
openSUSE 13.1 Release Notes

Version: 13.1.4 (2013-10-17)

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Dac# actualiza#i o versiune mai veche la aceast# versiune openSUSE, consulta#i aici notele de lansare anterioare: http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release_Notes

Aceste informa#ii despre produs acoper# urm#toarele aspecte:

- Sec#iune 1, „Diverse”: These entries are automatically included from openFATE, the Feature- and Requirements Management System (<http://features.opensuse.org>).

Indisponibil

- Sec#iune 2, „Instalare”: Citi#i acestea dac# dori#i s# instala#i sistemul din buc##i.
- Sec#iune 3, „General”: Informa#ie pe care fiecare ar trebui s# o citeasc#.
- Sec#iune 4, „Actualizare sistem”: Issues related to the process if you run a system upgrade from the previous release to this openSUSE version.
- Sec#iune 5, „Detalii tehnice”: Aceast# sec#iune con#ine un num#r de schimb#ri tehnice #i #i îmbun#-
t##iri pentru utilizatorul experimentat.

1. Diverse

Indisponibil

2. Instalare

2.1. For Detailed Installation Information

For detailed installation information, see Section 3.1, „Documentation openSUSE”.

2.2. No Network after Installation

CHECKIT:12.3

Directly after installation, NetworkManager is not started automatically and thus WiFi cannot be configured. To enable networking (WiFi), reboot the machine once manually.

2.3. The proprietary NVIDIA driver requires users to have access to /dev/nvidia* devices

CHECKIT:12.3

Default and new users are no longer added to the `video` group automatically. But the proprietary NVIDIA driver requires users to have access to `/dev/nvidia*` devices.

Because the NVIDIA driver does not use the usual kernel methods that allow to install ACLs on the device nodes, users have to be added manually to the `video` group; as `root` call (replace `$USER` with the actual username):

```
usermod -a -G video $USER
```

3. General

3.1. Documentation openSUSE

- In *Start-Up*, find step-by-step installation instructions, as well as introductions to the KDE and Gnome desktops and to the LibreOffice suite. Also covered are basic administration topics such as deployment and software management and an introduction to the bash shell.

Find the documentation in `/usr/share/doc/manual/opensuse-manuals_$(LANG)` after installing the package `opensuse-startup_$(LANG)`, or online on <http://doc.opensuse.org>.

3.2. Dropped YaST Modules

The following YaST modules were obsolete and rarely used these days:

- `yast2-autofs`
- `yast2-dbus-client`

- `yast2-dirinstall`
- `yast2-fingerprint-reader`
- `yast2-irda`
- `yast2-mouse`
- `yast2-phone-services`
- `yast2-power-management`
- `yast2-profile-manager`
- `yast2-sshd`
- `yast2-tv`

The main reason for dropping was to decrease the maintenance effort and better focus on other more used modules.

3.3. UEFI—Unified Extensible Firmware Interface

CHECKIT:12.3

Prior to installing openSUSE on a system that boots using UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) you are urgently advised to check for any firmware updates the hardware vendor recommends and, if available, to install such an update. A pre-installed Windows 8 is a strong indication that your system boots using UEFI.

Background: Some UEFI firmware has bugs that cause it to break if too much data gets written to the UEFI storage area. Nobody really knows how much "too much" is, though. openSUSE minimizes the risk by not writing more than the bare minimum required to boot the OS. The minimum means telling the UEFI firmware about the location of the openSUSE boot loader. Upstream Linux Kernel features that use the UEFI storage area for storing boot and crash information (`pstore`) have been disabled by default. Nevertheless it is recommended to install any firmware updates the hardware vendor recommends.

3.4. Enable Secure Boot in YaST Not Enabled by Default When in Secure Boot Mode

CHECKIT:12.3

This only affects machines in UEFI mode with secure boot enabled.

YaST does not automatically detect if the machine has secure boot enabled and will therefore install an unsigned bootloader by default. But the unsigned bootloader will not be accepted by the firmware. To have a signed bootloader installed the option "Enable Secure Boot" has to be manually enabled.

3.5. Wrong Bootloader When Installing from a Live Medium in a UEFI Environment

CHECKIT:12.3

This only affects machines in UEFI mode.

When using the installer on the live medium, YaST does not detect UEFI mode and therefore installs the legacy bootloader. This results in a not bootable system. The bootloader has to be switched from grub2 to grub2-efi manually.

3.6. Crypted LVM in UEFI Mode Needs /boot Partition

CHECKIT:12.3

This only affects installations in UEFI mode.

In the partitioning proposal when checking the option to use LVM (which is required for full disk encryption) YaST does not create a separate `/boot` partition. That means kernel and initrd end up in the (potentially encrypted) LVM container, inaccessible to the boot loader. To get full disk encryption when using UEFI, partitioning has to be done manually.

4. Actualizare sistem

4.1. systemd: Activating NetworkManager with a network.service Alias Link

CHECKIT:12.3

By default, you use the YaST Network Settings dialog (**yast2 network**) to activate NetworkManager. If you want to activate NetworkManager, proceed as follows.

