Oracle® Linux 8

Managing Software on Oracle Linux
Abstract

*Oracle® Linux 8: Managing Software on Oracle Linux* provides information about how to install, upgrade, and manage software on Oracle Linux 8 systems by using DNF and Application Streams. Information is also provided on how to register with the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) and how to use this service to keep systems up to date and to access software that is not available in the repositories that are provided by the Oracle Linux yum server.

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Preface

Oracle® Linux 8: Managing Software on Oracle Linux provides information about how to install, upgrade, and management software on your system by using DNF and Application Streams. Procedures for creating a local yum server, as well as instructions on using the `dnf` command is described. This guide also includes information about registering your systems with the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN).

Audience

This document is intended for administrators who want to use the ULN. It is assumed that readers are familiar with web technologies and have a general understanding of Linux system administration.

Document Organization

The document is organized into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1, Yum DNF** describes the `dnf` command that you use to install and update software on a system running Oracle Linux 8. Other useful commands are described, including how you can manage yum repositories using DNF plugins.

  This chapter also provides details about the Oracle Linux yum server, where Oracle makes open-source software available to Oracle Linux users. It also describes Application Streams and includes information about modules, including how to install them and how to use different versions of software on an Oracle Linux 8 system.

- **Chapter 2, Unbreakable Linux Network** describes the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) and how it works. Information about the packages that are required for a system to connect to ULN is also included, as well as how channels are named and how software errata are released to various channels, is also provided in this chapter.

  The following topics are also covered in this chapter: administering CSIs, ULN registration, channel management configuration and system management. The chapter also describes the application programming interface (API) that can be used to access and query ULN.

Related Documents

The documentation for this product is available at:

*Oracle® Linux 8 Documentation*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boldface</td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italic</td>
<td>Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monospace</td>
<td>Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Chapter 1 Yum DNF

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This chapter describes how to use the yum or dnf utility to install and upgrade software packages. Note that the yum command provided with Oracle Linux 8 is a symbolic link to the dnf command.

1.1 About DNF

The yum utility that is provided with Oracle Linux 8 is based on Dandified Yum (DNF). You can use dnf to install or upgrade RPM packages, while automatically handling package dependencies and requirements. The dnf command can be used to download the packages from repositories such as those that are available on the Oracle Linux yum server, but you can also set up your own repositories on systems that do not have Internet access. You can also use the dnf command on systems that are registered with the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) to install additional software that is limited to Oracle Linux Premier Support customers.

DNF provides significant improvements in functionality and performance when compared to the traditional yum command. DNF also brings a host of new features, including support for modular content and a more stable and well documented API. DNF is compatible with Yum v3, when used from the command line or when editing or creating configuration file. You can use the dnf command and all of its options similarly to how you used the yum command on previous releases of Oracle Linux.

The yum command that is provided with Oracle Linux 8 is a symbolic link to the dnf command. The commands are completely interchangeable. This implementation provides a level of backward compatibility that enables you to perform similar tasks to those that you performed in earlier releases of Oracle Linux, while at the same time, facilitating the wider range of new features that are available in dnf, such as improved package management and performance. Syntax differences between dnf and legacy yum commands are described in detail in Oracle® Linux 8: Release Notes for Oracle Linux 8.
1.1.1 About the Oracle Linux Yum Server

The Oracle Linux yum server is a convenient way to install Oracle Linux packages, including bug fixes, security fixes and enhancements, rather than installing them from installation media. You can access the server at https://yum.oracle.com/.

You can also subscribe to the Oracle Linux mailing list to be notified when new packages are released. You can access the mailing list at https://oss.oracle.com/mailman/listinfo/el-errata.

1.1.2 About Using ULN With Yum

The repositories that are available on the Oracle Linux yum server are aligned with the channels that are available from the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN). Exceptions are any ULN channels that are limited to Oracle Linux Premier Support customers, for example, channels for products such as Ksplice.

Compute nodes running Oracle Linux on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and that are connected to a service gateway automatically have access to ULN content via the regional yum servers available on the Oracle Services Network. These yum servers differ from the publicly available Oracle Linux yum server in that they also mirror content available on restricted ULN channels.

Access to ULN content is provided by virtue of the support contract that you have for your Oracle Cloud Infrastructure account. You are able to access content on ULN without any requirement to register or use alternate tools to manage channel access, simplifying any software management that you need to perform on a compute node.

To enable access to restricted content via the regional yum servers, ensure that you have installed the appropriate release-el8 packages and enabled the repositories that you require access to.

1.2 DNF Configuration

The main configuration file for DNF is /etc/dnf/dnf.conf. The global definitions for DNF are located under the [main] section heading of the DNF configuration file. The following table describes the important directives for DNF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directive</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cachedir</td>
<td>Directory used to store downloaded packages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debuglevel</td>
<td>Logging level, from 0 (none) to 10 (all).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>A space separated list of packages to exclude from installs or updates, for example: exclude=VirtualBox-4.* kernel*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpgcheck</td>
<td>If set to 1, verify the authenticity of the packages by checking the GPG signatures. You might need to set gpgcheck to 0 if a package is unsigned, but you should be wary that the package could have been maliciously altered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpgkey</td>
<td>Path to the GPG public key file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>installonly_limit</td>
<td>Maximum number of versions that can be installed of any one package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keepcache</td>
<td>If set to 0, remove packages after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logfile</td>
<td>Path to the yum log file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsoletes</td>
<td>If set to 1, replace obsolete packages during upgrades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plugins</td>
<td>If set to 1, enable plugins that extend the functionality of yum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy</td>
<td>URL of a proxy server including the port number. See Section 1.2.1, “Configuring the Use of a Proxy Server”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring the Use of a Proxy Server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directive</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proxy_password</td>
<td>Password for authentication with a proxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy_username</td>
<td>User name for authentication with a proxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reposdir</td>
<td>Directories where yum should look for repository files with a .repo extension. The default directory is /etc/yum.repos.d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the dnf.conf(5) manual page for more information.

The following listing shows an example [main] section from the DNF configuration file.

```
[main]
cachedir=/var/cache/dnf
keepcache=0
dloglevel=2
logfile=/var/log/dnf.log
obsoletes=1
gpgkey=file://media/RPM-GPG-KEY
gpgcheck=1
plugins=1
installonly_limit=3
```

It is possible to define repositories below the [main] section in /etc/dnf/dnf.conf or in separate repository configuration files. By default, dnf expects any repository configuration files to be located in the /etc/yum.repos.d directory, unless you use the reposdir directive to define alternate directories.

Note that for backward-compatibility purposes, a symbolic link to /etc/dnf/dnf.conf is created at /etc/yum.conf. The configuration syntax is generally the same; although, some configuration options have been deprecated and some new configuration options have been added. See Oracle® Linux 8: Release Notes for Oracle Linux 8 for a breakdown of the differences between configuration options and syntax.

### 1.2.1 Configuring the Use of a Proxy Server

If your organization uses a proxy server as an intermediary for Internet access, specify the proxy setting in `/etc/dnf/dnf.conf` as shown in the following example.

```
proxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
```

If the proxy server requires authentication, additionally specify the `proxy_username`, and `proxy_password` settings.

```
proxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
proxy_username=yumacc
proxy_password=clYdenW
```

If you use the yum plugin (`yum-rhn-plugin`) to access the ULN, specify the `enableProxy` and `httpProxy` settings in `/etc/sysconfig/rhn/up2date` as shown in this example.

```
enableProxy=1
httpProxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
```

If the proxy server requires authentication, additionally specify the `enableProxyAuth`, `proxyUser`, and `proxyPassword` settings.

```
enableProxy=1
httpProxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
enableProxyAuth=1
proxyUser=yumacc
proxyPassword=clYdEnW
```
Caution

All `dnf` users require read access to `/etc/dnf/dnf.conf` or `/etc/sysconfig/rhn/up2date`. If these files must be world-readable, do not use a proxy password that is the same as any user's login password, and especially not `root`'s password.

### 1.2.2 Yum Repository Configuration

Yum repository configuration files are used by DNF to determine where different packages and their dependencies can be installed from.

The yum configuration file or yum repository configuration files can contain one or more sections that define repositories.

The following table describes the basic directives for a repository.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directive</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>baseurl</code></td>
<td>Location of the repository channel (expressed as a <code>file://</code>, <code>ftp://</code>, <code>http://</code>, or <code>https://</code> address). This directive must be specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enabled</code></td>
<td>If set to 1, permit <code>yum</code> to use the channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name</code></td>
<td>Descriptive name for the repository channel. This directive must be specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any other directive that appears in this section overrides the corresponding global definition in the `[main]` section of the DNF configuration file. See the `dnf.conf(5)` manual page for more information.

The following listing shows an example repository section from a configuration file.

```
[ol8_appstream]
name=Oracle Linux $releasever Application Stream ($basearch)
baseurl=https://yum.oracle.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/appstream/$basearch
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
```

In this example, the values of `gpgkey` and `gpgcheck` override any global setting. `dnf` substitutes the name of the current system's architecture for the variable `$basearch`.

The `dnf` command automatically searches the `/etc/yum.repos.d` directory for files with the suffix `.repo` and appends these to the configuration when it is processing. Use this directory to define repository files for repositories that you want to make available.

### 1.2.3 Downloading Oracle Linux Yum Server Repository Files

The Oracle Linux yum server provides a direct mapping of all of the ULN channels that are available to the public, without any specific support agreement. The repository labels that are used for each repository on the Oracle Linux yum server map directly to the channel names on ULN. See Chapter 2, *Unbreakable Linux Network* for more information about channel names and common suffixes that are used for channels and repositories.

