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!

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Estas notas da versión están en continuo desenvolvemento. Para saber máis sobre as últimas actualizacións, consulte a versión que está en https://doc.opensuse.org/release-notes. As notas da versión en inglés actualízanse cando sexa necesario. As versións traducidas poden estar temporalmente incompletas.

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

A información acerca do proxecto está dispoñíbel en https://www.opensuse.org.

Para informar de erros nesta versión, empregue openSUSE Bugzilla. Para máis información, consulte http://en.opensuse.org/Submitting_Bug_Reports.

1 Instalación

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

1.1 Instalación mínima do sistema

Para evitar que algúns paquete recomendados grandes sexa instalados, o patrón para instalacións mínimas usa outro patrón que entra en conflito cos paquetes non desexados. Este patrón, `patterns-openSUSE-minimal_base-conflicts`, pódese borrar despois da instalación.

Teña en conta que a instalación mínima non inclúe de xeito predeterminado unha devasa. Se precisa dunha, instale `SuSEfirewall2`.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 Actualizacións dos controladores gráficos do kernel

On openSUSE Leap 42.3, the upgrade of the graphics stack up to 4.9.x kernel code is provided via the package `drm-kmp-default` instead of backporting many patches into the kernel itself. Usually, this package is installed automatically during the OS installation when a corresponding graphics device is found on your machine.

The KMP gives users also another benefit: You can roll back to the 4.4.x kernel code by uninstalling this package. If you face critical issues, like a hung GPU, try to uninstall the package as shown below, then reboot and retest:

```
zypper rm drm-kmp-default
```

1.5 Cambios para os usuarios que instalen o controlador de Nvidia de xeito manual

En openSUSE Leap 42.3, debe desinstalar primeiro o paquete `drm-kmp-default` antes de poder instalar manualmente os controladores de Nvidia usando o script `.run` desde a liña de ordes:

```
zypper rm drm-kmp-default
```

Se instala os paquetes RPM que fornce Nvidia, non se verá afectado por este problema, debido a que neste caso o paquete `drm-kmp-default` é substituído automaticamente durante a instalación do controlador.

Se decide desinstalar máis tarde o controlador Nvidia, asegúrese de volver instalar o paquete `drm-kmp-default`.

Para máis información, consulte a ligazón https://bugzilla.suse.com/show_bug.cgi?id=1044816.

2 Actualización do sistema

Esta sección lista as notas relacionadas coa anovación do sistema. Para instrucións detalladas sobre a anovación, consulte a documentaciín en https://doc.opensuse.org/documentation/leap/startup/html/book.opensuse.startup/cha.update.osuse.html.

Ademais, comprobe *Sección 3.1, « Deprecated Packages »*.

2.1 Anovar desde openSUSE Leap 42.2

2.1.1 Paquetes eliminados e substituídos

Os seguintes paquetes foron eliminados ou substituídos respecto a openSUSE Leap 42.2:

- `ldapjdk`: non se pode crear para 42.3.
- `libatlas3`: non se pode crear para 42.3.
- `castor`: non se pode crear para 42.3.
- `fontinfo`: nunca foi concebido para ser lanzado coma un paquete estábel.
- `plasma5-mediacenter`: retirado oficialmente despois da versión 5.7.3.

- `perl-Mojolicious-Plugin-Bootstrap3`: obsoleto para os seus desenvolvedores, a súa funcionalidade foi substituída por `perl-Mojolicious-Plugin-AssetPack`.
- `qtsharp`: non se pode crear para 42.3.
- `rubygem-mysql`: substituído por rubygem-mysql2.

2.1.2 Controlador do panel táctil Synaptics co Plasma do KDE

In openSUSE Leap 42.2, the X11 synaptics driver (package `xf86-input-synaptics`) was not installed by default (see *Sección 2.2.4, « Synaptics X Driver Can Degrade Touchpad Experience Under GNOME »*). However, KDE Plasma only offers limited configuration options for the replacement, libinput.

Since openSUSE Leap 42.3, the `xf86-input-synaptics` package is installed together with the KDE Plasma desktop (recommended by `plasma5-workspace`).

2.1.3 Cambios na busca indexada do escritorio KDE

En openSUSE Leap 42.3, a busca do escritorio só indexa os nomes dos ficheiros de xeito predeterminado, e non o contido dos ficheiros.

A indexación de contido de ficheiros debe ser reactivada manualmente, aínda que se activase antes, xa que o valor predeterminado anterior non se gardou na configuración. Para facelo, siga estes pasos:

1. Usando o menú principal ou krunner, abra as *Configuración do escritorio*.
2. Prema en *Buscar*.
3. Activar a caixa de selección *Indexar tamén o contido dos ficheiros*.
4. Prema en *Aplicar*.

2.1.4 Shorewall foi actualizado á versión 5.1

En openSUSE Leap 42.3, Shorewall foi actualizado á última versión estábel 5.1 en openSUSE 42.3. Ao actualizar, `shorewall` e `shorewall6` advertirase ao administrador da necesidade de actualizar os ficheiros de configuración.

