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# openSUSE 12.2 ####

###

12.2.9 (2012-10-22)

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Sections)#####(no Front-Cover Texts)#####(no Back-Cover Texts)##### fdl . txt#

##### openSUSE ##### http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release\_Notes

#####

- # 1, “##”: ##### openFATE##### (http://features.opensuse.org)#####

N/A

- # 2, “##”: #####
- # 3, “##”: #####
- # 4, “###”:##### openSUSE #####
- # 5, “##”: #####

## 1. ##

N/A

## 2. ##

### 2.1. #####

##### “openSUSE ##”#

## 3. ##

### 3.1. openSUSE ##

- ##### KDE # GNOME ##### LibreOffice #####  
##### bash shell #####
- #####
- #####
- #####

- ## KVM ##### KVM, libvirt ## QEMU #####

## 3.2. Pre-installation Memory Test Incorrectly Identifies Good Memory as Bad

The pre-installation memory test (**memtest**) on the openSUSE 12.2 media got miscompiled. It reports errors in test 7 on good RAM modules. Use the openSUSE 12.1 media if you need to run **memtest**.

## 4. ####

### 4.1. ## "zypper dup" ####

```
## openSUSE 12.1 (#####) ### ##### openssh ##### openSSH ##### SSH ## "zypper dup" ###
##### (## "screen" # "tmux") ### "zypper dup"#####(#####nohup)"#
```

### 4.2. sysvinit #####

```
##### systemd ##### openSUSE 12.2 ##### sysvinit ##### sysvinit #####
##### sysvinit ##### systemd ###
```

### 4.3. mount # losetup ## cryptoloop ###

```
cryptoloop ##### dm-crypt # mount (##### /etc/fstab) # losetup #####
# cryptoloop #### # ftab ##### cryptoloop ##### dm-crypt (/etc/
crypttab) ##### http://en.opensuse.org/Encrypted_Fileystems #####
```

### 4.4. ## systemd #####

```
##### systemd ##### /etc/fstab ##### noauto ##### nofail #####
#####

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

##

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

## 5. ##

### 5.1. ## KMS (Kernel Mode Setting) #####

```
# openSUSE 11.3 #### Intel, ATI # NVIDIA ##### KMS (Kernel Mode Setting) ####
##### KMS #####(intel, radeon, nouveau)##### nomodeset ### KMS##
## Grub 2##### root ##### /etc/default/grub #####
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT #####

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

##### Grub##### /boot/grub/menu.lst #####(intel, radeon,
nouveau)# initrd ##### modeset=0##### KMS#
```

```
##### initrd ## DRM ##### KMS ##### initrd #### DRM ####
##### YaST## sysconfig ## NO_KMS_IN_INITRD # yes##### initrd#####

# Intel ##### KMS ###X##### fbdev ####(intel ##### KMS); ### Intel ### GPU#
##### "intellegacy" ##### (xorg-x11-driver-video-intel-legacy ##)##### UMS
(User Mode Setting)##### /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/50-device.conf #####
#intellegacy#

# ATI ##### GPU ##### radeonhd## NVIDIA ##### KMS #### nv #####( nouveau #####
KMS)##### ## nomodeset ##### ATI # NVIDIA GPU ### ## fbdev#
```

## 5.2. ##### sysvinit ##

```
## openSUSE ##### systemd##### F5 ##### sysvinit ##### sysvinit #####
##### # 4.2, "sysvinit #####"#
```

## 5.3. systemd: #####

```
systemctl ### "" ## (## http://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/Incompatibilities)#
#####

cd /etc/init.d
./apache2 <##_##>
```

## 5.4. systemd: ####

```
## systemd ##### # halt -p # shutdown -h now # #####

##### halt #####
```

## 5.5. systemd: ## tmpfs #: /run, /var/run, /media, ##

```
systemd ##### tmpfs ##### /run, /var/run, /var/lock, ## /media # ##
##### http://lwn.net/Articles/436012/#

### ##### /run, /var/run, ####
```

## 5.6. systemd: #### (/tmp ## /var/tmp)

```
systemd ##### tmpfiles.d ### /lib/systemd/system/systemd-tmpfiles-
clean.timer ##### tmpfiles.d #####

##### systemd ## /usr/lib/tmpfiles.d/tmp.conf##### tmp ###

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

### systemd ##### /etc/sysconfig/cron ## sysconfig ##### TMP_DIRS_TO_CLEAR#
```

## 5.7. USB #####

```
Gnome # Xfce ##### udisks2 ##### USB ### /run/media/$USER ##### KDE ## udisks ## 1 ###
# USB ### /media #####
```

## 5.8. Specifying Partitions for Loopback Devices

With Kernel 3.4 there are two ways to have partitions for loopback devices. The first is with `max_part` and the second is with the `-P` parameter to **losetup**. They behave slightly differently since `-P` will dynamically allocate minor numbers for each device (including adding or removing them on the fly with **blockdev --rereadpt**). Using the `max_part` parameter causes each loop device to allocate that many minor numbers for each device.

So when you use `max_part=8` and do not change `max_loop`, which defaults to 8, you are using all of the allocated minor numbers with the first device.

The solution is either to use `-P` or to *also* use `max_loop`.

## 5.9. # /etc/adjtime #####

```
# /etc/adjtime ##3##### BIOS ##### UTC #####(##### /etc/sysconfig/clock
# HWCLOCK)#
```

```
## /etc/adjtime ##### (### ntpdate ##### ntpd #####)#### /etc/sysconfig/
clock ##### USE_ADJUST # "no" #
```

## 5.10. GNU tar ##### POSIX-#####

```
GNU tar ##### --format=posix ### PAX extended headers ## POSIX-##### scripts ###
#####
```

```
#####
```

```
TAR_OPTIONS='--format=gnu'
```

```
#
```

```
TAR_OPTIONS='--pax-option=delete=[ac]time*'
```