Oracle Linux 8 uses modular yum repository configuration files released as packages that can be maintained through yum, which helps simplify repository management and also ensure that your yum repository definitions are kept up to date automatically whenever you update your system.

A list of all available RPM files to manage all of the possible yum repository configurations for your release can be obtained by running:
Using the DNF config-manager Plugin

To install the yum repository configuration for a particular set of software that you wish to use, use the `dnf` command to install the corresponding package.

If, for some reason, you manage to remove all configuration to access the Oracle Linux yum server repositories, you should create a temporary yum repository configuration file at `/etc/yum.repos.d/ol8-temp.repo` with the following as the minimum required content:

```plaintext
[o8_baseos_latest]
name=Oracle Linux $releasever BaseOS ($basearch)
baseurl=https://yum$ociregion.oracle.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/baseos/latest/$basearch
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
```

Then, reinstall the `oraclelinux-release-el8` package to restore the default yum configuration:

```plaintext
# dnf reinstall oraclelinux-release-el8
# rm /etc/yum.repos.d/ol8-temp.repo
```

For more information about manually setting up Oracle Linux yum server repository configuration files, see https://yum.oracle.com/getting-started.html.

You can enable or disable repositories in each repository configuration file by setting the value of the `enabled` directive to 1 or 0, for each repository that is listed in the file, as required. The preferred method of enabling or disabling repositories under Oracle Linux 8 is to use the `dnf config-manager` command, as described in Section 1.2.4, “Using the DNF config-manager Plugin”.

### 1.2.3.1 Configuring Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute Instances for access to the regional yum server repositories

Compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure have access to regional yum servers via the service gateway. Regional yum servers on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure differ from the Oracle Linux yum server in that they also mirror content available on restricted ULN channels.

Yum repository configuration in Oracle Linux makes use of a yum variable in the baseurl for managing appropriate yum server access. For example, the baseurl to the `o8_baseos_latest` repository for Oracle Linux 8 is:

```plaintext
baseurl=https://yum$ociregion.oracle.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/baseos/latest/$basearch
```

The `$ociregion` variable can be set by populating content in `/etc/dnf/vars/ociregion`. If this file does not exist, or the file is empty, the baseurl is expanded to point to the publicly accessible Oracle Linux yum server. In the case of a typical Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instance, the value of the variable is set when the instance is created so that the baseurl is expanded to point to the closest regional yum server on the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service network. For example, if `$ociregion` is set to `-phx`, the baseurl expands to point to the regional yum server located in Phoenix.

By using variables, configuration can remain relatively standard across Oracle Linux deployments but provide access to the additional resources available to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure customers.

### 1.2.4 Using the DNF config-manager Plugin

The `dnf-plugins-core` package includes several utilities that can help you to manage configuration and safely apply updates to your existing configuration. Most significant of these is the `dnf config-manager` plugin.
You can use `dnf config-manager` to add repositories, either at a specified URL or within a specified repository file. For example, to add a repository configuration file for Oracle Linux 8 that is hosted on a remote server, you can run the following command:

```sh
# dnf config-manager --add-repo https://example.com/my_yum_config.repo
```

You can use the same command to automatically generate a repository configuration file for a valid yum repository by pointing to the URL for which the repository is hosted. For example, to create a new configuration file in `/etc/repos.d` for an example repository, run:

```sh
# dnf config-manager --add-repo https://example.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/myrepo/x86_64
```

To enable a repository by using `dnf config-manager`, use the `--enable` option. For example, to enable the `ol8_appstream` repository, run:

```sh
# dnf config-manager --enable ol8_appstream
```

You can use the `--disable` option in a similar way to disable a repository.

You can also use the `dnf config-manager` tool to set other configuration options by specifying the `--setopt` and `--save` options. See the `dnf.plugin.config_manager(8)` manual page for more information.

### 1.3 Using DNF From the Command Line

The following table shows examples of some of the common tasks that you can perform by using the `dnf` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf repolist</code></td>
<td>Lists all of the enabled repositories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf list</code></td>
<td>Lists all of the packages that are available in all enabled repositories and all packages that are installed on your system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf list installed</code></td>
<td>Lists all of the packages that are installed on your system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf list available</code></td>
<td>Lists all of the packages that are available to be installed in all enabled repositories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf search string</code></td>
<td>Searches the package descriptions for the specified string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf provides feature</code></td>
<td>Finds the name of the package to which the specified file or feature belongs, for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>dnf provides /etc/dnf/automatic.conf</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf info package</code></td>
<td>Displays detailed information about a package, for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>dnf info dnf-automatic</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf repoquery -l package</code></td>
<td>List the files that are contained in a package and are installed when the package is installed, for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>dnf repoquery -l dnf-automatic</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf install package</code></td>
<td>Installs the specified package, including packages on which it depends, for example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>dnf install dnf-automatic</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.4 DNF Groups

A set of packages can be organized and managed as a group. Groups can be nested so that a parent group contains a set of sub-groups that can be installed. Examples include the groups for setting up a virtualization host, a graphical desktop, a collection of fonts, or core system administration tools. The following table shows the `dnf` commands that you can use to manage these groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf group list</code></td>
<td>Lists Environment Groups, that contain many sub-groups; and base groups of packages that are available for installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf group info groupname</code></td>
<td>Displays detailed information about a group. If the group is a parent group, this command lists all sub-groups that it contains, alternately the command lists all packages that are in the group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5 DNF Modules and Application Stream

DNF introduces the concepts of modules, streams and profiles to allow for the management of different versions of software applications within a single operating system release. Modules can be used to group together many packages that comprise a single application and its dependencies. Streams can be used to provide alternate versions of the same module. Profiles can be used to define optional configurations of any single module so that a module can be limited only to developer packages or can be scoped to include additional packages for enhanced functionality.

Modular content is made available separately to core operating system packages so that these user-space applications can be installed in a variety of user-space environments, including virtual machines, containers as well as the base operating system. Modular content for Oracle Linux 8 is typically shipped within the Application Stream (AppStream) repository.

- **Modules**: Are a set of RPM packages that are grouped together and must be installed together. They can contain several streams that consist of multiple versions of applications that you can install. You enable a module stream to provide system access to the RPM packages that are contained in that module stream.

  A typical module can contain the following types of packages:

  - Packages with an application
  - Packages with the application’s specific dependency libraries
  - Packages with documentation for the application
  - Packages with helper utilities

- **Module streams**: Hold different versions of content contained within a module.

  Modules can have multiple streams, where each stream contains a different version of packages and their dependencies. Each stream receives updates independently. A module can have more than one stream. However, note that for each module, only one of its streams can be enabled to provide access to its packages. Frequently, the stream with the latest version is selected as the default stream and is used when operations do not specify a particular stream or a different stream has not been enabled previously.

  Module streams can be thought of as virtual repositories within the physical repository. For example, the `postgresql` module provides the PostgreSQL database, in streams 9.6 and 10, respectively, with version 10 being the current default stream.

  **Note**

  Oracle recommends that you use the latest stream for any module that is installed, even though other streams may continue to receive limited support.

- **Module profiles**: Provide a list of certain packages that are to be installed at the same time for a particular use case. At the same time, profiles are also a recommendation by the application packagers and experts. Note that each module can have one or more profiles.
You install packages by using a module's profile as a one-time action. Using a module's profile to install packages does not prevent you from installing or uninstalling any of the packages that are provided by the module. Furthermore, it is possible to install packages by using multiple profiles of the same module without any further preparation. Also, a module's package list can contain packages from outside of the module stream, usually from BaseOS or stream's dependencies. Note that modules in Application Stream always have a default profile. This default profile is used for installations, when no other profile has been explicitly specified.

For example, The httpd module that includes the Apache web server supports the following profiles for installation:

- **common**: This profile is a hardened production-ready deployment and is the default profile.
- **devel**: This profile installs the packages that are necessary to make modifications to httpd.
- **minimal**: This profile installs the smallest set of packages that provide a running web server.

Unlike software collections that were included in previous releases of Oracle Linux, applications that are installed from Application Streams are installed into standard locations and do not require additional commands or actions to run. You can run any version of an installed application the same way as any other version, regardless of the stream from which it was installed. After it is installed, the application behaves exactly as any other native application that you have installed by using DNF.

### 1.5.1 Displaying Available Modules

You can list available modules, typically within the Application Stream repository, by using the `dnf module list` command. Further module information can be obtained using the `dnf module info` command.

The following table describes some of the more commonly used commands for viewing and displaying content details in Application Stream.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Syntax</th>
<th>Description of Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf module info module-name</code></td>
<td>Displays information about a module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf module info --profile module-name</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the packages that are installed by the profiles of a module using the default stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dnf module info --profile module-name:stream</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the packages that are installed by the profiles of a module using a specified stream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| `dnf module list`               | Lists all of the available modules and displays the module name, stream, profiles, and a summary. Each module and stream is listed on a separate line. Profiles are indicated using comma separated values for each module and stream.  