A documentación está disponíbel en http://shorewall.net/.

ANOVANDO SHOREWALL

1. Con privilexios de administrador nunha sesión de terminal, execute:

```
root #shorewall update -a /etc/shorewall
```

2. Adapte a configuración á nova sintaxe nos casos en que a ferramenta non o faga por vostede. Isto normalmente só debería ser necesario en configuracións específicas, moi complexas.

3. Verifique e probe a configuración xerada con:

```
root #shorewall try /etc/shorewall
```

   Se todo funciona, reinicie o seu computador ou o servizo con:

```
root #systemctl restart shorewall.service
```



NotaAnovando **shorewall6**

The upgrade process for **shorewall6** matches the process for **shorewall** described in *Procedimento 1, « Anovando Shorewall »*. However, you need to replace all instances of the `shorewall` with `shorewall6`.

2.1.5 GCC 6 Package Versions Match Packages Shipped with SLE 12 SP3

openSUSE Leap 42.2 accidentally shipped with a newer version of GCC 6 than was shipped with SUSE Linux Enterprise at the time. This has been corrected for openSUSE Leap 42.3 which ships with the same versions of GCC 6 packages as SUSE Linux Enterprise 12 SP3.

However, if GCC 6 packages are installed, this leads to forced package downgrades during the operating system upgrade.

2.2 Upgrading from openSUSE Leap 42.1

2.2.1 Paquetes eliminados e substituídos

The following packages have been removed or replaced compared to openSUSE Leap 42.1:

- `arista`: Replaced by `transmageddon`.
- `cadabra`: The source code no longer builds. The successor, Cadabra 2 (http://cadabra.science/) is not stable yet.
- `dropbear`: Removed because there are no relevant advantages over `openssh`.
- `emerillon`: Replaced by `gnome-maps`.
- `gnome-system-log`: Replaced by `gnome-logs`.
- `hawk`: Replaced by `hawk2`.
- `ksnapshot`: Replaced by `spectacle`.
- `labplot`: Labplot has been replaced by its Qt5 version, called `labplot-kf5`. If you are updating from an openSUSE Leap 42.1 installation on which `labplot` is installed, you will receive the `labplot-kf5` automatically.
- `nodejs`: Renamed to `nodejs4`.
- `psi`: Replaced by `psi+`.
- `python-moin`: Replaced by `moinmoin-wiki`. Purely a rename, not a version upgrade - a virtually identical drop-in replacement.
- `ungifsicle`: Replaced by `gifsicle`.
- `xchat`: Replaced by `hexchat`.

2.2.2 `/var/cache` on an Own Subvolume for Snapshots and Rollback

`/var/cache` contains a lot of very volatile data, such as the Zypper cache with RPM packages in different versions for each update. As a result of storing data that is mostly redundant but highly volatile, the amount of disk space a snapshot occupies can increase very fast.

To solve this, move `/var/cache` to a separate subvolume. On fresh installations of openSUSE Leap 42.3, this is done automatically. To convert an existing root file system, perform the following steps:

1. Find out the device name (for example, `/dev/sda2` or `/dev/sda3`) of the root file system:

   ```
   df /
   ```

2. Identify the parent subvolume of all the other subvolumes. For openSUSE 13.2 installations, this is a subvolume named `@`. To check if you have a `@` subvolume, use:

   ```
   btrfs subvolume list / | grep '@'
   ```

   If the output of this command is empty, you do not have a subvolume named `@`. In that case, you may be able to proceed with subvolume ID 5 which was used in older versions of openSUSE.

3. Now mount the requisite subvolume.

   - If you have a `@` subvolume, mount that subvolume to a temporary mount point:

     ```
     mount <root_device> -o subvol=@ /mnt
     ```

   - If you do not have a `@` subvolume, mount subvolume ID 5 instead:

     ```
     mount <root_device> -o subvolid=5 /mnt
     ```

4. `/mnt/var/cache` can already exist and could be the same directory as `/var/cache`. To avoid data loss, move it:

   ```
   mv /mnt/var/cache /mnt/var/cache.old
   ```

5. Cree un subvolume novo:

   ```
   btrfs subvol create /mnt/var/cache
   ```

6. If there is now a directory `/var/cache.old`, move it to the new location:

   ```
   mv /var/cache.old/* /mnt/var/cache
   ```

   If that is not the case, instead do:

   ```
   mv /var/cache/* /mnt/var/cache/
   ```

7. Optionally, remove `/mnt/var/cache.old`:

```
rm -rf /mnt/var/cache.old
```

8. Unmount the subvolume from the temporary mount point:

```
umount /mnt
```

9. Add an entry to `/etc/fstab` for the new `/var/cache` subvolume. Use an existing subvolume as a template to copy from. Make sure to leave the UUID untouched (this is the root file system's UUID) and change the subvolume name and its mount point consistently to `/var/cache`.

