Udgivelsesnoter

openSUSE Leap er et frit, Linux-baseret styresystem til din PC, bærbare eller server. Du kan surfe på internettet, håndtere dine e-mails og fotos, få kontorarbejde fra hånden, afspille videoer og musik og have det sjovt!

Bidragydere: Martin Schlander, Martin Møller, Jan Madsen, Ib Larsen og Mailingliste
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Dette en den første version af udgivelsesnoterne for den kommende openSUSE Leap 15.1.

Hvis du opgraderer fra en ældre version til denne udgave af openSUSE-Leap, så se de forrige udgivelsesnoter der er oplistet her: https://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release_Notes.

Denne offentlige betatest er en del af openSUSE-projektet. Information om projektet findes på https://www.opensuse.org.

Rapportér alle problemer du støder på ved brug af denne betaudgave af openSUSE Leap 15.1 i openSUSE's Bugzilla. Se https://en.opensuse.org/Submitting_Bug_Reports for mere information. Hvis du kunne tænke dig at få noget føjet til udgivelsesnoterne, så registrer en bug-rapport mod komponenten "Release Notes".

1 Installation

Dette afsnit indeholder installationsrelaterede noter. Se dokumentationen på https://doc.opensuse.org/documentation/leap/startup/html/book.opensuse.startup/part.basics.html for detaljerede instruktioner om opgradering.

1.1 Using Atomic Updates With the System Role *Transactional Server*

The installer supports the system role *Transactional Server*. This system role features an update system that applies updates atomically (as a single operation) and makes them easy to revert should that become necessary. These features are based on the package management tools that all other SUSE and openSUSE distributions also rely on. This means that the vast majority of RPM packages that work with other system roles of openSUSE Leap 15.1 also work with the system role *Transactional Server*.



Bemærk: Inkompatible pakker

Some packages modify the contents of `/var` or `/srv` in their RPM `%post` scripts. These packages are incompatible. If you happen upon such package, file a bug report.

To provide these features, this update system relies on:

- **Btrfs snapshots.** Before a system update is started, a new Btrfs snapshot of the root file system is created. Then, all the changes from the update are installed into that Btrfs snapshot. To complete the update, you can then restart the system into the new snapshot.
  To revert the update, simply boot from the previous snapshot instead.

- **A read-only root file system.** To avoid issues with and data loss because of updates, the root file system must not be written to otherwise. Therefore, the root file system is mounted read-only during normal operation.
  To make this setup work, two additional changes to the file system needed to be made: To allow writing user configuration in `/etc`, this directory is automatically configured to use OverlayFS. `/var` is now a separate subvolume which can be written to by processes.



Vigtigt: *Transactional Server* Needs At Least 12 GB of Disk Space

The system role *Transactional Server* needs a disk size of at least 12 GB to accommodate Btrfs snapshots.

To work with transactional updates, always use the command **`transactional-update`** instead of YaST and Zypper for all software management:

- Update the system: **`transactional-update up`**
- Install a package: **`transactional-update pkg in`** *PACKAGE_NAME*
- Remove a package: **`transactional-update pkg rm`** *PACKAGE_NAME*
- To revert the last snapshot, that is the last set of changes to the root file system, make sure your system is booted into the next to last snapshot and run: **`transactional-update rollback`**
  Optionally, add a snapshot ID to the end of the command to rollback to a specific ID.

When using this system role, by default, the system will perform a daily update and reboot between 03:30 am and 05:00 am. Both of these actions are systemd-based and if necessary can be disabled using **`systemctl`**:

```
systemctl disable --now transactional-update.timer rebootmgr.service
```

For mere information om transaktionelle opdateringer, se openSUSE Kubic-blogindlæggene https://kubic.opensuse.org/blog/2018-04-04-transactionalupdates/ og https://kubic.opensuse.org/blog/2018-04-20-transactionalupdates2/.

1.2 Minimal systeminstallation

The minimal system installation lacks certain functionality that is often taken for granted:

- It does not contain a software firewall front-end. You can install the package `firewalld` additionally.
- It does not contain a YaST. You can install the pattern `patterns-yast-yast2_basis` additionally.

1.3 Installing on Hard Disks With Less Than 12 GB of Capacity

The installer will only propose a partitioning scheme if the available hard disk size is larger than 12 GB. If you want to set up, for example, very small virtual machines images, use the guided partitioner to tune partitioning parameters manually.

1.4 UEFI—Unified Extensible Firmware Interface

Før du installerer openSUSE på et system, som bruger UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) til at boote er det vigtigt, at du tjekker om hardware-producenten anbefaler nogen opdatering af firmwaren og om muligt installerer en sådan opdatering. Hvis maskinen er købt med Windows 8 eller senere, så er det en stærk indikation af at systemet booter med UEFI.

