



Release Notes

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4

This product will be released in December 2018.

This document provides guidance and an overview to high level general features and updates for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4. Besides architecture or product-specific information, it also describes the capabilities and limitations of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4.

General documentation can be found at: <http://www.suse.com/documentation/sles-12/>.

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1 About the Release Notes

These Release Notes are identical across all architectures, and the most recent version is always available online at <http://www.suse.com/releasenotes/> .

Some entries may be listed twice, if they are important and belong to more than one section.

Release notes usually only list changes that happened between two subsequent releases. Certain important entries from the release notes documents of previous product versions are repeated. To make these entries easier to identify, they contain a note to that effect.

However, repeated entries are provided as a courtesy only. Therefore, if you are skipping one or more service packs, check the release notes of the skipped service packs as well. If you are only reading the release notes of the current release, you could miss important changes.

2 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server is a highly reliable, scalable, and secure server operating system, built to power mission-critical workloads in both physical and virtual environments. It is an affordable, interoperable, and manageable open source foundation. With it, enterprises can cost-effectively deliver core business services, enable secure networks, and simplify the management of their heterogeneous IT infrastructure, maximizing efficiency and value.

The only enterprise Linux recommended by Microsoft and SAP, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server is optimized to deliver high-performance mission-critical services, as well as edge of network, and web infrastructure workloads.

2.1 Interoperability and Hardware Support

Designed for interoperability, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server integrates into classical Unix as well as Windows environments, supports open standard interfaces for systems management, and has been certified for IPv6 compatibility.

This modular, general purpose operating system runs on four processor architectures and is available with optional extensions that provide advanced capabilities for tasks such as real time computing and high availability clustering.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server is optimized to run as a high performing guest on leading hypervisors and supports an unlimited number of virtual machines per physical system with a single subscription, making it the perfect guest operating system for virtual computing.

2.2 Support and Life Cycle

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server is backed by award-winning support from SUSE, an established technology leader with a proven history of delivering enterprise-quality support services.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 has a 13-year life cycle, with 10 years of General Support and 3 years of Extended Support. The current version (SP4) will be fully maintained and supported until 6 months after the release of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP5.


If you need additional time to design, validate and test your upgrade plans, Long Term Service Pack Support can extend the support you get an additional 12 to 36 months in twelve month increments, providing a total of 3 to 5 years of support on any given service pack.

For more information, check our Support Policy page <https://www.suse.com/support/policy.html> or the Long Term Service Pack Support Page <https://www.suse.com/support/programs/long-term-service-pack-support.html>.

2.3 What Is New?

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 introduces many innovative changes compared to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11. Here are some of the highlights:

- Robustness on administrative errors and improved management capabilities with full system rollback based on Btrfs as the default file system for the operating system partition and the Snapper technology of SUSE.
- An overhaul of the installer introduces a new workflow that allows you to register your system and receive all available maintenance updates as part of the installation.
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server Modules offer a choice of supplemental packages, ranging from tools for Web Development and Scripting, through a Cloud Management module, all the way to a sneak preview of upcoming management tooling called Advanced Systems Management. Modules are part of your SUSE Linux Enterprise Server subscription, are technically delivered as online repositories, and differ from the base of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server only by their life cycle. For more information about modules, see [Section 2.10.1, "Available Modules"](#).
- New core technologies like systemd (replacing the time-honored System V-based init process) and Wicked (introducing a modern, dynamic network configuration infrastructure).

- The open-source database system MariaDB is fully supported now.
- Support for open-vm-tools together with VMware for better integration into VMware-based hypervisor environments.
- Linux Containers are integrated into the virtualization management infrastructure (libvirt). Docker is provided as a fully supported technology. For more details, see <https://www.suse.com/promo/sle/docker/> .
- Support for the AArch64 architecture (64-bit ARMv8) and the 64-bit Little-Endian variant of the IBM POWER architecture. Additionally, we continue to support the Intel 64/AMD64 and IBM Z architectures.
- GNOME 3.20 gives users a modern desktop environment with a choice of several different look and feel options, including a special *SUSE Linux Enterprise Classic* mode for easier migration from earlier SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop environments.
- For users wishing to use the full range of productivity applications of a Desktop with their SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, we are now offering SUSE Linux Enterprise Workstation Extension (requires a SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop subscription).
- Integration with the new SUSE Customer Center, the new central web portal from SUSE to manage Subscriptions, Entitlements, and provide access to Support.