Default values are indicated with the characters `[d]`. Modules that are enabled are indicated with the characters `[e]`, while those that are disabled are indicated with the characters `[x]`. Installed modules, streams and profiles are indicated with the characters `[i]`. |

| `dnf module list module-name`   | Lists the current status of a module.                                                  |
| `dnf module provides package`   | Displays information about which modules provide a specified package.                 |
1.5.2 Module Installation Commands

The following table describes the commands that are used to install content from Application Stream.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Syntax</th>
<th>Description of Action</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dnf install package</td>
<td>Installs the specified package.</td>
<td>If a package is provided by a module stream, the dnf command resolves the required module stream and enables it automatically during package installation. In addition, the process is recursive for any package dependencies. Note that if more module streams satisfy the requirement, the default streams are used. If the package is provided by a module stream that is not marked as default or is not enabled, that package is not recognized until you manually enable the applicable module stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnf module enable module-name:stream</td>
<td>Enables a module or stream.</td>
<td>Use this command when you want to enable a module so that the packages are available to the system, but you do not necessarily want to install the module immediately. Note that some modules might not define default streams. In this case, you must explicitly specify the stream. If you explicitly specify a stream and an alternate stream is set as the default, the enabled stream overrides the default stream for subsequent install requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnf install @module-name</td>
<td>Installs a module. The @ character is shorthand to indicate that you intend to install a module.</td>
<td>If the module defines a default stream, or you have enabled a particular stream, you do not need to include stream and colon in the command syntax. Be aware that some modules do not define default streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnf module install module-name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnf install @module-name:stream</td>
<td>Installs a module by using a specific stream and default profiles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About Modular Dependencies and Stream Changes

Typically, packages that provide content depend on other packages, and they usually specify the desired dependency versions. This same mechanism also applies to packages that are contained within modules. The grouping of packages and their particular versions into modules and streams has some additional constraints. For example, module streams can declare dependencies on the streams of other modules, independent of the packages that are contained and provided by them. After any package or module operation, the entire dependency tree for all of the underlying installed packages must satisfy all of the conditions that the packages declare. Also, all of the module stream dependencies must satisfied.

These additional constraints require that you carefully consider any package operations prior to performing them, as changing the enabled module streams does not automatically manipulate packages to enable you to have complete control over the changes. However, the tool always provides a summary of the actions to take.

When performing package operations on modules and streams, keep the following guidelines, caveats, and warnings in mind:

- Enabling a module stream might also require the enabling of streams of additional modules.
- Installing a module stream profile or packages from a stream might also require the enabling of streams of additional modules and the installation of additional packages.
- Disabling a stream of a module might also require the disabling of other module streams, as no packages are removed automatically.
- Removing a package can require the removal of additional packages. If any of the packages are provided by modules, the module streams remain enabled in preparation for further installation, even if no packages from these streams are installed subsequently; thereby, mirroring the behavior of an unused yum repository.
- Switching the stream that is enabled for a module is the same as resetting the current stream and enabling a new stream.

**Note**

Switching an enabled stream does not automatically change any of the installed packages. Also, removing packages that are provided by a previous stream, and any of the packages that depend on them, as well as the installation of packages in a new stream are all tasks that must be performed manually.

- Due to potential upgrade scripts that run during an installation, directly installing a stream of a module, other than one that is currently installed by default, is not recommended.
Module dependencies include regular package dependencies that are similar to RPM dependencies. For modules, however, availability can also depend on the enabling of module streams; module streams can also depend on other module streams.

Dependencies of non-modular packages on modular packages is used in Application Stream only when a modular package is provided by a module stream that is marked as the default. When a modular package depends on a non-modular package, the system always retains the module and stream choices, unless you provide explicit instructions to change them. A modular package receives updates from the currently enabled stream of the module that provides this package and does not upgrade to a version from a different stream.

### 1.5.4 Removing Installed Modules

Before removing an installed module, carefully review the information in Section 1.5.3, “About Modular Dependencies and Stream Changes”.

When you remove an installed module, all of the packages that are installed by the profiles of the currently enabled module stream, and any further packages and modules that depend on them, are also removed. Note that any packages installed from this module stream that are not listed in any of its profiles remain installed on the system and can be removed manually.

![Note]

A prerequisite to removing installed modules requires that the module to be removed already has some profiles installed.

To remove an installed module, follow these steps:

1. Remove the module.

   ```bash
   # dnf module remove module-name
   ```

   where `module-name` specifies the name of the module to remove.

   The `dnf module remove` command removes all of the packages that are installed from this module. You are presented with a summary of the changes to be made and a request for confirmation.

2. Disable the module stream.

   ```bash
   # dnf module disable module-name
   ```

   where `module-name` is the name of the module to disable.

   You are presented with a summary of the changes to be made and a request for confirmation.

3. Remove any packages that you manually installed from the module stream.

   ```bash
   # dnf remove package ...
   ```

   where `package ...` is the name of the package, or packages, to be removed.

   You are presented with a summary of the changes to be made and a request for confirmation.

### 1.5.5 Switching Module Streams

Before switching module streams, carefully review the information in Section 1.5.3, “About Modular Dependencies and Stream Changes”.


When you switch to a different module stream, you are usually upgrading or downgrading the content to a
different version than the version that is currently installed on the system.

**Note**
The module stream that you want to switch must already be enabled, and, another
stream of the same module must already exist.

1. Install the profiles of a different stream of the module as follows:

   ```bash
   # dnf install @module-name:stream
   ```

   where `module-name` of the name of the module, and `stream` is the desired stream.

   You are presented with a summary of the changes to be made and a request for confirmation.

   Running the previous command enables the new stream and disables the current stream. Note that it
might be necessary to make changes to additional module streams and packages.

2. Update or downgrade any packages installed from the previous module stream that were not listed in
the profiles installed in the previous step.

   ```bash
   # dnf distro-sync
   ```

   You are presented with a summary of the changes to be made and a request for confirmation.

3. Manually remove any remaining packages that were installed from the previous module stream.

   ```bash
   # dnf remove package ...
   ```

   where `package ...` is the name of the package, or packages, to be removed.

   You are presented with a summary of the changes to be made and a request for confirmation.

### 1.6 Using DNF Security Options

DNF includes integrated options to handle any requirement for managing security and errata updates that
are available for packages installed in Oracle Linux 8.

List the errata that are available for your system as follows:

```bash
# dnf updateinfo list ...
```

The output from the command sorts the available errata in order of their IDs, and it also specifies whether
each erratum is a security patch (`severity/Sec.`), a bug fix (`bugfix`), or a feature enhancement
(`enhancement`). Security patches are listed by their severity: Important, Moderate, or Low.

You can use the `--sec-severity` option to filter the security errata by severity, for example:

```bash
# dnf updateinfo list --sec-severity=Moderate ...
```

To list the security errata by their Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) IDs instead of their errata
IDs, specify the keyword `cves` as an argument:

```bash
# dnf updateinfo list cves ...
```

Similarly, the keywords `bugfix`, `enhancement`, and `security` filter the list for all bug fixes,
enhancements, and security errata.
You can use the `--cve` option to display the errata that correspond to a specified CVE, for example:

```bash
# dnf updateinfo list --cve CVE-2020-4000
```

To display more information, specify `info` instead of `list`, for example:

```bash
# dnf updateinfo info --cve CVE-2020-4000
```

To update all of the packages for which security-related errata are available to the latest versions of the packages, even if those packages that include bug fixes or new features but not security errata, use the following command:

```bash
# dnf --security update
```

To update all packages to the latest versions that contain security errata, ignoring any newer packages that do not contain security errata, use the following command:

```bash
# dnf --security upgrade-minimal
```

To update all kernel packages to the latest versions that contain security errata, use the following command:

```bash
# dnf --security upgrade-minimal kernel*
```

To update only those packages that correspond to a CVE or erratum, use the following command:

```bash
# dnf update --cve CVE-2020-4000
# dnf update --advisory ELSA-2020-4010
```

**Note**

Some updates might require that you reboot the system. By default, the boot manager automatically enables the most recent kernel version.

For more information, see the `dnf(8)` manual page.

### 1.7 Using the DNF Automatic Tool to Keep Your System Up To Date

The DNF Automatic tool is provided as an additional package that you can use as an alternative to manually running `dnf upgrade` to keep your system up to date with the latest security patches and bug fixes. The tool can provide automatic notifications of updates, download updates, and then install them automatically by using systemd timers.

You can install the `dnf-automatic` package and enable the systemd `dnf-automatic.timer` timer unit to start using this service:

```bash
# dnf install dnf-automatic
# systemctl enable --now dnf-automatic.timer
```

You configure the DNF Automatic tool by editing the `/etc/dnf/automatic.conf` configuration file and then restarting the timer unit.

Note that additional alternate timer units are available and can override the default configuration that is specified in the configuration file. Frequently, these timer units are used as handy shortcuts to perform a specific behavior:

- `dnf-automatic-notifyonly.timer`: Notifies for available updates
- `dnf-automatic-download.timer`: Downloads package updates, but does not install them
1.8 Creating a Local Yum Repository by Using an ISO Image

Note
The system must have sufficient storage space to host a full Oracle Linux Media Pack DVD image (approximately 6.6 GB for Oracle Linux 8).

To create a local yum repository (for example, if a system does not have Internet access):

1. On a system with Internet access, download a full Oracle Linux DVD image from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud at https://edelivery.oracle.com/linux onto removable storage (such as a USB memory stick).

Note
You can verify that the ISO was copied correctly by comparing its checksum with the digest value that is listed on edelivery.oracle.com, for example:

```
# sha1sum OracleLinux8.iso
203b8185d8c6551378b41da26b088f23e131343f OracleLinux8.iso
```

2. Transfer the removable storage to the system on which you want to create a local yum repository, and copy the DVD image to a directory in a local file system.

```
# cp /media/USB_stick/OracleLinux8.iso /ISOs
```

3. Create a suitable mount point, for example `/var/OSimage/OL8_x86_64`, and mount the DVD image on it.

```
# mkdir -p /var/OSimage/OL8_x86_64
# mount -o loop,ro /ISOs/OracleLinux8.iso /var/OSimage/OL8_x86_64
```

Note
Include the read-only mount option (`ro`) to avoid changing the contents of the ISO by mistake.

