Deploying Immutable SLES Using a Raw Disk ISO

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server self-install ISO images are pre-built, ready-to-use operating system representations that can be deployed directly to device storage. By using these images, administrators can bypass traditional installation routines to rapidly provision systems on memory cards, USB drives or hard disks. The deployment is then seamlessly configured on the first boot using automated tools like Ignition or Combustion.

Prerequisites

- A target device with at least 20 GB of available disk space
- (Optional) A configuration medium, such as a USB flash disk

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1 About pre-built images

Pre-built images are ready-to-use representations of a running operating system. They are not installed in a traditional way using an installer, but copied to the hard disk of the target host. The topic covers basic information about these pre-built images.

The pre-built images are intended to be configured on the first boot by using tools delivered in the images. The boot loader detects the first boot as described in *Section 1.1, "First boot detection"*.

1.1 First boot detection

The deployment configuration runs on the first boot only. To distinguish between the first and subsequent boots, the file `/etc/machine-id` is created after the first boot finishes. If the file is not present in the file system, the system assumes that this is a first boot and triggers the configuration process. After completing the first boot, the `/etc/machine-id` file is created.



Note: The `/etc/machine-id` file is always created

Even though the configuration may not be successful because of improper or missing configuration files, the `/etc/machine-id` file is created.

1.1.1 Force system reconfiguration on a subsequent boot

If you need to reconfigure your system after the first boot happened, you can force the reconfiguration on the subsequent boot. Here you have two options.

- You can pass the `ignition.firstboot` or `combustion.firstboot` attribute to the kernel command line.
- You can delete the file `/etc/machine-id` and reboot the system.

2 Preparing the configuration device

During the installation process, you can pass a complex configuration to define users, directories, or to provide SSH keys. To do so, create a configuration device that is later processed by either Ignition or Combustion.



Important: SSH login

By default, `root` SSH login in SLES is permitted only by using the SSH key. We recommend creating an unprivileged user during the deployment process that you can use to access the installed system. You can create an unprivileged user account on the first boot by using either the Combustion or Ignition tool. Creating an unprivileged user during system deployment is useful for accessing the Cockpit Web interface as well.

To prepare the configuration device, proceed as follows:

PROCEDURE 1: PREPARING THE CONFIGURATION DEVICE

1. Format the disk to any file system supported by SLES: Ext3, Ext4, etc.:

   ```
   > sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdY
   ```

2. Set the device label to either `ignition` (when either Ignition or Combustion is used) or `combustion` (when only Combustion is used). If needed (for example, on Windows host), use uppercase letters for the labels. To label the device, run:

   ```
   > sudo e2label /dev/sdY ignition
   ```

   You can use any type of configuration storage media that your virtualization system or your hardware supports: an ISO image, a USB flash disk, etc.

3. Mount the device:

   ```
   > sudo mount /dev/sdY /mnt
   ```

4. Create the directory structure as mentioned in *Section 2.1.1.1, "`config.ign`"* or *Section 2.2, "Configuring SLES deployment with Combustion"*, depending on the configuration tool used:

   ```
   > sudo mkdir  /mnt/ignition/
   ```

   or:

   ```
   > sudo mkdir -p /mnt/combustion/
   ```

5. Prepare all elements of the configuration that will be used by *Ignition* or *Combustion*.

2.1 Configuring SLES deployment with Ignition

Ignition (https://coreos.github.io/ignition/) is a provisioning tool that enables you to configure a system according to your specification on the first boot.

2.1.1 How does Ignition work?

When the system is booted for the first time, Ignition is loaded as part of an `initramfs` and searches for a configuration file within a specific directory (on a USB flash disk, or you can provide a URL). All changes are performed before the kernel switches from the temporary file system to the real root file system (before the `switch_root` command is issued).

Ignition uses a configuration file in the JSON format named `config.ign`. You can either write the configuration manually or use the Fuel Ignition Web application at https://ignite.opensuse.org to generate it.



Important

Fuel Ignition does not cover the complete Ignition vocabulary yet, and the resulting JSON file may need additional manual tweaking.

2.1.1.1 `config.ign`

The `config.ign` contains multiple data types: objects, strings, integers, booleans and lists of objects. For a complete specification, refer to Ignition specification v3.3.0 (https://coreos.github.io/ignition/configuration-v3_3/).