If you are upgrading from a previous SUSE Linux Enterprise Server release, you should review at least the following sections:

- [Section 2.6, “Support Statement for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server”](#)
- [Section 10, “Technical Information”](#)

2.4 Documentation and Other Information

2.4.1 Available on the Product Media

- Read the READMEs on the media.
- Get the detailed change log information about a particular package from the RPM (where `<FILENAME>.rpm` is the name of the RPM):

```
rpm --changelog -qp <FILENAME>.rpm
```

- Check the ChangeLog file in the top level of the media for a chronological log of all changes made to the updated packages.
- Find more information in the docu directory of the media of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4. This directory includes PDF versions of the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 Installation Quick Start and Deployment Guides. Documentation (if installed) is available below the /usr/share/doc/ directory of an installed system.

2.4.2 Externally Provided Documentation

- <http://www.suse.com/documentation/sles-12/> contains additional or updated documentation for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4.
- Find a collection of White Papers in the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server Resource Library at <https://www.suse.com/products/server/resource-library>.

2.5 How to Obtain Source Code

This SUSE product includes materials licensed to SUSE under the GNU General Public License (GPL). The GPL requires SUSE to provide the source code that corresponds to the GPL-licensed material. The source code is available for download at <http://www.suse.com/download-linux/source-code.html>. Also, for up to three years after distribution of the SUSE product, upon request, SUSE will mail a copy of the source code. Requests should be sent by e-mail to mailto:sle_source_request@suse.com or as otherwise instructed at <http://www.suse.com/download-linux/source-code.html>. SUSE may charge a reasonable fee to recover distribution costs.

2.6 Support Statement for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

To receive support, you need an appropriate subscription with SUSE. For more information, see <http://www.suse.com/products/server/services-and-support/>.

The following definitions apply:

L1

Problem determination, which means technical support designed to provide compatibility information, usage support, ongoing maintenance, information gathering and basic troubleshooting using available documentation.

L2

Problem isolation, which means technical support designed to analyze data, reproduce customer problems, isolate problem area and provide a resolution for problems not resolved by Level 1 or alternatively prepare for Level 3.

L3

Problem resolution, which means technical support designed to resolve problems by engaging engineering to resolve product defects which have been identified by Level 2 Support.

For contracted customers and partners, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 and its Modules are delivered with L3 support for all packages, except the following:

- Technology Previews
- sound, graphics, fonts and artwork
- packages that require an additional customer contract, see *Section 2.8, “Software Requiring Specific Contracts”*
- packages provided as part of the Software Development Kit (SDK)

SUSE will only support the usage of original (that is, unchanged and un-recompiled) packages.

2.7 General Support

To learn about supported kernel, virtualization, and file system features, as well as supported Java versions, see *Section 10, “Technical Information”*.

2.8 Software Requiring Specific Contracts

The following packages require additional support contracts to be obtained by the customer in order to receive full support:

- PostgreSQL Database

2.9 Technology Previews

Technology previews are packages, stacks, or features delivered by SUSE which are not supported. They may be functionally incomplete, unstable or in other ways not suitable for production use. They are included for your convenience and give you a chance to test new technologies within an enterprise environment.

Whether a technology preview becomes a fully supported technology later depends on customer and market feedback. Technology previews can be dropped at any time and SUSE does not commit to providing a supported version of such technologies in the future.

Give your SUSE representative feedback, including your experience and use case.

2.9.1 Technology Previews for AMD64/Intel 64 64-Bit (x86_64)

2.9.1.1 Support for AMD Secure Encrypted Virtualization

As a technology preview, SLE 12 SP4 now supports AMD Secure Encrypted Virtualization (SEV). SEV integrates main memory encryption capabilities (SME) with the existing AMD-V virtualization architecture to support encrypted virtual machines. Encrypting virtual machines helps protect them from physical threats and other virtual machines or even the hypervisor itself. SEV represents a new approach to security that is particularly suited to cloud computing where virtual machines need not fully trust the hypervisor and administrator of their host system. As with SME, no application software modifications are required to support SEV.

See also [Section 5.1, “Support for AMD Memory Encryption”](#).

2.10 Modules, Extensions, and Related Products

This section comprises information about modules and extensions for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4. Modules and extensions add parts or functionality to the system.

2.10.1 Available Modules

Modules are fully supported parts of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server with a different life cycle and update timeline. They are a set of packages, have a clearly defined scope and are delivered via an online channel only. Release notes for modules are contained in this document.