10. Mount the new subvolume as specified in `/etc/fstab`:

```
mount /var/cache
```

2.2.3 GNOME Keyring Does Not Integrate with GPG Anymore

The integrated GPG agent of GNOME Keyring has been removed. Therefore, GNOME Keyring cannot be used to manage GPG keys anymore. You can still manage GPG keys on the command line using the **`gpg`** tool.

2.2.4 Synaptics X Driver Can Degrade Touchpad Experience Under GNOME

In openSUSE Leap 42.1, the Synaptics X driver (package `xf86-input-synaptics`) was installed by default but had a lower priority than the libinput driver (`xf86-input-libinput`).

Con openSUSE Leap 42.3:

- O controlador Synaptics X xa non está instalado de xeito predeterminado.
- If the Synaptics X driver is installed, it will take precedence for any touchpad devices.
- The Synaptics X driver is no longer supported by GNOME. This means when the driver is installed, Synaptics touchpads can only be configured to the extent that a basic mouse can.

Unless you are using a Synaptics touchpad and have a large amount of custom configuration for the Synaptics driver, remove the package from your system:

```
sudo zypper rm xf86-input-synaptics
```

2.2.5 AArch64: Page Size Has Been Changed From openSUSE Leap 42.1 to openSUSE Leap 42.3

In openSUSE Leap 42.1, the default page size on AArch64 platforms was 64 kB. With openSUSE Leap 42.3, the page size has been changed to 4 kB. This renders old Swap and Btrfs file systems unusable.

If you are currently on openSUSE Leap 42.1 on AArch64, consider a fresh installation of openSUSE Leap 42.3 instead of upgrading.

2.2.6 Systems with CCISS Controllers Can Fail to Boot After Upgrade

The driver for Compaq/HP Smart Array (CCISS) controllers (`cciss.ko`) does not support certain controllers anymore by default. This can lead to the root disk not being detected by the openSUSE Leap 42.3 kernel.

On affected systems, the CCISS driver can be configured to revert to the previous behavior and detect the controllers again. To do so, add the kernel parameter `cciss.cciss_allow_hpsa=0`.

3 Xeral

This section lists general issues with openSUSE Leap 42.3 that do not match any other category.

3.1 Deprecated Packages

The following packages are still shipped as part of the distribution but are deprecated. The packages exist to aid migration, but their use is discouraged and they may not receive updates. The packages will be removed in the next version of the distribution.

- `lxdm`: Unmaintained, use `lightdm` instead.
- `mysql-community-server`: May not receive maintenance and security fixes anymore. We advise migrating to `mariadb`.
- `ruby2.2-*`: For development only. Use Ruby 2.1 or 2.4 instead.
- `ruby2.3-*`: For development only. Use Ruby 2.1 or 2.4 instead.
- `uClibc`: Unmaintained.

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 KDE Software for Personal Information Management (KDE PIM)

KDE PIM 4.x is no longer supported by upstream KDE, but was kept in openSUSE Leap 42.2 together with KDE PIM 5 to avoid disrupting user workflows and allow for easier migration.

With openSUSE Leap 42.3, the KDE PIM 4.x stack got dropped and only the current upstream-supported KDE PIM 5 stack is included.

3.3 No Screen Lock When Using GNOME Shell But Not GDM

When using GNOME Shell together with a login manager other than GDM, such as SDDM or LightDM, the screen will not blank or lock. Additionally, switching users without logging out is not possible.

To be able to lock the screen from GNOME Shell, enable GDM as your login manager:

1. Make sure that the package `gdm` is installed.
2. Abra YaST e desde aí, abra*Editor de /etc/sysconfig*.
3. Navigate to *Desktop* › *Display manager* › *DISPLAYMANAGER*.
4. In the text box, specify `gdm`. To save, click *OK*.
5. Reboot.

3.4 Global Menu Support in KDE Plasma

With KDE Plasma 5.9, KDE re-introduced support for the global menu as known from earlier KDE desktop releases.

In openSUSE Leap 42.3, the application menu bar plasmoid is available as well.



NotaNon-Qt Applications Can Behave Incorrectly

Applications not using the Qt toolkit may not support the global menu or behave incorrectly.

3.5 Playing MP3 Media Files

Starting with openSUSE Leap 42.3, the codecs to play MP3 media files are now shipped as part of the standard repository.

To use this decoder in gstreamer-based applications and frameworks, such as Rhythmbox or Totem, install the package `gstreamer-plugins-ugly`.

3.6 No Support for Type-1 Fonts in LibreOffice

LibreOffice 5.3 does not support legacy Type-1 fonts (file extensions `.afm` and `.pfb`) anymore. Most users should not be affected by this, as current fonts are available either in the format TrueType (`.ttf`) or OpenType (`.otf`) formats.

If you are affected by this, convert Type-1 fonts to a supported format, such as TrueType and then use the converted fonts. Conversion is possible with the application FontForge (package `fontforge`) which is included in openSUSE. For information on scripting such conversions, see https://fontforge.github.io/en-US/documentation/scripting/.

4 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 máis documentación ou máis actualizada, consulte https://doc.opensuse.org/.
- For the latest product news, from openSUSE, visit https://www.opensuse.org.

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