The `version` attribute is mandatory and in case of SLES, its value must be set either to `3.4.0` or to any lower version. Otherwise, Ignition will fail.

To log in to your system as `root`, you must at least include a password for `root`. However, it is recommended to establish access via SSH keys. To configure a password, make sure to use a secure one. If you use a randomly generated password, use at least 10 characters. If you create your password manually, use even more than 10 characters and combine uppercase and lowercase letters and numbers.

2.1.2 Ignition configuration examples

This section provides several examples of the Ignition configuration in the built-in JSON format.



Note: The `version` attribute is mandatory

Each `config.ign` must include version 3.4.0 or lower that is then converted to the corresponding Ignition specification.

2.1.2.1 Default partitioning

Each image has the following subvolumes:

```
/home
/root
/opt
/srv
/usr/local
/var
```

The `/etc` directory is mounted as overlayFS, where the upper directory is mounted to `/var/lib/overlay/1/etc/`.

You can recognize the subvolumes mounted by default by the option `x-initrd.mount` in `/etc/fstab`. Other subvolumes or partitions must be configured either by Ignition or Combustion.

If you want to add a new user or modify any of the files on a subvolume that is not mounted by default, you need to declare such subvolume first so that it is mounted as well.

2.1.2.2 Storage configuration

The `storage` attribute is used to configure partitions, RAID, define file systems, create files, etc. To define partitions, use the `disks` attribute. The `filesystems` attribute is used to format partitions. The `files` attribute can be used to create files in the file system.

The example below configures four partitions, including a dedicated swap partition, and creates a file system on each partition.

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.0.0"
  },
  "storage": {
    "disks": [
      {
        "device": "/dev/vda",
        "partitions": [
```

```
          {
            "label": "root",
            "number": 1,
            "sizeMiB": 30720
          },
          {
            "label": "boot",
            "number": 2,
            "sizeMiB": 8720
          },
          {
            "label": "swap",
            "number": 3,
            "sizeMiB": 4096
          },
          {
            "label": "home",
            "number": 4,
            "sizeMiB": 30720
          }
        ],
        "wipeTable": true
      }
    ]
    "filesystems": [
      {
        "device": "/dev/disk/by-partlabel/root",
        "format": "btrfs",
        "label": "root"
      },
      {
        "device": "/dev/disk/by-partlabel/swap",
        "format": "swap",
        "label": "swap"
      }
      {
        "device": "/dev/disk/by-partlabel/boot",
        "format": "btrfs",
        "label": "boot"
      }
      {
        "device": "/dev/disk/by-partlabel/home",
        "format": "ext4",
        "label": "home"
      }
    ]
  }
```

```
}
```

Each of the mentioned attributes is described in the following sections.

2.1.2.2.1 The `disks` attribute

The `disks` attribute is a list of devices that enables you to define partitions on these devices. The `disks` attribute must contain at least one `device`, other attributes are optional. Keep in mind that at least the `root` and `boot` partitions (`swap` if configured) need to be formatted to bear a file system.

The following example uses a single virtual device and divides the disk into four partitions:

```
...
  "storage": {
    "disks": [
      {
        "device": "/dev/vda",
        "partitions": [
          {
            "label": "root", ❶
            "number": 1, ❷
            "sizeMiB": 30720 ❸
          },
          {
            "label": "boot",
            "number": 2,
            "startMiB": 30720, ❹
            "sizeMiB": 8720
          },
          {
            "label": "swap",
            "number": 3,
            "sizeMiB": 4096
          },
          {
            "label": "home",
            "number": 4,
            "sizeMiB": 30720
          }
        ],
        "wipeTable": true
      }
    ]
   ...
```

1. The partition identification. Depending on the partition file system, it can have up to 16 characters for EXT-type file systems and 256 characters in the case of Btrfs.
2. The position of the partition in the partition table. If set to 0, the next free position is used.
3. The size of the partition in MiB.
4. Identifies the starting point of the particular partition.

2.1.2.2.2 The `raid` attribute

The `raid` is a list of RAID arrays. The following attributes of `raid` are mandatory:

level

a level of the particular RAID array (linear, raid0, raid1, raid2, raid3, raid4, raid5, raid6)

devices

a list of devices in the array referenced by their absolute paths

name

a name that will be used for the md device

For example:

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.0.0"
  },
  "storage": {
    "raid": [
      {
        "devices": [
          "/dev/sda",
          "/dev/sdb"
        ],
        "level": "raid1",
        "name": "system"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

2.1.2.2.3 The `filesystems` attribute



Note: Ignition does not perform modifications to mount units

The `filesystems` attribute does not modify mount units. If you add a new partition or remove an existing partition, you must manually adjust the mount units.



Important: Certain directories must reside on the same partition as /

When changing partitioning, do not place the following directories on a different partition than the root file system: `/boot`, `/usr`, `/etc`, `/dev`.

`filesystems` must contain the following attributes:

device

the absolute path to the device, typically `/dev/sda` in case of physical disk

format

the file system format (btrfs, ext4, ext3, xfs, vfat or swap)



Note

In case of SLES, the `root` file system must be formatted to Btrfs.

The following example demonstrates using the `filesystems` attribute. The `/opt` directory will be mounted to the `/dev/sda1` partition, which is formatted to Btrfs. The device will not be erased.

For example:

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.0.0"
  },
  "storage": {
    "filesystems": [
      {
        "device": "/dev/sda1",
        "format": "btrfs",
        "path": "/opt",
```

```
        "wipeFilesystem": false
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Normally, a regular user's home directory is located in the `/home/USER_NAME` directory. Since `/home` is not mounted by default in the initrd, the mount has to be explicitly defined for the user creation to succeed:

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.1.0"
  },
  "passwd": {
    "users": [
      {
        "name": "root",
        "passwordHash": "PASSWORD_HASH",
        "sshAuthorizedKeys": [
          "ssh-rsa SSH_KEY_HASH"
        ]
      }
    ]
  },
  "storage": {
    "filesystems": [
      {
        "device": "/dev/sda3",
        "format": "btrfs",
        "mountOptions": [
          "subvol=/@/home"
        ],
        "path": "/home",
        "wipeFilesystem": false
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

2.1.2.2.4 The `files` attribute

You can use the `files` attribute to create any files on your machine. Bear in mind that to create files outside the default partitioning schema, you need to define the directories by using the `filesystems` attribute.

In the following example, a host name is created by using the `files` attribute. The file `/etc/hostname` will be created with the *sl-micro1* host name:



Important

Keep in mind that JSON accepts file modes in decimal numbers, for example, `420`.

JSON:

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.0.0"
  },
  "storage": {
    "files": [
      {
        "overwrite": true,
        "path": "/etc/hostname",
        "contents": {
          "source": "data:,sl-micro1"
        },
        "mode": 420
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

2.1.2.2.5 The `directories` attribute

The `directories` attribute is a list of directories that will be created in the file system. The `directories` attribute must contain at least one `path` attribute.

For example:

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.0.0"
  },
  "storage": {
    "directories": [
      {
        "path": "/home/tux",
        "user": {
          "name": "tux"
```

```
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

2.1.2.3 Users administration

The `passwd` attribute is used to add users. As some services, such as Cockpit, require login using a non-root user, define at least one unprivileged user here. Alternatively, you can create such a user from a running system as described in *Section 4.2, "Adding users"*.

To log in to your system, create `root` and a regular user and set their passwords. You need to hash the passwords, for example, by using the **`openssl`** command:

```
openssl passwd -6
```

The command creates a hash of the password you chose. Use this hash as the value of the `password_hash` attribute.

For example:

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.0.0"
  },
  "passwd": {
    "users": [
      {
        "name": "root",
        "passwordHash": "PASSWORD_HASH",
        "sshAuthorizedKeys": [
          "ssh-rsa SSH_KEY_HASH USER@HOST"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

The `users` attribute must contain at least one `name` attribute. `ssh_authorized_keys` is a list of ssh keys for the user.

2.1.2.4 Enabling `systemd` services

You can enable `systemd` services by specifying them in the `systemd` attribute.

For example:

```
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.0.0"
  },
  "systemd": {
    "units": [
      {
        "enabled": true,
        "name": "sshd.service"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

2.2 Configuring SLES deployment with Combustion

Combustion is a dracut module that enables you to configure your system on the first boot. You can use Combustion, for example, to change the default partitions, set user passwords, create files, or install packages.