The following modules are available for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4:

Name	Content	Life Cycle
Advanced Systems Management Module	CFEngine, Puppet, Salt and the Machinery tool	Frequent releases
Containers Module	Docker, tools, prepackaged images	Frequent releases
HPC Module	Tools and libraries related to High Performance Computing (HPC)	Frequent releases
Legacy Module*	<u>ksh</u>	No updates, supported through March 2022
Public Cloud Module	Public cloud initialization code and tools	Frequent releases
Toolchain Module	GNU Compiler Collection (GCC)	Yearly delivery
Web and Scripting Module	PHP, Python, Ruby on Rails	3 years, ~18 months overlap

* Module is not available for the AArch64 architecture.

For more information about the life cycle of packages contained in modules, see <https://sc-c.suse.com/docs/lifecycle/sle/12/modules>.

2.10.2 Available Extensions

Extensions add extra functionality to the system and require their own registration key, usually at additional cost. Extensions are delivered via an online channel or physical media. In many cases, extensions have their own release notes documents that are available from <https://www.suse.com/releasesnotes/>.

The following extensions are available for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4:

- SUSE Linux Enterprise Live Patching: <https://www.suse.com/products/live-patching> ↗
- SUSE Linux Enterprise High Availability Extension: <https://www.suse.com/products/high-availability> ↗
- Geo Clustering for SUSE Linux Enterprise High Availability Extension: <https://www.suse.com/products/highavailability/geo-clustering> ↗
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Real Time: <https://www.suse.com/products/realtime> ↗
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Workstation Extension: <https://www.suse.com/products/workstation-extension> ↗

Additionally, there are the following extensions which are not covered by SUSE support agreements, available at no additional cost and without an extra registration key:

- SUSE Package Hub: <https://packagehub.suse.com/> ↗
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Software Development Kit

2.10.3 Derived and Related Products

This sections lists derived and related products. In many cases, these products have their own release notes documents that are available from <https://www.suse.com/releasenotes/> ↗.

- SUSE Enterprise Storage: <https://www.suse.com/products/suse-enterprise-storage> ↗
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop: <https://www.suse.com/products/desktop> ↗
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server for SAP Applications: <https://www.suse.com/products/sles-for-sap> ↗
- SUSE Manager: <https://www.suse.com/products/suse-manager> ↗
- SUSE OpenStack Cloud: <https://www.suse.com/products/suse-openstack-cloud> ↗

2.11 Security, Standards, and Certification

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 has been submitted to the certification bodies for:

- Common Criteria Certification (<http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/>) 
- FIPS 140-2 validation, see: <http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/documents/140-1/140In-Process.pdf> 

For more information about certification, see <https://www.suse.com/security/certificates.html> .

3 Installation and Upgrade

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server can be deployed in several ways:

- Physical machine
- Virtual host
- Virtual machine
- System containers
- Application containers

3.1 For More Information

For more information, see *Section 4, "Architecture Independent Information"* and the sections relating to your respective hardware architecture.

4 Architecture Independent Information

Information in this section pertains to all architectures supported by SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4.

4.1 Security

4.1.1 Support for YubiKey and Nitrokey using the U2F frameworks.

Some applications require stronger authentication methods, including second factor authentication using physical tokens.

Support for YubiKey and Nitrokey is now shipped in the form of libraries, PAM modules and CLI and UI utilities.

4.1.2 Support for TLS 1.3 in OpenSSL 1.1.1

TLS 1.3 is a new version of the Transport Layer Security protocol with some major differences and improvements over the established TLS 1.2. This new protocol version is only available in OpenSSL 1.1.1 or later. This new version is not binary-compatible with the default version of OpenSSL in SLE 12 SP4 (OpenSSL 1.0), and has known differences in the API that require making adjustments before applications can benefit from the changes.

OpenSSL 1.1.1 with support for TLSv1.3 is shipped as an option. In SLE 12 SP4, the libraries can be loaded into the same binary image along with OpenSSL 1.0 with symbol versioning enabled. To take advantage of this new protocol option, applications need to be built with OpenSSL 1.1.1 explicitly.

OpenSSL 1.0 remains the default for system libraries, services and tools.

4.2 Networking

4.2.1 Intel® Omni-Path Architecture (OPA) host software

Intel Omni-Path Architecture (OPA) host software is fully supported in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4. Intel OPA provides Host Fabric Interface (HFI) hardware with initialization and setup for high performance data transfers (high bandwidth, high message rate, low latency) between compute and I/O nodes in a clustered environment.

For information about installing Intel Omni-Path Architecture documentation, see the documentation from Intel at https://www.intel.com/content/dam/support/us/en/documents/network-and-i-o/fabric-products/Intel_OP_Software_SLES_12_4_RN_K34561.pdf (link may not yet be active during the prerelease phase of SLES 12 SP4).