4. Create an entry in `/etc/fstab` so that the system always mounts the DVD image after a reboot.

```
/ISOs/OracleLinux8.iso /var/OSimage/OL8.0_x86_64 iso9660 loop,ro 0 0
```

5. Disable all existing yum repositories.

In the `/etc/yum.repos.d` directory, edit any existing repository files and disable all entries by setting `enabled=0`. Alternately, as described in Section 1.2.4, “Using the DNF config-manager Plugin”, you can disable all repositories by running:

```
# dnf config-manager --disable \/*
```

6. Create the following entries in a new repository file (for example, `/etc/yum.repos.d/OL8.repo`).

```
[OL8]
name=Oracle Linux 8.0 x86_64
baseurl=file:///var/OSimage/OL8_x86_64
```
To set up a local yum server (for example, if you have a network of systems that do not have Internet access):

1. Choose one of the systems to be the yum server, and create a local yum repository on it as described in Section 1.8, “Creating a Local Yum Repository by Using an ISO Image”.

2. Install the Apache HTTP server from the local yum repository.

```bash
# dnf install httpd
```

3. If SELinux is enabled in enforcing mode on your system, do the following:
   a. Use the `semanage` command to define the default file type of the repository root directory hierarchy as `httpd_sys_content_t`:
      ```bash
      # /usr/sbin/semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_content_t "/var/OSimage(/.*)?"
      ```
   b. Use the `restorecon` command to apply the file type to the entire repository:
      ```bash
      # /sbin/restorecon -R -v /var/OSimage
      ```

4. Create a symbolic link in `/var/www/html` that points to the repository:

```bash
# ln -s /var/OSimage /var/www/html/OSimage
```

5. Edit the HTTP server configuration file (`/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf`) as follows:
   a. Specify the resolvable domain name of the server, in the argument to `ServerName`.
      ```bash
      ServerName server_addr:80
      ```
      If the server does not have a resolvable domain name, enter its IP address instead.
   b. Verify that the setting of the `Options` directive in the `<Directory "/var/www/html">` section specifies `Indexes` and `FollowSymLinks` to allow you to browse the directory hierarchy, for example:
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks

c. Save your changes to the file.

6. Start the Apache HTTP server, then configure it to start after a reboot.

```bash
# systemctl start httpd
# systemctl enable httpd
```

7. If you have enabled a firewall on your system, configure it to allow incoming HTTP connection requests on TCP port 80, for example:

```bash
# firewall-cmd --zone=zone --add-port=80/tcp
# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=zone --add-port=80/tcp
```

8. Disable all of the existing yum repositories on the server and each client system.

In the `/etc/yum.repos.d` directory, edit any existing repository files and disable all entries by setting `enabled=0`. If you have the `yum-utils` package installed, as described in Section 1.2.4, “Using the DNF config-manager Plugin”, you can disable all repositories by running the following command:

```bash
# dnf config-manager --disable *
```

9. Edit the repository file on the server (for example, `/etc/yum.repos.d/OL8.repo`):

```
[OL8]
name=Oracle Linux 8.0 x86_64
baseurl=http://server_addr/OSimage/OL8.0_x86_64
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
```

Replace `server_addr` with the IP address or resolvable host name of the local yum server.

10. On each client, copy the repository file from the server to the `/etc/yum.repos.d` directory.

11. On the server and each client, test that you can use the `dnf` command to access the repository:

```bash
# dnf repolist
Loaded plugins: refresh-packagekit, security
... 
repo id            repo name                             status
OL8               Oracle Linux 8.0 x86_64                5,070
repolist: 5,070
```

1.10 For More Information About DNF


Frequently asked questions about the Oracle Linux yum server are answered at https://yum.oracle.com/faq.html.
Chapter 2 Unbreakable Linux Network

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This chapter describes the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) and explains how it works. The chapter provides a description of the packages that are required for a system to connect to ULN and also describes how channels are named and how software errata are released to different channels.

2.1 About the Unbreakable Linux Network

If you have a subscription to Oracle Unbreakable Linux support, you can use the comprehensive resources of ULN. ULN offers software patches, updates, and fixes for Oracle Linux and Oracle VM, as well as information about yum, dnf, Ksplice, and support policies. You can also download useful packages that are not included in the original distribution. The ULN Alert Notification Tool periodically checks with ULN and alerts you when updates are available. You can access ULN at https://linux.oracle.com/, where you will also find instructions for registering with ULN and creating local yum repositories.

If you want to use dnf with ULN to manage your systems, you must register them with ULN and subscribe each system to one or more ULN channels. When you register a system with ULN, the channel that contains the latest version is chosen automatically, according to the system’s architecture and operating system revision. See Section 2.3, “ULN Registration” for more information.
When you run the `dnf` command, it connects to the ULN server repository and downloads the latest software packages onto your system in RPM format. `dnf` then presents you with a list of the available packages so that you can choose which packages you want to install.

### 2.1.1 About the `rhn-setup` Package

The tools to register with ULN from an Oracle Linux system are provided in the `rhn-setup` package. This package is available in the `ol8_appstream` yum repository that is available on the Oracle Linux yum server and which is included on the Oracle Linux 8 Installation ISO. This package is usually also installed by default on a new installation of an Oracle Linux 8 system.

You can also manually download the RPMs from ULN, directly, by browsing the appropriate channel and architecture for your system.

### 2.1.2 About ULN Channels

ULN provides more than 100 unique channels, which support the i386, x86_64, IA64, and the 64-bit Arm architectures, for releases of Oracle Linux 4 update 6 and later and Oracle VM 2.1 and later.

You can choose that your system remain at a specific operating system revision, or you can allow the system to be updated with packages from later revisions.

You should subscribe to the channel that corresponds to the architecture of your system and the update level at which you want to maintain it. Patches and errata are available for specific revisions of Oracle Linux, but you do not need to upgrade from a given revision level to install these fixes. ULN channels also exist for MySQL, Oracle VM, Oracle Ksplice, OCFS2, RDS, and productivity applications.

The following table describes the main channels that are available for Oracle Linux 8.
### About ULN Channels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch_baseos_latest</code></td>
<td>Provides all the latest versions of the base operating system packages in the distribution, including any errata. If no vulnerabilities have been found in a package, the package version might be the same as that included in the original distribution. For other packages, the version is set at the highest update level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch_appstream</code></td>
<td>Provides all the latest versions of the Application Stream user space packages in the distribution, including any errata. If no vulnerabilities have been found in a package, the package version might be the same as that included in the original distribution. For other packages, the version is set at the highest update level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch_un_baseos_base</code></td>
<td>Provides the base versions of the base operating system packages in the distribution as they are when they are release when a particular update level is released. Note that in the case of the initial release of Oracle Linux 8, n has a value of 0. Errata patches are not provided in this channel. If you want to keep your system up to date and secure, you should also subscribe to the appropriate _baseos_patch channel or subscribe to the appropriate _baseos_latest channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch_un_baseos_patch</code></td>
<td>Provides the patched versions of the base operating system packages in the distribution as they are when they are release when a particular update level is released. As errata patches are made available, the updates are released into this channel. Note that in the case of the initial release of Oracle Linux 8, n has a value of 0. Errata patches are provided in this channel until such time as a new update release is made available. If you want to keep your system up to date and secure, you should subscribe to the appropriate _baseos_latest channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch_addons</code></td>
<td>Provides packages released by Oracle in addition to the upstream packages made available in the other channels listed here. These packages are usually specific to functionality that Oracle provides to improve user experience on Oracle Linux and to provide access to services specific to Oracle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch oci</code></td>
<td>Provides packages specific to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure customers. The packages in this channel should only be used on compute instances in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure. This channel is available on ULN and is mirrored to the regional yum servers within the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, but is not mirrored to the publicly accessible Oracle Linux yum server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch_codeready_builder</code></td>
<td>Provides the packages released in the upstream codeready_builder channel. The packages released in this channel are intended for developers who intend to build binary content from source packages. The packages include compilers, libraries and source required for package building and other related tasks. Many of the packages in this channel have dependencies on packages in the ol8_arch_appstream channel. Content in this channel is not intended for production use and is unsupported by Oracle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ol8_arch_developer</code></td>
<td>Provides packages intended for developers to create test and development environments for Oracle Linux 8 and related technologies. Content in this channel is not intended for production use and is unsupported by Oracle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other channels may also become available, such as channels for the beta versions of packages, or for specific developer content.

Not all channels are available for all architectures. You can check what channels are available for your architecture in the ULN Web Interface. See Section 2.4.1, “ULN Channel Subscription Management” for more information.
As each new, major version or minor update of Oracle Linux becomes available, Oracle creates new base and patch channels for each supported architecture to distribute new packages. The existing base and patch channels for the previous versions or updates remain available and do not include the new packages. The \texttt{latest} channel distributes the latest possible version of any package, and tracks the top of the development tree independently of the update level.

\begin{caution}
You can choose to maintain your system at a specific update level of Oracle Linux and selectively apply errata to that level by subscribing the system to the \texttt{base} and \texttt{patch} channels and unsubscribing it from the \texttt{latest} channel. However, patches are not added to the \texttt{patch} channel for previous updates of Oracle Linux after a new update has been released. For example, after the release of Oracle Linux 8 Update 1, no further errata will be released on the \texttt{ol8_x86_64_u0_baseos_patch} channel.

Oracle recommends that you keep your system subscribed to the \texttt{latest} channel. If you unsubscribe from the \texttt{latest} channel, your system will become vulnerable to security-related issues when a new update is released.
\end{caution}

For more information about the channels available for any system that you have registered with ULN, see Section 2.4.1, “ULN Channel Subscription Management”.

\subsection*{2.1.3 About Software Errata}
Oracle releases important changes to the Oracle Linux and Oracle VM software as individual package updates, known as errata. These package updates are made available for download on ULN before they are gathered into a release or distributed through the \texttt{patch} channel.