2.2.1 How does Combustion work?

Combustion is invoked after the `ignition.firstboot` argument is passed to the kernel command line. Combustion reads a provided file named `script`, executes included commands, and thus performs changes to the file system. If `script` includes the network flag, Combustion tries to configure the network. After `/sysroot` is mounted, Combustion tries to activate all mount points in `/etc/fstab` and then calls **`transactional-update`** to apply other changes, for example, setting `root` password or installing packages.



Tip: Using Combustion together with Ignition

Combustion can be used along with Ignition. If you intend to do so, label your configuration medium `ignition` and include the `ignition` directory with the `config.ign` to your directory structure as shown below:

```
<root directory>
```

```
└── combustion
    └── script
    └── other files
└── ignition
    └── config.ign
```

In this scenario, Ignition runs before Combustion.

2.2.2 Combustion configuration examples

2.2.2.1 The `script` configuration file

The `script` configuration file is a set of commands that are parsed and executed by Combustion in a **`transactional-update`** shell. This article provides examples of configuration tasks performed by Combustion.



Tip: Use Fuel Ignition to generate the Combustion script

To create the Combustion script, you can use the Fuel Ignition Web application. There you can select appropriate parameters and the application generates a Combustion script that you can download.



Important: Include interpreter declaration

As the `script` file is interpreted by the shell, always start the file with the interpreter declaration on its first line. For example, in case of Bash:

```
#!/bin/bash
```

To log in to your system, include at least the `root` password. However, it is recommended to establish the authentication using SSH keys. If you need to use a `root` password, make sure to configure a secure password. For a randomly generated password, use at least 10 characters. If you create your password manually, use even more than 10 characters and combine uppercase and lowercase letters and numbers.

2.2.2.1.1 Default partitioning

Each image has the following subvolumes:

```
/home
/root
/opt
/srv
/usr/local
/var
```

The `/etc` directory is mounted as overlayFS, where the upper directory is mounted to `/var/lib/overlay/1/etc/`.

You can recognize the subvolumes mounted by default by the option `x-initrd.mount` in `/etc/fstab`. Other subvolumes or partitions must be configured either by Ignition or Combustion.

If you want to add a new user or modify any of the files on a subvolume that is not mounted by default, you need to declare such subvolume first so that it is mounted as well.

2.2.2.1.2 Network configuration

To configure and use the network connection during the first boot, add the following statement to `script`:

```
# combustion: network
```

Using this statement passes the `rd.neednet=1` argument to dracut. The network configuration defaults to using DHCP. If a different network configuration is needed, proceed as described in *Section 2.2.2.1.3, "Performing modifications in the initramfs"*.

If you do not use the statement, the system remains configured without any network connection.

2.2.2.1.3 Performing modifications in the initramfs

You may need to perform changes to the initramfs environment, for example, to write a custom network configuration for NetworkManager into `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/`. To do so, use the `prepare` statement.

For example, to create a connection with a static IP address and configure DNS:

```
#!/bin/bash
# combustion: network prepare
set -euxo pipefail

nm_config() {
  umask 077 # Required for NM config
```

```
  mkdir -p /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/
  cat >/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/static.nmconnection <<-EOF
  [connection]
  id=static
  type=ethernet
  autoconnect=true

  [ipv4]
  method=manual
  dns=192.168.100.1
  address1=192.168.100.42/24,192.168.100.1
EOF
}

if [ "${1-}" = "--prepare" ]; then
  nm_config # Configure NM in the initrd
  exit 0
fi

# Redirect output to the console
exec > >(exec tee -a /dev/tty0) 2>&1

  nm_config # Configure NM in the system
  curl example.com

# Close outputs and wait for tee to finish
exec 1>&- 2>&-; wait;

# Leave a marker
echo "Configured with combustion" > /etc/issue.d/combustion
```

2.2.2.1.4 Waiting for the task to complete

Some processes may be run in background, for example, the **`tee`** process that redirects output to the terminal. To ensure that all running processes are completed before the `script` execution finishes, add the following line:

```
exec 1>&- 2>&-; wait;
```

2.2.2.1.5 Partitioning

SLES raw images are delivered with a default partitioning scheme. You might want to use a different partitioning. The following set of example snippets moves the `/home` to a different partition.

Important: Certain directories must reside on the same partition as /

When changing partitioning, do not place the following directories on a different partition than the root file system: `/boot`, `/usr`, `/etc`, `/dev`.