4.3 Systems Management

4.3.1 The YaST Module for SSH Server Configuration Has Been Removed

The YaST module for configuring an SSH server which was present in SLE 11, is not a part of SLE 12. It does not have any direct successor.

The module *SSH Server* only supported configuring a small subset of all SSH server capabilities. Therefore, the functionality of the module can be replaced by using a combination of 2 YaST modules: The */etc/sysconfig Editor* and the *Services Manager*. This also applies to system configuration via AutoYaST.

5 AMD64/Intel 64 (x86_64) Specific Information

Information in this section pertains to the version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 for the AMD64/Intel 64 architectures.

5.1 Support for AMD Memory Encryption

To provide protection against physical attacks on a system, AMD SME can provide full or partial memory encryption depending on the use case, on AMD family 17h CPU processors. Full memory encryption means all DRAM contents are encrypted using random keys. This provides strong protection against cold boot, DRAM interface snooping and similar types of attacks. This technology is especially prominent for systems equipped with NVDIMMs whose contents remain intact after powering down the system.

Memory encryption support is present in SLE 15 kernels but not enabled by default. To enable it on compatible hardware (AMD family 17h CPU, with proper BIOS/UEFI support), supply the boot option mem_encrypt=on.

5.2 System and Vendor Specific Information

5.2.1 TPM 2.0 Software Stack Has Been Updated

The upstream projects for Intel's TPM 2.0 Software Stack have introduced major changes to the project structure. Notably, the resource manager daemon has been replaced by a new implementation that fixes stability and security issues.

The packaging has been adjusted to the upstream changes. The previous resource manager daemon, `resourcemgr`, which was previously part of the `tpm2-0-tss` package has been dropped. The new package `tpm2.0-abrmd` provides the new resource manager implementation (`tpm2-abrmd` / `tabrmd`).

6 POWER (ppc64le) Specific Information

Information in this section pertains to the version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 for the POWER architecture.

6.1 SDT Markers in Select Applications and Libraries

SDT markers are static tracepoints included in the source code that expose certain information deemed useful by the application/library developers for various purposes including debugging and performance monitoring. Tools such as `perf` and `systemtap` can be used to record data provided at these tracepoints, and for subsequent processing.

In SLES 12 SP4, certain userspace applications and libraries (for example, `glibc`) are built with SDT markers enabled. This enhances the serviceability tooling.

6.2 Support for POWER9 PMU Events Has Been Added to the perf Tool

When executed on a POWER9 system, the `perf` tool now supports listing or specifying POWER9 PMU events by name.

6.3 Support for POWER9 24x7 Counters Has Been Added

SLES 12 SP4 adds support for the new version of the hypervisor API which is used to access 24x7 performance counters on POWER9 systems.

6.4 OProfile Support for POWER9

The OProfile package has been updated to include support for POWER9 processors.

6.5 Support for POWER9 Has Been Added to LibPFM

The LibPFM package has been updated to include support for POWER9 processors.

6.6 Support for POWER9 Has Been Added to PAPI

PAPI package updated to include support for POWER9 processors.

7 IBM Z (s390x) Specific Information

Information in this section pertains to the version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 for the IBM Z architecture. For more information, see https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/documentation_suse.html.

IBM zEnterprise 196 (z196) and IBM zEnterprise 114 (z114) are in the following referred to as z196 and z114.

7.1 Hardware

- The addition of IBM z14 hardware instructions and an expanded set of IBM z13 hardware instructions in glibc enables improved performance and hardware support.
- The LLVM compiler supports IBM z14 instructions for improved performance.
- OpenSSL (1.1), ibmca, and libica support IBM z14 instructions for AES-GCM-based encryption of data in flight.

- KVM guests can now use CPU features, including CPACF functions, that were introduced with IBM z14.
- With z14, the hardware provides an indication of the configuration level of SIE, for example LPAR or KVM. IBM z14 sample configurations help to analyze and optimize KVM performance.
- `libica` supports hardware acceleration for the SHA3 algorithm (CPACF MSA6) using CPACF hardware in IBM z14 machines.
- CPU-MF Hardware Counters are added for IBM z13 and z13s. You can now access counters from the MT-diagnostic counter set that is available with IBM z13. You can also specify z13 specific counters using their symbolic event names and obtain counter descriptions with the `lscpumf` utility.
- Support for the True Random Number Generator (TRNG, CPACF MSA7) in IBM z14 machines via CPACF. This improves the availability of random data in the kernel entropy pool.

