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# openSUSE 13.1 Release Notes

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Dacă actualizați o versiune mai veche la această versiune openSUSE, consultați aici notele de lansare anterioare: [http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release\\_Notes](http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release_Notes)

Aceste informații despre produs acoperă următoarele aspecte:

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

Indisponibil

- Secțiune 2, „Instalare”: Citiți acestea dacă doriți să instalați sistemul din bucatărie.
- Secțiune 3, „General”: Informație pe care fiecare ar trebui să o citească.
- Secțiune 4, „Actualizare sistem”: Issues related to the process if you run a system upgrade from the previous release to this openSUSE version.
- Secțiune 5, „Detalii tehnice”: Această secțiune conține un număr de schimbări tehnice și îi îmbunătățește pentru utilizatorul experimentat.

## 1. Diverse

Indisponibil

## 2. Instalare

### 2.1. For Detailed Installation Information

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

## 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

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. Adobe Reader (`acroread`) and Other PDF Readers

Adobe no longer provides (security) updates for Adobe Reader (`acroread`). Therefore the `acroread` package was dropped from the distribution to protect openSUSE users.

openSUSE includes various PDF viewing tools like Okular, Evince, and `xpdf-poppler`. These tools are actively maintained and get security fixes from openSUSE and their upstream authors.

# 4. Actualizare sistem

## 4.1. Upgrading with Zypper (`dup`) Requires `/etc/fstab` Cleanup

When upgrading with **zypper dup** (YaST upgrade handles it automatically) users should remove the following `/etc/fstab` entries if present:

```
tmpfs    /dev/shm
devpts   /dev/pts
sysfs    /sys sysfs
proc     /proc proc
```

This is especially important for Gnome users, otherwise the Gnome terminal will fail with "grantpt failed: Operation not permitted". These mount points are managed by **systemd** and should no longer be present in `/etc/fstab`.

## 4.2. SYSLOG\_DAEMON Variable Removed

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)

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. Samba version 4.1

Samba version 4.1 shipped with openSUSE 13.1 does not include support to operate as an Active Directory style domain controller. This functionality is currently disabled, as it lacks integration with system-wide MIT Kerberos.

## 5.3. Configuring Postfix

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.

## 5.4. 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.

## 5.8. KDE and Bluetooth

The Bluetooth stack is provided by Bluez 5 (a major, backwards-incompatible version), a necessary upgrade for GNOME desktop and some other components of the base system. Unfortunately, the KDE workspace only supports Bluez version 4 in its currently-released versions.

Therefore, the openSUSE KDE community team offers an unofficial Bluedevil package providing at least basic functionality such as device pairing or support for bluetooth mice; Some other features are known not to work yet, like file transfer.

For the moment, bugs should not be filed against Bluetooth support in KDE as the Bluez 5 port of Bluedevil is still ongoing.