switch to a virtual terminal.

The first example highlights a particular key to press. The second example highlights a key combination: a set of three keys pressed simultaneously.

If source code is discussed, class names, methods, functions, variable names and returned values mentioned within a paragraph will be presented as above, in **mono-spaced bold**. For example:

> File-related classes include **filesystem** for file systems, **file** for files, and **dir** for directories. Each class has its own associated set of permissions.

Proportional Bold

This denotes words or phrases encountered on a system, including application names; dialog-box text; labeled buttons; check-box and radio-button labels; menu titles and submenu titles. For example:

> Choose **System** → **Preferences** → **Mouse** from the main menu bar to launch **Mouse Preferences**. In the **Buttons** tab, select the **Left-handed mouse** check box and click **Close** to switch the primary mouse button from the left to the right (making the mouse suitable for use in the left hand).

> To insert a special character into a **gedit** file, choose **Applications** → **Accessories** → **Character Map** from the main menu bar. Next, choose **Search** → **Find…** from the **Character Map** menu bar, type the name of the character in the **Search** field and click **Next**. The character you sought will be highlighted in the

Character Table. Double-click this highlighted character to place it in the **Text to copy** field and then click the **Copy** button. Now switch back to your document and choose **Edit → Paste** from the **gedit** menu bar.

The above text includes application names; system-wide menu names and items; application-specific menu names; and buttons and text found within a GUI interface, all presented in proportional bold and all distinguishable by context.

Mono-spaced Bold Italic or *Proportional Bold Italic*

Whether mono-spaced bold or proportional bold, the addition of italics indicates replaceable or variable text. Italics denotes text you do not input literally or displayed text that changes depending on circumstance. For example:

To connect to a remote machine using ssh, type **ssh *username*@*domain.name*** at a shell prompt. If the remote machine is **example.com** and your username on that machine is john, type **ssh john@example.com**.

The **mount -o remount *file-system*** command remounts the named file system. For example, to remount the **/home** file system, the command is **mount -o remount /home**.

To see the version of a currently installed package, use the **rpm -q *package*** command. It will return a result as follows: ***package-version-release***.

Note the words in bold italics above: username, domain.name, file-system, package, version and release. Each word is a placeholder, either for text you enter when issuing a command or for text displayed by the system.

Aside from standard usage for presenting the title of a work, italics denotes the first use of a new and important term. For example:

Publican is a *DocBook* publishing system.

1.2. Pull-quote Conventions

Terminal output and source code listings are set off visually from the surrounding text.

Output sent to a terminal is set in **mono-spaced roman** and presented thus:

```
books          Desktop   documentation  drafts  mss    photos   stuff  svn
books_tests  Desktop1  downloads      images  notes  scripts  svgs
```

Source-code listings are also set in **mono-spaced roman** but add syntax highlighting as follows:

```
static int kvm_vm_ioctl_deassign_device(struct kvm *kvm,
                struct kvm_assigned_pci_dev *assigned_dev)
{
        int r = 0;
        struct kvm_assigned_dev_kernel *match;

        mutex_lock(&kvm->lock);

        match = kvm_find_assigned_dev(&kvm->arch.assigned_dev_head,
                                      assigned_dev->assigned_dev_id);
        if (!match) {
                printk(KERN_INFO "%s: device hasn't been assigned before, "
                  "so cannot be deassigned\n", __func__);
                r = -EINVAL;
```

```
                goto out;
        }

        kvm_deassign_device(kvm, match);

        kvm_free_assigned_device(kvm, match);

out:
        mutex_unlock(&kvm->lock);
        return r;
}
```

1.3. Notes and Warnings

Finally, we use three visual styles to draw attention to information that might otherwise be overlooked.

Note

Notes are tips, shortcuts or alternative approaches to the task at hand. Ignoring a note should have no negative consequences, but you might miss out on a trick that makes your life easier.

Important

Important boxes detail things that are easily missed: configuration changes that only apply to the current session, or services that need restarting before an update will apply. Ignoring a box labeled "Important" will not cause data loss but may cause irritation and frustration.

Warning

Warnings should not be ignored. Ignoring warnings will most likely cause data loss.

2. Getting Help and Giving Feedback

2.1. Do You Need Help?

If you experience difficulty with a procedure described in this documentation, visit the Red Hat Customer Portal at http://access.redhat.com. Through the customer portal, you can:

- search or browse through a knowledgebase of technical support articles about Red Hat products.

- submit a support case to Red Hat Global Support Services (GSS).

- access other product documentation.

Red Hat also hosts a large number of electronic mailing lists for discussion of Red Hat software and technology. You can find a list of publicly available mailing lists at https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo. Click on the name of any mailing list to subscribe to that list or to access the list archives.