7.2 Virtualization

- KVM guests can exploit the new hardware features of the new CPU model IBM z14 ZR1.
- Machine checks caused by failing KVM guests are now targeted at the KVM virtual server instead of the KVM hypervisor, thus making the hypervisor more resilient.
- TLB Purge Enhancements are supported under KVM. This improves performance for KVM guests, in particular when subject to memory pressure.
- Store Hypervisor Information (STHYI) from LPAR is available in KVM. Non-privileged user-space applications running on KVM can retrieve hypervisor capacity data through the LPAR if not provided by the Linux kernel.
- Guarded Storage Facility is supported for improved performance of all Java workloads on KVM virtual servers.
- Standard network boot setups can be used to deploy KVM guests.
- The script `kvm_stat` was formerly a part of QEMU. However, it moved into the kernel tree upstream. To account for the change in the upstream project, in SLES 12 SP4, the script is now available from the new package `kvm_stat`.

- LOADPARM and BOOTPROG are fully supported. A boot menu selection is available during IPL, for example, to recover from a defective KVM guest operating system.
- Keyless Guests are supported for performance gains through improved memory handling for workloads running on Linux.
- The IBM Call Home feature is enabled for KVM.

7.3 Network

7.3.1 Shared Memory Communications - Direct (SMC-Direct)

SMC-direct can be used via a new socket family and the existing tooling via TCP handshake. A preload library can be used to enable applications to use the new socket family transparently.

7.3.2 Exploitation of Shared Memory Communications (SMC-R) is now Supported

The technology preview flag is removed for SMC-R, that enables RDMA-capable network interface cards (RNICs) to offer RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE).

Its usage is enabled by a collection of tools (smc-tools).

7.3.3 Support for SET VNIC_CHARS in qeth

qeth now supports SET VNIC_CHARS. You can configure MAC address flooding, learning, forwarding, and takeover behavior for HiperSockets devices.

7.4 Security

7.4.1 dm-crypt with Protected Keys - Change Master Key Tool

Manage LUKS2 encryption keys for protected key cryptography if the master key of the associated Crypto Express adapter is changed.

7.4.2 Support Architectural Limit of Crypto Adapters in zcrypt Device Driver

The crypto device driver now supports the theoretical maximum of 255 adapters.

7.4.3 Protected Key dm-crypt Key Management Tool

Protected key crypto for dm-crypt disks in plain format can be used without a dependency on cryptsetup support for LUKS(2) with protected keys. A key management tool as part of the s390-tools enables to manage a key repository allowing to associate secure keys with disk partitions or logical volumes.

7.4.4 libica: Use TRNG to Seed DRBG (Crypto)

Improved generation of high (pseudo) quality random numbers via libica DRBG especially to generate safe random keys by use of the PRNO-TRNG instruction.

7.4.5 Elliptic Curve Support for Crypto

The strategic elliptic curve asymmetric cryptography that provides strong security with shorter keys is now supported by Crypto Express function offloads with opencryptoki, libica, ica-token and openssl-ibmca.

7.4.6 Support for the CEX6S Crypto Card

The CEX6S crypto card is fully supported.

7.4.7 In-Kernel Cryptography: GCM Enhancements

Kernel services like IPsec now exploit IBM z14 cryptography hardware for the AES-GCM cipher.

7.4.8 Enhanced OpenSSL Support for PKCS#11 Engine

With the version update to 1.0.2, the PKCS#11 can also be linked as a module.

7.5 Reliability, Availability, Serviceability (RAS)

7.5.1 Support for DASD Block Layer Discard

SLES 12 SP4 includes support for the Linux discard function that releases unused space on z/VM VDISKS.

7.6 Performance

7.6.1 Performance Counters for IBM z14 (CPUMF)

The performance counters of the IBM z14 are supported and can be handled and displayed with the perf tool for optimized performance tuning.

7.6.2 Guest Kernel Support to Avoid Unnecessary TLB Purges

The Linux kernel now tags pages that are not used as part of a page table, so that the hypervisor can avoid unnecessary purging of guest TLB (translation lookaside buffer) entries.

7.6.3 Kernel Interface for the Guarded Storage Facility Added to Improve Java Performance

Optimized Java processes improve performance for many Java applications.

7.6.4 Single Increment Assignment of Memory

A new option for the “Attach Storage Element” SCLP command to speed up memory hotplug is available.

