
openSUSE 13.1 Release Notes

Version: 13.1.8 (2013-11-19)

Copyright © 2013 SUSE LLC

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included as the `fdl.txt` file.

1. Miscellaneous	2
2. Installation	2
2.1. For Detailed Installation Information	2
3. General	2
3.1. openSUSE Documentation	2
3.2. Dropped YaST Modules	2
3.3. UEFI—Unified Extensible Firmware Interface	3
3.4. UEFI, GPT, and MS-DOS Partitions	3
3.5. Booting When in Secure Boot Mode	3
3.6. Adobe Reader (acroread) and Other PDF Readers	3
4. System Upgrade	4
4.1. Upgrading with Zypper (dup) Requires <code>/etc/fstab</code> Cleanup	4
4.2. <code>SYSLOG_DAEMON</code> Variable Removed	4
4.3. Duplicated Network Interfaces	4
5. Technical	4
5.1. Initializing Graphics with KMS (Kernel Mode Setting)	4
5.2. Garbage on the Screen During Installation with the Nouveau Driver	5
5.3. Samba Version 4.1	5
5.4. Configuring Postfix	5
5.5. xinetd: Logging to the System Log	5
5.6. Apache Version 2.4	6
5.7. tomcat: Logging to the System Log	6
5.8. Darktable: Refreshing Cache Files Needed	6
5.9. Locate: Replacing <code>findutils-locate</code> by <code>mlocate</code>	6
5.10. KDE and Bluetooth	6
5.11. AppArmor and Permission Settings	6
5.12. Skype	6

If you upgrade from an older version to this openSUSE release, see previous release notes listed here: http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release_Notes

These release notes cover the following areas:

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

N/A

- Section 2, “Installation”: Read this if you want to install the system from scratch.
- Section 3, “General”: Information that everybody should read.
- Section 4, “System Upgrade”: Issues related to the process if you run a system upgrade from the previous release to this openSUSE version.

- Section 5, “Technical”: This section contains a number of technical changes and enhancements for the experienced user.

1. Miscellaneous

N/A

2. Installation

2.1. For Detailed Installation Information

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

3. General

3.1. openSUSE Documentation

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. 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

This only affects machines in UEFI mode with secure boot enabled.

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 in the wiki (<http://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:UEFI>). Then we can track it for the next release.

3.6. 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 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. System Upgrade

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.

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. Technical

5.1. Initializing Graphics with 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 `modetest=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. 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

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.

5.4. 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.

5.5. 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`.

5.6. 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>.

5.7. 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.

5.8. 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.

5.9. 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 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.

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/>.