Note: Performing changes outside of directories included in snapshots

The following script performs changes that are not included in snapshots. If the script fails and the snapshot is discarded, certain changes remain visible and cannot be reverted, for example, the changes to the `/dev/vdb` device.

The following snippet creates a GPT partitioning schema with a single partition on the `/dev/vdb` device:

```
sfdisk /dev/vdb <<EOF
sleep 1
label: gpt
type=linux
EOF

partition=/dev/vdb1
```

As the **`sfdisk`** command may take longer time to complete, postpone **`label`** by using the **`sleep`** command after **`sfdisk`**.

The partition is formatted to Btrfs:

```
wipefs --all ${partition}
mkfs.btrfs ${partition}
```

Possible content of `/home` is moved to the new `/home` folder location by the following snippet:

```
mount /home
mount ${partition} /mnt
rsync -aAXP /home/ /mnt/
umount /home /mnt
```

The snippet below removes an old entry in `/etc/fstab` and creates a new entry:

```
awk -i inplace '$2 != "/home"' /etc/fstab
echo "$(blkid -o export ${partition} | grep ^UUID=) /home btrfs defaults 0 0" >>/etc/
fstab
```

2.2.2.1.6 Creating new users

As some services, such as Cockpit, require login using a non-root user, define at least one unprivileged user here. Alternatively, you can create such a user from a running system as described in *Section 4.2, "Adding users"*.

To add a new user account, first create a hash string that represents the user's password. Use the **`openssl passwd -6`** command.

After you obtain the password hash, add the following lines to the `script`:

```
mount /home
useradd -m EXAMPLE_USER
echo 'EXAMPLE_USER:PASSWORD_HASH' | chpasswd -e
```

2.2.2.1.7 Setting a password for `root`

Before you set the `root` password, generate a hash of the password, for example, by using the **`openssl passwd -6`**. To set the password, add the following line to the `script`:

```
echo 'root:PASSWORD_HASH' | chpasswd -e
```

2.2.2.1.8 Adding SSH keys

The following snippet creates a directory to store the `root`'s SSH key and then copies the public SSH key located on the configuration device to the `authorized_keys` file.

```
mkdir -pm700 /root/.ssh/
cat id_rsa_new.pub >> /root/.ssh/authorized_keys
```



Note

The SSH service must be enabled in case you need to use remote login via SSH. For details, refer to *Section 2.2.2.1.9, "Enabling services"*.

2.2.2.1.9 Enabling services

To enable system services, for example, the SSH service, add the following line to `script`:

```
systemctl enable sshd.service
```

2.2.2.1.10 Installing packages



Important: Network connection and registering your system may be necessary

As certain packages may require additional subscription, you may need to register your system beforehand. An available network connection may also be needed to install additional packages.

During the first boot configuration, you can install additional packages to your system. For example, you can install the `vim` editor by adding:

```
zypper --non-interactive install vim-small
```



Note

Bear in mind that you will not be able to use **`zypper`** after the configuration is complete and you boot to the configured system. To perform changes later, you must use the **`transactional-update`** command to create a changed snapshot.

3 Deploying a selfinstall ISO image



Important: Dracut may not automatically assemble all disks

Dracut does not automatically assemble special devices on a disk, such as `crypto_LUKS`, `dm-raid`, `mdraid` or LVM, unless they are explicitly configured in the system. These devices may come from previous use of the disks. To enable auto-assembly, add `rd.auto=1` to kernel command-line. For other command-line parameters controlling the auto-assembly of individual types of special devices, refer to the dracut documentation (https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/dracut.cmdline.7.html).

The following procedure describes how to deploy SLES using the selfinstall ISO image:

1. Download the image.
2. Boot your machine with the selfinstall ISO attached.

3. Select *Install SL Micro* to start the installation process.
4. Select the disk where SLES will be installed and confirm that you want to delete data on the disk. A SLES image is then copied to the disk.
5. Using Kexec, your system reboots and is then prepared for the configuration process.
6. Start the configuration process by selecting *SL Micro*. If the configuration device is provided, SLES is configured according to the instructions provided on the configuration device. Otherwise JeOS Firstboot is triggered as described in *Section 3.1, "Configuring SLES with JeOS Firstboot"*.
7. After the configuration process is complete, you can log in to your system.
8. Perform post-deployment steps as described in *Section 4, "Post-deployment steps"*.