7.7 Miscellaneous

7.7.1 Deprecated DMSVSMA Functionality Has Been Removed from snIPL

The DMSVSMA RPC protocol was only used to remote access machines running z/VM versions that are now out of maintenance. snIPL's support for this protocol was deprecated beginning with SLES 12 SP1. snIPL's support for remote access to z/VM hosts via the DMSVSMA RPC protocol has now been removed.

We recommend using SMAPI to remotely access z/VM hosts instead which is provided by supported z/VM 5.4, and z/VM 6.x versions. For information about setting up your z/VM system for API access, see *z/VM Systems Management Application Programming, SC24-6234*.

8 ARM 64-Bit (AArch64) Specific Information

Information in this section pertains to the version of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 for the AArch64 architecture.

8.1 Boot and Driver Enablement for Raspberry Pi

Bootloaders and a supported microSD card image of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server for ARM 12 SP4 for the Raspberry Pi are available. The template of the SUSE Linux image is available as profile "RaspberryPi" in the package [kiwi-templates-SLES12-JeOS](#) to derive custom appliances.

Expansion Boards

The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B/B+ offers a 40-pin General Purpose I/O connector, with multiple software-configurable functions such as UART, I²C and SPI. This pin mux configuration along with any external devices attached to the pins is defined in the Device Tree which is passed by the bootloader to the kernel.

SUSE does not currently provide support for any particular HATs or other expansion boards attached to the 40-pin GPIO connector. However, insofar as drivers for pin functions and for attached chipsets are included in SUSE Linux Enterprise, they can be used. SUSE does not provide

support for making changes to the Device Tree, but successful changes will not affect the support status of the operating system itself. Be aware that errors in the Device Tree can stop the system from booting successfully or can even damage the hardware.

The bootloader and firmware in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 now support Device Tree Overlays. The new recommended way of configuring GPIO pins is to create a file `extraconfig.txt` on the FAT volume (`/boot/efi/extraconfig.txt` in the SUSE image) with a line `dtoverlay=filename-without-.dtbo` per Overlay. For more information about the syntax, see the documentation by the Raspberry Pi Foundation.

As a side effect, no separate `/boot` partition is needed anymore. This allows booting Btrfs snapshots in the SUSE image.

If not already shipped in the `/boot/efi/overlays/` directory (`raspberrypi-firmware-dt` package), `.dtbo` files can be obtained from the manufacturer of the HAT or compiled from self-authored sources.

For More Information

For more information, see the SUSE Best Practices documentation for the Raspberry Pi at <https://www.suse.com/documentation/suse-best-practices/#els> ↗

9 Packages and Functionality Changes


This section comprises changes to packages, such as additions, updates, removals and changes to the package layout of software. It also contains information about modules available for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. For information about changes to package management tools, such as Zypper or RPM, see [Section 4.3, “Systems Management”](#).

9.1 Updated Packages

9.1.1 KIWI Has Been Updated to 9.15.3

There was a widening gap between the KIWI version shipped in previous SLE 12 service packs and the upstream version of KIWI.

In SLE 12 SP4, KIWI has been updated to version 9.15.3, the same version that was also shipped in SLE 15 GA. Version 9 of KIWI is a complete rewrite of the software that, while keeping general compatibility, also includes many new features. This update also fixes several bugs related to building JeOS. Given the newer codestream, this update also simplifies support of the tool.

For a comparison between KIWI 7 and KIWI 9, see https://opensource.suse.com/kiwi/overview/legacy_kiwi.html .

9.2 Removed and Deprecated Functionality

9.2.1 Packages and Features to Be Removed in the Future

9.2.1.1 `libcgroup1` Deprecated Starting with SLE 12 SP4

Most functionality of `libcgroup1` is also provided by `systemd`. In fact, the `cgroup` handling of `libcgroup1` can conflict with that of `systemd`.

Starting with SLE 12 SP4, `libcgroup1` is considered deprecated. Consider migrating to the equivalent functionality in `systemd`.

For more information, see <https://www.suse.com/support/kb/doc/?id=7018741> .

10 Technical Information

This section contains information about system limits, a number of technical changes and enhancements for the experienced user.

When talking about CPUs, we use the following terminology:

CPU Socket

The visible physical entity, as it is typically mounted to a motherboard or an equivalent.

CPU Core

The (usually not visible) physical entity as reported by the CPU vendor.

On IBM Z, this is equivalent to an IFL.

Logical CPU

This is what the Linux Kernel recognizes as a "CPU".

We avoid the word "thread" (which is sometimes used), as the word "thread" would also become ambiguous subsequently.

Virtual CPU

A logical CPU as seen from within a Virtual Machine.