Errata packages can contain the following:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Security advisories, which have names prefixed by \texttt{ELSA--*} (for Oracle Linux) and \texttt{OVMSA--*} (for Oracle VM).
  \item Bug fix advisories, which have names prefixed by \texttt{ELBA--*} and \texttt{OVMBA--*}.
  \item Feature enhancement advisories, which have names prefixed by \texttt{ELEA--*} and \texttt{OVMEA--*}.
\end{itemize}

To be notified when new errata packages are released, you can subscribe to the Oracle Linux and Oracle VM errata mailing lists at \url{https://oss.oracle.com/mailman/listinfo/el-errata} and \url{https://oss.oracle.com/mailman/listinfo/oraclevm-errata}.

If you are logged into ULN, you can also subscribe to these mailing lists by following the \texttt{Subscribe to Enterprise Linux Errata mailing list} and \texttt{Subscribe to Oracle VM Errata mailing list} links that are provided on the Errata tab.

Oracle publishes a complete list of errata made available on ULN at \url{https://linux.oracle.com/errata}. You can also see a published listing of Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) and explore their details and status at \url{https://linux.oracle.com/cve}.

\subsection*{2.1.4 For More Information About ULN}
You can find out more information about ULN at \url{https://linux.oracle.com/}.
2.2 CSI Administration

Access to ULN requires at least one valid Customer Support Identifier (CSI). Your CSI is an identifier that is issued to you when you purchase Oracle Support for an Oracle product. You must provide a valid CSI that covers the support entitlement for each system that you register with ULN.

This chapter describes how you are able to manage and administer CSIs against your user accounts and systems from within ULN.

The CSI administration feature of ULN provides a unified view of all of your organization's CSIs and the systems that are registered with those CSIs. To be able to manage the registered systems, you must become an administrator for one or more of your organization's CSIs. To be able to view and change the details of any system that is not registered to your ULN user name, you must become an administrator for the CSI under which that system is registered.

If you are registered as a CSI administrator, you can access the CSI Administration tab while logged in to ULN and perform the following tasks:

- Assign yourself as administrator of a CSI, or assign someone else as administrator of a CSI. See Section 2.2.1, “Becoming a CSI Administrator”.

- List active CSIs, list the servers that are currently registered with an active CSI, and transfer those servers to another user or to another CSI. See Section 2.2.2, “Listing Active CSIs and Transferring Their Registered Servers”.

- List expired CSIs, list the servers that are currently registered with an expired CSI, and transfer those servers to another user or to another CSI. See Section 2.2.3, “Listing Expired CSIs and Transferring Their Registered Servers”.

- Remove yourself or someone else as administrator of a CSI. See Section 2.2.4, “Removing a CSI Administrator”.

Figure 2.1 shows a representative example of an organization with three CSIs, only two of which have CSI administrators.

**Figure 2.1 Example of an Organization with three CSIs**

CSI 1 has two registered users, Alice and Bob, who each have three systems registered to them.

CSI 2 also has two registered users, Alice and Carol, who each have two systems registered to them.
CSI 3 has one registered user, Dan, who has a single system registered to him.

Alice is registered as an administrator for both CSI 1 and CSI 2. She can view the details of both CSIs, including all systems and users that are registered with those CSIs. She can move systems between CSI 1 and CSI 2, and reassign systems between users in both CSI 1 and CSI 2. She can also assign additional administrators to CSI 1 and CSI 2, or remove administrators from CSI 1 and CSI 2. She cannot see any details for CSI 3.

Carol is registered as an administrator only for CSI 2. She can view the details of that CSI and of all systems and users that are registered with it, including Alice’s systems. She can reassign systems between users in CSI 2, but she cannot move systems to the other CSIs. She can assign additional administrators to CSI 2, or remove administrators from CSI 2. She cannot see any details for CSI 1 or CSI 3.

Bob can view only the details of the systems that are registered to him in CSI 1. He cannot see any details for Alice’s systems in CSI 1.

Dan is not registered as an administrator for CSI 3. He can view only the details of the system that is registered to him in CSI 3.

Neither Bob nor Dan can perform CSI administration tasks. For example, they cannot move systems between CSIs nor can they reassign systems to other users. However, as CSI 3 does not currently have an administrator, Dan can choose to become its administrator. As CSI 1 already has Alice as its administrator, Bob cannot become an administrator unless Alice grants him that privilege.

For Alice to become an administrator of CSI 3, Dan should register as the administrator of CSI 3 so that he can add Alice as an administrator.

### 2.2.1 Becoming a CSI Administrator

You can become an administrator of a CSI in one of the following ways:

- When you register with ULN, if no administrator is currently assigned to manage the CSI, you are prompted to click **Confirm** to become the CSI administrator. If you click **Cancel**, you cannot access the CSI administration feature.

- When logged into ULN, if you access the System tab and no administrator is currently assigned to manage one of the CSIs for which you are registered, you are prompted to choose whether to become the CSI administrator.

To become a CSI administrator:

1. Click the red link labeled **enter the CSI you would like to be the administrator for in this page**.

2. On the Add CSI page, verify the CSI and click **Confirm**.

**Note**

On the Systems page, the CSIs of all systems that have no assigned administrator are also shown in red.

- If you are already an administrator of a CSI, you can add yourself as administrator of another CSI provided that you have registered either a server or your ULN user name with the other CSI.

To assign yourself as administrator of an additional CSI:

1. Log in to ULN and select the CSI Administration tab.
2. On the Managed CSIs page, click **Add CSI**.

3. On the Assign Administrator page, enter the CSI, and click **Add**.

4. If there are existing administrators, the page lists these administrators and prompts you to click **Confirm** to confirm your request. Each administrator is sent an email to inform them that you have added yourself as an administrator of the CSI.

   - An administrator for a CSI can add you as an administrator for the same CSI.

To assign another administrator to a CSI:

1. Log in to ULN as administrator of the CSI, and select the CSI Administration tab.

2. On the Managed CSIs page, click **List Administrators**.

3. On the CSI Administrators page, click **Assign Administrator**.

4. On the Assign Administrator page in the Select New Administrator list, click the + icon that is next to the user name of the user that you want to add as an administrator. Their user name is added to the **Administrator** box.

5. If you administer more than one CSI, select the CSI that the user will administer from the **CSI** drop down list.

6. Click **Assign Administrator**.

**Note**

If you want to become the administrator of a CSI, but the person to whom it is registered is no longer with your organization, contact an Oracle support representative to request that you be made the administrator for the CSI.

### 2.2.2 Listing Active CSIs and Transferring Their Registered Servers

To list details of the active CSIs for which you are the administrator:

1. Log in to ULN as administrator of the CSI, and select the CSI Administration tab.

2. On the Managed CSIs page in the Select Managed CSI Services pane, select the **Active** link. The Managed Active CSI Services pane displays the service details for each active CSI that you administer.

3. Click the **View # Server(s)** link to display the details of the servers that are registered to an active CSI.

4. On the Registered Servers page, you can transfer one or more systems to another user or to another CSI that you administer.

**Note**

If you transfer a system to another user, at least one of the following conditions must be true:

- His or her user name must be registered to this CSI.
- One or more of the servers, for which they are the owner, must be registered to this CSI.
He or she must be an administrator of at least one CSI for which you are also an administrator.

To transfer systems to another user:

a. Select the **Transfer System** check boxes for the systems that you want to transfer.

b. Click **Transfer Selected Systems to Another Owner**.

c. On the Transfer Registered System(s) - Owner page in the Transfer To column, click the red arrow icon that is next to the user name of the user to whom you want to transfer ownership.

d. On the Confirm Transfer Profile - Owner page, click **Apply Changes** to confirm the transfer to the new owner.

To transfer systems to another CSI:

a. Select the **Transfer System** check boxes for the systems that you want to transfer.

b. Click **Transfer Selected Systems to Another CSI**.

c. On the Transfer Registered System(s) - CSI page in the Transfer To column, click the red arrow icon that is next to the CSI to which you want to transfer the systems.

d. On the Confirm Transfer Profile - CSI page, click **Apply Changes** to confirm the transfer to the new CSI.

### 2.2.3 Listing Expired CSIs and Transferring Their Registered Servers

To list details of the expired CSIs for which you are the administrator:

1. Log in to ULN as administrator of the CSI, and select the CSI Administration tab.

2. On the Managed CSIs page in the Select Managed CSI Services pane, select the **Expired** link. The Managed Expired CSI Services pane displays the service details for each expired CSI that you administer.

3. Click the **View # Server(s)** link to display the details of the servers that are registered to an expired CSI.

4. On the Registered Servers page, you can transfer one or more systems to another user or to another CSI that you administer.

**Note**

If you transfer a system to another user, at least one of the following conditions must be true:

- His or her user name must be registered to this CSI.
- One or more of the servers, for which they are the owner, must be registered to this CSI.
- He or she must be an administrator of at least one CSI for which you are also an administrator.

To transfer systems to another user:
a. Select the **Transfer System** check boxes for the systems that you want to transfer.

b. Click **Transfer Selected Systems to Another Owner**.

c. On the Transfer Registered System(s) - Owner page in the Transfer To column, click the red arrow icon that is next to the user name of the user to whom you want to transfer ownership.

d. On the Confirm Transfer Profile - Owner page, click **Apply Changes** to confirm the transfer to the new owner.

To transfer systems to another CSI:

a. Select the **Transfer System** check boxes for the systems that you want to transfer.

b. Click **Transfer Selected Systems to Another CSI**.

c. On the Transfer Registered System(s) - CSI page in the Transfer To column, click the red arrow icon that is next to the CSI to which you want to transfer the systems.

d. On the Confirm Transfer Profile - CSI page, click **Apply Changes** to confirm the transfer to the new CSI.

