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# openSUSE 12.2 Release Notes

Versión:

12.2.9 (2012-10-22)

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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](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.

## 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. Actualización do Sistema

## 4.1. Remote Update via "zypper dup"

When upgrading from openSUSE 12.1 (or older), openSSH connections will be closed when the new openssh package is upgraded. If you are upgrading with "zypper dup" over SSH, run "zypper dup" inside a resumable terminal multiplexer (e.g., "screen" or "tmux") so that you can re-connect easily, or at least immune to connection loss (e.g., via "nohup").

## 4.2. 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.

## 4.3. 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](http://en.opensuse.org/Encrypted_Filesystems) for examples how to use to the new method.

## 4.4. 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)

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.

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 4.2, « `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 con **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. Auto-mounting USB Media

Gnome and Xfce now use udisks2 to automatically mount USB media under /run/media/\$USER. KDE still uses udisks version 1 and mounts USB media under /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. 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.

## 5.10. GNU tar Defaults to Creating POSIX-compliant Archives

GNU tar now defaults to `--format=posix` and create POSIX-compliant archives with PAX extended headers. Check whether your scripts and applications are compatible with this format.

The former behavior (and upstream default) can be restored by setting the environment:

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

or

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