10.1 Kernel Limits

This table summarizes the various limits which exist in our recent kernels and utilities (if related) for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4.

<i>SLES 12 SP4 (Linux 4.4)</i>	AMD64/Intel 64 (x86_64)	IBM Z (s390x)	POWER (ppc64le)	AArch64 (AR- Mv8)
CPU bits	64	64	64	64
Maximum number of logical CPUs	8192	256	2048	128
Maximum amount of RAM (theoretical/certified)	> 1 PiB/64 TiB	10 TiB/256 GiB	1 PiB/64 TiB	256 TiB/n.a.
Maximum amount of user space/kernel space	128 TiB/128 TiB	n.a.	512 TiB ¹ /2 EiB	256 TiB/128 TiB
Maximum amount of swap space	Up to 29 * 64 GB (x86_64) or 30 * 64 GB (other architectures)			
Maximum number of processes	1048576			

SLES 12 SP4 (Linux 4.4)	AMD64/Intel 64 (x86_64)	IBM Z (s390x)	POWER (ppc64le)	AArch64 (AR- Mv8)
Maximum number of threads per process	Upper limit depends on memory and other parameters (tested with more than 120,000) ²			
Maximum size per block device	Up to 8 EiB			
FD_SETSIZE	1024			

¹ By default, the userspace memory limit on the POWER architecture is 128 TiB. However, you can explicitly request mmmaps up to 512 TiB.

² The total number of all processes and all threads on a system may not be higher than the “maximum number of processes”.

10.2 KVM Limits

SLES 12 SP4 Virtual Machine (VM)	Limits
Maximum VMs per host	Unlimited (total number of virtual CPUs in all guests being no greater than 8 times the number of CPU cores in the host)
Maximum Virtual CPUs per VM	288
Maximum Memory per VM	4 TiB

Virtual Host Server (VHS) limits are identical to those of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.


10.3 Xen Limits

Since SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP2, we removed the 32-bit hypervisor as a virtualization host. 32-bit virtual guests are not affected and are fully supported with the provided 64-bit hypervisor.

<i>SLES 12 SP4 Virtual Machine (VM)</i>	Limits
Maximum number of virtual CPUs per VM	64
Maximum amount of memory per VM	16 GiB x86_32, 511 GiB x86_64

<i>SLES 12 SP4 Virtual Host Server (VHS)</i>	Limits
Maximum number of physical CPUs	256
Maximum number of virtual CPUs	256
Maximum amount of physical memory	5 TiB
Maximum amount of Dom0 physical memory	500 GiB
Maximum number of block devices	12,000 SCSI logical units

- PV: Paravirtualization
- FV: Full virtualization

For more information about acronyms, see the virtualization documentation provided at <https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles-12/> .

10.4 File Systems

10.4.1 Comparison of Supported File Systems

SUSE Linux Enterprise was the first enterprise Linux distribution to support journaling file systems and logical volume managers back in 2000. Later, we introduced XFS to Linux, which today is seen as the primary work horse for large-scale file systems, systems with heavy load and multiple parallel reading and writing operations. With SUSE Linux Enterprise 12, we went the next step of innovation and started using the copy-on-write file system Btrfs as the default for the operating system, to support system snapshots and rollback.

+ supported

– unsupported

Feature	Btrfs	XFS	Ext4	OCFS 2 ¹	ReiserFS ²
Support in products	SLE	SLE	SLE	SLE HA	SLE
Data/metadata journaling	N/A ³	– / +	+ / +	– / +	– / +
Journal internal/external	N/A ³	+ / +	+ / +	+ / –	+ / +
Journal checksumming	N/A ³	+	+	+	–
Subvolumes	+	–	–	–	–
Offline extend/shrink	+ / +	– / –	+ / +	+ / – ⁴	+ / –
Online extend/shrink	+ / +	+ / –	+ / –	– / –	+ / –
Inode allocation map	B-tree	B+ -tree	table	B-tree	u. B*-tree
Sparse files	+	+	+	+	+
Tail packing	–	–	–	–	+
Small files stored inline	+ (in metadata)	–	+ (in inode)	+ (in inode)	+ (in metadata)
Defragmentation	+	+	+	–	–
Extended file attributes/ACLs	+ / +	+ / +	+ / +	+ / +	+ / +
User/group quotas	– / –	+ / +	+ / +	+ / +	+ / +
Project quotas	–	+	+	–	–

Feature	Btrfs	XFS	Ext4	OCFS 2 ¹	ReiserFS ²
Subvolume quotas	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data dump/restore	–	+	–	–	–
Block size default	4 KiB ⁵				
Maximum file system size	16 EiB	8 EiB	1 EiB	4 PiB	16 TiB
Maximum file size	16 EiB	8 EiB	1 EiB	4 PiB	1 EiB

¹ OCFS 2 is fully supported as part of the SUSE Linux Enterprise High Availability Extension.

