
openSUSE 13.1

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GNU ##### (1.2#####) #####/#####
fdl.txt ####

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openSUSE

#####

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

###

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

1.

###

2.

2.1.

3.1 # “openSUSE ##”#

3.

3.1. openSUSE

KDE#GNOME ##### LibreOffice #####
bash #####

opensuse-startup_\${LANG} ##### /usr/share/doc/manual/opensuse-manuals_
_\${LANG} ##### http://doc.opensuse.org#

3.2. ### YaST

YaST

- 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

#####

3.3. UEFI—#####

openSUSE ##### UEFI (#####) #####
Windows 8 ##### UEFI

```
##### ## UEFI ##### UEFI #####"##"#openSUSE #####
#####"####"##### UEFI ## openSUSE ##### Linux ##### UEFI #####
##### (pstore) #####
```

3.4. UEFI, GPT, and MS-DOS Partitions

Together with the EFI/UEFI specification a new style of partitioning arrived: GPT (GUID Partition Table). This new schema uses globally unique identifiers (128-bit values displayed in 32 hexadecimal digits) to identify devices and partition types.

Additionally, the UEFI specification also allows legacy MBR (MS-DOS) partitions. The Linux boot loaders (ELILO or GRUB2) try to generate automatically a GUID for those legacy partitions, and write them to the firmware. Such a GUID can change frequently, causing a rewrite in the firmware. A rewrite consist of two different operation: removing the old entry and creating a new entry that replaces the first one.

Modern firmware has a garbage collector that collects deleted entries and frees the memory reserved for old entries. A problem arises when faulty firmware does not collect and free those entries; this may end up with a non-bootable system.

The workaround is simple: convert the legacy MBR partition to the new GPT to avoid this problem completely.

3.5. Booting When in Secure Boot Mode

```
#### UEFI #####
```

The new version of the shim loader allows more machines to boot with Secure Boot enabled than with openSUSE 12.3. Nevertheless, in case of trouble, first update the BIOS of your machine to the latest version. If the BIOS update does not help, report the model of your machine it the wiki (<http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:UEFI>). Then we can track it for the next release.

3.6. Adobe Reader (acroread) ### PDF

```
Adobe ### Adobe Reader (acroread) ## (##) ##### acroread ##### openSUSE ###
```

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

For more information, see http://en.opensuse.org/Adobe_Reader.

4.

4.1. ## Zypper (dup) ##### /etc/fstab

```
### zypper dup ### (YaST #####) ##### /etc/fstab ##
```

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

```
## GNOME ##### GNOME ##### "grantpt failed: Operation not
permitted"##### systemd ##### /etc/fstab ##
```

4.2. ### SYSLOG_DAEMON

```
SYSLOG_DAEMON ##### syslog ##### openSUSE 12.3 ##### syslog ###
#####
```

```
#### syslog(8) ####
```

4.3. Duplicated Network Interfaces

The current version of systemd uses a new convention for assigning predictable names to network interfaces. YaST is changed accordingly.

Some reports indicate a bug in YaST when conversion from one naming scheme to another takes place. If the same network interface has two different names, you have been hit by this bug. In this case remove the different network interfaces in `/etc/sysconfig/network` and use YaST to configure the network anew.

For more information about predictable network interface names, see <http://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/PredictableNetworkInterfaceNames/>.

5.

5.1. ## KMS ##### (#####)

```
# openSUSE 11.3 ##### Intel#ATI#NVIDIA ##### KMS (#####)##### KMS ##### KMS
##### (intel#radeon#nouveau)##### nomodeset ### KMS#### Grub2, #####
##### /etc/default/grub ##### GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT #####
#####
```

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

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

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

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

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

5.2. Garbage on the Screen During Installation with the Nouveau Driver

On some systems with NVIDIA cards, the installer may show garbage on the top part of the screen due to problems with the default nouveau driver. If you are affected by this problem, you can disable the nouveau kernel module to run the installer and then enable it again once the system is installed or upgraded.

To disable the kernel module, once you boot from the installation media, select the 'Installation' entry in grub and press 'e' to edit the parameters. Then go to the line starting with 'linux' (or 'linuxefi') and add

brokenmodules=nouveau at the end. Now press F10 to continue booting with the new parameter. After the system is installed, you can re-enable the nouveau module by editing `/etc/modprobe.d/50-blacklist.conf` and removing the entry that blacklists nouveau.

5.3. Samba Version 4.1

```
openSUSE 13.1 ### Samba 4.1 ##### MIT
Kerberos ####
```

5.4. ## Postfix

```
# openSUSE 12.3 ##SuSEconfig.postfix##### /usr/sbin/config.postfix#### /etc/
sysconfig/postfix # /etc/sysconfig/mail #### sysconfig ##### root ##### /usr/
sbin/config.postfix#
```

5.5. xinetd#####

```
xinetd ##### /var/log/xinetd.log ##### xinetd #####
#####

##### /etc/xinetd.conf #####xinetd.log # logrotate ##### /usr/
share/doc/packages/xinetd/logrotate ####
```

5.6. Apache 2.4

```
Apache 2.4 ##### http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/upgrading.html#
```

5.7. tomcat#####

```
tomcat ##### /var/log/tomcat/catalina.out ##### tomcat.service
(tomcat-jsvc.service) #####
```

5.8. Darktable#####

```
##### openSUSE 13.1 ##### ~/.cache/darktable/mipmaps#
```

5.9. Locate: Replacing findutils-locate by mlocate

The **mlocate** tool is the replacement for **findutils-locate**. In the default configuration **mlocate** behave the same as **findutils-locate**. Because of an improved permission handling, it could take up to 24 hours, until the database file will become available to regular users.

In case you encounter a "Permission denied" message shortly after installing **mlocate**, run

```
/etc/cron.daily/mlocate.cron
```

as root once.

5.10. KDE

```
##### Bluez 5 (#####) ##### GNOME #####KDE workspace
##### Bluez 4 ##
```

```
###openSUSE KDE ##### Bluedevil #####; #####  
#####
```

```
##### KDE ##### Bluedevil # Bluez 5 #####
```

5.11. AppArmor and Permission Settings

AppArmor is enabled by default. This means more security, but prevent services from working, if you run them in less expected ways. If you encounter strange permission problems, try to disable AppArmor for the affected service. Even if it helps report it as a bug, because we want to fix AppArmor profiles to cover also corner cases.

5.12. Skype

PulseAudio 4.0 exposes a bug in the current version of Skype for Linux (v4.2). Until Skype is fixed and updated, run **skype** from the command line:

```
PULSE_LATENCY_MSEC=60 skype
```

For more information about this bug, see <http://arunraghavan.net/2013/08/pulseaudio-4-0-and-skype/>.