Baggrund: Noget UEFI-firmware har fejl, som får det til at bryde sammen, hvis der skrives for store mængder data til UEFI's lagerområde. Der findes dog ingen sikre oplysninger om, hvor meget "for meget" er.

openSUSE minimerer risikoen ved ikke at skrive mere end det absolutte minimum der skal til for at boote OS'et. Dette minimum involverer at fortælle UEFI hvor openSUSE's boot loader findes. Funktioner i Linux-kernen, som anvender UEFI's lager til at gemme information om opstart og nedbrud (`pstore`) bliver deaktiveret som standard. Ikke desto mindre anbefales det at installere enhver opdatering af firmwaren som anbefales af hardware-producenten.

1.5 UEFI-, GPT- og MS-DOS-partitioner

Sammen med specifikationerne for EFI/UEFI kom en ny form for partitionering: GPT (GUID Partition Table). Denne nye form bruger globalt entydige identifikatorer (128-bit-værdier vist som 32 hexadecimale cifre) til identifikation af enheder og partitionstyper.

Derudover tillader UEFI-specifikationen gammeldags MBR- (MS_DOS-)partitioner. Linux' boot loadere (ELILO or GRUB 2) prøver automatisk at danne et GUID for disse gammeldags partitioner og at skrive dem til firmwaren. Sådan et GUID kan blive ændret ret ofte, hvilket forårsager endnu en skrivning til firmwaren. En sådan skrivning indbefatter to forskellige operationer: Fjernelse af den gamle indgang og oprettelse af en ny, som erstatter den gemle.

Moderne firmware har en garbage collector, som indsamler slettede indførsler og frigiver den hukommelse, der var reserveret til dem. Der opstår et problem, når fejlbehæfter firmware ikke indsamler og frigiver disse indførsler. Dette kan resultere i at systmet ikke længere kan startes op.

Konvertér gamle MBR-partitioner til GPT for at omgå dette problem.

2 Systemopgradering

Dette afsnit oplister noter relateret til opgradering af systemet. Se sokumentationen på https://doc.opensuse.org/documentation/leap/startup/html/book.opensuse.startup/cha.update.osuse.html for detaljerede instruktioner.

Additionally, check *Afsnit 3, "Packaging Changes"*.

3 Packaging Changes

3.1 Deprecated Packages

Deprecated packages are still shipped as part of the distribution but are scheduled to be removed the next version of openSUSE Leap. These packages exist to aid migration, but their use is discouraged and they may not receive updates.

To check whether installed packages are no longer maintained: Make sure that `lifecycle-data-openSUSE` is installed, then use the command:

```
zypper lifecycle
```

3.2 Fjernede pakker

Removed packages are not shipped as part of the distribution anymore.

- `git-annex`: Has been removed because the package is not maintained anymore.
- `iksemel`: Has been removed because the package is not maintained anymore.
- `mozaddon-bugmenot`: Has been removed because the add-on is no longer compatible with current versions of Firefox.
- `python-dns-lexicon`: Did not build anymore

4 Security

This section lists changes to security features in openSUSE Leap 15.1.

4.1 Users and Groups Associated with AMANDA Backup Utility

AMANDA (*Advanced Maryland Automatic Network Disk Archiver*) is a backup solution that allows setting up a master backup server to back up multiple hosts over network to tape drives/changers or disks or optical media. This tool is shipped in openSUSE within the package `amanda`.

The execution of the binaries in this package is restricted to the group `amanda`. However, some of those binaries use the attribute `setuid` to gain `root` rights. As the implementation of at least some of these binaries is problematic, the user `amanda` and members of the group `amanda` are effectively privileged users whose rights are equivalent to those of `root`.

Hence, carefully consider who you allow access to either the user account or the group.

5 Mere information og feedback

- Læs `README`-dokumentationen på mediet.
- Vis en detaljeret ændringsloginformation om en bestemt pakke fra dens RPM:

  ```
  rpm --changelog -qp FILNAVN.rpm
  ```

  Erstat *`FILNAVN`* med navnet på RPM'en.

- Tjek `ChangeLog`-filen i roden af mediet for en kronologisk log af alle ændringer som er foretaget til de opdaterede pakker.
- Find mere information i `docu`-mappen på mediet.
- Se https://doc.opensuse.org/ for yderligere og opdateret dokumentation.
- Besøg https://www.opensuse.org for de seneste produktnyheder fra openSUSE.

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