² ReiserFS is supported for existing file systems. The creation of new ReiserFS file systems is discouraged.

³ Btrfs is a copy-on-write file system. Instead of journaling changes before writing them in-place, it writes them to a new location and then links the new location in. Until the last write, the changes are not “committed”. Because of the nature of the file system, quotas are implemented based on subvolumes (`qgroups`).

⁴ To extend an OCFS 2 file system, the cluster must be online but the file system itself must be unmounted.

⁵ The block size default varies with different host architectures. 64 KiB is used on POWER, 4 KiB on other systems. The actual size used can be checked with the command `getconf PAGE_SIZE`.

Additional Notes

Maximum file size above can be larger than the file system's actual size because of the use of sparse blocks. All standard file systems on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server have LFS, which gives a maximum file size of 2^{63} bytes in theory.

The numbers in the above table assume that the file systems are using a 4 KiB block size which is the most common standard. When using different block sizes, the results are different.

In this document: 1024 Bytes = 1 KiB; 1024 KiB = 1 MiB; 1024 MiB = 1 GiB; 1024 GiB = 1 TiB; 1024 TiB = 1 PiB; 1024 PiB = 1 EiB. See also <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/binary.html>.

NFSv4 with IPv6 is only supported for the client side. An NFSv4 server with IPv6 is not supported.

The version of Samba shipped with SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 delivers integration with Windows Active Directory domains. In addition, we provide the clustered version of Samba as part of SUSE Linux Enterprise High Availability Extension 12 SP4.

Some file system features are available in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 but are not supported by SUSE. By default, the file system drivers in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4 will refuse mounting file systems that use unsupported features (in particular, in read-write mode). To enable unsupported features, set the module parameter `allow_unsupported=1` in `/etc/modprobe.d` or write the value `1` to `/sys/module/MODULE_NAME/parameters/allow_unsupported`. However, note that setting this option will render your kernel and thus your system unsupported.

10.4.2 Supported Btrfs Features

The following table lists supported and unsupported Btrfs features across multiple SLES versions.

+ supported

– unsupported

Feature	SLES 11 SP4	SLES 12 GA	SLES 12 SP1	SLES 12 SP2	SLES 12 SP3
Copy on Write	+	+	+	+	+
Snapshots/Subvolumes	+	+	+	+	+
Metadata Integrity	+	+	+	+	+
Data Integrity	+	+	+	+	+
Online Metadata Scrubbing	+	+	+	+	+
Automatic Defragmentation	–	–	–	–	–
Manual Defragmentation	+	+	+	+	+
In-band Deduplication	–	–	–	–	–
Out-of-band Deduplication	+	+	+	+	+
Quota Groups	+	+	+	+	+
Metadata Duplication	+	+	+	+	+

Feature	SLES 11 SP4	SLES 12 GA	SLES 12 SP1	SLES 12 SP2	SLES 12 SP3
Multiple Devices	–	+	+	+	+
RAID 0	–	+	+	+	+
RAID 1	–	+	+	+	+
RAID 10	–	+	+	+	+
RAID 5	–	–	–	–	–
RAID 6	–	–	–	–	–
Hot Add/Remove	–	+	+	+	+
Device Replace	–	–	–	–	–
Seeding Devices	–	–	–	–	–
Compression	–	–	+	+	+
Big Metadata Blocks	–	+	+	+	+
Skinny Metadata	–	+	+	+	+
Send Without File Data	–	+	+	+	+
Send/Receive	–	–	–	+	+
Inode Cache	–	–	–	–	–
Fallocate with Hole Punch	–	–	–	+	+

10.5 Supported Java Versions

The following table lists Java implementations available in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP4:


Name (Package Name)	Version	Part of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server	Support
OpenJDK (java-1_8_0-openjdk)	1.8.0	SLES	SUSE, L3


Name (Package Name)	Version	Part of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server	Support
OpenJDK (ja-va-1_7_0-openjdk)	1.7.0	SLES	SUSE, L3
IBM Java (ja-va-1_8_0-ibm)	1.8.0	SLES	External only
IBM Java (ja-va-1_7_1-ibm)	1.7.1	SLES	External only
IBM Java (ja-va-1_6_0-ibm)	1.6.0	Legacy Module	External only



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