### 2.2.4 Removing a CSI Administrator

To remove an administrator who is registered for a CSI:

1. Log in to ULN and select the CSI Administration tab.

2. On the Managed CSIs page, click **List Administrators**.

3. On the CSI Administrators page in the Delete? column, click the trash can icon that is next to the user name of the user that you want to remove as administrator for the CSI specified in the same row.

4. When prompted to confirm that you want to revoke administration privileges for the CSI from that user, click **OK**.

### 2.3 ULN Registration

This chapter describes ULN registration options. Typically, when you register a system with ULN, you provide your Oracle Single Signon (SSO) credentials as part of the registration process. This action automatically links the system to your own user name and creates a ULN profile for your user. It is also possible to register with ULN without registering a system. Using the approach to register with ULN enables your Oracle SSO credentials to be associated with a ULN profile prior to adding any systems to your account. Both approaches are described.

#### 2.3.1 Registering as a ULN User

When you register a system with ULN, your Oracle Single Signon (SSO) user name is also registered as your ULN user name. If you want to use ULN without first registering a system, you can register as a ULN user provided that you have a valid customer support identifier (CSI) for Oracle Linux support or Oracle VM support. To purchase Oracle Linux or Oracle VM support, go to the online Oracle Linux Store or contact your sales representative.

To register as a ULN user:

1. In a browser, go to [https://linux.oracle.com/register](https://linux.oracle.com/register).
2. If you do not have an SSO account, click **Create New Single Signon Account** and follow the onscreen instructions to create one.

If you already have an SSO account, click **Sign On**.

3. Log in using your SSO user name and password.

4. On the Create New ULN User page, enter your CSI and click **Create New User**.

**Note**

If no administrator is currently assigned to manage the CSI, you are prompted to click **Confirm** to become the CSI administrator. If you click **Cancel**, you cannot access the CSI administration feature. See **Section 2.2, “CSI Administration”**.

If your user name already exists on the system, you are prompted to proceed to ULN by clicking the link **Unbreakable Linux Network**. If you enter a different CSI from your existing CSIs, your user name is associated with the new CSI in addition to your existing CSIs.

### 2.3.2 Registering an Oracle Linux System With ULN

To register an Oracle Linux system with ULN, follow these steps:

1. Run the **uln_register** command.

```bash
# uln_register
```

If this command is run in a shell outside of a graphical desktop environment, you may be prompted for the **root** password if it is not run by the **root** user. The Registration wizard loads a text user interface menu, where you are able to enter registration information and select options.

Alternatively, if you use the GNOME graphical user desktop, select **Activities**, and then search for 'ULN Registration'. Click the **ULN Registration** shortcut icon. Note that this application requires system administrator level privileges, so you are prompted for your password to run the application in a desktop environment. This application must be run by a user who is registered as a system administrator on the system.

2. When prompted, enter your ULN user name, password, and customer support identifier (CSI).

3. Enter a name for the system that will enable you to identify it on ULN, then choose whether to upload hardware and software profile data that allows ULN to select the appropriate packages for the system.

4. If you have an Oracle Linux Premier Support account, you can choose to configure a system that is running a supported kernel to receive kernel updates from Oracle Ksplice.

The **dnf-plugin-spacewalk** and **rhn-client-tools** packages are installed and enabled and your system is subscribed to the appropriate software channels.

If you use a proxy server for Internet access, see **Section 2.4.3, “Configuring the Use of a Proxy Server”**.

For information about registering to use Ksplice, see **Oracle® Linux: Ksplice User's Guide**.

### 2.4 ULN System Management

You can manage systems that have been registered with ULN by using the ULN web interface at **https://linux.oracle.com**. These tools enable you to manage system information, such as the associated CSI for a system, the channels that a system is subscribed to, and to browse for available updates and errata.
Some command-line tools are also provided to help with performing certain tasks, such as channel subscription management directly from the shell on the system itself.

System updates and package installation from ULN are handled by using the `dnf` command directly on the system that is registered with ULN.

Some system configuration may be applied directly to the system, for example, to configure proxy settings or to disable ULN updates for a particular package.

This chapter describes the configuration steps and procedures for performing these tasks on a system that is registered with ULN.

### 2.4.1 ULN Channel Subscription Management

You can configure the channels that a system is subscribed to through the ULN Web interface. The following tasks describe channel subscription in more detail.

#### 2.4.1.1 Managing ULN Channel Subscription by Using the ULN Web Interface

If you have registered your system with ULN, you can subscribe the system to the channels that are available for the level of support that is associated with the CSI.

To subscribe your system to ULN channels:

1. Log in to [https://linux.oracle.com](https://linux.oracle.com) with your ULN user name and password.
2. On the Systems tab, click the link named for the system in the list of registered machines.
3. On the System Details page, click **Manage Subscriptions**.
4. On the System Summary page, select channels from the list of available or subscribed channels and click the arrows to move the channels between the lists.
5. When you have finished selecting channels, click **Save Subscriptions**.

Note that you can view a complete listing of all available channels, for all operating systems and all architectures, by clicking on the Channels tab when you are logged into [https://linux.oracle.com](https://linux.oracle.com). You can use the **Release** and **Architecture** drop-down selection boxes to limit the listing to a particular operating system release and architecture.

#### 2.4.2 Modifying System Details

If you have registered your system with ULN, you can modify the details that ULN records for the system.

To update the details for your system:

1. Log in to [https://linux.oracle.com](https://linux.oracle.com) with your ULN user name and password.
2. On the Systems tab, click the link named for the system in the list of registered machines.
3. On the System Details page, click **Edit**.
4. On the Edit System Properties page, you can change the name that is associated with your system, register it as a local yum server for your site, or change the CSI with which it is registered.

**Note**

You cannot change the CSI of a system unless it is registered to your user name.
5. When you have finished making changes, click **Apply Changes**.

### 2.4.3 Configuring the Use of a Proxy Server

If your organization uses a proxy server as an intermediary for Internet access, specify the `proxy` setting in the `/etc/dnf/dnf.conf` file, as shown in the following example:

```bash
proxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
```

If the proxy server requires authentication, additionally specify the `proxy_username`, and `proxy_password` settings.

```bash
proxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
proxy_username=yumacc
proxy_password=clydenw
```

If you use the DNF Spacewalk plugin (`dnf-plugin-spacewalk` and the `rhn-client-tools`) to access the ULN, specify the `enableProxy` and `httpProxy` settings in `/etc/sysconfig/rhn/up2date` as shown in this example.

```bash
enableProxy=1
httpProxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
```

If the proxy server requires authentication, additionally specify the `enableProxyAuth`, `proxyUser`, and `proxyPassword` settings.

```bash
enableProxy=1
httpProxy=http://proxysvr.example.com:3128
enableProxyAuth=1
proxyUser=yumacc
proxyPassword=clydenw
```

**Caution**

All `dnf` users require read access to `/etc/dnf/dnf.conf` or `/etc/sysconfig/rhn/up2date`. If these files must be world-readable, do not use a proxy password that is the same as any user's login password, and especially not `root`'s password.

### 2.4.4 Updating a System by Using DNF

DNF integration with ULN makes it possible to run most `dnf` commands on the system after registering it with ULN and configuring the channels to which the system is subscribed. You can use the `dnf install` and `dnf upgrade` commands to handle general package installation or updates.

To update a system to use the latest packages that are available on ULN, run:

```bash
# dnf upgrade
```

The ULN integration with `dnf` enables you to run commands like `dnf repolist` to obtain a listing of the ULN channels to which the system is subscribed. You can search for packages and obtain package information in the same way as you would if you were using `dnf` to access the Oracle Linux yum server.

### 2.4.5 Disabling ULN Package Updates

You might need to disable package updates from ULN. For example, if you deleted your system from ULN, you would edit the `/etc/dnf/plugins/spacewalk.conf` file and change the value of `enabled` flag from `1` to `0` in the `[main]` section, as shown in the following example:

```bash
[main]
enabled = 0
```
gpgcheck = 1
timeout = 120

To disable updates for particular packages, add an `exclude` statement to the `[main]` section of the `/etc/dnf/dnf.conf` file. For example, to exclude updates for `VirtualBox` and `kernel`:

```plaintext
exclude=VirtualBox* kernel*
```

**Note**

Excluding certain packages from being updated can cause dependency errors for other packages. Your system could also become vulnerable to security-related issues if you do not install the latest updates.

### 2.4.6 Browsing Available Errata for a System

You can download a comma-separated values (CSV) report file of the errata that are available for a specific system registered on ULN and download any available errata RPMs, individually. You can also browse all of the available advisories that are available on ULN and download the errata RPMs for the supported combinations of the software release and the system architecture.

**To download a CSV report or the errata RPMs for a specific system:**

1. Log in to [https://linux.oracle.com](https://linux.oracle.com) with your ULN user name and password.
2. On the Systems tab, click the link named for the system in the list of registered machines.
   
   The System Details page lists the available errata for the system in the Available Errata table, which might be split over several pages.
3. To download the CSV report file, click the link **Download All Available Errata for this System**.
4. To see more detail about an advisory and to download the RPMs:
   a. Click the link for the advisory.
   b. On the System Errata Detail page for an advisory, you can download the RPMs for the affected releases and system architectures.

   Note that updating the system by using the `dnf upgrade` command directly on the affected system, downloads these RPMs and updates the system with all available errata updates.

**To browse all available advisories and download errata RPMs:**

1. Log in to [https://linux.oracle.com](https://linux.oracle.com) with your ULN user name and password.
2. Select the Errata tab.
   
