
openSUSE 12.2 Release Notes

Versión:

12.2.7 (2012-08-21)

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Se actualiza a partires dunha versión antiga a esta versión de openSUSE, vexa as notas da versión antigas aquí: http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release_Notes

Estas notas da versión cobren as seguintes áreas:

- Sección 1, « Miscelánea »: These entries are automatically included from openFATE, the Feature- and Requirements Management System (<http://features.opensuse.org>).

Non dispoñible

- Sección 2, « Instalación »: Read this if you want to install the system from scratch.
- Sección 3, « Xeral »: Information that everybody should read.
- Sección 4, « Actualización do Sistema »: Issues related to the process if you run a system upgrade from the previous release to this openSUSE version.
- Sección 5, « Cuestións técnicas »: This section contains a number of technical changes and enhancements for the experienced user.

1. Miscelánea

Non dispoñible

2. Instalación

2.1. For Detailed Installation Information

For detailed installation information, see the « openSUSE Documentation » referenced below.

3. Xeral

3.1. Documentación de openSUSE

- En Inicie, atópanse instrucións de instalación paso a paso, como introducións aos escritorios KDE ou Gnome e a suite LibreOffice. Tamén cóbreanse aspectos básicos de administración, como o uso e xestión de software e unha introdución ao shell bash.

- A Guía de referencia cobre os temas de administración e configuración do sistema en detalle e explica como configurar varios servizos de rede.
- A Guía de seguridade introduce conceptos básicos de seguridade do sistema, cubrindo tanto aspectos de seguridade local e de rede.
- A Guía de análise e axuste do sistema axuda con problemas de detección, resolución e optimización.
- A virtualización con KVM ofrece unha introdución sobre a configuración e xestión da virtualización con ferramentas KVM, libvirt e QEMU.

4. Actualización do Sistema

4.1. sysvinit Deprecated

Some desktop components depend on services provided by systemd only. So while openSUSE 12.2 still has basic support for booting a system with sysvinit as fallback, sysvinit nevertheless is considered deprecated and probably even faulty or broken in some regard. If you have any issues with a sysvinit booted system, use systemd before filing bug reports.

4.2. mount and losetup Dropped Support for cryptoloop

cryptoloop has known weaknesses and is therefore considered obsolete in favor of **dm-crypt** since years. **mount** (e.g., via `/etc/fstab`) and **losetup** now finally dropped support for **cryptoloop**. This means old fstab entries that use **cryptoloop** to access encrypted containers no longer work this way. The containers can still be accessed with **dm-crypt** (`/etc/crypttab`), though. Refer to http://en.opensuse.org/Encrypted_Fileystems for examples how to use to the new method.

4.3. Mounting Encrypted Partitions Using systemd

If encrypted partitions are not automatically mounted when using systemd, the `noauto` flag in `/etc/fstab` for these partitions could be the cause. Replacing this flag with `nofail` will fix it. For instance, change the following line:

```
/dev/mapper/cr_sda3 /home ext4 acl,user_xattr,noauto 0 2  
por  
/dev/mapper/cr_sda3 /home ext4 acl,user_xattr,nofail 0 2
```

5. Cuestións técnicas

5.1. Iniciando tarxetas de vídeo con KMS (Kernel Mode Setting)

Con openSUSE 11.3 estamos alternando o KMS (Kernel Mode Setting) para tarxetas de vídeo Intel, ATI e NVIDIA, que agora é o predeterminado. Se atopas problemas co soporte ao controlador KMS (intel, radeon, nouveau), desactive o KMS engadindo `nomodeset` á liña de ordes de inicio do kernel. Para configurar isto permanentemente, engada a liña de orde do kernel en `/boot/grub/menu.lst`. Esta opción fai que o módulo do kernel apropiado (intel, radeon, nouveau) se cargue con `modeset=0` no `initrd`, isto significa, que KMS está desactivado.

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.

En Intel sen KMS, o servidor X volve ao controlador `fbdev` (o controlador intel só soporta KMS); alternativamente, existe o controlador "intellegacy" (paquete `xorg-x11-driver-video-intel-legacy`) que aínda soporta UMS (User Mode Setting). Para empregalo, edite `/etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/50-device.conf` e modifique a entrada do controlador para `intellegacy`.

En ATI para as GPUs actuais, usa `radeonhd`. En NVIDIA sen KMS, úsase o controlador `nv` (o controlador nouveau só soporta KMS). Nota, os novos GPU de ATI e NVIDIA volven `fbdev` se especifica o parámetro `nomodeset` aos parámetros de inicio do kernel.

5.2. Booting with Deprecated sysvinit

By default, openSUSE now boots using **systemd**. In case of trouble, you can try to switch back to the deprecated **sysvinit** way by pressing the F5 key on the boot. For more information about limitations when booting with `sysvinit`, see Sección 4.1, «`sysvinit` Deprecated».

5.3. systemd: suplantando os parámetros de Servizo de inicio

systemctl só soporta os parámetros "estándar" (vexa <http://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/Incompatibilities>).

Pode evitar este novo comportamento chamando ao script de inicio directamente, por exemplo:

```
cd /etc/init.d
./apache2 <os_seus_parámetros>
```

5.4. systemd: System Shutdown

Para deter e apagar o sistema com **systemd**, execute **halt -p** ou **shutdown -h now** na liña de ordes ou empregue a opción apagado do seu escritorio.

Nota: un simple **halt** non apagará axeitadamente o sistema.

5.5. systemd: Making Use of tmpfs: /run, /var/run, /media, etc.

`systemd` mounts several directories that are meant to contain volatile data only, as tmpfs filesystems: `/run`, `/var/run`, `/var/lock`, and `/media` are those directories. For background information, see <http://lwn.net/Articles/436012/>.

Note: Do not store files that are meant to survive a reboot, in `/run`, `/var/run`, etc.

5.6. systemd: Cleaning Directories (/tmp and /var/tmp)

`systemd` maintains directories as specified in the `tmpfiles.d` directories and in `/lib/systemd/system/systemd-tmpfiles-clean.timer`. For more information, see the `tmpfiles.d` manpage.

By default, systemd cleans tmp directories daily as configured in `/usr/lib/tmpfiles.d/tmp.conf`:

```
d /tmp 1777 root root 10d
d /var/tmp 1777 root root 30d
```

Note: systemd does not honor sysconfig variables in `/etc/sysconfig/cron` such as `TMP_DIRS_TO_CLEAR`.

5.7. Timezone Information in `/etc/adjtime`

The third line of `/etc/adjtime` now contains information whether your BIOS clock runs on UTC or in local timezone (previously stored in `HW CLOCK` in `/etc/sysconfig/clock`).

If `/etc/adjtime` contains wrong drift information (for example after fixing date and time with **ntpdate** or have **ntpd** running), set the variable `USE_ADJUST` to "no" in `/etc/sysconfig/clock`.