2.2. We Need Feedback!

If you find a typographical error in this manual, or if you have thought of a way to make this manual better, we would love to hear from you! Please submit a report in Bugzilla: http://bugzilla.redhat.com/ against the product **Red Hat Satellite 6.**

When submitting a bug report, be sure to mention the manual's identifier: *Release_Notes*

If you have a suggestion for improving the documentation, try to be as specific as possible when describing it. If you have found an error, please include the section number and some of the surrounding text so we can find it easily.

Chapter 1. Release Notes

Red Hat Satellite 6 Release Notes provides information on what major features are provided in this release, as well as the known issues that this version contains.

Report a bug

1.1. Major Features

Red Hat Satellite 6 major features are as follows:

Bare-metal, Private and Public Cloud Provisioning

Provisioning bare metal systems, private cloud and public clouds including cloud providers such as Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization, OpenStack, VMWare and EC2.

Puppet Forge and Git Integration

Features for synchronizing Puppet modules from Puppet Forge and Git repositories in Red Hat Satellite 6 provide the ability to manage, promote, and distribute configuration easily across multiple environments.

Federated Cycle Management

Red Hat Satellite 6 enables distribution and federation of provisioning, configuration and content delivery through Red Hat Satellite Capsule Servers.

Drift Remediation

Red Hat Satellite 6 can define system states and automatically correct system drift state with a complete history, reporting, and auditing of changes.

Content Views for Life Cycle Management

End-to-end system life cycle management through collections of refined RPMs and puppet modules that are published and promoted through different life cycle environments.

System Discovery

Discover and search across non-provisioned hosts for quick deployment.

Report a bug

1.2. Known Issues

Known Issues and workarounds with Red Hat Satellite 6.0.

Report a bug

1.2.1. Installer

BZ#1139806 Satellite Server Host System Requires Update Before Satellite Installation

Make sure that the host system is fully updated before installing Red Hat Satellite. Attempts to install on host systems running Red Hat Enterprise Linux that are not fully updated may lead to difficulty in troubleshooting, as well as unpredictable results.

BZ#1125241 Initial Organizations or Locations Cannot Be Specified

Changes in the **katello-installer** resulted in a broken initial user seed data which prevents organization and location creation through the **katello-installer** command during installation. The initial organization and location are currently automatically generated as "Default Organization" and "Default Location" respectively. To create your own organization and location, log in to Satellite Server user interface and click on **Administer → Users** and **Administer → Organizations**.

BZ#1119910 Services fail to start during installation

Services failing to start and permissions being denied while installing Red Hat Satellite Server maybe attributed to restrictive umask permissions. Make sure that the root user's umask is set to 0022 before running **katello-installer**:

```
# umask 0022
```

BZ#1124553 Specifying an Alternate Installation Directory Fails

Specifying alternate deployment directories with **katello-installer** at installation time is currently unsupported. Do not use the following options:

```
    --certs-log-dir             When the log files should go (default:
"/var/log/certs")
    --certs-password-file-dir    The location to store password files (default:
"certs::params::password_file_dir")
    --certs-pki-dir             The PKI directory under which to place certs
(default: "/etc/pki/katello")
    --certs-ssl-build-dir       The directory where SSL keys, certs and RPMs will
be generated (default: "/root/ssl-build")
    --foreman-app-root          Name of foreman root directory (default:
"/usr/share/foreman")
    --foreman-puppet-home       Puppet home directory (default: "/var/lib/puppet")
    --katello-config-dir        Location for Katello config files (default:
"/etc/foreman/plugins")
    --katello-log-dir           Location for Katello log files to be placed
(default: "/var/log/foreman/plugins")
```

BZ#1127307 Installer Fails When The Satellite Server Hostname Has A Hyphen

When the Satellite Server's hostname contains hyphens, the installation fails with errors. This issue occurs when the domain has no Top Level Domain (TLD). System administrators should make sure that the Satellite Server's hostname includes the TLD. For example:

```
Hostname without TLD: hostname.domain-example
Hostname with TLD: hostname.domain-example.com
```

> **Note**
>
> Specifying a valid email address with a top level domain while configuring the Satellite Server will also work. For example:
>
> ```
> # katello-installer --foreman-admin-email=root@localhost.example.com
> ```