   The Errata page displays a table of the available errata for all releases that are available on ULN.
3. On the Errata page, you can perform the following actions on the displayed errata:
   
   - To sort the table of available errata, click the title of the **Type, Severity, Advisory, Systems Affected**, or **Release Date** column. Click the title again to reverse the order of sorting.

   **Note**

   The **Systems Affected** column shows how many of your systems are potentially affected by an advisory.
Removing a System From ULN

- To display or hide advisories of different types, select or deselect the **Bug**, **Enhancement**, and **Security** check boxes and click **Go**.

- To display only advisories for a certain release of Oracle Linux or Oracle VM, select that release from the **Release** drop-down list and click **Go**.

- To search within the table, enter a string in the **Search** field and click **Go**.

4. To see more detail about an advisory and to download the RPMs:
   a. Click the link for the advisory.
   b. On the Errata Detail page for an advisory, you can download the RPMs for the supported releases and system architectures. The **Superseded By Advisory** column displays a link to the most recent advisory (if any) that replaces the advisory you are browsing.

### 2.4.7 Removing a System From ULN

To remove a system that is registered with ULN:

1. Log in to [https://linux.oracle.com](https://linux.oracle.com) with your ULN user name and password.

2. On the Systems tab, click the link named for the system in the list of registered machines.

3. On the System Details page, click **Delete**.

   **Note**
   
   You cannot delete a system unless it is registered to your user name.

4. When prompted to confirm the deletion, click **OK**.

### 2.5 The Unbreakable Linux Network API

This appendix describes the XML-RPC methods that the API provides for access to the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN).

This API is based on XML-RPC, which enables applications to perform remote operations by encoding the procedure calls in XML and transmitting them over HTTP. For more information about XML-RPC, see [http://www.xmlrpc.com/](http://www.xmlrpc.com/).

The API is accessed at the server entry point URL at [https://linux-update.oracle.com/XMLRPC](https://linux-update.oracle.com/XMLRPC).

The following method namespaces are available:

- auth
  - Contains methods for authenticating with ULN. See Section 2.5.1, “Authentication Methods”.

- channel
  - Contains methods for listing software channels on ULN. See Section 2.5.2, “Channel Methods”.

- channel.software
  - Contains methods for querying packages available within different channels on ULN. See Section 2.5.3, “Channel Software Methods”.

- errata
  - Contains methods for interacting with errata on ULN. See Section 2.5.4, “Errata Methods”.
2.5.1 Authentication Methods

Authentication methods are provided in the auth namespace. The following methods are provided for authenticating with ULN:

- **Section 2.5.1.1, "auth.login"**
- **Section 2.5.1.2, "auth.logout"**

### 2.5.1.1 auth.login

The login method logs in to ULN using a specified user name and password. The input parameters are:

**Input Parameters**

- **string username**  
  The Oracle Single Sign On (SSO) user name to use for the session. For example: myuser@example.com
- **string password**  
  The password to use for the session. For example: secret

**Return Parameters**

- **string sessionKey**  
  The session key for the session. All other methods use the session key for the duration of the session. For example: JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLB76E2f45Gc

### 2.5.1.2 auth.logout

The logout method logs out of the ULN session specified by the session key. The input parameters are:

**Input Parameters**

- **string sessionKey**  
  The session key of the session to be terminated. For example: JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLB76E2f45Gc

**Return Parameters**

- **int**  
  The method returns an int error code, which indicates whether the session terminated correctly. A value of 1 indicates a successful return.

2.5.2 Channel Methods

Channel methods are available in the channel namespace. The following method is provided for listing software channels that are available on ULN:

- **Section 2.5.2.1, "channel.listSoftwareChannels"**

### 2.5.2.1 channel.listSoftwareChannels

The listSoftwareChannels method returns a list of software channels that are available to a session on ULN.
Input Parameters

**string sessionKey**
The session key for the session. For example:
JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLb76E2f45Gc

Return Parameters

**array**
An array of channels with:

**struct (channel)**
A structure containing the following strings:

- **string channel_arch**
The channel architecture. For example: x86_64

- **string channel_end_of_life**
The channel end of life. Currently unused on ULN.

- **string channel_label**
The channel label. For example: ol7_x86_64_latest

- **string channel_name**
The channel name. For example: Oracle Linux 7 Latest (x86_64)

- **string channel_parent_label**
The channel parent label. Currently unused on ULN.
2.5.3 Channel Software Methods

Channel software methods are available in the `channel.software` namespace. The following methods can be used to query the packages that are available to a session from a channel on ULN.

- **Section 2.5.3.1**, "`channel.software.getDetails`"
- **Section 2.5.3.2**, "`channel.software.listAllPackages`"
- **Section 2.5.3.3**, "`channel.software.listErrata`"
- **Section 2.5.3.4**, "`channel.software.listLatestPackages`"

2.5.3.1 `channel.software.getDetails`

The `getDetails` method returns the details of the given channel.

**Input Parameters**

- `string sessionKey` The session key for the session. For example: `JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJlb76E2f45Gc`
- `string channelLabel` The channel label for the channel that you wish to query. For example: `ol7_x86_64_latest`

**Return Parameters**

- `string channel_arch_name` The channel architecture name. For example: `x86_64`
- `string channel_description` The channel description. For example: `All packages released for Oracle Linux 7 (x86_64) including the latest errata packages. (x86_64)`
- `string channel_summary` The channel summary, usually the same as the channel name. For example: `Oracle Linux 7 Latest (x86_64)`
- `struct metadata_urls` A dictionary or associative array of metadata locations and checksum information, including the URLs to download channel metadata.

```
struct filelists
string checksum_type
struct checksum
```

The hashing algorithm used to generate the checksum. For example: `sha`

The checksum for the filelists metadata file. For
string file_name

The file name for the filelists metadata at the channel location. For example:
repodata/filelists.xml.gz

string url

The URL where the filelists metadata can be accessed. For example:
https://uln.oracle.com/XMLRPC/GET-REQ/ol7_x86_64_latest/repodata/filelists.xml.gz

struct group

This structure is returned optionally if this information is available.

string checksum_type

The hashing algorithm used to generate the checksum. For example: sha
string checksum

The checksum for the group metadata file. For example:
90acbe68

string file_name

The file name for the group metadata at the channel location. For example:
repodata/comps.xml

string url

The URL where the group metadata can be accessed. For example:
https://uln.oracle.com/XMLRPC/GET-REQ/ol7_x86_64_latest/repodata/comps.xml

struct other

string checksum_type

The hashing algorithm used to generate
Channel Software Methods

string checksum

For example:
sha

20f6b193cd9...

string file_name

For example:
repodata/other.xml.gz

string url

For example:
https://uln.oracle.com/XMLRPC/GET-REQ/ol7_x86_64_latest/repodata/other.xml.gz
struct primary

string checksum_type

The hashing algorithm used to generate the checksum. For example:

sha

string checksum

The checksum for the primary metadata file. For example:

3992e1e7

string file_name

The file name for the primary metadata at the channel location. For example:

repopdata/primary

string url

The URL where the primary metadata can be accessed. For example:

https://uln.oracle.com/XMLRPC/
The file name for the repomd metadata at the channel location. For example: repodata/repomd.xml

The URL where the repomd metadata can be accessed. For example: https://uln.oracle.com/XMLRPC/GET-REQ/ol7_x86_64_latest/repodata/repomd.xml

This structure is returned optionally if this information is available.

The hashing algorithm used to generate the checksum. For
Channel Software Methods

2.5.3.2 `channel.software.listAllPackages`

The `listAllPackages` method returns a list of all packages that are available from a channel, including packages that are not the latest.
### Input Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>string sessionKey&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;The session key for the session. For example: &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ51dPmCaJ5UJLb76E2F45Gc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>string channelLabel&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;The channel label for the channel that you wish to query.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Return Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>array</td>
<td>An array of all packages: A structure containing the following strings:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>struct</td>
<td>string package_arch_label&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;The package architecture label. For example: noarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>string package_epoch&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;The package epoch value, if specified. The epoch value can help RPM determine package version ordering if the versioning does not make sense or does not follow sequentially. For example: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>string package_id&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;The package id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

42
ID within the ULN infrastructure. For example: 11776733

string package_last_modified

The date and timestamp for when a package was last modified. For example: 2018-09-27 19:31:13

string package_name

The name of the package. For example: selinux-policy-mls

string package_release

The package release information. For example: 192.0.6.

string package_version

The package version number. For example: 3.13.1

2.5.3.3 channel.software.listErrata

The listErrata method returns a list of all errata that are associated with a channel.
Input Parameters

string sessionKey  
The session key for the session. For example: JyUVNoT74BFr6fRjDlQ5idPmCAjSULb76E2f45Gc.

string channelLabel  
The channel label for the channel that you wish to query. For example: ol7_x86_64_latest

Return Parameters

array  
An array of all errata associated with the channel label:

struct (errata)  
A structure containing the following strings:

  string errata_advisory_type  
The errata advisory type. For example: Bug Fix Advisory

  string errata_advisory  
The errata advisory label. For example: ELBA-2018-4

  string errata_issue_date  
The date the errata was issued. For example: 2018-10-17 00:00:00

  string errata_last_modified_date  
The date the errata was last modified. For example: 2018-10-17 00:00:00
2.5.3.4 **channel.software.listLatestPackages**

The **listLatestPackages** method returns a list of the latest packages that are available from a channel.