The `NETWORKMANAGER` sysconfig variable in `/etc/sysconfig/network/config` to activate NetworkManager has been replaced with a `systemd network.service` alias link, which will be created with the

```
systemctl enable NetworkManager.service
```

command. It causes the creation of a `network.service` alias link pointing to the `NetworkManager.service`, and thus deactivates the `/etc/init.d/network` script. The command

```
systemctl -p Id show network.service
```

allows to query the currently selected network service.

To enable NetworkManager, use:

- First, stop the running service:

```
systemctl is-active network.service && \
systemctl stop network.service
```

- Enable the NetworkManager service:

```
systemctl --force enable NetworkManager.service
```

- Start the NetworkManager service (via alias link):

```
systemctl start network.service
```

To disable NetworkManager, use:

- Stop the running service:

```
systemctl is-active network.service && \  
systemctl stop network.service
```

- Disable the NetworkManager service:

```
systemctl disable NetworkManager.service
```

- Start the **/etc/init.d/network** service:

```
systemctl start network.service
```

To query the currently selected service, use:

```
systemctl -p Id show network.service
```

It returns "Id=NetworkManager.service" if the NetworkManager service is enabled, otherwise "Id=network.service" and **/etc/init.d/network** is acting as the network service.

4.2. SYSLOG_DAEMON Variable Removed

CHECKIT:12.3

The SYSLOG_DAEMON variable has been removed. Previously, it was used to select the syslog daemon. Starting with openSUSE 12.3, only one syslog implementation can be installed at a time on a system and will be selected automatically for usage.

For details, see the syslog(8) manpage.

5. Detalii tehnice

5.1. Inițializarea graficii cu KMS (Kernel Mode Setting)

CHECKIT:12.3

With openSUSE 11.3 we switched to KMS (Kernel Mode Setting) for Intel, ATI and NVIDIA graphics, which now is our default. If you encounter problems with the KMS driver support (intel, radeon, nouveau), disable KMS by adding nomodeset to the kernel boot command line. To set this permanently using Grub 2, the default boot loader, add it to the GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT kernel default load options line in your `/etc/default/grub` text file as root and running the terminal command

```
sudo /usr/sbin/grub2-mkconfig --output=/boot/grub2/grub.cfg
```

for the changes to take effect. Else, for Grub Legacy, add it to the kernel command line in `/boot/grub/menu.lst`, also done as root. This option makes sure the appropriate kernel module (intel, radeon, nouveau) is loaded with modeset=0 in initrd, i.e. KMS is disabled.

In the rare cases when loading the DRM module from initrd is a general problem and unrelated to KMS, it is even possible to disable loading of the DRM module in initrd completely. For this set the NO_KMS_IN_INITRD sysconfig variable to yes via YaST, which then recreates initrd afterwards. Reboot your machine.

On Intel without KMS the Xserver falls back to the fbdev driver (the intel driver only supports KMS); alternatively, for legacy GPUs from Intel the "intellegacy" driver (xorg-x11-driver-video-intel-legacy package) is available, which still supports UMS (User Mode Setting). To use it, edit `/etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/50-device.conf` and change the driver entry to intellegacy.

On ATI for current GPUs it falls back to radeonhd. On NVIDIA without KMS the nv driver is used (the nouveau driver supports only KMS). Note, newer ATI and NVIDIA GPUs are falling back to fbdev, if you specify the nomodeset kernel boot parameter.

5.2. Configuring Postfix

CHECKIT:12.3

With openSUSE 12.3, `SuSEconfig.postfix` was renamed as `/usr/sbin/config.postfix`. If you set sysconfig variables in `/etc/sysconfig/postfix` or `/etc/sysconfig/mail`, you must manually run `/usr/sbin/config.postfix` as root.

5.3. GNOME: Workaround to Set Shift or Ctrl+Shift as Shortcut Keys for Input Source Selection

CHECKIT:12.3

In Gnome 3.6 use the following workaround to set Shift or Ctrl+Shift as shortcut keys for input source selection:

1. Install `gnome-tweak-tool`.
2. Start `gnome-tweak-tool` ('Activities'>'advanced settings').
3. Via the left menu, select 'Typing', in the right window, change the settings.

This is also being tracked in the upstream bug report https://bugzilla.gnome.org/show_bug.cgi?id=689839.

5.4. xinetd: Logging to the System Log

The new default for **xinetd** changes the default target for logging from `/var/log/xinetd.log` to the system log. This means all messages from **xinetd** will appear in a system log as a facility daemon and log level info.

If you want to switch back the the old way, find a proper snippet in `/etc/xinetd.conf`. The template for the logrotate script for `xinetd.log` can be found in `/usr/share/doc/packages/xinetd/logrotate`.

5.5. Apache Version 2.4

Apache 2.4 features various changes in the configuration files. For more information about upgrading from a previous version, see <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/upgrading.html>.

5.6. tomcat: Logging to the System Log

The tomcat startup scripts do no longer write the output to `/var/log/tomcat/catalina.out`. All messages are now redirected to the system log via `tomcat.service` (`tomcat-jsvc.service`) and log level info.

5.7. Darktable: Refreshing Cache Files Needed

If upgrading from a previous release to openSUSE 13.1 old cache files may no longer work. In this case removing `~/ .cache/darktable/mipmaps` is necessary.