BZ#1122623 Installation Fails When Webserver Fails To Start

The installation fails with the error:

```
Could not start Service[httpd]: Execution of '/usr/share/katello-
installer/modules/service_wait/bin/service-wait httpd start' returned 1: Starting
httpd: [Tue Jul 22 12:49:31 2014] [warn] module passenger_module is already loaded,
skipping
/Stage[main]/Foreman::Database/Foreman::Rake[db:seed]/Exec[foreman-rake-db:seed]:
Failed to call refresh: /usr/sbin/foreman-rake db:seed returned 1 instead of one of
[0]
```

This error occurs when puppet has been run on the host prior to the installation. This can occur in environments where the normal bootstrap process on the system involves running puppet. Because puppet has already generated the host pem files, puppet will not generate the ca cert when the installer runs. To work around this issue:

1. Delete or move all of the contents of **/var/lib/puppet/ssl**.

2. Generate a puppet certificate for the host system:

   ```
   # puppet cert generate $(hostname -f)
   ```

3. Clear all subsequent backend data stores:

   ```
   # katello-installer --reset
   ```

> ⚠️ **Warning**
>
> This reset option will drop the database, all previous data will be lost. This should only be done prior to initial installation when there is no previous data accumulated. If there is any data you wish to be preserved, do not run the **--reset** option.

BZ#1121974 katello-installer Does Not Update Network Service Configuration Information for Capsule Servers

Running **katello-installer** after the initial configuration to enable the Capsule Server's TFTP, DNS and DHCP with the DNS and DHCP arguments, does not update the network service configuration. There is currently an issue with repeatedly running **katello-installer** that removes the dhcp/tftp settings. There are two options to update these settings after the initial configuration:

» Run **katello-installer** with no arguments.

» Edit the answer file **/etc/katello-installer/answers.katello-installer.yaml** with the new configuration options required.

BZ#1125414 Red Hat Satellite Server Default Admin Password Overwrites Any Password Changes Upon Subsequent Reruns of katello-installer

Subsequent reruns of the **katello-installer** command will change the admin password back to the default admin password regardless of any changes made through the web user interface. If you need to run **katello-installer** after changing your administrative password, login to the web user interace after running the **katello-installer** command with the default admin password to change it back to your preferred password.

Information about default passwords and how to reset your password back to the default one can be found in the Red Hat Satellite User Guide.

Report a bug

1.2.2. Capsule

BZ#1114083 Configuring Proxy Settings Manually for the Capsule Server

While it is possible to set proxy settings in the Satellite Server, it is only possible to configure the Capsule Server's proxy settings manually. To manually configure the proxy settings:

1. Add the extra settings below to the following files in the Capsule Server:

   » **/etc/pulp/server/plugins.conf.d/iso_importer.json**

   » **/etc/pulp/server/plugins.conf.d/puppet_importer.json**

   » **/etc/pulp/server/plugins.conf.d/yum_importer.json**

   Add these settings to the files above:

   ```
   {
    "proxy_host" : "proxy_url",
    "proxy_port" : proxy_port,
    "proxy_username" : "username",
    "proxy_password" : "password"
   }
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > Be careful when editing JSON files. The files must contain all the settings listed above even if the proxy does not require a username or password. Use the following if no username or password is required:
   >
   > ```
   > "proxy_username" : "",
   > "proxy_password" : ""
   > ```

2. Restart all the Capsule related services.

BZ#1117984 capsule-installer Results in Errors When Using --certs-tar

When using the --certs-tar argument with capsule-installer, make sure that the path to the tar archive is correct. If the filename is incorrect, the error condition that results is difficult to diagnose. Future validation checks will be put in place to ensure that error messages will correctly point out the issue.

BZ#1122139 Proxy Realm Features on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 IPA Server Results in Traceback Errors

Proxy Realm related features can only be deployed on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 systems. Future versions of Red Hat Satellite Capsule Server will be able to run Proxy Realm features on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 system. This operating system requirement is only relevant on the Satellite Capsule Server, host systems can run Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.

BZ#1129256 Registering organizations with subscription-manager

capsule-certs-generate recommends registering organizations with the organization name "ACME Corporation". Users are advised to register their organizations based on a real and valid organization name instead of "ACME Corporation".

Report a bug

1.2.3. Subscription Management

BZ#1118064 Using `virt-who` `--satellite` on Red Hat Satellite 6

Currently **--satellite** is only relevant to Red Hat Satellite version 5 and not 6. Users utilizing virtualization and any associated subscriptions that require **virt-who** should use the **--sam** option rather than the **--satellite** option.

Report a bug

1.2.4. Provisioning

BZ#1112169 Kickstart Provisioning Loops When Using Compute Profiles

Using compute profiles when guest provisioning an ovirt or RHEV Compute Resource causes the installation process to exit without confirming the end of the installation. This causes the kickstart installation to repeat continuously upon reboot. As a workaround:

1. Edit
   /usr/share/foreman/app/models/compute_resources/foreman/model/ovirt.rb
   and change:

   ```
   def supports_update?
       true
     end
   ```

   to

   ```
   def supports_update?
       false
     end
   ```

2. Restart httpd:

   ```
   # service httpd restart
   ```

3. Redo the kickstart installation.

Report a bug

1.2.5. Packaging

BZ#1105673 pulp-puppet-module-builder Fails To Create Puppet Repositories On A Non-Red Hat Satellite 6 System

Creating puppet git repositories fails because of dependency issues and import errors. In order to utilize the **pulp-puppet-module-builder** command on a separate system from the Satellite Server, subscribe the system to a Red Hat Satellite 6 subscription. This will provide access to the

extra packages required to successfully run **pulp-puppet-module-builder**: *pulp-puppet-module-builderpython-setuptools* and *python-pulp-puppet-common*. Enable the Red Hat Satellite 6 repositories and install the packages through **yum**:

```
# yum -y install pulp-puppet-module-builder python-setuptools python-pulp-puppet-
common
```

BZ#1131575 SELinux Relabel on Yum Update of Red Hat Satellite Server Causes Update to Slow Down

When updating the Satellite Server, pulp or other packages, an SELinux relabel process is involved and may take a long time to complete. If there are a number of packages and channels being synchronized, yum will appear frozen. Continue to wait, yum is not frozen, the relabel process just takes a long time. Estimated time frames maybe more than an hour.

Report a bug

1.2.6. Web User Interface

BZ#1115315 Content Search Product Filters have issues with Spaces in the Search String

On the Satellite Server's **Content Search** user interface, search strings with spaces will not return any result. In order to search product names, use double quotes on the product name or provide escape spaces. For example:

```
"Red Hat Enterprise Server"
```

or

```
Red\ Hat\ Enterprise\ Linux\
```

BZ#1118444 Expired Satellite Server User Interface Session Redirects To Incorrect Page After Re-log In

When a user re-logs in to the Satellite Server User Interface after an expired session, Satellite Server does not redirect to the previously visited page, instead it redirects to an ajax request page. Future versions will attempt to correct this behavior. In the meantime, upon re-login, enter the top-level address. For example, https://satellite.example.com.

BZ#1121753 Content View Description Is Not Recorded When Saved

When creating a new content view or changing a content view, the description information is not saved. This ongoing issue will be fixed in future releases. Currently, users are advised to disregard the description field on the Content View publishing page.

BZ#1131659 Cannot Create Hosts with a Leading "." In The Domain Name

Satellite Server will not accept a host name with a domain name that leads with a ".". Satellite Server will declare the system name as invalid. Avoid using domain names with a leading ".". For example, ".mydomain.com".

BZ#1131661 Sync Plan Start Time Is Being Incorrectly Identified as GMT

The Web UI displays a misleading timezone. The timezone appears as GMT, however, it is actually using the timezone that the Satellite Server's system settings are set to. Future updates to the Red Hat

Satellite Server will correctly reflect the timezone.

BZ#1123483 Enabling Repositories May Cause Errors in Content Delivery

When enabling repositories, issues with pushing content may occur, especially if the Content Delivery Network (CDN) becomes unavailable or if the repositories do not exist on the CDN. The Satellite Server may produce errors that are not immediately obvious. Any failure to enable repositories maybe caused by an error. The Web UI will not report on these errors, however, the errors may appear in the **production.log** file.

Report a bug

1.2.7. Content Management

BZ#1111574 Content Host API Calls Time Out

Red Hat Satellite 6 APIs that call on method "**GET /katello/api/systems (DEPRECATED) List content hosts**" may experience performance issues when there are over 300 hosts registered on the Satellite Server. A future release will address this issue.

BZ#1134594 Adding a Repository When a Satellite Capsule Server Is Missing Renders UI Non-Responsive Indefinitely

If a Satellite Capsule Server is physically removed or unresponsive, creating new repositories may hang indefnitely. Note that in cases where the Satellite Server and the Satellite Capsule Server are geographically far apart with slow or low bandwidth between the systems, it is possible that custom repository creation can take a significant amount of time.

There are two options to prevent this scenario from happening:

❯ Restart the Satellite Capsule Server so that the Satellite Server can reconnect to it.

❯ Remove the faulty Satellite Capsule Server from the Capsule Server list:

> ❯ Log in to the Red Hat Satellite Server.
>
> ❯ Click **Infrastructure → Capsule** and search for the faulty Satellite Capsule Server on the list.
>
> ❯ On the right-most column of the faulty Satellite Capsule Server, click on the drop-down menu and choose **Delete**. Click **Ok** to confirm deletion.

BZ#1122055 qpid Service Fails to Start After Promoting a Large Number of Content Views

When promoting a large number of content views and the qpid service fails with this operation error:

```
Starting Qpid AMQP daemon: Daemon startup failed: Queue pulp.agent.5752dc04-7536-
4e5c-b406-a0cd5d9c9119: recoverMessages() failed: jexception 0x0104
RecoveryManager::getFile() threw JERR__FILEIO: File read or write failure.
(/var/lib/qpidd/qls/jrnl/pulp.agent.5752dc04-7536-4e5c-b406-a0cd5d9c9119/818fa4b0-
3319-4478-b2b0-d2195f90f695.jrnl) (/builddir/build/BUILD/qpid-
0.22/cpp/src/qpid/linearstore/MessageStoreImpl.cpp:1004)
```

This is caused by the Operating System limiting the number of file descriptors that qpid can use to read journal files when it starts. To prevent this issue, increase the ulimit on your Satellite Server host system.

BZ#1136213 Publishing Content Views Fail When Included Repositories Are Not Synchronized

When attempting to publish a Content View with unsynchronized repositories, the process fails with error "Could not find a published directory".

Ensure that all repositories have been enabled and synchronized prior to adding them to a Content View. A Content View cannot be published if the repositories have not been synchronized.

Report a bug

1.2.8. Configuration Management

BZ#1136542 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Satellite Capsule Server Unable to Sign Certificates for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Clients

A critical flaw has been discovered with Satellite Server 6 on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 host system. When provisioning and configuring Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 client systems, kickstart %post phase errors prevent Puppet from functioning properly.

Red Hat is actively working on this issue and will be releasing an Errata for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 client systems in the near future to resolve this bug.

> **Important**
>
> Customers planning to deploy Satellite 6 on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 system are advised to wait until the bug fix is released before attempting to provision and configure Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 systems registered to the Satellite Server.

Report a bug

1.2.9. Disconnected

BZ#1136601 Configuring the Synchronization Server For HTTP Proxy Access

While it is possible to set the proxy settings in the Satellite Server, the synchronization server's proxy settings need to be manually configured. To manually configure the synchronization server's settings:

1. Log in as root on the synchronization server.

2. Add the extra settings below to the following files:

   » **/etc/pulp/server/plugins.conf.d/iso_importer.json**

   » **/etc/pulp/server/plugins.conf.d/puppet_importer.json**

   » **/etc/pulp/server/plugins.conf.d/yum_importer.json**

   Add these settings to the files above:

   ```
   {
        "proxy_host" : "proxy_url",
        "proxy_port" : proxy_port,
        "proxy_username" : "username",
   ```

```
      "proxy_password" : "password"
}
```

> **Note**
>
> Be careful when editing JSON files. The files must contain all the settings listed above even if the proxy does not require a username or password. Use the following if no username or password is required:
>
> ```
> "proxy_username" : "",
> "proxy_password" : ""
> ```

3. Restart all syncrhonization server related services.

> **Important**
>
> Each time you run the *import* option, always use the proxy configuration options. The proxy configuration options are as follows:
>
> ```
> # katello-disconnected import --help
> Usage: import [--manifest MANIFEST]
>     -m, --manifest MANIFEST          Manifest to import - required
>         --proxy-host PROXY_HOST      HTTP Proxy host FQDN
>         --proxy-port PROXY_PORT      HTTP Proxy port
>         --proxy-user PROXY_USER      HTTP Proxy user (proxy username, if auth
> is required)
>         --proxy-password PROXY_PASSWORD
>                                      HTTP Proxy pass (proxy password, if auth
> is required)
> ```

Report a bug

1.2.10. Documentation

Transition Guide Known Issues

The Satellite Transition process relies on new commands to complete the final stage of the transitioning process to transition host systems from Satellite 5 to Satellite 6. This is described in section 3.7.10 of the Red Hat Satellite Transition Guide . These commands, however, are not available in the initial GA release, but will be available in a future release."

Report a bug

Revision History

Revision 1-1   **Wed Sep 10 2014**   **Athene Chan**

Added section "Documentation" to accommodate known issues in the documentation.
Added a known issue about updating host systems prior to installation.

Revision 1-0   **Tue Sep 9 2014**   **Athene Chan**

Red Hat Satellite 6.0 GA Release

Revision 0-02   **Tue Sep 9 2014**   **Athene Chan**

Added content and edited certain sections for the Red Hat Satellite product release.

Revision 0-01   **Fri Aug 22 2014**   **Athene Chan**

Initial creation of the release notes.