**Input Parameters**

- string *sessionKey*  
  The session key for the session. For example:  
  ```
  JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLB76E2f45Gc.
  ```

- string *channelLabel*  
  The channel label for the channel that you wish to query. For example:  
  ```
  ol7_x86_64_latest
  ```

**Return Parameters**

- array  
  An array of latest packages:

  ```
  struct (package)  
  {
    string package_arch_label  
    string package_epoch
  }
  ```
epoch value can help RPM determine package version ordering if the versioning does not make sense or does not follow sequentially. For example:

```
1
```

### string package_id

The package ID within the ULN infrastructure. For example:

```
11776733
```

### string package_name

The name of the package. For example:

```
selinux-policy-mls
```

### string package_release

The package release information. For example:

```
192.0.6.el7
```
string package_version

2.5.4 Errata Methods

Errata methods are available in the channel namespace. The following methods are provided for interacting with errata that are available on ULN:

- Section 2.5.4.1, “errata.applicableToChannels”
- Section 2.5.4.2, “errata.getDetails”
- Section 2.5.4.3, “errata.listCves”
- Section 2.5.4.4, “errata.listPackages”

2.5.4.1 errata.applicableToChannels

The applicableToChannels method returns a list of all channels to which the specified erratum applies.

Input Parameters

string sessionKey
The session key for the session. For example: JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLb76E2f45Gc.

string advisoryName
The name of the erratum (for example, ELSA-2013-0269).

Return Parameters

array
An array of channels:

struct (channel)
A structure containing the following strings:

string channel_id
The identifier for a channel in the ULN infrastructure. For example: 1844

string channel_label
The label for the channel.
## 2.5.4.2 errata.getDetails

The **errata.getDetails** method returns detailed information for the specified erratum. Note that the method only fills in the errata_severity field for security errata.

### Input Parameters

- `string sessionKey`  
  The session key for the session. For example:
  
  JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLb76E2f45Gc

- `string advisoryName`  
  The name of the erratum. For example: **ELSA-2013-0269**

### Return Parameters

- `array`  
  An array of detailed information associated with the erratum:

  ```
  struct (erratum)  
  ```  

  The detailed description of the erratum. For example: **[0:1.2.1-7.3]**

- `string parent_channel_label`  
  The parent channel label. Not currently used on ULN.

- `string channel_name`  
  The full name for the channel. For example:
  
  `ol7_x86_64_latest`

- `string channel_name`  
  The full name for the channel. For example:
  
  ```
  Oracle Linux 7 Latest (x86_64)
  ```
Add missing connection hostname check against X.509 certificate name

Resolves: CVE-2012

**string errata_issue_date**
The date the erratum was issued. For example: 2/19/13

**string errata_last_modified_date**
The date the erratum was last modified: For example: 2013-02-00:00:00

**string errata_notes**
Notes associated with the erratum. Usually empty.

**string errata_references**
References of the erratum. Usually empty.

**string errata_severity**
The severity level set
2.5.4.3 `errata.listCves`

The `listCves` method returns a list of Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) IDs that are applicable to the specified erratum ID.

**Input Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string <code>sessionKey</code></td>
<td>The session key for the session. For example: JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLb76E2f45Gc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string <code>advisoryName</code></td>
<td>The name of the erratum. For example: ELSA-2018-2942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Errata Methods

Return Parameters

array

An array of CVE IDs. If no matching CVE IDs are found, the array is empty.

string cve_name

The CVE ID associated with the erratum ID. For example: CVE-2018-3136

2.5.4.4 errata.listPackages

The listPackage method returns a list of all packages applicable to the specified erratum ID.

Input Parameters

string sessionKey

The session key for the session. For example: JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLB76E2f45Gc

string advisoryName

The name of the erratum. For example: ELSA-2018-2942

Return Parameters

array

An array of packages:

struct (package)

A structure containing the following strings:

array download_urls

An array of URLs where the package can be downloaded from.

string url

URL value. For example: https://uln.oracle.com/XMLRPC/GET-REQ/ol7_x86_64_latest/java-1.8.0-openjdk-demo-1.8.0.191.b12-0.el7_5.i686.rpm

array providing_channels

An array listing channels
string package_arch_label
The package architecture label. For example: i686

string package_build_date
The date and timestamp for when the package was built. For example: 2018-10-17 16:39:10

string package_build_host
For example: x86-ol7-builder-02.us.oracle.com
The package build host.

string package_cookie
The package cookie value. Usually empty.

string package_description
The full
string package_epoch

The package epoch value, if specified. The epoch value can help RPM determine package version ordering if the versioning does not make sense or does not follow sequentially. For example:

1

string package_file

The package filename. For example:

java-1.8-openjdk-demo-1.8

string package_id

For example:

11807834
string package_last_modified_date

The date and timestamp for when the package was last modified. For example:
2018-10-17 16:39:10

string package_license

The license or licenses that a package is released under. For example:
ASL 1.1 and ASL 2.0 and BSD and BSD with advertising and GPL + and GPLv2 and GPLv2 with exceptions and IJG and LGPLv2+ and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>string package_md5sum</th>
<th>The package md5sum value. For example: 1508de7bafe0d6fe0814d216cbbb354b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string package_name</td>
<td>The package name. For example: java-1.8-openjdk-demo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string package_payload_size</td>
<td>The package payload size in bytes. For example: 4412184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string package_release</td>
<td>The package release value. For example: 0.el7_5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string package_size</td>
<td>The package size in bytes. For example: 4293131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
string package_summary

A summary of the contents of the package. For example:
OpenJDK Demos

string package_vendor

The package vendor name. For example:
Oracle America

string package_version

The package version. For example:
1.8.0.191.b12

struct package_checkums

A structure, listing package checksum values by type:

string md5
2.5.5 Packages Methods

Packages methods are available in the packages namespace. These methods are used for extracting information about the packages that are available to a session on the ULN. The following methods are provided for interacting with packages that are available on ULN:

- Section 2.5.5.1, "packages.getDetails"
- Section 2.5.5.2, "packages.listProvidingErrata"

2.5.5.1 packages.getDetails

The getDetails method returns detailed information about the specified package.

Input Parameters

- string sessionKey: The session key for the session. For example: JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLb76E2f45Gc
- int pid: The package identifier that should be queried, specified as an integer. For example: 11807834

Return Parameters

- array: An array of channels with:
  - struct (package): A structure containing the following strings:
    - array download_urls: An array of URLs where the package can be downloaded from.
    - string url: URL value. For example: https://uln.oracle.com/XMLRPC/GET-REQ/ol7_x86_64_latest/java-1.8.0-openjdk-demo-1.8.0.191.b12-0.el7_5.i686.rpm
  - array providing_channels: An array

- string
string
package_arch_label

The package architecture label. For example:

\texttt{i686}

string
package_build_date

The date and timestamp for when the package was built. For example:

\texttt{2018-10-17 16:39:10}

string
package_build_host

The host where the package was built. For example:

\texttt{x86-ol7-builder-02.us.oracle.com}

listing channels providing this package.

string label
string package_cookie
The package cookie value. Usually empty.

string package_description
The full description of the package. For example:
The OpenJDK demos.

string package_epoch
The package epoch value, if specified. The epoch value can help RPM determine package version ordering if the versioning does not make sense or does not follow sequentially. For example: 1

string package_file
The package
filename. For example: java-1.8.0-openjdk-demo-1.8.0.

string package_id
For example: 11807834

string package_last_modified_date
The date and timestamp for when the package was last modified. For example: 2018-10-17 16:39:10

string package_license
The license or licenses that a package is released under. For example: ASL 1.1 and ASL 2.0 and BSD and BSD with advertising and GPL + and
Packages Methods

string package_md5sum
The package md5sum value.
For example:
1508de7bafe0d6fe0814d216cbbb354b

string package_name
The package name.
For example:
java-1.8-openjdk-demo

string package_payload_size
The package payload size in bytes.
For example:
4412184

string package_release
The package release value.
For

GPLv2
and
GPLv2
with
exceptions
and
IJA
and
LGPLv2+
and
MIT
and
MPLv2.0
and
Public
Domain
and
W3C
and
zlib
string package_size

The package size in bytes. For example: 0.el7_5

string package_summary

A summary of the contents of the package. For example: OpenJDK Demos

string package_vendor

The package vendor name. For example: Oracle America

string package_version

The package version. For example: 1.8.0.191.b12

struct package_checkums

A structure, listing package checksum values by type:

  string md5
2.5.5.2 `packages.listProvidingErrata`

The `listProvidingErrata` method returns a list of the errata that are associated with a package.

**Input Parameters**

- **string sessionKey**
  
  The session key for the session. For example:
  
  JyUVNoT74BFaRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLe76E2f45Gc

- **int pid**
  
  The package identifier that should be queried, specified as an integer. For example: 11807834

**Return Parameters**

- **array**
  
  An array of all errata associated with the package:

  ```
  struct (errata)
  
  string errata_advisory_type
  The errata advisory type. For example: Security Advisory

  string errata_advisory
  The errata advisory label. For example: ELSA-2018-2942

  string errata_issue_date
  The date the errata was issued. For example: 2018-10-17 00:00:00

  string errata_last_modified_date
  The date
  ```
2.5.6 System Methods

System methods are available in the system namespace. These methods are used for managing systems that are registered on ULN. The following methods are available:

- Section 2.5.6.1,"system.deleteSystems"

2.5.6.1 system.deleteSystems

The deleteSystems method removes a system from ULN, given its system ID.

Input Parameters

- **string sessionKey**: The session key for the session. For example: JyUVNoT74BFRJ6fRjDIQ5idPmCaj5UJLb76E2f45Gc.

- **string serverId**: The system identifier that should be removed. This needs to be the id value within ULN. For example: 330213

Return Parameters

- **int**: The method returns an int error code, which indicates whether the system was deleted or not. A value of 0 indicates that the system was successfully removed from ULN.

The errata was last modified. For example: 2018-10-17 00:00:00

**string errata_synopsis**

A brief synopsis of the errata. For example: java-1.8.0-openjdk security update

**string errata_update_date**

The errata update date. For example: 2018-10-17 00:00:00