Note: Unattended installation

To skip the prompt about the target device, you can use a custom image that enables you to pass this target device using the `rd.kiwi.oem.installdevice` option on the kernel command line. For details, refer to the boot process customization (https://osinside.github.io/kiwi/concept_and_workflow/customize_the_boot_process.html) workflow.

3.1 Configuring SLES with JeOS Firstboot

When booting SLES for the first time without providing any configuration device, *JeOS Firstboot* enables you to perform a minimal configuration of your system. If you need more control over the deployment process, use a configuration device with either Ignition or Combustion configuration. Find more information in *Section 2.1, "Configuring SLES deployment with Ignition"* and *Section 2.2, "Configuring SLES deployment with Combustion"*.

To configure the system with *JeOS Firstboot*, proceed as follows:

1. *JeOS Firstboot* displays a welcome screen. Confirm with **Enter** .
2. On the next screens, select keyboard, confirm the license agreement and select the time zone.
3. In the *Enter root password* dialog window, enter a password for the `root` and confirm it.

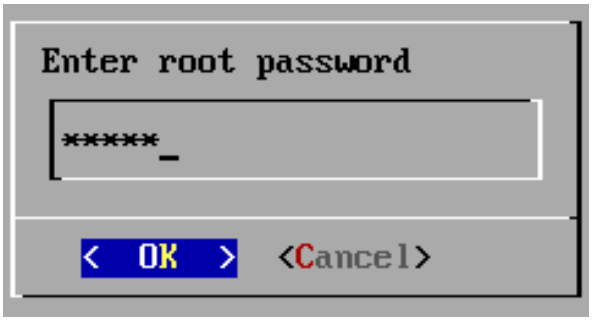


FIGURE 1: ENTER ROOT PASSWORD

4. *(Optional)* To enroll SSH keys for access, press `Yes` . If you pressed `YES` , proceed as described below:

    a. Using SSH, connect to the displayed IP address.

    b. If you received a public key properly, confirm it in the next screen.

    c. A prompt to import an SSH key appears. Select the option according to your preferences.

5. *(Optional)* If desired, you can create an unprivileged user in the `User Creation` form. Fill in the user name, full name and a password twice. Confirm with `OK` .

6. *(Optional)* To set up MFA for accessing Cockpit, open a TOTP application and scan the QR code. Enter the OTP value provided by the application. Proceed with `OK` .

7. After successful deployment, register your system as described in *Section 4.3, "Registering SLES from CLI"*.

4 Post-deployment steps

4.1 Adding UEFI boot records

During the deployment, the image of the system is just copied to the selected disk. Therefore, an EFI boot entry is not created. You may need to manually boot your system using the EFI shell by selecting the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server boot loader. After the first boot, you can use **`efibootmgr`** to create the boot entry. **`efibootmgr`** is available by default in the deployed image.

4.2 Adding users

Since SUSE Linux Enterprise Server requires having an unprivileged user to log in via SSH or to access Cockpit by default, we recommend to create such an account.

This step is optional if you have defined an unprivileged user during the deployment of the system. If not, you can proceed as described below:

1. Run the **useradd** command as follows:

```
# useradd -m USER_NAME
```

2. Set a password for that account:

```
# passwd USER_NAME
```

3. If needed, add the user to the `wheel` group:

```
# usermod -aG wheel USER_NAME
```

4.3 Registering SLES from CLI

After successful deployment, you need to register the system to get technical support and receive updates. Registering the system is possible from the command line using the **transactional-update register** command.

To register SUSE Linux Enterprise Server with SUSE Customer Center, proceed as follows:

1. Run **transactional-update register** as follows:

```
# transactional-update register -r REGISTRATION_CODE -e EMAIL_ADDRESS
```

   To register with a local registration server, additionally provide the URL to the server:

```
# transactional-update register -r REGISTRATION_CODE -e EMAIL_ADDRESS \
 --url "https://suse_register.example.com/"
```

   Replace *REGISTRATION_CODE* with the registration code you received with your copy of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. Replace *EMAIL_ADDRESS* with the e-mail address associated with the SUSE account you or your organization uses to manage subscriptions.

2. Reboot your system to switch to the latest snapshot.

3. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server is now registered.



Note: Other registration options

For information that goes beyond the scope of this section, refer to the inline documentation with **`SUSEConnect --help`**.

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