Notas da versión

openSUSE Leap é un sistema operativo libre baseado en Linux para o seu PC, portátil ou servidor. Pode navegar pola web, xestionar os seus correos electrónicos e fotos, realizar o seu traballo de oficina, reproducir vídeos ou música, e divertirse!

: Jesús Bravo Álvarez, Manuel A. Vazquez, Leandro Regueiro, e Manuel A. Vázquez
Data de Publicación2019-03-14, 15.1.20190314.51e9af5

Índice

1 Instalación 2

2 Actualización do sistema 5

3 Packaging Changes 5

4 Security 6

5 Máis información e comentarios 6

Esta é a versión inicial das notas da versión para o vindeiro openSUSE Leap 15.1.

Se anova a partires dunha versión antiga a esta versión de openSUSE Leap, lea as notas da versión antigas aquí: https://en.opensuse.org/openSUSE:Release_Notes.

Esta versión pública de proba forma parte do proxecto openSUSE.A información acerca do proxecto está dispoñíbel en https://www.opensuse.org.

Informe sobre calquera fallo que atope empregando esta versión previa de openSUSELeap 15.1 no Bugzilla de openSUSE. Para máis información consulte https://en.opensuse.org/Submitting_Bug_Reports. Se desexa realizar algunha observación sobre calquera elemento engadido ás notas da versión, elabore un informe de erro sobre o compoñente « Release Notes ».

1 Instalación

Esta sección contén notas relacionadas coa instalación do sistema. Para obter instruccións detalladas sobre a actualización, consulte a documentación en https://doc.opensuse.org/documentation/leap/startup/html/book.opensuse.startup/part.basics.html.

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*.



NotaIncompatible Packages

Algúns paquetes modifican o contido do `/var` ou `/srv` nos seus scripts `%post` RPM. Cando se atope con este tipo de paquetes, elabore un informe de erro.

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.** Para evitar problemas e a perda de datos debido ás actualizacións, non se debe escribir no sistema de ficheiros raíz doutra forma. Por iso, o sistema de ficheiros raíz móntase só para lectura durante o funcionamento normal.
  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.



Importante*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 more information about transactional updates, see the openSUSE Kubic blog posts https://kubic.opensuse.org/blog/2018-04-04-transactionalupdates/ and https://kubic.opensuse.org/blog/2018-04-20-transactionalupdates2/.

1.2 Instalación mínima do sistema

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: Interface de Firmware Unificada Extensíbel

Antes de instalar openSUSE nun sistema que se inicia empregando UEFI (Interface Unificada de Firmware Extensíble), recoméndase comprobar se hai actualizacións do firmware do fabricante, e , de existiren, instalar esas actualizacións. Un sistema con Windows 8 ou superior preinstalado é un bo indicador de que o seu sistema iníciase empregando UEFI.

*Aviso:*Algúns firmwares UEFI teñen problemas que causan fallos se se escriben moitos datos na área de almacenamento UEFI. Ninguén sabe realmente canto é realmente « demasiados ».

openSUSE minimiza o risco non escribindo máis que o mínimo necesario para iniciar o sistema operativo. O mínimo significa indicar ao firmware UEFI sobre a localización do cargador de arranque , as cales foromde openSUSE. O kernel Linux orixinal ten características que empregan a área de almacenamento UEFI para gravar información de inicio e información de fallos (`pstore`) as cales foron desactivados. Aínda así, recoméndase instalar calquera actualización de firmware recomendada polo fabricante.

1.5 Particións UEFI, GPT e MS-DOS

Xunto coa especificación EFI/UEFI chegou un novo estilo de particionamento: GPT (GUID Partition Table). Este novo esquema usa identificadores únicos globais (valores de 128-bit mostrados coma 32 díxitos hexadecimais) para identificar dispositivos e tipos de particións.

Ademais, a especificación UEFI tamén permite particións tradicionais MBR (MS-DOS). Os cargadores de arranque de GNU/Linux (ELILO ou GRUB2) tratan de xerar automaticamente un GUID para esas particións tradicionais e gravalos no firmware. Ese GUID pode cambiar frecuentemente, causando unha reescrita no firmware. Unha reescrita consta de dúas operacións distintas: quitar a entrada antiga e crear unha nova que substitúa á primeira.

Os firmware modernos incorporan un colector de lixo que recolle as entradas eliminadas e libera a memoria reservada para as entradas anteriores. Pode ocorrer un problema cando un firmware defectuoso non recolecta e libera esas entradas. Isto pode facer que o sistema non arranque.

Para solucionar este problema, converta a partición antiga MBR a GPT.

2 Actualización do sistema

Esta sección contén notas relacionadas coa instalación do sistema. Para obter instruccións detalladas sobre a actualización, consulte a documentación en https://doc.opensuse.org/documentation/leap/startup/html/book.opensuse.startup/cha.update.osuse.html.

Ademais, comprobe *Sección 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 Paquetes eliminados

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 Máis información e comentarios

- Lea os documentos `README` dispoñíbeis no medio.
- Consulte a información detallada dos cambios dun paquete en concreto a partires do seu RPM:

```
rpm --changelog -qp FILENAME.rpm
```

Replace *FILENAME* with the name of the RPM.

- Check the `ChangeLog` file in the top level of the medium for a chronological log of all changes made to the updated packages.
- Encontre máis información no directorio `docu` no medio.
- Para obter documentación adicional ou actualizada, consulte https://doc.opensuse.org/.
- Para saber das últimas noticias de produtos, desde openSUSE, visite https://www.opensuse.org.

Copyright © SUSE LLC